THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
O. P. WEBBER & CO.
G. F. W. RISSE. | S. HARNY.
K. DUVERGER. | H. DE POUR.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$10
Tri-Weekly paper, (one week).....1
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through the mail or carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such leaders, on the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar a square each insertion.
Advertisements for the Country Press will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines of leaded language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of their apparent means.
Subscription to Country Papers, $5 per annum.
Subscription to advertising Agents, one-half of all arrearages are paid, on or at the rate of 10 cents for the present.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,762.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

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.

A CONTRAST.

The Northern pseudo philanthropist professes to obscure an immense amount of sympathy for the nigger—but, be it well understood, for the nigger in a condition of slavery. For the free black he does not care a particle. The elion skin of a slave presents irresistible attractions to the Black Republican. It opens all the sluices of his benevolence, and permits the torrent to flash forth ardent and impetuous from the fountain of the heart. He conceives a little cherub to be eternally wretched, and his life to be performing a sacred duty by helping Cuffee to run away from his master and attain his freedom. That once accomplished, the charities of Abolitionism are exhausted, and Cuffee's fate to struggle, freeze and starve amid the bleak, inhospitable North is special region to which he has been consigned.

Contrast him is that Abolitionism in most let pure Cuffee alone, especially as he is infinitely better off without its friendship, or assistance. Take the negro slave of the South and work at his condition. We regard the negro only slave, for the purpose of illustration, as it might be said that the negroes here are to render his case exceptional. He was are willing to choose the country negro—the plantation black, and contrast his position with the free laborer of the North. As a general—and almost invariable rule, the field hand on a plantation in the South is as contented and cheerful a specimen of negrodom as can well be imagined. He is plump, healthy and well-humored, and by no means exhausted by a labor which, in light in comparison with a central climate and a tropic sun, is as light as a feather. He has a comfortable cabin and lived in during which he is at work for himself, and his extra toil is amply compensated. He has his cabin and his patch of land, on which he raises vegetables of all kinds, and adds the luxuries of the season, such as peas, turnips and the like to the plain and substantial bacon and beef which his master furnishes to him in abundance. He is well clothed, comfortably, and is seldom, if ever, hurried in sickness and in infancy. In fact, he has no troubles whatever to be compelled to perform is his allotted task, whether sowing, ploughing, reaping or gathering. Beyond this, he has no responsibilities to plague him. And this is a mode of life precisely adapted to his physiological condition and mental capacity; consequently, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the negro is happy, because he is free from care and disquietude. If he were under no restraint, he would be idle and dangerous, as he would be if left to support. If he thus were his own, he would become a vagabond or a beggar. These are truisms to the people of the South, but hardly suspected by those who live North, where ignorance and prejudice are fostered by designing knaves and intemperate zealots.

Place it side with the white laborers of the North? They are more intelligent, we grant, that same intelligence, but are they half as happy? Are they as well fed? Are they not compelled to work as hard? Are they not a hireling class? Are they not liable to be discharged and cast upon the charities of a fastidious and cold-hearted world? Are they not wax discontented and restless, and ready to murmur at social inequalities which they cannot understand? Gather together a million dem instructions, demand broadcast all the liberals an infinite amount of sympathy for the poor, the community in which they live, and look at the shocking fate of the unfortunate white women among our manufacturing towns. Tell one who are simple, hardy, spirited, by the needle enough to keep actual distance from their dwellings, the gallant waves for fifteen or sixteen hours a day, in a close, stifling, and paid so little for it. Tell the miserable creatures not to be miserable, and they will laugh at the wage-slave, and tell the boys and girls, and ask if we when have we read the most harrowing descriptions of the suffering of those we had written. How often have we heard the tale of heartrending distress from the victim themselves? The tale of unusual pinchings of Mrs. Brown could not be told, or unusually be emotioned to inflict the hearers—there are aggregate of cruelty and misery to be found in the cities in New York and Boston. It is impossible to conceive a condition more fearful than the protracted starvation to which they are subjected, and which can be averted only by such wages as will wasting toil as in a few years, force in this cities runs and are Yet the Unitarians and Arminian Sages of New England and the North, who are necessarily deploring the fancied sufferings of our slaves, witness with fastidious indifference a million times more great bodiness and misery around them, and have no thought for its mitigation. Look Mrs. Stowe, Jaffrey, they keep their eyes intently fixed in Barbados, on the fearful schemes for the improvement of the negro of Jamaica, and of whose wants and diseases they are profoundly ignorant, while at and their poverty, destitution and misery are starving, unheard for and unpitied.

New Orleans Directory for 1858.—Several direct-ories have been published of late years in New Orleans, and so incomplete and inaccurate have they been, that the public receive any encomiums of works of this kind with some doubt. There is, however, one directory which may be safely recommended for its careful and exact manner in which it is prepared. We allude to Charles Gardner's "*New Orleans Directory*." Mr. Gardner has for ten years been engaged in the work of getting directories, and the present edition of his publication will be the most perfect of the kind ever issued. It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that the city is now in length thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Gardner's agents, and we advise commercial and business men as well as all persons desirous of a correct directory of the city, to patronize the work.

Dr. Rogers, a married man, was shot in Portland, Ky., by Mr. Alfred Whitlow, a few days since, for attempting to seduce Miss Whitlow, quite a young lady, sister of the shooter. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Elliott, declined prosecuting Whitlow, saying that he said every other honorable man would have done the same thing under the circumstances. The case was dismissed on examination.

The California Mails—in consequence of the regular steamship of the Nicaragua route having laid over, the California mails for Sacramento, San Francisco, and Sacramento, New York yesterday, will not reach here before Saturday next, when they may be expected by the steamship Calhoun, which left Key West for this port on the 12th instant.

Extraordinary Suicide by Voluntary Starvation.—Jacob Hunt, 70 years of age, died in Mt. Wessler, Mass., on Monday last, of voluntary starvation. Mr. Hunt was passing attention to a young lady of the above place some three years ago, but his proposal for marriage was rejected. The disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he soon afterwards attempted to blow his brains out, but only succeeded in destroying both eyes. He has consequently remained blind for three years, during that time he once made an unsuccessful attempt to starve himself. The second time he was a success—he died as above stated. He had partaken of nothing for nine weeks but coffee, sweetened water and morphine.

Fashions in Emigration.—For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands, there is now a perceptible retrograde in the movement towards America and Canada over that towards Australia. The official returns made up in Edinburgh show that, for the first three months of this year, the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 19,000, of which 10,000 were bound for the United States, against 16,720 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the residue, 1,000 were for the Australian colonies, the Australian collapse of the year 1857 has been a blessing for the country, inasmuch as it has saved a great deal of misery. It at least has saved many from the gaol, and from the hulks. The maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 76,000. This was reduced to less than one-half in 1857, when the emigration only reached 40,000 souls.

One way to run mosquitoes off the premises is to get Fredtu a ball of damp powder in the chambers of the house, and close up every place of egress. The vexatious insects will soon get sick of it and attempt to escape. In half an hour turn them out, air the room well, and then close the blinds and doors. Perhaps, perhaps, the door should be kept closed as long as the light is burning, after which it may be opened, and you may sleep cosily and undisturbed till morning.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

PEACE CONFIRMED.

Embassies to be Established at Pekin.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, of the Havre and Southampton line, has arrived at this port this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 1st instant, three days later than those by the Asia at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—The sales of cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Asia amount to 19,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 2000 bales.

The market closed quiet, but generally steady. The quotations by the Asia were barely maintained according to some circulars, and a slight decline was submitted to in some instances on inferior qualities.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Wheat—Southern white is quoted at 4s. 6d. 5d. Hard—Dull quiet at 9d. 6d. to 6.2d. Olive Oil 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. Spirit Turpentine 38s. 6d. 10.00s.—Sugar closed quiet at previous quotations. Coffee closed firm, without quotable change in prices.

The London Money market was generally unchanged.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, September 1.—Some fluctuation is noted in the funds, which have experienced a slight decline on our last quotations. Consols for money closed at 90½ to 96¼.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Advices from Manchester continue of a favorable character. There was a fair demand for manufactured goods, at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market closed quiet. Four closed firm, at an advance of 2d. on the quotations by the Asia. Wheat had sale advanced 1 to 2d. Corn closed dull without quotable change in prices.

Provisions generally closed steady, at previous quotations.

INDIA.

The government had received later advices from India confirmatory of previous successes of the British troops, but comprising nothing of much importance not already reported.

CHINA.

Later accounts from China confirm the reports in regard to the treaty of peace between France and England and China.

The terms of the treaty stipulate that Ambassadors of England may temporarily reside at Pekin, but do not allow of a permanent embassy.

The advantages secured by the United States and Russia are nearly the same in this respect.

The Emperor of China is to send an envoy to Paris, but nothing is said of one at London.

THE QUEEN RETURNED.

The Queen and Prince Albert had returned to England from their visit on the Continent.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Nearly one million and a half pounds of gold is on its way to England from Australia.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

A terrible storm had occurred off the coast, in which twelve vessels were wrecked. The officers and crews of all the vessels but one were saved.

MORPHY AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Morphy, the great American chess champion, has been playing blindfolded at the Birmingham Tournament, and has won seven games, eight games played simultaneously with prominent amateurs in attendance.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Rudolph, Jung & Co., of Paris, who are extensively known as largely engaged in the silk trade, have failed. Their liabilities are very large.

TURKEY.

The Turkish ministry have resigned, and a new one has been formed.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Great hopes are entertained in France and England of being able to establish a treaty of commerce with China.

THE JESUITS IN CHINA.

It is said that the Jesuits will obtain exclusive liberty from the Emperor of China to establish a branch of the Order in China.

MISSIONARY ASSASSINATED.

The Prussian government has addressed a note to that of Austria in regard to the occupation of Rustadt by the Austrian troops.

INDIA.

The Rajah of the Poolua rebels fled from the place after plundering Tonk, and was pursued by General Roberts.

DOMESTIC LITTELLIGENCE.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "STAR OF THE WEST.

New York, September 13.—The steamship Star of the West arrived at this port on Saturday night, with fifteen days later dates from California.

She brings $1,700,000 in treasure on freight.

Her general and commercial news is not important.

The excitement about Frazer river had somewhat subsided.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York banks shows a decrease in loans of $73,000; in deposits of $190,000; and of unknown deposits, $1,000; an increase of $11,000 in specie, and an increase of $5,200 in circulation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—Flour very dull at $4 70 to $4 75—Gold, 10 cents of 10c. Whisky 20½c. Mess Pork—Western $16. Bacon 6 to 8c. Oats dull at 50c.

New York, Sept. 13.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. The Vanderbilt's news caused less firmness in the market. Flour closed dull. Mixed corn, 65c. to 72c. White Corn, 80c. Bacon, Clear, 8½ to 9c. Lard, Prime Oil, 7½c. Lard Oil, 90c. to 95c. Tallow, high, to 10½c. Sugar dull, at 7½c. to 8½c. for Muscovado.

RIVERS RISING.

St. Louis, September 13.—The river at this point has risen several inches since Saturday, and is still rising.

The upper Mississippi is also swelling between the Rapids.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMBOATS.

St. Louis, September 13.—The steamers Hawathia, Mary Denning and Imperial have arrived here from New Orleans. The steamers Falls City, Republic and Champion have left for New Orleans.

Vicksburg, September 13.—The steamer Gladiator passed down at one o'clock this evening.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—According to the New York *Herald*, the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have authorized Mr. Hughes to test his instruments, and have offered him all possible powers and facilities necessary for the purpose.

As regards the definite opening of the cable, there is, of course, owing to these circumstances, some little doubt attending it. As nearly as we can calculate, however, it will not be delayed beyond the 1st of October. At the last accounts Professor Hughes, who has made instruments with him in London, was preparing to leave with one of them for Trinity Bay. It was arranged that the cable company should send a special steamer from Liverpool to Trinity Bay on or about the 10th of this month, to receive the Professor or his assistant, with all necessary instruments and other helps for working the cable. He will arrive there about the 20th or 25th of the month, and will of course require a few days for preparation and the adjustment of the machinery. This will occupy him until the 30th of September, or perhaps to the 1st of October, but certainly not longer. If, therefore, he succeeds in his calculations, we may count upon being placed in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his labors by the latter date. We look forward to the results of his experiments with double interest—first for the sake of the enterprise itself, and next in order that they may add another laurel to the bays won by American ingenuity and energy in this greatest of modern undertakings.

Remarkable Phenomenon—*Great Swarm of Strange Insects.*—A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Poplar Ridge, N. Y., under date of September 2, says:

Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock, P. M., the atmosphere became suddenly filled with myriads of insects of a type entirely unknown in this region, as far as I can learn. The phenomenon is known to have extended several miles, and appears to have occurred at the same moment. The insect is about one-fourth of an inch long, and closely resembles the common ant.

But the strangest part of the matter (that is, to me) remains to be told. As soon as they appeared, they began to alight upon whatever object they came in contact with, and *to gnaw both to young insects and old*, which in a few seconds ascended into the air, while the old noses shrew themselves into violent contortions, which continued until they succeeded in ridding themselves of their wings—after which they appeared to feel much relieved, and ran briskly about upon the ground, as contented, apparently, as though they had never possessed the power of flight. In an hour the earth was alive with these fallen insect angels, and strewn with their lifeless wings, while the tiny, newborn progeny had ascended, and were sporting in the beams of the evening sun! This morning the parent insects may be seen scattered among the grass, or whatever offered protection for the night, while the new generation appears dormant upon the surface, awaiting the warming rays of the rising sun.

Entomologists may be familiar with such a perpetuation of an insect race, without the intervening link; if so, we will some one enlighten us on the subject.

B. Tooke.

How Pennsylvania Was Carried for Buchanan.

Forney very frankly tells how Pennsylvania was carried for Buchanan. It was carried by a fraud, and this fraud was practiced in by Southern Democrats—by Cobb, Floyd, Scott, and many others. But let Forney tell the history himself. He says:

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were and are in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented. His whole career, his character, my personal attachment, and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are three here to-day from my own State who will bear witness to the fact, when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, all my exertion, all my zeal that could be enlisted was evoked to produce the final result. Above all other questions in that campaign was the political principle of popular sovereignty. [Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the rallying cry—that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware—from Pittsburg to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the State—every where that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote, and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan had no confidants upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to every body. He sent to the traduced John Hickman in an adjoining county. He told him, through his friends and agents: "You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you, too, were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic party of your district have nominated you; the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now, I want you to take the stump and go before your people, and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend to stand by, and, if necessary, dying by, this principle of popular sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of publishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from high authority. Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, who from having been a superior Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. Charbonnet himself—when he visited Western Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end, and from county to county, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why, popular sovereignty. He said, in substance: "I would take the army and navy, I would use every power of the federal government, I would surround the Territory, but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided.

Whenever a Southern orator came into Pennsylvania and called upon me, I said to him: "Now, sir, I have but one thing to say to you: we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful; every day is making the popular feeling more and more intense; Mr. Buchanan himself feels that every thing depends upon the prudence, the sagacity and the spirit of conciliation by which this campaign is conducted; and for God's sake take care what you say about Kansas; leave your violent Southern feelings at home; you must not come to Pennsylvania like a bull in a china shop; Scott, of Richmond, and you Mr. Extra Billy Smith, and you Mr. Secretary Floyd, all of you, must remember that if you lose this battle here, you lose it altogether; it will be your loss, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way." And they did accede to that policy without any protest, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I passed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by his authority, to the full, complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. (Applause.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The fourth story of the store of J. A. & G. Hoker, No. 31 Front street, gave way last evening under too great weight. The second and third stories were carried with it, and the building was almost totally destroyed.

The bridge carried this morning on the Fishkill and Hudson River Railroad between a freight and passenger train. Two cars of the freight train were demolished and its engineer killed. Two or three passengers on the other train were killed and several wounded.

Dayton, Sept. 7.—Two young men, the sons of Dr. Boley, of this vicinity, in attempting to drive over the track of the Dayton and Western Railroad, were run into by the train. The younger brother, Louis Boley, was thrown 40 feet and instantly killed. The other escaped slightly injured.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—This morning, as a train of the Hamilton and Dayton railroad was passing the turnpike near Cummingsville, it ran into a carriage containing D. P. Fessenden, his wife and two nieces. The carriage was shattered to pieces. Mrs. Fessenden was caught by the cow catcher and carried an hundred yards, and picked up a corpse. The others were thrown from the carriage with great force and severely injured.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The debate, "Should American slavery be perpetuated?" opened at the National Guards Hotel this evening. The attendance was not large, but included a few ladies. The debate was opened by Parsons Brownlow, in a speech read by General Small, of this city. The argument contained strong, sarcastic and humorous language, for which Brownlow is remarkable. It was written in his usual bose and careless style, and unfortunately not given that peculiar emphasis for which he is noted. He argued that the perpetuation of slavery is necessary to humanity, sanctioned by God, and will exist to the end of time. His biblical extracts for proof of his argument were numerous. He at times made no defense of the slave trade, although he believed the evils thereof exaggerated. In the latter part of his speech he handled what, he styled "that unmitigated generation of human beings," Abolitionists, without gloves, creating applause and hisses. In fact, the desire to ridicule his opponents was evinced his arguments. The Rev. Mr. Pryne followed in an argument of some force against slavery. Both speakers evidently were reserving their strength for the close.

Louisiana Items.

We learn from the *Messager* that on Monday week an altercation arose in the parish of St. John the Baptist between Messrs. Metreme and Community, in the course of which Metreme struck Community with a cane. The latter hurled a brick at his antagonist, inflicting a severe blow on his temple. Mr. Metreme recovering from the stunning effect of the blow, unsheathed his sword-cane and stabbed Mr. Community twice. The wounded man, though dangerously ill, was not dead at the last accounts.

The Pointe Coupee *Democrat* has the following:

Weather and Crops.—During the present week our parish has been visited daily by showers of rain, with very warm and sultry weather, doing a great injury to the cotton crop. The caterpillars also are invading the cotton fields, and are fast destroying all the young cotton. Our planters seem to be disappointed after having had such fine prospects of making an unusually large crop. The cane was never better.

West Feliciana.—The Bayou Sara *Phenix Ledger* gives the following as the result of the census of that parish:

Qualified voters	528
Number of white people	1,963
Number of slaves	10,460
Number of free white males between 18 and 45	515
Number of free negroes	68
Total population	12,503
Aliens over the age of 21	50

The Harrisonburg (Catahoula) *Independent* says:

An affray of a serious character occurred in the pine hills north of town on the 24 inst. A number of men were engaged in a road-working, when a fight took place between two, Mr. Fairbanks and a Mr. Sanders, in which the latter, after being severely beaten with a whip, received a pistol shot wound in the arm and shoulder. A warrant was issued for the parties, one of whom was arrested, and underwent an examination on Saturday, and required to give bail for his appearance at the next term of the District Court.

Caves in Concordia.—The *Intelligencer* says: We have received from a most reliable gentleman, living on Concordia lake, the following discouraging news of the caterpillar in Concordia. The correspondence is dated the 8th:

"Your issue of last week contained accounts of the army worm in other parishes. You can say to your numerous readers that we now have the genuine caterpillar in abundance, and lively doing their work of destruction on some plantations in this parish. Their first appearance was observed seven days ago.

An Unpaid Bishop.—At the meeting of the synod at Aberdeen, on Thursday, the bishop said: Before proceeding, I have to remark that I see persons here who have not my authority for being present. I positively refused to give my sanction to ladies being present, and until the ladies withdraw I shall not proceed with the business. [There were some half dozen ladies in the front seat of the south gallery.] If the ladies have any delicacy, they will not remain without permission from me, and I hope any gentlemen who have any influence with them will exert their influence to get them to accede to my request. (After a pause, and no stir among the ladies, the bishop continued.) If the ladies are determined, I am equally determined, and I will adjourn the synod to another place. (A pause of some minutes ensued, and yet no sign of the ladies retiring.) The bishop then said: The synod is adjourned till the ladies retire—for half an hour. The bishop then retired, but the ladies in the gallery sat still for several minutes. Ultimately, and after a good deal of consultation, whispering, and having had the counsel of a reverend brother, who accended the gallery, they retired.—*Aberdeen Press.*

The Quarantine Excitement at New York.

The *Times*, of the 7th instant, has the following:

Considerable progress was yesterday made at quarantine towards the erection of two large shanties for the shelter of the sick, and they will be in condition to be occupied by the middle of the week. There were yesterday 31 cases of sickness in all within quarantine, 18 of which were of yellow fever, four being doubtful. Catherine Grub, a girl, died in a house in the village of Tompkinsville, in the infected district, was on Sunday carried into the hospital sick with black vomit, and died the same night. One bad case also came up from the frigate Susquehanna. These cases created great excitement both inside and out of the quarantine walls. The Castleton Board of Health met in secret session and adopted resolutions to station 50 men at the quarantine gates, and prevent any one passing in or out. It is rumored that Gov. King will issue his proclamation declaring the county of Richmond in a state of insurrection, offering rewards for the arrest of the incendiaries, and sending a military force to the island to prevent any further breaches of the peace, and to prevent a conflagration of the town, which has been threatened. To-day, it is expected, will decide the question as to which party shall have possession of the avenues to and from the quarantine inclosure. All sorts of rumors are current in the city. Alfred Smith, one of the accused of the recent incendiarism, was brought up yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus issued from the Supreme Court, and was argued before Judge Daly. The Judge reserved his decision, and will probably render it to-day.

Five more arrests have been made. The parties yesterday were brought up before Justice Welsh, and, with the exception of one, were admitted to bail. In the case of Thomas Garrett, one of the accused, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the Supreme Court, and was argued before Judge Daly. The Judge reserved his decision, and will probably render it to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality—*Official Returns.*—There were 636 deaths of various diseases in the limits of New Orleans for the week ending at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, September 12th, 1858, of which 472 were of yellow fever, as shown by the returns furnished from the various city cemeteries, and officially announced by the Board of Health, as follows:

Cemeteries.	Yel fever.	Other dis.	Total.
Charity Hospital	102	11	113
Cypress Grove	1	1	2
"	26	5	31
Odd Fellows' Rest	8	6	14
Protestant	9	6	15
Lafayette	9	6	15
Greenwood	11	11	22
St. Vincent de Paul	46	12	58
St. Joseph's	43	7	50
Hebrew, Fourth District	10	1	11
Hebrew, Third District	8	2	10
St. Patrick's	28	1	29
St. Louis, Esplanade st.	28	2	30
"	472	164	636

There were 15 deaths of congestive fever, 4 of bilious and 4 of intermittent. There were 159 Americans, 145 Germans, 113 Irish, 85 French and 12 English. There were born from 20 to 25 years of age, 117 from 25 to 30, and 140 from 30 to 40. There were but 14 deaths of slaves and 26 of free colored persons.

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

Week ending	Yel fever	Other dis.	Total.
June 19	2	15	17
" 26	2	19	21
July 3	4	19	23
" 10	25	19	44
" 17	48	19	67
" 24	110	19	129
" 31	157	20	177
Aug. 7	195	19	214
" 14	245	22	267
" 21	310	19	329
" 28	357	19	376
Sept. 4	419	21	440
" 11	472	164	636
Total	2216	of yellow fever	

The Howard Association.—We have kindly furnished the following report of this association:

Cases on hand last report	151
Received since to date	2
	153
Discharged	2
Died	2
	151
Total cases on hand	151
Cases treated to date	1,461

The greater part of those remaining under treatment are convalescent and considered under our care until discharged perfectly well.

Death of Byron F. Cook, Esq.—This exemplary young man, and worthy member of the bar, has fallen victim to the yellow fever epidemic. He was one of the fire-lite members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has long been a martyr in the discharge of his duty. His remains were followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by a large concourse of friends and members of the Association.

An Affray.—A difficulty occurred yesterday afternoon, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, between Mr. Stephen Heron and Mr. C. O. Fischer, in which Mr. Heron, who struck Mr. Fischer, was sorely wounded by the latter with a cane sword.

Fracas at Parish Prison.—Affray between Mr. Charles Hooper was shot with a pistol and fatally wounded, it was thought, about 4 o'clock last evening, on Customhouse street, near the Customhouse, in front of the Exchange Alley. The ball passed through the abdomen, lodging in the neighborhood of the spine and could not be found. It was supposed by those who saw it, to admit of much hope of recovery. The party who did the shooting had just been locked up up to 10 o'clock last night, and we were unable to gather any particulars further than that he had been in an altercation with one of Mr. Hooper, and shot him without any words or quarrel between them, while they were both under the influence of liquor. The wounded man was taken home in an exceedingly critical condition.

Accidentally Killed.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Beebe fell from a gallery by accident, yesterday, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held by the Coroner.

The Regatta.—In the yacht race at the Lake yesterday the John Mahoney, *quadam* The Troubadour, was successful, by a hair, over the Spirit of the Times. The race was very exciting.

Suspected Incendiarism.—A new but unoccupied house in the Fourth ward, near the Market, property of Mr. Bernard Koch, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, as supposed, by some incendiary. Loss about $1000. The house was insured by insurance in the Star office for about $10,000.

Safe Robbed.—The safe of Messrs. T. C. Twichel & Co., 70 Poydras street, was robbed of a bag containing $400 in silver on Saturday, whilst the clerks were at dinner. The key of the safe had been used for the purpose, and was carried away by the thief. The special police have no doubt that the robbery was committed by a confidential negro of the store.

Supposed Sun-Stroke.—A man—name not reported—was found lying on Rampart street, yesterday, about 1 o'clock. He was supposed to have been sun-struck, and died before he could be conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

Sudden Death.—An old lady named Mary McFarland died very suddenly of a rupture of a blood vessel yesterday, at the corner of Claiborne and Palmyra streets.

Accessory to Robbery.—A man named George Fraley was arrested by officer James, of the First District, last evening, on a charge of being accessory to the robbery of a man named Gerhardt, on Sunday night, the 12th instant, on Perdido street. Burke was robbed, we learn, of $240.

Recorder Summer's Court.—A charge against Patrick Cummings (white) arrested while noticed in our paper yesterday, of selling a horse belonging to Mr. Foster, without authority, was inquired into by Assistant Recorder Monroe, and dismissed as frivolous. A fine was imposed on the prosecutor, Philip Lanier.

John Burns was held to bail of $500 to appear when notified as a witness in the case of the notorious Bridget Fury, charged with the murder of a man named Grimes.

Thomas Martin, for carrying concealed weapons, and discharging a pistol in the street, Sunday morning, corner of Race and St. John Baptist streets, was fined $25, with the alternative of a month in the Parish Prison.

A fellow named Pierre Parrish, who was found in company with a dirty negro wench belonging to a Mrs. Taylor, who keeps a low brothel on Dryades street, was fined $5, with the alternative of 30 days in the Parish Prison. Several of the black female inmates of the brothel were ordered to be whipped.

Michael Daly, of Erato street, charged with assaulting his wife Bridget, on Sunday evening, and threatening her life, was required to give bonds of $1,000 to keep the peace for six months, or in default to go to the Workhouse for 60 days.

Ellen White, Margaret Elliott, Elizabeth Williams, Isabella Marshall and Mary Gallagher were charged with being lewd and abandoned, and with disturbing the peace on Dryades street, on Sunday evening. The first was required to give bonds of 500 to keep the peace for six months; the others were given the alternative of paying a fine of $2 50 each, or going to the Parish Prison for ten days.

Recorder Wilts's Court—*Argon.*—Pat Holbert was arraigned yesterday, on the affidavit of A. Schooler, who charges him, on information received, with having last Saturday, about 5 o'clock, P. M., set fire to the residence on Marais street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. He was sent to prison to await examination.

Christian Marchand was fined $25 for selling spirituous liquor to slaves—half of the amount going to the informer, B. L. O'Callaghan.

Recorder Adams's Court.—A man named Daley was yesterday fined $5 for beating his wife, and one Rankin $10 for fighting. One Wm. O. Brien was accused of being insane.

A Hint.—It is wrong to take away a gentleman's paper in the morning before he has read it, but it certainly shows an attenuated want of consideration to clip out the most valuable items of information from its columns, as complained to us by one of our subscribers yesterday. Verbum sat.

GARDNER'S
NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY FOR 1859.
THE undersigned would again announce to the citizens of New Orleans that the city is now being thoroughly canvassed for the second volume of the CITY DIRECTORY. It will be found that the work embraces every department of interest to the business man, the stranger, and the public generally, who may feel assured that this volume will be reliable and free from the errors that have characterized most of the late attempts in this line of business.
CHARLES GARDNER,
No. 1 Commercial Place, corner Gamp,
Third Floor, Room No. 8.

Elie & Chassaignac,
No. 78.....CHARTRES STREET.....No. 78
RECEIVED by ships Excelsior, Rhone and Mobouse, a large assortment of
NEW MUSIC
PIANOS of Hertz,
Brass Instruments, Strings, Fullet Music Paper,
&c., &c. No. 78 Chartres street.
[Sept 1]

RELIEF COMMITTEE
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
APPLICATIONS for relief in cases of yellow fever, may be left at any of the drug stores mentioned below, and at the rooms of the Association, in the Bible House, Carondelet street.
DISTRICT NO. 1—JEFFERSON CITY.
Druggist, De Morsh, Tchoupitoulas cor. Cadiz. Committee—D. L. Mitchell, R. M. McNair, J. Baumiller.
DISTRICT NO. 2.
Between Louisiana Avenue and Seventh street, St. Charles and river—Druggist—Dr. Hall, Baronne, corner Washington Avenue and Magazine street. Committee—Geo. Marion, Richard Keene, G. S. Parker.
DISTRICT NO. 3.
Between Louisiana Avenue and First street, St. Charles and swamp—Druggist—John H. Pope. Committee—John Coby, N. M. Drew.
DISTRICT NO. 4
Between Seventh and First streets, from Constance to river. Druggist—Dr. John Robert, Washington Avenue, corner Magazine street. Committee—I. A. Duncan, T. W. Uber, L. C. Payne, Jr.
DISTRICT NO. 5.
Between Seventh and First streets, from Constance to St. Charles street—Infirmary—Corner of Magazine and Washington—Druggist—J. H. Pope. Committee—Jackson and Prytania streets. Committee—Allen C. Wilbur, Joe Lane.
DISTRICT NO. 6.
Between First street and Felicity, from Constance to river—Druggist—S. Turner, Tchoupitoulas, between Philip and Soraparu. Committee—W. W. Cooper, John Young.
DISTRICT NO. 7.
Between First and Felicity, from Constance to St. Charles—Druggist—Hastings corner Magazine and Felicity. Committee—H. Dale, J. B. Grimble.
DISTRICT NO. 8
Between First and Felicity, from St. Charles to swamp—Druggist—Dr. Hoffman, Magazine and Delaware. Committee—B. Cook, H. Hilder, F. S. Schmaydt.
DISTRICT NO. 9
Between Felicity and Terpsichore streets, from Camp to river—Druggist—Dr. Hoffman, Magazine and Delaware. Committee—Hudson Bridge, Tchoupitoulas. Committee—Hudson B. Gribble, Frank Shaw, Jr.
DISTRICT NO. 10
Boundary—Felicity, St. Joseph Camp and Burchus streets—Druggist—J. A. Somers, corner Tivoli and Felicity and Tivoli Walk. Committee—G. D. Jones, J. G. Maury.
DISTRICT NO. 11.
Felicity street, Tivoli Walk, Bayou Canal, Buchus to swamp—Druggist—B. Engleman, 348 Dryades st. Committee—F. H. Ward, W. G. Coyle, J. C. Pierson.
DISTRICT NO. 12.
Boundary—Terpsichore, St. Joseph Camp streets and river—Druggist—Thomas Frank, corner Magazine and Thalia streets. Committee—H. T. Bartlett, Dr. N. B. Benedict, T. Hyde.
DISTRICT NO. 13
Boundary—St. Joseph, Canal, Carondelet streets and river—Druggist—Grand street, near Camp. Druggist—T. K. Fairly, Carondelet and Julia streets. Committee—W. C. Dever, L. H. Gardner, William Fairly.
DISTRICT NO. 14
Boundary—St. Joseph, Canal, Carondelet streets and river—Druggist—Grand street, near Camp. Druggist—T. K. Fairly, Carondelet and Julia streets. Committee—W. C. Dever, L. H. Gardner, William Fairly.
DISTRICT NO. 15
Boundary—St. Joseph, Canal, Carondelet streets and river—Druggist—Grand street, near Camp. Druggist—T. K. Fairly, Carondelet and Julia streets. Committee—W. C. Dever, L. H.