THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WEISER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
G. P. WEISER, R. SEVERSON, } PUBLISHERS.
Daily paper, (one year in advance) $10
Tri-weekly, (published every other day) 6
Weekly, (published every Saturday) 3
Single copies, (delivered by the paper carriers) ..... 5 cts.
Single copies, (mailed) ..... 5 cts.
Subscribers desiring their papers discontinued will please give notice to that effect, before the expiration of their subscription, otherwise they will be considered as wishing to continue, and will be charged accordingly.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,786.

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans,
Office, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1858.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Washington states that Judge BOWLIN has received his instructions from Secretary CASS on the subject of his mission to Paraguay. The prominent features of them are, that President LOPEZ be required to make an apology for the insult to our flag; to make reparation to the citizens of the United States who were driven out of that country, and to acknowledge his obligation to satisfy all other demands for redress—the amount of indemnity to be ascertained, probably, through a board of commissioners; also, to negotiate a commercial treaty, and obtain some guarantee for the opening of the La Plata and its tributaries by the removal of the restrictions on trade in those waters. Only one vessel, the Fulton, carrying the Commissioner, will at first proceed to Assumption. Should Judge B. succeed in his object he will forthwith return to Washington, bringing with him the convention; but in the event of an entire failure, he will direct Commodore SHUBRICK to send up the fleet, and with it to carry out the distinctly defined policy of the Administration. The fleet will, after its business in Paraguay, show itself in several of the South American States, particularly those in which our government has long had unsettled accounts.

This is a very fair programme, but if LOPEZ proves recalcitrant, how is he to be coerced? The expedition seems to proceed upon the presumption that the Dictator of Paraguay is destitute of the means of resistance, and that should he refuse to comply with the demands of Judge BOWLIN, the fleet will have nothing else to do but to steam up the river, and batter down Assumption.—Than such a supposition nothing is probably more erroneous. A friend informed correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that so far from LOPEZ having the most remote idea of acceding to the demands of the United States, he will refuse permission to Judge BOWLIN to enter the waters of Paraguay, but will receive him at the extreme southern limits of the republic and send him back from whence he came.

Suppose, then, the expedition attempts forcibly to ascend the river, what are the means of defense adopted by LOPEZ, and what are the obstacles to be overcome.—Says the same correspondent:

The river will be extensively boomed and chained. Extensive earth works are being constructed, it is well known, along both banks of the river, and before reaching Assumption the fleet (supposing them able to remove the obstructions in the river and dismantle the earth work batteries) will have to silence a fort or redoubt mounting 40 heavy guns. In approaching this redoubt, the fleet of steamers must receive a raking fire for the distance of half a mile. This redoubt is placed on an elevation of sixty feet above the level of the river. So open, then, is the possibility of passing the above redoubt, the Mosquito fleet has nothing more to do but reduce a fort a short distance south of Assumption that mounts 64 guns, 42 pounders. This fort is also on elevated ground, being 100 feet above the level of the river. Opposite this fort there are two channels, one along either embankment, there being a shoal in the middle of the river, and the American vessels being in the channel on the opposite side to the fort, will not be able, through the narrowness of the river, to bring their guns to bear, so two great an elevation will be required.

To reduce the above defenses, the United States send a few steamers, which are to tow rafts up the river, on which rafts guns of a heavy calibre are to be placed, and the men who work the guns are to be exposed to the fire of riflemen who will line the river. Paraguay can easily raise an army of 35,000 men, so that we may expect to see the Mexican troops. The American expedition can land 1200 men, and out of this number there will be but 300 men who are disciplined soldiers, and these are the marines. To reduce the redoubts and forts alluded to, it will be necessary to carry them by land, and to do so, a large infantry and artillery force will be necessary. At least 4000 men will be required, with a proper siege train. The expedition of Paraguay can succeed with the lasso is well known, and as cavalry they are very formidable. In case the expedition fails, it will be well to be sure to do undertake properly reinforced, it cannot be said that proper care was not taken in the organization of the force, as we all read a great deal about the care with which the expedition was being organized, particularly in the selection of officers, and it will be a great pity to have the expedition fail for want of infantry soldiers. This cannot be a naval battle, but a struggle on land, 600 miles from the ocean.

If these statements are worthy of confidence, it is apparent that with all the care and pains bestowed by our government in fitting out the expedition against Paraguay, most important errors of omission have occurred. It will be a disgraceful piece of work, if, through the blunders of the War Department, the force detached against Paraguay should be beaten off, and compelled to return home for military reinforcements. Admitting the superiority of American troops over those of Paraguay, it is clear that 1200 of the former cannot be expected to cope with the entire army of the latter; supported as it will be by almost impregnable redoubts. The mistake in preparing the expedition has been a lack of foresight as to the nature of any conflict which may grow out of the effort to obtain justice from Paraguay. As the writer we have quoted remarks, there will be no naval battle, but a struggle on land, 600 miles from the ocean. It is not the question in such a struggle to anticipate any thing but disaster with a handful of soldiers opposed by the entire available force of the enemy. We fear that the Paraguay expedition is not destined to an immediate triumph, unless LOPEZ be made of more pliable a. That has been hitherto imagined.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, October 6.—Complete returns have been received from the election held yesterday. The Democrats have carried the State by 750 majority.

MORPHY AND HARRWITZ.—Our files of Paris papers of the latest dates announce that the match between Messrs. Paul Morphy and Harrwitz was still in progress. Morphy had obtained, however, a marked advantage over his antagonist, having scored 4 games to the latter's 2. As the terms of the match are that one of the two must win 7 games, it follows that Morphy has yet to gain 3 games, while Harrwitz must win 5. The Paris *Presse* says that opinions in Paris are greatly divided as to the result. Here we await it with unshaken confidence in our American champion.

GRAND OPERA IN NEW YORK.—They are doing "William Tell" at the Academy of Music, at the uniform price of fifty cents for all places.

WHY HE KILLED HER.—Michael Eik, who murdered his wife in Cincinnati a few days ago, by plunging a knife into her bosom, gave as a reason for the bloody deed that she had the phthisic, and that it kept him awake all night by her hard breathing. He would, he said, kill any body who disturbed his rest. Michael must be blessed with an exceedingly sweet and amiable disposition.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* proposes a method of suddenly stopping a train of cars on a railroad, in order to prevent accidents. His plan is to have an apparatus placed in front of the driving wheels and over the track, with a communicating string leading to the engineer's stand; at most immediately a stream of oil could be poured on the rails, and the forward motion of the train would entirely cease, when, or soon after, the last car of the train reached the oiled portion of the rails.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Hon. Wm. B. Reed, our Minister to China, says, in official dispatches received to day, that after he had signed the treaty he made a provisional arrangement with the Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens arising out of the difficulties at Canton, by which a portion of the duties received at Shanghai, Foo Chow and Canton are to be appropriated to that end. He intended to visit during the summer months such parts of Japan as might be accessible, and return to the United States by way of Bombay, in November or December next.

Commodore Tatnall, in his dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 5th, after saying the East India squadron would soon be shown to the Japanese, remarks that no better opportunity could be selected for a temporary absence from the coast of China. The recent treaties, the termination of hostilities, and the swarms of English and French ships in the rivers, must place all foreign interests of a hostile kind in perfect safety for the present. He would return with the squadron about the last of October.

The Treasurer's weekly statement exhibits a balance in the Treasury on the 30th September of $19,171,889; receipts $679,805; disbursements nearly $600,000; drafts paid, over $1,417,000; drafts issued $1,726,000.

A POET AFRAID OF A PHILOSOPHER.—A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who is narrating the incidents of a trip on the Saranac Lakes, tells a good story about Longfellow and Emerson:

This reminds me of a joke that was current at the Philosophers' Camp, about Boston. This gentleman, you know, is somewhat abstracted, and by no means of a social turn. When the party was accidentally surprised on one occasion by Emerson, Longfellow was to have joined it, but he subsequently peremptorily declined on learning that Emerson had purchased a double-barreled gun, of large calibre, to take with him.

By Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM MEXICO
VIA HAVANA.
FIGHTING IN MEXICO.
Miramon Defeated and Committed Suicide.
GREAT EXCITEMENT AT TAMPICO.
FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS.
Americans Imprisoned.
SPANISH CONSUL FLED.

CHARLESTON, October 13.—The steamship Isabel arrived here last night, having left Havana on the 10th instant. She reports sugar declined, and molasses and freights dull.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The British steamer Solent arrived at Havana on the 10th from Vera Cruz, with later and exciting intelligence from Mexico.

Gen. Miramon had at last thrown off his "masterly inactivity" policy, and severe fighting had taken place between him and Vidaurri's forces.

It is stated that Miramon was defeated in the last battle, and in despair and mortification had committed suicide.

EXCITEMENT AT TAMPICO.

A great excitement had broken out in Tampico. Governor Garmendia having attempted to collect a forced contribution of $100,000 from the commercial body. He had imprisoned a number of Spanish and American citizens, without food and water, who had refused to comply with his demand; but he subsequently released them on their promise that they would submit to the contribution. A number of them fled.

The Spanish Consul took refuge on board of a Spanish man-of-war, and finally, with his family, fled on the Solent to Havana.

Important dispatches are on the way to Washington from the Spanish Consul and the American Minister.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, September 29.—In this market nearly all classes of securities were rising, and business was more active. Sugar had advanced. Atlantic cable shares were quoted at £380.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—The returns generally show large Republican gains.

OHIO ELECTION.

In Ohio, Vendiclan (Democrat) has been elected to Congress in the First District. Garley (opposition) has been elected in the Second Congressional District.

The returns from the State are yet meagre.

Vallandingham ((Democrat) has been elected in the Third District.—Campbell's old district.

IOWA ELECTION.

Leffingwell (anti-Lecompton) is elected to Congress by 600 majority.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

Geo. S. Hawkins (Democrat) has been elected to Congress by 2900 majority. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Porter (Republican) has been elected to Congress in the Sixth District.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Gen. Cass has recovered his health. There is a prospect of the reputation of Perez, the Minister from Nicaragua.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following have been elected to Congress: Florence, (Democrat, from the First District; Morris, (Democrat,) from the Second District; Millward, Opposition, Fourth District; Thaddeus Stevens, Opposition, Third District; Kunkel, Opposition, Seventh District; Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, Nineteenth District; Foster is probably elected in the Seventh District.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—In the Fifteenth District, Hale (Opposition) has been elected to Congress.

In the Seventeenth District it is believed that McPherson (Opposition) has been elected, but the vote is close.

In the Fifth District Wood has been elected over Owen and Jones.

INDIANA.

In the Second District English (Administration) has been elected, it is believed, by a small majority.

Dunn, Republican, has been elected in the Third District; Holman, Democrat, in the Fifth; Kilgore, Democrat, in the Sixth; Porter, Republican, in the Eighth; Wilson, Republican, in the Ninth; Colfax, Republican, in the Eleventh. Pettit, (State ticket) doubtful. In the First District, probably Hovery, (anti Lecompton) is elected.

KANSAS.

The election took place on the 4th. In Leavenworth county the average majority was 200 for the Republicans. In Atchison county, the opposition majority was eight. In Jefferson county the vote was light. The Democratic ticket was elected in Doniphan county. In Lykins county the Republican ticket is elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, October 13.—L. W. Spratt, the originator of the new slave trade movement, has been elected to the Legislature of South Carolina.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Flour—State $4 35 to $4 55; Ohio $5 10 to $5 20; and there was a large speculative demand. Wheat very dull, and buyers demand a reduction. Corn buoyant, 70 to 72c. Mess Pork, Eastern, $16 20 to $16 40.

The Arabia sailed to-day, with $450,000 in specie.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, October 13.—The steamboat D. B. Carroll passed down at 9 o'clock last night; the J. C. Swon at 9 this morning.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—*Dirtal County.*—Jacksonville, Fla., October 5, 1858.—The election in this county yesterday was one of the most closely contested elections that we have experienced for years. The result is the certain election to the Legislature of Major P. C. Dunham, Republican, and the probable election of Dr. A. S. Baldwin and John G. Smith, of the same party.

John Westcott, the Independent candidate for Congress, has a majority of about fifty in the county.—*Correspondence Savannah Republican.*

THE NEWS FROM ILLINOIS.—The following paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* evinces the deepening determination of the Administration to annihilate Douglas, if possible. We can only hope that the result of the contest in Illinois will disappoint the administration:

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1858.

The last news from Illinois discloses the fact that, under orders from this city, the administration men have nominated candidates for the Legislature, and for House of Representatives in every district in which *the parties are closely balanced, and nowhere else.* This is to defeat the Douglas Democrats, and to help their enemies. There is also an irregular bolting administration candidate against the regular Democratic candidate against the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in every district. It is not possible, however, says my informant, to accomplish this result. Many honest Republicans, and very many Americans, see the game of the administration opposite side, and are declaring for Douglas, while the efforts of the Democrats grow more and more energetic.

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.—"John Mitchel's paper!"—as it is usually called—is to be moved to Washington City. The removal is to take place about the middle of November. The last *Citizen* contains the following notice:

We shall esteem it a favor if our exchanges, in noticing our intention to remove the *Southern Citizen* to Washington, will say to our readers that our subscribers will be supplied without the intermission of a single week, and at the same terms upon which the paper has been hitherto published; and further, that the office of publication will be in Knoxville, until some time between the 15th of November and the 1st of December.

A FLEA UNDER A MICROSCOPE.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor and teeth more powerful than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates fitted over each other, each plate moving like a portcullis shaft, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of the porcupine, only longer. His eye, large, set on a neck, the bright eyes, the transparent cases, the pierces to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous force for his jumps which both ers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws to enable him to cling to whatever he lights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of seven hundred feet; and he can draw off and carry two hundred times his weight.—*Chamber's Journal.*

COFFEE.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage, coffee, without which some persons, in any language wholly civilized country in the world, would not hardly able to exist. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Abyssinia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1714 became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of the coffee consumption of Europe may be inferred from the United States alone annually consume it at the rate of one hundred pounds for each person, while Great Britain, with her population of four times that of the United States, consumes only one pound for each person.

By Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 7.—The Royal mail steamer Canada arrived at this port this forenoon with the European mails, and London and Liverpool dates to the 25th ultimo, being three days later.

The details of treaty between France and China show that the former is to receive seven millions francs as indemnity.

The London papers contain nothing in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable. The company with its company started by Prof. Whitehouse still continued.

The political news is rather unimportant. Among the passengers by the Canada is Mr. C. M. Bradley, bearer of dispatches from China to the United States government.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable shares were quoted at £300 to £330.

The British trade report for the month shows a decrease of £500,000 compared with last year.

The new telegraph cable between Holland and England has been successfully laid.

Two thousand additional troops have been ordered to India.

LONDON, Saturday.—The *Daily News'* city article says the funds were stimulated yesterday, by the operations for the Christmas account, and consols closed at ½ higher than on Thursday.

FRANCE.—Baron Gros has been made a Senator, and has been appointed a Vice-Consul to Mariposa, California.

The French difficulty in Paris was in a way of settlement.

Prince Gheka had been killed in Paris by jumping from his carriage, his horse having taken fright.

It was said that the French army in Rome is to be augmented. The treaty with China had been celebrated in Paris by solemn mass.

The French man-of-war in the Adriatic is to be withdrawn, the Montenegrin affairs no longer requiring its presence.

SPAIN.—The Spanish army is to be increased in order to be prepared to put down political agitation in any quarter. The Spanish expedition against the Riff pirates is said to be postponed till next spring; but the government intends to act energetically against Morocco.

The Russians are reported to have gained another victory over the Circassians.

According to late Spanish dispatches from Madrid, the government will augment the army so as to be prepared to put down political agitation, come from any quarter that it may.

It is said that the expedition against the Riff pirates will be postponed until spring, but the government intends to act energetically against Morocco.

The Queen had returned to Madrid.

The Carthagena telegraph declares there is no truth in the statement that an Anglo-Spanish company has obtained the concession of a submarine telegraph from Cuba to America.

A telegraph states that the state of the crops which have suffered for Catalonia and Malaga is still maintained for the high and low Pyrenees, Aragon and Jaca.

PORTUGAL.—The Tariff Commission at Lisbon was reported to have decided in favor of a general reduction in the import duties on manufactured goods, but its suggestions were expected to be on a limited scale, and if adopted by government to be put to force until next year, as they must pass the Cortes, which meets in November.

CHINA.—Gen. Mouravieff is said to have been appointed Russian Minister to Pekin. It was stated at Paris that Great Britain will send a military representative to Pekin.

The *Moniteur* says that the chastisement of the Mandarin, by whose orders Father Capdelaine was beheaded, will be made public.

AFRICA.—Cape Town dates to August 12 had been received. Difficulties had arisen between the British and Portuguese authorities relative to the Mozambique channel. A small cutter from Natal, while trading on the east coast, had been seized by the Portuguese, and the crew sent to Mozambique, and placed in charge of the British Consul, who demanded, unsuccessfully, the boat and cargo. The Consul had left for England to represent the case to the Foreign Office.

Condition of the Cabic.—A Discouraging Report from Mr. Varley.

Mr. Varley, "the Electrician of the Electric and International Telegraph Company,"—so he is styled by the company—has made a report on the state of the cable as observed by him on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of September, and the result, we regret to say, is by no means encouraging. He finds "a fault of great magnitude, at a distance of between 245 and 300 statute miles from Valentia," and possibly in water of but 410 fathoms in depth. He finds the cable unbroken, but thinks the power used will shortly eat away the exposed copper wire at the fault, and thereby electrolytic decomposition. He is satisfied also that there is another "fault" more distant than this, the exact locality of which he could not satisfy himself without communication with Newfoundland. From authentic data shown him at Valentia, he is also of opinion that there was a fault in the cable on board the Agamemnon before it was submerged, offering a resistance equal to 1000 or 1200 miles of cable, and that at a distance of about 1000 miles from one end of the 1200 mile coil, and supposed to be the fault which caused so much additional strain on the cable in paying out from Ireland. He is satisfied that the cable has been seriously, if not fatally, impaired by the use of powerful currents from the large induction coils, especially from this side, and that the present conducting strand is too small for ocean telegraphic purpose, even had the insulation been sound.

Mr. Varley closes his discouraging catalogue with what, though intended to convey some consolation to the directors, is certainly the most discouraging part of his report. He says: "It is not, however, altogether impossible that some unforeseen change may have occurred through the cable, as stated in my previous communication." He does not say that such a change is even probable, though he adds that the probability can ever be turned to any practical use, but implies a contrary opinion. The publication of such a report by the company is a practical admission that they cannot escape its conclusions, and that they have no better face to put upon the matter.

THE EDITOR.—The Richmond *Mail* throws off the following illustrations:

They have a standard out on the Western waters named "The Editor." This is the very best name ever given to a steamboat. We are surprised that it has never been thought of before. The editor is a working engine, whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails with the tide, now with it, until suddenly he comes up against some hidden snag, which entirely shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the water in agitation, and there is a set of troubled waters behind him. He serves every one but himself, carries passengers in any quantities, and goes off from the shore with two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1714 became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of the coffee consumption of Europe may be inferred from the United States alone annually consume it at the rate of one hundred pounds for each person, while Great Britain, with her population of four times that of the United States, consumes only one pound for each person.

Naval Intelligence.

The vessels destined to bring Lopez to his homes are nearly ready for sea. Since the departure of Commodore Perry for Japan, so many armed ships have not left our shores together. We give a list of the number of officers and men on board each ship, and the amount of guns they carry:

	Guns.	Men.	Officers.
Frigate St. Lawrence	50	500	30
Sloop of war Plymouth	20	250	16
Brig of war Perry	10	80	6
do Shubrick	10	100	6
do Dolphin	10	100	6
Frigate Sabine	50	600	30
Sloop of war Preble	20	250	16
War steamer Fulton	10	150	6
do Water Witch	10	140	4
Revenue cutter Harriet Lane	10	80	4
Chartered steamer Memphis	10	60	4
do Celestelia	10	60	4
do Westernport	10	60	4
do Southern Star	10	60	4
do Atlantic	10	60	4
Steamship Supply	10	50	1

The chartered steamers may each carry one gun less than put down.

The first three vessels on the above list are the present Brazil Squadron, commanded by Commodore French Forrest; all the others are preparing for sea. The officers and men are taken from the United States, except the brig Bainbridge, which vessel is now attached to the African Squadron, but under orders to proceed to Buenos Ayres.

A detachment of the United States marines arrived at Washington on Saturday from Boston, in command of Sergeant Yancey, for the Paraguay Expedition. They were sent on board the North Carolina.

The Hon. Mr. Bayard has now decided that naval officers in charge of expeditions shall be ranked as admirals. Accordingly, Admiral Shubrick now flies his white flag at the fore of the frigate Sabine, instead of the main, from which all American pennants have hitherto "fattered in the breeze."

Sons of Malta.

The Sons of Malta have been adding to the mystery of their organization by a midnight parade in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

We hardly know how to describe the brotherhood. Mysterious they were in the fullest sense of the word. They, despite marked, with robes of white reaching nearly to the heels, they exoited curiosity, as all mysterious movements do. Grand commanders and officers in position marched along in their coats of mail and drawn swords, though they were indeed "Knights" of olden time, ready to break a lance in defense of honor, state or beauty. The Chevalier was clad in a dress flowing suit, confined with a girdle—a long scarf beard concealing the lower part of the face, and resting on his bosom. The Grand Commander was clad in a brilliant uniform of black silk velvet, ornamented with gold spangles and glittering symbols, and was armed with a sword of dazzling splendor. They were cooked hats, straight bats, no hats, cowls, gowns, and regalia, and one was reminded of the mysterious processions of the Middle Ages, in the play of Lucretia Borgia, which inspired so great an awe at the supper party who were dogged by the remorseless rumors of the night. We know full well how fearless the display. It was novel and attractive. Some contemplated the spectacle with curious gravity, many laughed, and the jokes circulated, and were followed by bursts of laughter; timid women each back alarmed; foolish girls tittered; and the boys had rare fun.

MOBILE, October 11.—The number of interments from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., this day, was fifteen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There were 47 deaths of this disease in the limits of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending Tuesday, the 12th inst., as officially announced by the Board of Health.

INQUESTS.—*The Carrollton Railroad Calamity.* An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Philip Wagner, aged five and a half years, whose death appears to have been caused by the Carrollton cars late Tuesday evening while jumping on and off the cars, as boys will, when the driver's attention is called to what is being done to watch and prevent them. The jury attributed his death accordingly to accident.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Charity Hospital on the body of Francis Brunner, whom Mr. Wm. Schmidt found partially submerged in the water, and lying wounded on Triton Walk. He said he had lately answered a question from a party of men who were playing noisily on the levee in the neighborhood of the corner of Triton Walk and Hercules street, and was afterwards stabbed by one of them in a cowardly manner. The wound proved his death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Charge of Bigamy.—Dr. James E. Lockwood was held under bonds of $1000 to answer to a charge of bigamy made against him by Nancy Lockwood, of 139 Poydras street, who alleges that she married him on the 1st of January, 1857, at which time, as she has since had good reason to believe from her own knowledge and from information received, he was already married to a woman living near Hillsboro, or Georgetown, Ky., to whom he was married in 1844, or '42.

Violent Assault.—James Chapman and Barney Tracy were held to bail to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having violently assaulted Henry Collins with rocks, near the woods on Perdido street; also, with John Hapoldo, for choking and kicking John Locke. Thomas Curry, of Poydras street, charged with having, on the 9th inst., struck Mr. Jordan in the eye, and Mike for striking Curry while in charge of officer Stammeyer. James Quinn was held to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having, on the 5th inst., struck John Matthews, of St. Joseph, near Tchoupitoulas street, fracturing his jaw. Bail $250.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Thomas Moore was fined $5 yesterday for getting drunk and disturbing the peace in the Fourth District.

Cutting.—Jacob Wagner was arrested and held for examination on the charge, by Henry Saiger, of having cut him in the hand with a meat chop—that was not a butcher shop, however—all, as alleged, without provocation.

DIED,

Yesterday, (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock, P. M., of yellow fever, HANNIBAL H. GREEN, a native of New York, aged about 40 years. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. H. Green, 130 Magazine street, between Terpsichore and Delord streets, at 10 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) MORNING.

On Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, GEORGE BENEDICT, aged 18 months and 13 days, youngest son of the Greek Consul, E. M. Benedict, of this city. The friends and acquaintances of the two families are respectfully requested to attend the funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Benj. Rodriguez, corner of Canal and Esplanade streets.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, Rev. P. J. HAYDE, aged 41 years. The friends will take notice that the funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Cummins, corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets.

DIED,

On Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., of yellow fever, Mrs. ANN CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cummins, aged 19 years and 6 months. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

INQUESTS—*The Carrollton Railroad Calamity.* An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Philip Wagner, aged five and a half years, whose death appears to have been caused by the Carrollton cars late Tuesday evening while jumping on and off the cars, as boys will, when the driver's attention is called to what is being done to watch and prevent them. The jury attributed his death accordingly to accident.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Charity Hospital on the body of Francis Brunner, whom Mr. Wm. Schmidt found partially submerged in the water, and lying wounded on Triton Walk. He said he had lately answered a question from a party of men who were playing noisily on the levee in the neighborhood of the corner of Triton Walk and Hercules street, and was afterwards stabbed by one of them in a cowardly manner. The wound proved his death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Charge of Bigamy.—Dr. James E. Lockwood was held under bonds of $1000 to answer to a charge of bigamy made against him by Nancy Lockwood, of 139 Poydras street, who alleges that she married him on the 1st of January, 1857, at which time, as she has since had good reason to believe from her own knowledge and from information received, he was already married to a woman living near Hillsboro, or Georgetown, Ky., to whom he was married in 1844, or '42.

Violent Assault.—James Chapman and Barney Tracy were held to bail to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having violently assaulted Henry Collins with rocks, near the woods on Perdido street; also, with John Hapoldo, for choking and kicking John Locke. Thomas Curry, of Poydras street, charged with having, on the 9th inst., struck Mr. Jordan in the eye, and Mike for striking Curry while in charge of officer Stammeyer. James Quinn was held to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having, on the 5th inst., struck John Matthews, of St. Joseph, near Tchoupitoulas street, fracturing his jaw. Bail $250.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Thomas Moore was fined $5 yesterday for getting drunk and disturbing the peace in the Fourth District.

Cutting.—Jacob Wagner was arrested and held for examination on the charge, by Henry Saiger, of having cut him in the hand with a meat chop—that was not a butcher shop, however—all, as alleged, without provocation.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—*Fiard.*—De Fairez was yesterday fined $10 by Assistant Recorder Summer, for disturbing the peaceably offensive offal in the gutter fronting his premises on Carondelet street; also Mike Hogan and Patrick Hogan were fined in like manner, for having their dirty meat blocks and boards on board the steamboat Hiawatha.

Disturbing the Peace.—Mary and Elizabeth Kofferr, charged with having forced Frederico Wolf, of Gasquet street, to submit to an indecent search of her person under the blasphemous pretense that she had stolen a watch, were held to bail of $300 for trial before the First District Court.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—*Committed for Trial*—Delphin Bonnet, who was fined before Assistant Recorder Bently yesterday, and was committed to the First District Court for $50, and, in default of payment, to the Parish prison.

Henry Smith, of No. 30 Toulouse street, was also committed for trial for a breach of the peace, in default of the amount of $50, to the prejudice of Ann Donohoe. He gave bail to appear.

The case of night officer Kendall, charged by J. E. Faure with assault with a dangerous weapon, was dismissed at the request of the prosecutor.

Trying to Poison was fined $2 50 for calling some one a hog thief and a coward.

Julius Mundle was arrested on charges of being a dangerous and suspicious character and carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER LOAS'S COURT.—*Family Muses.* Ned Norton, his wife Catherine, daughter Norry, John Flannegan, his wife Mary, daughter Anney, and Jack Davis and wife were all arraigned yesterday, with the exception of Miss Norry, who was sick, and were fined small amounts each for getting up a general row, creating a disturbance of the peace, the other night, at 197 Casaovino street, Third District. The men didn't get off quite so easily, as they pitched savagely into each other's wives and daughters.

Pete Krickbaum was committed to the First District Court for trial for beating his wife Augusta, turning her out of home, and selling their common furniture, at 112 Port street. Mrs. A. was held to bail to answer Pete's complaint of having previously struck her husband on the head with a plate; also to a charge of having abused and threatened John Sacks, and feloniously entered his premises, No. 707 Crapaud street. The accused gave bail—Pete's being $1000.

Charge of Bigamy.—Dr. James E. Lockwood was held under bonds of $1000 to answer to a charge of bigamy made against him by Nancy Lockwood, of 139 Poydras street, who alleges that she married him on the 1st of January, 1857, at which time, as she has since had good reason to believe from her own knowledge and from information received, he was already married to a woman living near Hillsboro, or Georgetown, Ky., to whom he was married in 1844, or '42.

Violent Assault.—James Chapman and Barney Tracy were held to bail to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having violently assaulted Henry Collins with rocks, near the woods on Perdido street; also, with John Hapoldo, for choking and kicking John Locke. Thomas Curry, of Poydras street, charged with having, on the 9th inst., struck Mr. Jordan in the eye, and Mike for striking Curry while in charge of officer Stammeyer. James Quinn was held to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having, on the 5th inst., struck John Matthews, of St. Joseph, near Tchoupitoulas street, fracturing his jaw. Bail $250.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Thomas Moore was fined $5 yesterday for getting drunk and disturbing the peace in the Fourth District.

Cutting.—Jacob Wagner was arrested and held for examination on the charge, by Henry Saiger, of having cut him in the hand with a meat chop—that was not a butcher shop, however—all, as alleged, without provocation.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—*Fiard.*—De Fairez was yesterday fined $10 by Assistant Recorder Summer, for disturbing the peaceably offensive offal in the gutter fronting his premises on Carondelet street; also Mike Hogan and Patrick Hogan were fined in like manner, for having their dirty meat blocks and boards on board the steamboat Hiawatha.

Disturbing the Peace.—Mary and Elizabeth Kofferr, charged with having forced Frederico Wolf, of Gasquet street, to submit to an indecent search of her person under the blasphemous pretense that she had stolen a watch, were held to bail of $300 for trial before the First District Court.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—*Committed for Trial*—Delphin Bonnet, who was fined before Assistant Recorder Bently yesterday, and was committed to the First District Court for $50, and, in default of payment, to the Parish prison.

Henry Smith, of No. 30 Toulouse street, was also committed for trial for a breach of the peace, in default of the amount of $50, to the prejudice of Ann Donohoe. He gave bail to appear.

The case of night officer Kendall, charged by J. E. Faure with assault with a dangerous weapon, was dismissed at the request of the prosecutor.

Trying to Poison was fined $2 50 for calling some one a hog thief and a coward.

Julius Mundle was arrested on charges of being a dangerous and suspicious character and carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER LOAS'S COURT.—*Family Muses.* Ned Norton, his wife Catherine, daughter Norry, John Flannegan, his wife Mary, daughter Anney, and Jack Davis and wife were all arraigned yesterday, with the exception of Miss Norry, who was sick, and were fined small amounts each for getting up a general row, creating a disturbance of the peace, the other night, at 197 Casaovino street, Third District. The men didn't get off quite so easily, as they pitched savagely into each other's wives and daughters.

Pete Krickbaum was committed to the First District Court for trial for beating his wife Augusta, turning her out of home, and selling their common furniture, at 112 Port street. Mrs. A. was held to bail to answer Pete's complaint of having previously struck her husband on the head with a plate; also to a charge of having abused and threatened John Sacks, and feloniously entered his premises, No. 707 Crapaud street. The accused gave bail—Pete's being $1000.

Charge of Bigamy.—Dr. James E. Lockwood was held under bonds of $1000 to answer to a charge of bigamy made against him by Nancy Lockwood, of 139 Poydras street, who alleges that she married him on the 1st of January, 1857, at which time, as she has since had good reason to believe from her own knowledge and from information received, he was already married to a woman living near Hillsboro, or Georgetown, Ky., to whom he was married in 1844, or '42.

Violent Assault.—James Chapman and Barney Tracy were held to bail to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having violently assaulted Henry Collins with rocks, near the woods on Perdido street; also, with John Hapoldo, for choking and kicking John Locke. Thomas Curry, of Poydras street, charged with having, on the 9th inst., struck Mr. Jordan in the eye, and Mike for striking Curry while in charge of officer Stammeyer. James Quinn was held to answer on the 19th inst. to a charge of having, on the 5th inst., struck John Matthews, of St. Joseph, near Tchoupitoulas street, fracturing his jaw. Bail $250.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Thomas Moore was fined $5 yesterday for getting drunk and disturbing the peace in the Fourth District.

Cutting.—Jacob Wagner was arrested and held for examination on the charge, by Henry Saiger, of having cut him in the hand with a meat chop—that was not a butcher shop, however—all, as alleged, without provocation.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—*Fiard.*—De Fairez was yesterday fined $10 by Assistant Recorder Summer, for disturbing the peaceably offensive offal in the gutter fronting his premises on Carondelet street; also Mike Hogan and Patrick Hogan were fined in like manner, for having their dirty meat blocks and boards on board the steamboat Hiawatha.

Disturbing the Peace.—Mary and Elizabeth Kofferr, charged with having forced Frederico Wolf, of Gasquet street, to submit to an indecent search of her person under the blasphemous pretense that she had stolen a watch, were held to