THE DAILY BEE.
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In all cases, subscribers will give us a week's notice in writing, before they can be expected to discontinue; if they persist in receiving the paper, they will be considered as subscribers, and held responsible for the price of the paper received, and subject to be sued for the price.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.
By Bache & Lemmon, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No 69 Chartres street, hats and caps; at 11 o'clock, ready-made clothing and white shirts.
By the Sheriff, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Toulouse street, the contents of a leather and findings store.

The Frequency of Homicide.

A week or two ago we published from official sources a recapitulation of the cases of assault by the pistol or the knife which had occurred in our midst during the months of December and January. From this statement it appeared that twenty four persons were stabbed or shot in December—seven of them fatally; and that in January thirty-one were subjected to the tender mercy of the revolver or the poniard—six dying of their injuries. In this summary, cases of suicide, of which there were six, and of infanticide, of which there were two, are omitted. The record embraces exclusively the number of those who were shot or stabbed, and shows that in two months fifty-five such cases were chronicled. And even this fearful catalogue would seem to be below the average, since we find upon consulting the registers of the different Recorders that in the month of November alone there were fifty six cases of shooting and stabbing, thirteen of which were fatal. So that the last month of autumn and the first two of the present winter were signalized by one hundred and eleven cases of attempts to kill, of which twenty seven were actual homicides. If there is any city in the civilized world which can offer a bloodier and more revolting record, we are not aware of its existence.

The thoughtful mind naturally seeks to enquire into the causes of this terrible frequency in the use of deadly weapons. Why is it that in so enlightened an age, and with so many incentives to wisdom and virtue continually surrounding us, we are so prone to the folly and wickedness of this appalling, because irreparable crime? The causes, in our opinion, are numerous—some of them remediable and others at least beyond immediate removal. Among the latter is the mixed and heterogeneous character of our population, especially in the winter season, when New Orleans is a place of resort for the idle, the vicious, the reckless, the criminal, the mere adventurer, the genteel vagabond, and the systematic swindler. Our city swarms with these discreditable classes, because it has the reputation of wealth and generosity, and because those who cannot thrive in the poorer North find amongst a more vigilant and less tolerant people, imagine that the careless, spendthrift, open hearted South supplies the richest field for their labors. With such as these, lawlessness, vindictiveness, and all those bad passions which lead to the unrestrained use of the pistol and the bowie-knife prevail. They infest too the better part of our population. They teach our young men to be extra sensitive on the imaginary point of honor; they inculcate the doctrine that it is mean and cowardly to forgive an injury, and low and vulgar to resent it with the weapons which nature has furnished. Their idea of manliness is to conceal a six-shooter or a keen edged dagger in the bosom, and their test of courage is to whip the weapon out at the smallest provocation and shed the blood of the offender, even though he should be unarmed and defenseless. Hence there exists in our community an habitual disregard of life, a perfect recklessness of danger, a proneness to give or take crime, a practical contempt for the restraints of law, and a disposition to indulge in a savage and most unchristian thirst of vengeance.

We readily admit that no statute passed by the Legislature can render men milder and more inclined to pacific offences, and that such radical changes in human nature can only be the gradual result of a virtuous education, and rigid moral and religious training. But when arguments addressed to the higher and nobler faculties are rendered impotent through their debasement, those of a more tangible character may be understood and appreciated. The law may effect something towards the abatement of this monstrous evil. We have on our statute book an act punishing the carrying of deadly weapons with fine and imprisonment. One or two feeble attempts have been made to enforce it, but every man in this city knows that practically it is laughed to scorn. A considerable number of our adult population walk the streets as living arsenals, and defy the prohibitory and penal enactment. Of course the man who wears a revolver or a bowie knife is tempted to discharge the one at the individual who aggrieves him, or plunge the other into his breast. The great hand of nature wisely says:

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done!"

He who goes weaponless will be tolerably sure to murder nobody; while he who keeps deadly missiles about his person can never be certain of escaping the strong temptation to use them. If the law relating to this matter were sternly and impartially executed, we make no doubt whatever that in a few months the annals of bloodshed and homicide would be materially diminished.

Yet mere potent cause of homicide is the laxity of the laws punishing it, and the imperfection of the means provided for the trial of such offenses. This will be rendered obvious by a simple statement. Of twenty five cases of manslaughter committed during the months of November, December and January, eleven, or nearly one half of the number, have either escaped the vigilance of the police, or have not been arrested, and are doubtless are this beyond the reach of our local authorities. Six have been apprehended, and are to be tried for murder, six more have been tried on the charge of manslaughter, and two have been acquitted or discharged for want of evidence. The chances are very decidedly that not one of the number will expiate his crime in accordance with the statute. Either the time that will elapse ere they are brought to trial will afford ample opportunities to witnesses to become oblivious of essential facts, or some plea of justification will be trumped up, feeble it may be in itself, but quite sufficient to inspire levity in a New Orleans jury in the existing vitiated state of public opinion. Thus we see that whatever may be the cause, the powerful restraint of fear is removed from the mind of the offender. He dreads not the righteous retribution of the law, for he knows that the risk of a conviction and sentence is slight indeed in proportion to the chances of escape. Give us such legal reforms as will ensure the early decision of all cases of crime; let the penal statutes already framed be steadily enforced, and we shall at least place some barriers to the prevalence of the awful crime of manslaughter.

Our Mississippi valley is destined to become the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the miasm which engender bilious diseases all over it. Could an absolute antidote be found to the malaria which arises from its marshes, it is impossible to overestimate the consequences to our prosperity. We congratulate our fellow citizens and fellow sufferers around us on the announcement, important if true, that Dr J. C. Ayer, the celebrated medico-chemist of the East, has discovered just such an antidote—his "Ague Cure," which is supplied at a price that can exclude no one from its benefits, and that is said to cure Fever and Ague and kindred diseases to a moral certainty.—Family Visitor, Memphis.

CASCARILLA CREAM.—This preparation is destined to supersede cold cream. It revives the capillary sanguineous circulation and preserves the elasticity of the dermis. In plain words, it keeps the complexion fresh and the skin smooth. Nothing in its composition is calculated to injure the tissues, for it is only made of calcined egg shells.

The Sheriff sells at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No 67 Toulouse street, Second District, the contents of a Leather and Findings store. See advertisement.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Hats, Caps, Clothing, Shirts, etc., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lemmon's auction rooms, 69 Chartres street.

TEXAS.—We have dates from Galveston to the 16th instant. The streets of that city are being lighted with gas. Says the News:

Lieutenant Tennison, who returned from the Rio Grande on Sunday, informs us that Col. Garcia, commanding the garrison of Matamoras, arrived at the Point, where Col Ford and the Rancheros were engaged on the Mexican side of the river, as reported by our Brownsville correspondent of the 3d instant, and preferred to Col Ford to escort the Rancheros down the river to Brownsville, if Col. Ford would receive the river, and thus Col. Ford accepted the proposal.

A letter from a gentleman at Guaymas, Mexico, of the 10th of December last, says:

It will be an easy matter to dig out of Sonora at least sixty million dollars of silver yearly, and no one knows how much gold and copper. On the Yaqui river there are gold washers from which a single hand with a pan can get from one hundred to five hundred dollars per day. The Indians will not take the trouble to wash for it, as they say they get enough to eat without it. There are copper, gold, tin, bismuth, silver, and coal veins all over the State of Sonora; besides, the soil is fertile, and the port of Guaymas one of the finest in the world. At the present time, in mid-winter, oranges are growing in the open air, and I sleep pleasantly without covering.

The United States sloop St. Mary's is lying here, and is in the most perfect order; her officers and men in health, and so happy as sailors on a summer beach.

The long-standing feud between Col. Hunter and Col. Robertson, the ex-State Treasurer, and the present Auditor of Acequia has, we are pleased to observe, been settled amicably through the efforts of the friends of both gentlemen.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
MONDAY NIGHT, February 20, 1860.—Will be presented Buckstone's beautiful drama entitled THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST—The Earthly Sidelight, Johnson (the well), Mr. Coulden, Captain Hugh Lawrock, Mr. Lo-Bagwell; Alfred, Mr. H. Coplin; Cheap John, Mr. W. A. Sparks; Cynthia, Miss C. Thorne; the Starlight Rose, Miss Polly Marshall; Grace Fox de Deez, by Miss M and Mr. Coplin. To conclude with the favorite farce of ONE OMNIBUS. The orchestra will be in attendance. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Boxes, Dress Circle and Parquette Private Boxes and Couches from 1 to 4. M. until 4 P. M.
feb20 W. H. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
MRS. EMMA WALLER TWO NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY, February 20, 1860.—Will be presented Bleekman's (manager of MADAME LAGRANGE) beautiful drama of MARIE LEONARD. The GREAT RAVEL TROUPE, for a number, will appear on Wednesday.
Fancy Dress and Mask Ball, Feb. 21st. (Mardi-Gras.) Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Overture at 7. Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
feb20 F. WALLERON, Treasurer.

SPALDING & ROGERS'
MUSEUM AND ARPHITHEATRE.
St. Charles street, near Commercial Place.
CHANGE OF THE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
14th Night of the Celebrated MARSH JUVENILE COMPEDIANS, numbering forty talented performers.
MONDAY, February 20, 1860, and every evening during the week, will be presented the popular comedy of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, with splendid new scenery, purposes, appropriate music, and effects, by Master Master Leo, Master Master Master