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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20.

To our subscribers in the First District.

The carrier who delivers the paper to our subscribers between Canal and Julia streets is sick, and although we have a substitute, he may inadvertently omit supplying all our subscribers in that quarter. If any should be neglected they will confer a favor by sending to the office for their journal.

IRRECONCILEABLE DIFFERENCES.

It cannot have escaped public attention that in most of the Northern and Western States, at the recent election, all the democratic candidates for Congress are advocates of a tariff for protection. Free trade is said to constitute a fundamental doctrine of Democracy. We will not quarrel at the application of the term, although free trade is as implicability as long as duties are levied on imports which come into competition with home manufactures—since to the extent of the duty imposed is the measure of protection accorded. But however eloquent may be the preachings of Northern Democracy on the advantages of free trade theoretically, they ignore it in their action, and leave to the South the advocacy of this particular phase of political economy. We notice, for instance, that in all the Congressional nominations made by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, resolutions have been adopted in favor of a modification of the present tariff, so as to afford protection to the manufacturing interests. The renominations of J. Glancy Jones, the President's particular friend, in the Berks district, is an apparent exception; and even in this case, the most strenuous opposition to Mr. Jones has arisen within the ranks of his own party. The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of a very large meeting held in Reading, composed of Democrats, and composed of Democrats, at which an entire delegation sent from Congress down, was placed in nomination on the express ground that Mr. Jones had misrepresented his constituents, on the tariff question. The general resolution is an evidence of the feeling which animated the meeting.

Resolved, That we are unpalatedly in favor of the repeal of the present tariff of 1857, and earnestly desire that adequate protection be secured to the great industrial interests. Resolved, that we have no confidence in the professions of the present member of Congress, who has publicly declared that he will support such measures, after having repeatedly pledged himself to do, and that his slavish subserviency to the dictation of the minions of Pennsylvania deserve our indelible distrust.

As the entire Republican party holds to the Whig doctrine of a tariff discriminating for protection, and as a majority of the Northern and Western Democratic representatives entertain similar views, we may not be unreasonable in expecting that a proposition will be made in the next Congress to impeach other duties on a large number of foreign imports, and probably to substitute specific duties for the ad valorem system, which is the principal feature in the present tariff.

The truth is that the interests of a community are more powerful than abstract professions of political faith. In most of the Southern States opposition to a protective tariff is entirely natural, because manufactories do not flourish, and consequently the home market is almost wholly monopolized by their wealth. The South believes—and not without some show of reason—that the tariff is an unnecessary burden on her, while she gets the national treasury without being any corresponding advantage. She argues that such duties enhance the price of imported articles, without diminishing that of home productions, and as she has few large manufactories to be protected, she is the only one suffered from a protective tariff. The North and West, where manufactories abound, think otherwise. It is clear, however, that immediate benefit that the imposition of those goods which enter into competition with their own industry should be bestowed. It is true they argue that the encouragement of domestic industry is a benefit to the whole country, by spreading the home demand for the raw materials, and thus diminishing to the consumer the additional cost of transportation from abroad. But it is more not the direct interest of the North and West to have a protective tariff, we might be literally certain that they would advocate it practically as well as theoretically. The Democratic cry of "Free Trade," is a misnomer, and it is illustrated by another striking disparity between profession and practice. Democracy is in principle adverse to a general system of appropriations for purposes of internal improvements, of rivers and harbors, in continuity peace of great, and would have one have believed that they were frequently accustomed to doubtful.

Were we to examine the various art ules of the Democratic creed, and demonstrate a sheet of uniformity of opinion throughout the different sections of the Union, we should be compelled to encroach too largely on the space of our sheet, and perhaps tire on the patience of our readers. We have in a previous article proved that on the slavery question the widest and most irreconcilable discrepancies exist, and that while the South is for Lecompton almost as a unanimous North is, with very few exceptions, hostile to it, opposed. We see now that on the issues of the tariff and internal improvements there is not a particle more of concord between the two sections. In view of these facts, it would not be inappropriate respectfully to ask—"what is Democracy, and upon what cardinal points do Democrats throughout the Union agree?"

GRATIFYING NEWSPAPER ACQUISITION.—We are pleased to know by announcement in the *Weekly Mirror* that our esteemed and talented friend Mark F. Bigney, late of the *Picayune*, has become associated as one of the editors and proprietors of the *Mirror*. Mr. Bigney is well known as a poet and writer for the press, and we regard his accession as a very material acquisition to the corps of the *Mirror*—a paper whose success we are happy to feel assured, has become a fixed fact. May it long continue to flourish.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE RT. REV. ARCHBISHOP BLANC.—A sad and painful accident happened to the venerable Rt. Rev. Archbishop Blanc, on Saturday night last, at Donaldsonville. The Bishop had, we earn, been down the Bay of Lafourche, and arrived at Donaldsonville in the steamer Dresden. In going from the Dresden on board the steamer Ladies, he slipped and unfortunately went into a hole in the deck, which there had been broken out for the purpose of the ship. The Lady Blanc arrived here yesterday, with the Archbishop in her arms.

COAL, COAL.—Messrs. SPENCER FIELD & COAL, offered under advertisement in another column, a large quantity of anthracite, English Cannel and Newcastle coal. All of these varieties have been selected with great care, and will be supplied to families, hotels and restaurants. Parties purchasing their fuel supply from this quarter, for the season, will receive the benefit of reduction from retail prices. Messrs. Field & Co. sell their coal by weight, delivering it with self-weighing carts, which is a guarantee to get their own coal at the consumer's door.

BIENVILLE'S COD OIL FACTORY.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that Messrs. BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, No. 44 Levee, are the sole agents for the celebrated excellent products. The cod liver oil is so much more easily adapted as well to those tender stomachs as to the lubrication of their lungs. Certificates from highly respectable gentlemen are appended, attesting the entire satisfaction experienced by the employment of the cotton seed oil, as an illuminator, and especially for keeping machinery in excellent order. See advertisement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 CANAL STREET.—All who wish to be prepared for winter business are referred to the advertisement of this institution, where so many of our business men have been prepared for profitable occupation. Book keeping, mathematics, penmanship, the languages, &c., are taught practically, and as used in every day life.

The New York *Express*, of the 13th, says: Nothing starting in the rowdy-dowdy line occurred at quarantine on Sunday. The military took active possession of the district, and keep strict guard over the enclosure. Several new cases of yellow fever broke out on Sunday, and frightened the Tompkinsville, and Castleintown considerably. They thought that the fever was over for the year, but it appears they were mistaken. Five cases are said to be severe.

MOBILE.—There were three deaths from yellow fever in Mobile on the 16th inst.

The black tongue has seized upon the deer as well as upon the horned cattle in the eastern part of North Carolina. It is said that in the county of Beaufort there cannot be found a living deer in a circuit of twenty miles. They are found in numbers dead in the woods.

CHARLES DICKENS.

We owe an intimation in the English press that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will probably revisit the United States, with a view of repeating those public readings of his works which have proved so popular and profitable in England. No one can admire more warmly, and appreciate more thoroughly, the genius of DICKENS than ourselves; but still we think the Americans would be lacking in self-respect and a proper sense of their own dignity, were they to receive the author of "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" with a tithe of that cordiality of which he was the recipient seventeen years ago. We are not thin-skinned, and are perfectly willing to see our errors and foibles good-naturedly exposed, or even severely censured; but ingratitude is the blackest of vices, and of gross, unpalatable ingratitude has CHARLES DICKENS been guilty in his conduct towards the people of the United States. We came to America in 1841. He was welcomed with enthusiasm and treated with the utmost regard and affection. The demonstrations in his behalf were such as might not have been unworthily extended to the greatest benefactor of the human race. How did he repay them? First by publishing, soon after his return home, a miserable and malignant caricature of American customs and manners in his "Notes." This evinced a bad heart, but yet it might have been set down to the score of that incurable propensity of authors of his line to amuse the public, even at the expense of his friends. Two years later, when he knew with what feelings of indignation and resentment his petty calumnies had been received, Mr. DICKENS deliberately wrote a more elaborate work in which he covered a broader field of slander and falsehood, and endeavored to render the American people utterly ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of all other nations. We allude, as most readers may divine, to "Martin Chuzzlewit." It is no palliation of this gross offense that the book turned out a drug and a failure, and is the least meritorious of the author's productions, or that even the wretched attempt to pander to British prejudices revolted the taste it was designed to propitiate. The animus of the work is malice and ingratitude—to our mind unpardonable sins.

Perhaps CHARLES DICKENS would consult his own feelings best by remaining at home. The American people have ceased to love the author of Pickwick, though the transcendant talent of the author involuntarily fascinates and delights them. We believe that if he ventures amongst us a second time, he will find that the abuse of American hospitality is a poor passport to our favor, and a sorry letter of recommendation.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 12th, with the Pacific mails. The dates from California are to the 5th instant. The following is a summary of the news:

On the 5th of August the anti-Lecompton Convention, at Sacramento, nominated Supreme Judge John Currey, of Solano county, for Controller, I. Hugh Jones, of Nevada, for Supreme Court Clerk, H. C. Jennings, of Butte county, Hon. Joseph C. McKibben was also renominated for Congress. Wm. L. Dudley, of Calaveras, was nominated for Congress.

The Lecompentonites, on the same day, nominated J. G. Baldwin as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. E. Mulvany, of Contra Costa, as Controller. They made no nomination for Supreme Court Clerk.

The Republican State Convention endorsed the nomination of Currey for Judge, but nominated E. F. Tracy, vice Dudley. Tidy also nominated Dr. S. C. Gunn, of Tuolumne, as Controller.

Advices to the 14th from the Frazer river country were received here by the Panama, which arrived on the 20th. The river had fallen, and the miners generally doing better.

A fire at Sonora, on the 8th instant, consumed $40,000 worth of property. The Presbyterian church was destroyed.

The difficulties between J. Fremont and the Merced Mining Company still continue. The latter refuse to yield possession of their claim, and the man who occupy it insist that they will resist.

The last overland mail from Salt Lake reached Placerville on the 16th. The carrier brings the news that the trial of the murder of Joseph Condi, Charles Conover, Elias Etheridge and Tilos Barham, guards of the mail which left Fort Crook on July 31. They were killed by Shoshones, about twenty miles from Gravelly Ford.

The Indians about Humboldt Bay are increasingly troublesome. A man named Orin Stevens was killed by them on the 16th ult., and another named John Yandell on the 20th.

The Panama, which left for Victoria on the 4th, carried up but 49 passengers.

A Mr. Thomas Day was the only passenger known to have been lost by the recent disaster to the steamship Oregon, which foundered off Point Reyes. A collection made by certain benevolent individuals for the relief of his family amounted to upwards of six hundred dollars.

Large numbers of adventurers from *Frazer river* are continually arriving in this city.

The Democrats of this city held their primary election on Saturday, 14th inst. The delegates to the county convention elected about two thirds of the delegates.

A number of the troops which accompanied the Gulden Vliess deserted in citizens' costume. A portion of them were arrested.

The amount of gold bullion deposited for coinage during the week ending the 5th inst. amounted to $79,000. The gold coinage for the week was $285,000, all in double eagles.

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 7th from Victoria, bringing 350 passengers. The ship E. F. Willetts reached here on the same day, on the 14th, passed from the same locality.

During the last ten days 1000 Chinamen have landed on our shores.

Oregon.

The Indian difficulties in Oregon caused much alarm. A force of nine hundred United States troops, under command of Col. George Wright, 9th Infantry, was en route for the seat of war, determined to severely chastise the savages for their attack upon Col. Steptoe's command. The Indians were preparing for the conflict, and in fact, they were in a speedy submission of the redskins may be anticipated.

Central America.

We have advices from San Juan del Sur to the 22d, and Greytown 30th ult. In the former port, two American butchers, who were trading with the U. S. frigate Saranac, were arrested by order of the Director General, and were released by military authority for the alleged violation of some municipal rules. Captain Kelly, of our navy, promptly ordered some marines into the town and village, but before they landed the men were released. The Saranac's presence had given rise to much excitement previously. She left for the Bay of Panama.

The attempt made by the government of Costa Rica to seize San Juan Punta Arenas, and completely oust the King of Mosquitia, has produced a good deal of agitation in the different States, and the question as to the territorial rights of his Majesty will probably be renewed. Conflicting statements with respect to the transit question were still made. The office and agency of the Transit Co. promised well, and the agricultural prospects of Nicaragua were said to be much better. Trade was dull in Greytown, and many of its inhabitants leaving.

The following is an account of the attempt at seizure of Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans: About the middle of August, the Costa Rican government sent a force to Greytown, to take possession of Belcher's property there, and to claim the right to Punta Arenas, but the commander of the British ship of war Leopard refused to allow Col. Cauly, the Costa Rican representative, to interfere with what was claimed to be the property of the American company; and Mr. Green, the British Consul, contested Cauly's right, or that of Costa Rica, to claim Punta Arenas, insisting that it belonged to the Mosquito territory. The whole affair called forth quite a correspondence, the result of which was that the commander of the Leopard and Mr. Green, both sustained their position for the present, and the Costa Ricans had withdrawn their pretensions to the claims advanced.

New Grenada.

Our advices from New Grenada are dated at Bogota on the 10th of August, and at Panama and Aspinwall on the 33 inst. The inhabitants of the Isthmus feared an outbreak, the result of the election agitation, and a new army decree of the government ordered a large military force to be stationed at Panama. The United States frigate Saranac was at Panama, from San Juan del Sur, with one British and one French war ship. A mercantile house had, it is said, transferred its property to a British subject to avoid a confiscation. In August the Supreme Court had named the judges of the national district, in conformity with the law of 29th June, respecting the judicial power of the confederation. Trade was very dull and money scarce there. A French hospital for the aid of all foreigners had been opened at Panama. The Cass Herran treaty was not debated in the absence of late advices from Washington.

Sandwich Islands.

From the Sandwich Islands we have files dated Honolulu on the 24th July. The *Advertiser* has learned in relation to the island Valley in the Kahuna, that it contains a deposit of good guano, estimated at 3000 to 5000 tons. Quite a number of passengers were about to leave for the new gold country on the Fraser River.

South Pacific Coast.

The news from the South Pacific is dated at Valparaiso on the 31st of July, and at Callao on the 12th of August. Gen. Castillo had been elected President of Peru, but his position was regarded as very critical. Chili was more tranquil. The Valparaiso Bank had lowered its rate of interest to 3 per cent. New mines of copper had been found in Copiapo. Bolivia had reduced her duties on foreign cotton goods from 40 to 15 per cent. Gen. Belzu was still at Tacna with the other Peruvian emigrants. An Ecuadorian steamer was running with profit on the Guayaquil river. The French Admiral had had another very difficulty with a Peruvian merchant ship.

WINTER CLOTHING, WHITE SHIRTS, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of winter clothing and white shirts, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Moche & Lemon jun., 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Leavenworth, September 18.—As an indication of the rush of gold seekers for Pike's Peak, we report that a train of twenty wagons left here for that region yesterday.

PERSONS INJURED BY THE ACCIDENT ON THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The following persons were injured by the accident on the Steubenville railroad: Mr. Meeney, the conductor, head cut; Mr. Boardman, of Louisville, both legs broken; E. J. Cornell, baggage-master, wrist sprained; Rev. Mr. Watson, of Amsterdam, ankle sprained. The following were severely bruised or slightly injured: James Jacobs, of Maysville, Kentucky; Andrew Anderson, of Harrison county; Mrs. Wainwright, of New Jersey; D. C. Gill, of Dayton; Mrs. Meredith, of Xenia, Ohio; Miss Lyons, of Knizabethtown, New Jersey; Dr. Allen, of Bellerville, Arkansas; Rev. S. J. Humphrey and lady, of Newark, Ohio; W. H. Moore, of Milton, Indiana; J. P. Draper, of Danville, Illinois; Captain W. T. Barr, of Pittsburg; Oliver Ormsbey, of Vevay, Indiana, and many others, who declined giving their names. Joseph Fleming, of Zanesville, is fatally injured.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION.—Springfield, Massachusetts, September 11.—Over three hundred horses from abroad, including the most celebrated animals in the Northern and Middle States, are already entered for the Great National Horse Exhibition to be held here next week. This insures a much finer and larger exhibition than either of the former ones. The exhibition opens on Tuesday and closes on Friday. Six Governors of States, including Governor Banks and Governor King, are to be in attendance. The Hon. Edward Everett will be one of the speakers at the banquet on Friday. Three thousand dollars are already offered in premiums. Our hotels are fast filling up with strangers, and over fifty horses, including Ethan Allen and old and young Rattler, are now on the grounds.

THE HAVERHILL AFFAIRS.—Washington, September 12.—Dr. Thomas Ratney, of New York, has been appointed by the President special agent to accompany the recaptured Africans, and deliver them to the authorities at Liberia. He is well known in connection with the enterprise for establishing a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil, which, it is understood, he will continue to press at the next session of Congress.

MURDER AT PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg, September 11.—Miss Henry, a young woman, was murdered at 11 o'clock to-day by Thomas Smithson. She refused to speak to him when intoxicated, upon which he drew a pistol and shot her. He is still at large.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—Bloomington, Illinois, September 10.—The two wings of the Democracy of the Third District held conventions to-day. The Douglas party nominated George W. Armstrong for Congress. The administration wing made no nomination, but recommended Churchill Cofling.

THE VANDERBILT'S NEWS.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Liverpool August 31st, arrived at New York, on the 12th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Adventiser* says the Russians are likely to encounter a formidable foe in China. The Jesuits have obtained authorization to establish an extensive branch of their order in those distant regions.

The *Monitour* of Sunday, 29th of August, publishes the speech of M. de Persigny, the other papers, including the *Press*, also print it, but abstain from passing an opinion as to the remarks of his Excellency touching the alliance.

It is to sign the marriage contract of the Duke of Malakoff that the Emperor has put off for eight days his departure for Biarritz. The dowry of Mlle. Vadera will be given by the Emperor, and it amounts to a million francs. Probably there is some exaggeration in this figure, but it is also stated that the trousseau is given by the Empress. It is further stated that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakoff.

The first volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I had appeared, published in Paris; the second volume is in the press.

Victor Hugo has been seriously ill, but is getting better.

One of the cannons captured at Canton has just arrived at Paris. It is a bronze gun, of large caliber, nearly 9 feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters indicating the place where it was cast and its date. This cannon has been placed in the court of the Ministry of Marine.

A letter from St. Petersburg, to the 11th, states that the Emperor's brothers, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, are to visit Sebastopol and the Crimea this year. It is said that this portrait to be conveyed gives a commercial station, without indications. The Russian engineers have succeeded in raising the ship of the line Jugudiz, the schooner Sinavajin, of sixteen guns, and the steamer Turck. The Grunzigt and Donaj have also been raised.

A letter in the Brussels *Independance* says the Hotel du Nord was the scene of a singular encounter. Prince Gortschakoff found himself placed at table by the side of Lord Lucan, and the two quondam adversaries discussed together, the scenes of the Crimean war.

The line of battle ship Windsor Castle, 170 guns, was launched on the 26th ult. from the Royal Dock Yard, Pembroke.

It is rumored that generals Sir Howard Douglas and Lord Clyde are to be raised to the exalted rank of Field Marshal.

SPAIN.—The correspondent to the London *Times* says:

"The execution of the postal treaty between Spain and England will commence in the month of October.

PRUSSIA.—The London *Times* contains the following dispatch from Berlin, August 28:

"It appears decided that at the expiration of his present powers, the Prince of Prussia will be appointed Regent. The Prussian government has addressed a note to the Vienna cabinet on the occupation of Rustadt.

BELGIUM.—The London *Post* has the following:

"On the 30th, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort and suite are expected in Antwerp, on their return from Prussia, and will embark immediately for England."

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government has addressed a circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The imperial government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the plenipotentiaries of the Paris Conference to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for counteracting the treaty of Paris.

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich, of the 24th, says:

"The marriage of the Duchess Helena, of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria, with the hereditary Prince of Tour and Taxis, was celebrated to-day at the castle of Passenhofen."

AUSTRALIA.—The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th of August, and will meet early in October.

The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy. The exports in the six months exceeded the imports by £385,000. The wool market was unchanged. Tallow in moderate demand.—Exchange banks buy at 1 per cent. discount, and sell at par. In October railway debentures will begin to be transmitted, not exceeding £150,000 per month.

INDIA.—A dispatch from Malta, dated August 29, says:

Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th of July, to relieve Maun Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpoo rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Col. Holmes Roberts.

The Bombay import market was active.

The following dispatch was received at the East India House:

The Gwalior rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondee, on the 19th July, attempted to cross the Bandoe, but failed. On the 13th they were measuring both Beehore and Rajgurh. The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st August, for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes's column, which was last heard of at Bondee.

The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at about 5000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tantia Topee, Yedial and others.

A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brittan, had been pushed forward to Thamoune, (?) with instructions to march on Kheirwarra, if necessary.

The Bombay Presidency have offered to submit to the Portuguese government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the Governor-General, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan we have received Texas papers to the 16th instant.

The Galveston *News* of the 14th comes to us in mourning for the death of Colonel S. M. Williams, the oldest remaining citizen of Texas, who had passed through her colonial, republican and State history.

Of the fever the *News* of the 16th inst. says:

We regret to be compelled to state that the sickness of our city seems to have increased during the past day or two, owing, doubtless, to change of weather, which has been much warmer. The following are the deaths from yellow fever not heretofore reported:

On Monday evening.—Mr. Turner Hancock, a young man about 18 years of age, a son of Professor Hancock, late of Beaufort. He died some four miles below the city, and his death was not known to us on our last issue.

Tuesday, the 14th.—We hear of no deaths this day.

Wednesday, the 15th.—Five deaths this day, to wit: A. S. Holder, clerk of Mr. Sautier, from New York; M. M. Pettfeldt, clerk of Buckley & Byrne; H. Lambert, shoemaker, near Briggs & Yard's; Mr. Bright, seamen's bar-keeper; a German laborer on Colonel Baker's place, three or four miles below the city.

Thursday, the 16th.—Miss Cudlip, at Mrs. Walker's, on Tremont street.

We copy the following from our exchanges:

McLENNAN.—The Waco *Democrat* of the 9th has the following account of a devilish piece of business:

"On Tuesday morning last, Sophia, a negress at the lower bakery, discovered, under her cooking stove, near by a skillet of bread, on the top of which was a fire, a pint cup, covered with a saucer. On examination the cup was found to be filled with powder, fine shot, &c., and knew it was the intention of Alexander Hodge, who had immediately married 15 to 20 days before, to blow up the bread with the same article, which it was covered to be a piece from one of his old shirts. Upon looking around, Mr. McGahey discovered that a keg of powder was missing from his store. Search was immediately instituted, and the keg, half full of powder, was found open, under the kitchen floor of Mr. McGahey, close up to the fire place.

There is no doubt but that the powder was stolen by a little negro boy belonging to Mr. McGahey only about 10 or 12 years of age, and decoyed for the purpose of blowing up the two houses above mentioned.

The *Democrat* thinks that the boy was prompted to this by some of the abolitionists in that town.

The *Herald*, commenting on an article in the *Intelligencer*, remarks that while speaking of the large sums saved this year to Texas by the manufacture of the Sorgho sugar, flour and salt, the *Intelligencer* should not have omitted to mention the wine product of our State, for, says the *Herald*:

"To our knowledge the Mustang wine made in Texas is a large item, and whenever to be had, is preferred to the article brought from abroad."

The Nueces *Valley* learns that Don Dolores Garcia, ex Mayor of Laredo, and nine other persons who were traveling with him, as an escort, had been lately killed by the Indians, and that a few days previous to this fatal attack, a Mexican was killed two men and wounded a third, near San Jose, within half a day's journey of Laredo. The want of cavalry is assigned as the reason that vicinity.

The *Valley* states that the notorious Carlos Indian, Quajampes, was at the head of a party on the San Diego road, ostensibly engaged in "mustanging," but in reality for the purpose of committing all sorts of villanies and depredations.

BEXAR.—The San Antonio *Herald* announces the arrival in that city, on the 2d inst., of the train of the Arizona Mining Company, consisting of twenty men, ten loaded wagons and sixty mules. This is but the nucleus of the train, which, when completed, will embrace some ninety mules, thirty horses, fifteen mechanics, a wagon master, a professor of geology and mineralogy, editor with his printing office, a newspaper correspondent, a wagon master, one assistant manager, and ten mechanics.

THE ZOTAVE.—The charge of assault and battery made by "Capt." Grant against Capt. de Rivière was postponed in the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday, one week from Tuesday next. The same afternoon Mr. Grant appeared before Recorder Barlow and made a complaint against Capt. de Rivière, Mde. Bisquet, Baron Becker and Prince de Beauveau, de Craon for sending him a challenge. The offenders are in jail.—(*N. Y. Express.*)

CROPS ON RED RIVER.—The Alexandria *Democrat* says:

Caterpillars have stripped nearly all the cotton fields in our parish, in consequence of which the bolls are opening very fast, and the planters are preparing to pick the crop with their cotton are the storms are in. No farmer in this section will make a full crop—some one-third, others two-thirds perhaps.

Cane is doing well. The showers that week were beneficial.

Our Exchange report very short cotton crops on the hills, and upper Red river in perhaps the only favored section where full and heavy yields will be gathered, and they are doomed to low water and high freights for some time to come.

Within a week, ten thousand children have applied for admission to the public schools in this city, and they turned away, for the reason there was no room for them. The rejection of these ten thousand presents twenty or thirty thousand more for coming. And are to the Board of Education appeals an and a quarter of dollars this year, ostensibly for educational purposes. Could the ten thousand children take up one of 212 Avenue and a quarter a year for free schools, and education denied to forty thousand children.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPIDEMIC.—As officially announced by the Board of Health, there were 421 deaths from yellow fever and 1 from tetanus, in this city for the 150 hours. In hours less than a week—ending Saturday noon, September 18, distributed as follows:

For 24 hours to Monday noon, Sept.	13		98
" 24	Tuesday	14	71
" 24	Wednesday	15	61
" 24	Thursday	16	54
" 24	Saturday	18	34
" 150	Saturday	18	421

There were 44 deaths of yellow fever in the 150 hours of the previous week, ending Saturday noon, the 11th instant, showing a very small decrease.

The following table shows the weekly mortality since the date that the epidemic is supposed to have had its rise:

Week ending June	19	38	120
" do. July	4	38	132
" do. July	11	38	142
" do. July	18	38	117
" do. July	25	38	112
" do. Aug.	1	38	156
" do. Aug.	8	38	207
" do. Aug.	15	38	256
" do. Aug.	22	38	346
" do. Aug.	29	38	346
" do. Sept.	5	38	346
" do. Sept.	12	38	421
Total			2,816

NOT ROBBED BY CUBANS.—We learn that the parties accused of the theft charged here on Friday against Mr. Hamilton, and attempted to drown in the Canal Carondelet, are not Cubans, as represented. We are gratified to be able to make this correction.

A WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Rio, a Frenchwoman, with two young children, and a husband employed as a watchman in the Mint, made a futile attempt to commit suicide on Saturday night, by opposed, by taking an overdose of laudanum, at her house, corner of Love and Music streets. She was discovered making a terrible noise by officer Brooks, who had her conveyed to the Charity Hospital. We hear that she attempted on a previous occasion to destroy herself in the same way. It is thought to be the chief cause of the suicidal manifestations of Mrs. Burns.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—Auguste Lacroix and L. Kesing were arraigned before Recorder Assistant Recorder Monroe, of the First District, and were sent to prison to await the result of a charge of forgery, for which they indicted by them on Martin Garrity, 11 o'clock at night, on St. Charles street. Lacroix is charged with having in carrying an keg pick as a concealed weapon.

Mag Mohan was also sent to prison to answer, this morning, for an alleged violent assault and battery upon Mrs. Julia Ann Davis, Darby, of Girod street; also, Francis Morgan, alias Frank Maughan, for further examination, charged with the alleged murder and robbery of Mathew Kelly, wounded on Sunday, July 11th, on Orange, near Religious street, in a manner, it is charged, that he died directly or indirectly of the injuries, some sixteen days afterwards in the Charity Hospital, by Dr. Cuzieres, on the Coroner's jury of inquest at the time, died of "pneumonia," which the prosecution contend resulted from the injuries received.—The accused has not recently been arrested.

Frank Schaefler was examined, and committed to the First District Court for trial, for assault and battery on Patrick Finnegan; also Jack Nelligan, Bill Biggins and John Smith, the last without privilege of bail, to answer the charge of having, on the 17th ult., at the corner of Erato and Tchoupitoulas streets, knocked down, beaten and kicked Edward Wright, of the Seamen's Home, on Erato street; Smith also striking his victim while the other two held him down.

Henry Cotton, or Carter, John Smith and John Yanney, the first the mate of a steamboat Laurel Hill, were sent before the First District Court, under bonds of $250, on the charge of having, on the 15th instant, assaulted and knocked down Martin Harry.

The business before the other Recorders' Courts was unimportant.

ARRESTS.—Patrick McGin was rearrested in the First District Saturday on an old charge of having committed mayhem by biting a piece out of a man's ear. A Frenchman, Wm. Smith was arrested in the third District for a violent assault and battery on a lady.

DROWNED.—A man named Felippe Lanatra, a Sicilian by birth, who followed the business of selling sand in the streets, was drowned about one o'clock last evening, at the foot of St. Philippe street. He was "accidentally drowned," as appears by the verdict of the Coroner's jury of inquest.

☞ The history of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, place it at once among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which "Bitters" are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines deserving the public commendation.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep20 6t dtc 2' and 151 Chartres st.

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed.

RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—We would inform you that we are out of Hoofland's German Bitters, which are very ready sale. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time (we think about two years, *with all the doctors in the country*), but all of no avail. He looked as much like a dead man going about, as any thing we can conjure him to. His disease appeared to be an *overflowing of the gall*. With hard persuasion, we prevailed on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him, that if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it; provided he took six bottles according to the directions, which he has done, and is now greatly cured, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood.—Respectfully,

EDWARDS & BROWN.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and are sold by druggists and dealers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale, in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sel 1m Saw dtc. 51 and 151 Chartres street.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—This invaluable compound, we are glad to learn, has become the most popular remedy in the United States. Every every family keeps it on hand. They find it a seven plagues' bile. A small quantity given in season will ward off fevers, or any prevalent disease. See the advertisement in another column.
sep 20 Saw dtc

A Valuable Medicine.

During the present week no less than six of our friends, who have been induced to try Professor Jacob Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen the preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to make the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of the Electric Oil, and they recommend its use to all who are still suffering with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.

(*From Advertiser.*)

It can be had of the agents here, see advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep20 6t 4dc 21 and 151 Chartres st.

It Fame is World-Wide.

The great Fetzah Remedy, SPECIFIC SOLUTION, cures speedily and effectually, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Weakness, Pain in the Back, and all urinary affections. The renowned physician, Sir Astley Cooper, testified to a merits, and it is prescribed by the faculty of Medicine in Europe and America. It is in the form of an aroma syrup, very pleasant to the taste, and purely vegetable. See advertisement. Sole agents, M. SIMON, Apothecary, No. 26 Camp street, Corner of Gravier, by the 1st Hotel.
jy19

☞ Look out for Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Hellard's Concentrated Cassons Chlorid and Chloride Vegetable Compound,

For the cure of

YELLOW FEVER, VOMITO, SCURVY, TYPHUS, &c.

THE Concentrated Cassons Chlorid, used for the disinfection of sick rooms, privies, gutters, yards, holds of vessels, &c., is also very efficacious for the cure of all cutaneous diseases, Hot Chamber, Itch, Cankers, Sores, Bruises and Bites. It is applied externally.

The Cassons Vegetable Compound is a sure preventive and cure for Yellow Fever, Vomito, Cholera, Ship, Typhus and intermittent fevers, most effectual in all epidemic diseases.

Hold with a treatise, explaining their nature, and prescribing the mode of application. A great number of testimonials, from the most eminent physicians, &c., show the priceless value of these remedies.

For sale in New Orleans by
18 19 LOCHE, Apothecary, Sole Agent,
sep20 1m dtc Corner of Bienville and Dauphine sts.

COAL—COAL.

ANTHRACITE, ENGLISH CANNEL, AND NEW CASTLE COAL

SPENCER FIELD & CO.

HAVE to-day received a cargo of the best Lehigh Schuylkill, English Cannel and Newcastle coal all of which is of the very best quality and will be sold under a full guarantee as to their anthracite coals have been selected by course expressly for our retail trade, and we will supply the trade with the best kind, and are well known to be the very best coals in use. For any of the above we will make season engagements with families, hotels and restaurants, and to parties purchasing their fuel supply from us, we will deliver the coal at the market price, which is much more advantageous than retail prices—of course we do not charge for carting and weighing carts, which correctly weigh their own loads at the consumer's door.

SPENCER FIELD & CO.
sep20 1m 2dp Offices corner Canal and Gravier sts.

Dolbear's Commercial College,

106 CANAL STREET.

ALL who wish to be prepared for the last of November should be a IMMEDIATELY.