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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21.

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.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PARAGUAY.

Despite the too pacific policy of our government, and the misplaced magnanimity it is accustomed to evince towards feebler powers, we have several interesting quarrels on our hands, any of which may possibly terminate in an open rupture. Mexico is guilty of chronic misconduct for which she should have long since been brought to a strict reckoning. The latest outrage committed by that benighted and imbecile republic is the imprisonment of an American citizen at Guaymas, and an a vessel of war has been ordered to that place with instructions to liberate our countryman by force, in case of continuancy on the part of the Mexicans, gunpowder and cannon balls may be required to settle the difficulty. As for New Granada and her perfidious treatment of the United States, we can only say that any other government under the sun would a year ago have compelled her to make ample atonement for the Panama massacre. With Nicaragua our diplomatic relations are uncertain, but there is no immediate cause of dispute. Spain, as usual, diplomatizes on the subject of American reclamations. The administration flatters itself with the hope that the haughty Dorian may be induced to part with his ever faithful Cuba, and is therefore, for the time being, disposed to treat Spain with marked indulgence. Perhaps another superior, who refuses even to consider the question of the transfer of Cuba may render Mr. Buchanan more rigorous in his demands for satisfaction.

Meanwhile, with one State at least our government has determined no longer to trifle, and we are right glad to be able to announce that a message of all parties may subscribe to the policy of Mr. Buchanan touching that insolent and oppressive South American despotism—the so-called republic of Paraguay. Our causes of complaint against Paraguay are numerous and well founded. The dictator Lopez, who appears to be as execrable a tyrant as Dr. Francia, but with all his sagacity and shrewdness, has treated the United States as if we were contemptible for their weakness, or Paraguay impregnable in her strength. He imprisoned American citizens and capital to his dominions, and encouraged them until they had acquired valuable interests, when from pure caprice and tyranny he broke up the large estate, shamefully plundered our countrymen, and drove them out of the country. Upon the merits of this and various other pretexts he refused to ratify a solemn treaty with the United States, to which he had previously consented—it was to ratify this refusal being no other than that the of resaid treaty, in passing through the United States Senate, had undergone a sought verbal correction by the substitution of the phrase "The United States of America," for the "United States of North America." Finally by his orders a most unpardonable outrage was perpetrated on a vessel engaged in the service of the United States. In 1853, the Water Witch, commanded by Lieutenant Page, while prosecuting the examination of the Paraná river, pushed her way to the port of Asuncion, which Paraguay owns the left bank. It was authorized, as the New York *Times* correctly remarks, to make the survey, not merely by instructions from Washington, but by license and proclamation from the government of the Argentine Confederation, and from the States of Corrientes, the bank that is the Paraguayan side. The Water Witch happened to grounded while passing a Paraguayan fort, which immediately opened its fire on the steamer, killing one man and wounding others. A note to Lopez's minister of the days of the affair, was contemptuously and insolently replied to, and the Lopez government actually undertook to justify the outrage. Lopez was called upon to apologize, or disavow the act, instead of which the authorities rudely demanded satisfaction of our government because the Water Witch endeavored to defend herself by returning the fire of the fort.

This is a brief epitome of the causes which have led to the preparations in progress for an expedition against Paraguay. The squadron will be large enough effectually to carry out the objects in view, which are to compel Lopez to render ample justice. The instructions to the commanders are, to obtain a complete disavowal of the attack on the Water Witch and a satisfactory apology for that outrage; to demand an indemnity for the heavy losses sustained by the American merchants who had settled in Paraguay, and had been invited and expelled from the country by Lopez and finally, to require the Dictator, under a bond to delay, the treaty keeping the rivers of Paraguay to our commerce, as at present. In the event of a refusal to accede to these just demands, a formal declaration of war will follow. We approve and applaud the action of our government in this matter. It is the only policy to adopt in bringing the arrogant and impudent ruler of Paraguay to his senses. We do not anticipate the necessity of a resort to force. Paraná are generally cowards. Lopez bullies the United States because he fancies himself safe from assault by his insulated position. When he discovers his error, he will be prompt and eager to make amends for his temerity and folly. If our government would exhibit a similar policy towards all others, the people of the United States would cease to feel their self respect contemptuously outraged, and foreign powers would respect our rights, lest they ventured to brave our resentment.

DEATH OF L. J. STORK.—A funeral notice received yesterday conveyed to us the mournful intelligence of the death of Laurent J. Stork. We had long known that his health was hopelessly shattered, but did not anticipate so speedy a release from mortal cares and tribulations. Mr. Stork died on Saturday last, the 18th instant, at Pass Christian. His remains were brought to town and deposited at the residence of Mr. Omer Lauve, Hospital street, whence they were yesterday consigned to their final resting place.

Mr. Stork peculiarly fitted for the press of this town to make his merits well and widely known. And on one of our dailies he relinquished a salaried position, and for a time was the sole editor of the Grenada (Miss.) *Republican*. Subsequently he was a contributor to the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, and for a short time was the editor of the Natchitoches *Spectator*. He possessed an astonishingly intelligent, clear, logical and exact in his thoughts, and vigorous and perspicuous in their utterance. His opinions on all subjects were sharply defined and boldly expressed. As a politician he belonged to the Southern States Rights school, and few men were more competent to vindicate and defend the doctrines which he espoused. His warm and generous heart, the candor and sincerity which distinguished him, his chivalrous courage and his indomitable perseverance in vindicating whatever he conceived right, had attracted the sympathy and friendship of thousands, by whom his premature death in the prime of manhood will be long and deeply lamented. Peace to his ashes!

HEARD ABOUT.—The list of the active members of the Benevolent Association will be found in our advertising columns.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Second District.—The Secretary of the Public Schools of the Second District gives notice, through our columns, of the teachers that the opening of the schools will take place on Monday, the 4th October next.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 24 Magazine street, corner Gravier, have just received a large and choice assortment of fall and winter clothing, made up in the superior style which distinguishes that well established house.—See advertisement.

The editor of the Grenada (Miss.) *Republican* has been permitted to examine an edition of the New Testament published by Theodore Beza, A. D. 1565. It is the property of the Rev. Albert Moore, of that place. The *Republican* says: "In many respects the translation differs materially from the King James edition, and, so far as we are capable of judging, is a more rational translation of primitive Christianity.

The following were the receipts of cotton yesterday:

Per steamer Magnolia, from Vicksburg	8[illegible]26
Per steamer Princess, from Vicksburg	3716
Per steamer Ingomar, from Memphis	1877
Per steamer Belle Robinson, from Fort Adams	857
Per G. D., Jr., from Bayou Sarah	597
Total of bales	10,973

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

SANTANA REVOLUTIONIZING ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port, with dates from Havana of the 15th inst.

Advices from St. Domingo had been received, stating that Santana had attacked and taken Santiago Fort.

The Fort was taken on the 1st of September, upon which Valverde and the Collector of Santiago fled to Monte Christo, abandoning the government of St. Domingo.

All business is suspended, and the stores in the city are closed.

All paper money is repudiated as worthless.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMBOATS.

St. Louis, September 20.—The steamer Uncle Sam arrived here to day. The steamers J. C. Swon and Flying Cloud have left for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, September 20.—The T. C. Twitchell passed down at 1 o'clock Sunday morning and the Crescent City at midnight of Sunday.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, September 20.—The Mississippi river at this point is receding.

The upper Mississippi and the Missouri are also falling slowly.

The Illinois river is rising.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease on loans of $361,000. Decrease in circulation, $217,000. Increase of specie, $748,500. Increase of deposits, $1,836,000. Increase of undrawn deposits, $221,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The sales of cotton to day were limited to 400 bales, at previous quotations.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Corn closed dull at 87 to 90c. Lard dull at 11 at 11½.

Sugar closed buoyant at 7¾ to 8c.

Bacon dull—Sides, ¾ to ⅞c; shoulders, ⅝ to 6c.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Whisky, 20c. Mess pork, Western, $17 75. Bacon sides, 7½c.

CUBA.—By the Ana we learn of the termination of the match between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lowenthal, the former winning nine games to the latter's three, and three drawn. The Birmingham Festival commenced on the 24th of August, and the first section in the tournament had been completed. Some of the accounts state that Mr. Murphy did not make his appearance, but a telegraphic dispatch in the Manchester *Guardian*, giving an account of the Birmingham meeting, says that Mr. Murphy the American champion performed his extraordinary feat of playing *eight* games simultaneously, against as many players, without seeing any of the boards. Great interest was manifested in this extraordinary achievement. Mr. Murphy won every game except the one against Mr. J. Kipping, Jr., of Manchester.

A match has been arranged between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Staunton, the first winner of twelve games, to take place about the 1st of November.

NEW SUGAR.—Three hogsheads of sugar, new crop, were received yesterday by the steamer Sache Robinson; also 20 half barrels molasses, new crop. They were from the Tally Ho plantation of Messrs C. M. & J. W. Murrill, of the parish of Iberville, and consigned to Messrs. Calvin Tate & Co.

LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.—The Mexican correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

The success of the Tehuantepec enterprise has given great satisfaction here. The enterprise will receive from those interested in it in Mexico the same cordial support as it has past at the hands of Santa Anna, its principled adventurers. The completion of the entire work, according to the views of the company, must now be earned through its success no longer depending upon the caprice of governments, is insured beyond doubt by the wealth, enterprise and unswerving business integrity of those who hold the great bulk of the stock in the company. The enterprise here is in the best and most certain of any now in hand in America or Europe. The immense trade of California, Australia and China must, in a brief period, pass over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and with the development of the resources of Mexico on the line of the road, must create an entire revolution in the sleepy, out of the world way of doing business which has prevailed from time immemorial on the Central American frontier of Mexico.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are destined to play an important part in the pacification of Mexico, and in diverting the minds of those people from rapine and war to more pleasant and profitable peace and prosperity. The lines of their road will form a strong contrast to the balance of the republic of the country does not take up with American proposals—and the seeds there planted must by degrees become scattered throughout the republic.

The enterprise in hands must work commence in Tehuantepec. Already I hear of several schemes to sell lands to persons immigrating to Tehuantepec. I would advise caution to every one before purchasing lands on the Isthmus. The number of conflicting titles makes it exceedingly difficult for a stranger to decide which is the rightful owner of the soil. For the time being squatter prescriptive is the safest policy for immigrants.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—A dispatch from Washington, of the 15th, says:

Judge Bowlin has arrived here. He had a long interview to day with the President and with Secretary Cass and Touvey. He will return in a few days to St. Louis, preparatory to sailing. Mrs. Bowlin will accompany him to Paraguay. Judge Bowlin is to demand—*first*, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; *second*, the indemnity to the South American Company for all losses sustained by them; and *third* a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Buchanan and Bedinhan.

Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them. The Commodore has spent most of the day at the State Department.

Mr. Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road, announces to the Secretary of the Interior the opening of the road across the first three great ranges of the Washita Mountains, the most difficult portions of the work. Loaded trains have already passed by this way from South Pass to the valley of Smith Forks of Bear river.

HAYTI INVITED TO SEND A DIPLOMATIC ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Port au Prince, under date of the 19th ultimo, states that the American vessel of war are at this place on the Navassa Island affair. Nothing is yet decided. The commander of the Senator has declared to the government that he has been sent to protect the Americans on Navassa, and that of the Haytien government has made reclamations to him on the subject, it must address itself to the government at Washington.

The first annual fair of the Grenada Agricultural and Mechanical Joint Stock Company will be held in this place on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of October. From all accounts, competition will be very spirited, and a large number will be present from every quarter. The grounds are very large, and well improved, the directory having had an eye to the comfort and convenience of visitors in all their designs. Exchanges please notice.

Grenada (Miss.) Republican.

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN A CAVE.—At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst bengal lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out.—No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment. The feat, however, was performed in safety, a couple of weeks ago, by a young man from Louisville, who had gone to the cave in company with Professor Wright. He descended 190 feet before he touched the bottom, and found it instead of a maelstrom nothing but a circular opening leading to a chamber of great extent. In ascending he once lost the rope, and when within a few feet from the top the rope took fire from friction, yet he was as calm and self possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over exertion and excitement fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

NEW YORK, September 15.

Letters from London, received per steamer Vanderbilt, state that Professor Hughes, with his printing telegraphic instrument, would leave in a special steamer for Trinity Bay on the 8th of September. Professor H. was confident of being able to make the cable work, and of sending from three to six words a minute.

Advices from Port au Platte to the 2d instant indicate a continuance of political troubles, owing to the efforts of Santana to oust Valverde from the Presidential chair, and the rivalry existing between the cities of Santiago and San Domingo for the seat of government. Recently Santana and Valverde met near Cebica, each being at the head of a few hundred men, but Valverde's men refusing to fight, the President mounted his horse and fled. Santana, subsequently, with five hundred men, entered Santiago, the present capital. It is thought Santana will be elected the next President.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

By way of New York we have received intelligence from the city of Mexico as late as the 2d inst. The correspondent of the *Herald* communicates the annexed important information:

I closed my last letter to you on the eve of the arrival of a special bearer of dispatches from Washington to our Minister. These dispatches notified Mr. Forsyth of the resolution of the United States to liberate, by force if necessary, Senor Alisas from prison at Guaymas; and instructed him to close his legation, hand over its archives to Mr. Black, United States Consul here, and to hold himself in readiness to leave the republic by the 20th of August. Mr. Forsyth was also instructed to inform the Mexican government, in closing his relations, that the United States had fully decided upon calling Mexico to an account for the long catalogue of outrages upon American citizens and the American flag, and to insist that those outrages or the like should not be repeated in the future. He has, therefore, demanded and received his passports, and will close the legation about the end of the present month.—This delay is caused by the prevalence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, and the necessity of arranging some private affairs.

The prisons continue well filled with political prisoners. Mr. Escandon has been set at liberty, his brothers having paid the $50,000 the government had asked him to loan it. The money was paid without even a receipt being taken, Mr. Escandon holding that the act was a downright robbery, and a receipt from the government was of no more significance than a similar document taken from a band of robbers on the highway. His confinement has been a serious disaster to many industrious people. Before his imprisonment he had on his pay-list over 20,000 people, employed on his different haciendas, and in his several factories and mines. So soon as he saw clearly that the government was disposed to persecute him, he ordered his factories to be closed, and all labor to be discontinued in his mines and on his haciendas. The only great work which he has not discontinued is the railroad from this place to Vera Cruz.

Mr. Gringas, who was thrown in jail with Mr. Escandon, still remains in durance, declaring he will not submit to be plundered in this shameful and outrageous manner. Many of the other rich men have hidden themselves, and but few have paid up what was asked of them. Sojornia, who is in the United States Legation in Tacubaya, is one of those who have so far evaded payment.

The government has come out with an oppressive household tax. It amounts to about eighteen per cent. on the rents of all proprietors. If this government should continue much longer, they will be taxing clean shirts, and may come to robbing personal jewelry. Their efrontery appears equal to any emergency.

Juan José Baz was a few days since given his liberty on condition that he would leave the country. He has left the city, but whether he intends to keep his parole remains to be seen. Many persons say he will soon show himself in the camp of Vidaurri, if he is not already there.

Gen. Díaz is one of the active operations on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. There were at last advices a large force of foreign laborers at work, health good. The foreign persons interested in this route in this city are much pleased with the prospects, and have manifested their intention of investing large sums in the enterprise. The transit is now sure to be opened.

The press of this city remains silenced. At present there are no journals published but the tools of the government, and they, of course, cannot be regarded as newspapers. They pervert every fact to suit their own fancies and interests. There is a new French paper now being prepared for publication. It is to be edited by Messrs. de Barres & Caire.

Moran is making arrangements to reappear with his *Extraordinaria*, paying the Revenue stamp, but receiving a designated field of occupation for his journal. It will appear in Spanish and English. The Spanish department, I believe, is to be edited by Don Manuel Payno.

The government organs, for the past few days, have been endeavoring to excite public feeling on the subject of a war of castes. It appears that some of the federal chiefs have issued inflammatory proclamations to several of the Indian *pueblos*, exciting them to action, and only intimating that it would not be improper for the Indians to wrest from the hands of the usurpers (the whites) the lands which they have so long felonuously held. It may be that they will be emboldened by the recent defeat of the Mexicans, for we are now certainly experiencing the war of races.

* * * * * * *

I can give you no reliable advices from the interior. Nothing is definitely known of the movements of Vidaurri, but the roads and highways remain in the hands of brigands. The stages between here and Vera Cruz are regularly robbed. The mail lately sent was stopped by the route being entirely broken up. It is reported that all communication will be cut off from Vera Cruz in a few days from now.

Of the movements of the Constitutionalists and Reactionists we hear little. Vidaurri, the Constitutional leader, was slowly advancing towards the capital, where strenuous exertions were making by the usurping government of Zuloaga to resist him. A decisive battle will probably be fought by the beginning of October.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

By the arrival of the steamer Gen. Rusk we have received Brownsville papers to the 14th. The *Flag* of that date publishes the subjoined extracts from a letter dated San Luis Potosi, September 5th:

We are now at the place arranging our troops and providing them with whatever is necessary for the campaign.

The Governor of Zacatecas will send $50,000 to Gen. Vidaurri in the ensuing week, and that amount will set us on our march.

Miramon has about 4000 men, and Zuazua is not far from him, watching his operations. The movement of our troops will take place about the 12th inst.

The army of the North counts at present 6000 valiant soldiers, well organized, which, united to 1000 more under Orozuelo, from Chihuahua, will force Miramon to accept battle between San Luis and the capital. Upon this battle depends the fate of Mexico. The question now lies between Miramon and Vidaurri.

We have 3000 men of excellent infantry and 3000 mounted riflemen; moreover enthusiasm almost marvelous. I hardly think Miramon will show fight. If he should there will be much blood shed.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Plaquemine (Iberville) *Sentinel and Gazette*:

On last Sunday evening, owing to some previous difficulty, Mr. Gideon O. Dupuy, a planter of this parish, (and formerly of the firm of Grisaire & Dupuy, of New Orleans) was shot by Mr. Junius F. Moore, and almost instantly killed.

From the declaration of Mr. Moore and the evidence of Messrs. Gourrier and Brusle, the facts appear to be these: Mr. Dupuy had been dining with Mr. Brusle, and late in the evening he got into his buggy to return home. His residence is near to that of the father of J. F. Moore, and when opposite, or near the former's gate, he stopped his buggy, and called to Mr. Moore, who went up to the vehicle, when Mr. Dupuy began to abuse him, and finally struck his fist in his breast as if he was about to draw a weapon, when he shot him in self defense. This is Mr. Moore's declaration.

It was at this moment that Mr. Gourrier, who was coming on up the road, and who had also been at Mr. Brusle's to dine, saw Mr. Moore draw his revolver and fire at deceased, who immediately jumped out of the buggy and ran. Mr. Moore following and firing upon him, and then stabbing him after he fell. Mr. Dupuy was immediately a corpse. Mr. Moore was brought to this place and confined in jail. His preliminary trial took place the next day before A. Hebert, J. P., when the above facts were elicited.

The fact is too palpable to be denied, and we are now pained to confess that the fever is amongst us. There are now at this time, we learn, about twelve cases in town, all in one particular section—embraced between Grenaud street, the bayou levee and the river. Two deaths, the last about ten days since, are reported to have occurred. All of these cases are said to be of a very unaccustomed persons—with perhaps an exception or two with respect to the *unacclimated*.

Our country exchanges all notice the recent cool spell.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW HAVEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—New Haven, September 14.—A spirited election took place here yesterday for Assessors and members of the Board of Relief. The Democrats were successful by eight majority.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—Springfield, Mass., September 14.—A new mill at Hazard's Powder Works, Enfield, Conn., exploded yesterday afternoon. Four of the workmen were killed, including the cashe foreman.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—Albany, September 14.—The American General Committee yesterday challenged the Republicans and Democrats to discussion in every county in the State during the present campaign, after the fashion of the Southern Rights States.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.—Albany, September 14.—Attorney General Tremain went down last night to Richmond county, to inaugurate the proceedings against the Quarantine rioters.

DEATH OF A PUGILIST.—Boston, September 14.—T. Belcher Kay, the well known pugilist, after several weeks' illness from rheumatism, died on Sunday from heart disease, forty-seven years old.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—*Affray and Death.*—A dispute arose, early yesterday morning, near the saw-mills, between Captain Eli Vansickle, of the steamer John Bell, and Mr. Nadal, the well known book builder, in regard to some repairs which the latter had made to the Bell. High words passed, and finally the lie was given. Captain V. then struck Mr. Nadal, when the son of Mr. N., a young man, who was present, gave the Captain a blow on the head with a stick of wood, and he fell against Mr. Nadal, who inflicted on him two or three more blows with his fist. It is proper to mention here that Mr. M. says he did not see his son strike Vansickle.

Vansickle walked home, and the wound did not alarm him till about noon, when he became quite sick. Drs. Goldsmith, Richardson and Weatherspoon were called in, who at once came to the conclusion that he could not survive the injuries. He died at o'clock last evening. Mr. Nadal and his son are in jail.—*Louisville Journal*, 15th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY—*Official Returns.*—There were 628 deaths of various diseases in the limits of New Orleans for the week ending at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, September 5th, 1858, of which 460 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	81	15	96
Cypress Grove No. 1	3	6	9
" No. 2	43	11	54
Odd Fellows' Rest	8	1	9
Greenwood	12	2	14
Protestant	7	7	14
Lafayette	88	15	103
Catholic No. 1	6	8	14
" No. 2	18	13	31
St. Vincent de Paul	44	40	84
St. Joseph's	45	10	55
Hebrew, Jewish District	—	—	—
Hebrew Betarie Ridge	—	—	—
St. Patrick's	72	28	100
St. Louis, Esplanade st.	26	11	37
	—	—	—
	460	168	628

There were two cemeteries not heard from, as will be seen by report—supposed to be those where the deaths under 5 years of age, five fever and 6 of typhoid. There were 220 Americans, 143 Irish, 125 German and 44 French. There were 2 deaths of tetanus, 1 of inflammation of the throat, and 12 of consumption. Of the total number of deaths no less than 103 were children under 5 years of age. There were 150 deaths of young persons between the ages of 15 and 25. There were only 20 deaths of slaves and free persons of color.

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	128	130
Do do July 3	18	131	149
Do do July 10	9	139	148
Do do July 17	20	117	137
Do do July 25	28	162	187
Do do Aug 1	70	120	190
Do do Aug 8	143	165	308
Do do Aug 16	286	171	457
Do do Aug 22	319	168	487
Do do Aug 29	402	151	553
Do do Sept 5	419	127	546
Do do Sept 12	427	164	591
Do do Sept 19	460	168	628
Total	2561	1[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRE.—*Several Persons Injured.*—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, in a large two-story brick house, front side of Royal street, three doors from the corner of St. Louis, entirely destroying the building, the upper portion of which was used for rented rooms for a private boarding-house. The basement apartments were occupied by a tailor, shoemaker, and photographer. During the progress of the fire, which lasted over an hour, despite the promptness and energy displayed by the fire brigades, a brick cornice fell, knocking down a number of the firemen and injuring them, as follows: Delamere, foreman, and his brother George, housekeeper—both of Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; Mr. Frank Ames, of Fire Company No. 5, and Mr. Wm. Cowan, of Fire Company No. 6, of St. Louis Power, foreman of the last company, was the means of rescuing three little children from the second floor. The fire occurred in the attic, and was caused by the expansion of the gas pipe.

REGATTA.—The annual race for the challenge cup of the Southern Yacht Club came off yesterday afternoon, at the end of the New Canal. The race and the cup were easily won by Commodore Robinson's flight, the Ida Mahon being second, and Mr. Fox's Spirit of the Times last; these being all the competitors. The weather was propitious, and a good crowd assembled to see the sport.

THE LATE DUEL.—We are glad to learn that the matters of difficulty between Mr. George Wood and Mr. M. Drew, have been adjusted without further brabbles.

RECORDER SUMMER'S COURT.—George Singleton, a free man of color, was arraigned yesterday and held to bail to answer the 28th instant, for the charge of having, on the night of the 18th and 19th instants, gone to the house of Justa Garcia y Lopez and intuited him and constituted the lady, to the provocation. Justa was, however, bled to bail to answer same day to a counter charge of having, on the night of the 19th, violently knocked down, beat and kicked Singleton, without provocation, at the corner of Liberty and Perdido streets.

Jane Williams, as "a vagrant," was ordered to serve for 30 days in the Workhouse, and Lovie Harris, for the same, was permitted to accompany her, on the score of "poverty, was nevertheless ordered to leave the city, as a dangerous and suspicious character.

Jack Young was fined $10, with the alternative of 30 days imprisonment, for assault and battery and for the use of indecent, and so on published of by Young.

Meg Mohan, charged with a violent assault and battery on Bridget Bridget, of Grand street, was put under bonds to keep the peace.

Patrick McGinn was held under bonds of $1500 to appear for examination the 25th inst, on a charge of having, the 9th inst, made a violent attack on Fring Hippert, sitting his lap, knocking out one of his teeth, and dragging him into a blacksmith shop, and kicking him brutally, on Religious, near Prytania street.

Patrick Coyle was held to bail to answer, the 24th, to a charge of having, the 12th inst., knocked down Mrs. Bridget Bridget's child, Robert Gregg, on Palmyra, near Dryades street.

Sarah Smith, of St. Joseph street, was held to bail for hearing, the 24th, on the charge of having, the 15th inst., knocked down Mrs. Bridget Bridget's child, and wounding her on the nose, besides throwing her into the gutter, at No. 242 Camp street.

A number of other cases of assault and disturbers of the peace, male and female, were fined small amounts each, with the alternative of serving short terms in the Workhouse.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—*Breach of Trust.* Frederick Holgat, of No. 200 Old Levee street, was arraigned yesterday before Assistant Recorder Hoey, and held under bonds of $300 to appear for examination on complaint of Margaret Bath, who charges him with breach of trust, in refusing to deliver back to her certain furniture which she alleges she left in his charge while she went to St. Louis, on a visit. Holgat, in his preliminary charges him, from information received, with having sold or pawned her effects during her absence.

Lorenzo.—Joseph Polider, f. m. c., was sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $100, which lasted over an hour, despite the promptness and energy displayed by the fire brigades, a brick cornice fell, knocking down a number of the firemen and injuring them, as follows: Delamere, foreman, and his brother George, housekeeper—both of Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; Mr. Frank Ames, of Fire Company No. 5, and Mr. Wm. Cowan, of Fire Company No. 6, of St. Louis Power, foreman of the last company, was the means of rescuing three little children from the second floor. The fire occurred in the attic, and was caused by the expansion of the gas pipe.

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Lorenzo.—Joseph Polider, f. m. c., was sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $100, which he found in his possession.

Wm. Hartman made affidavit that he had been robbed of a watch, valued at $100, Maurice Bohen) of one silver watch, two gold chains, and several finger and ear rings, which he valued at $100, on the 6th inst., from his room, No. 117 Conti street. The accused was sent to prison.

Faustodio, alias Fred Valerie, was locked up for hearing on a charge of having stolen a lot of merchandise, part of which was found in his possession, and all of which was taken from the store of Oemichen & Loeffler, No. 142 Chartres street. About $500 worth of property was stolen.

J. Prats was fined $20 for selling liquor to slaves, corner of Levee and Crossman streets; and Charles Descartes, f. m. c., $15 for assault and battery on P. Tangorona.

James Kennedy was sent to prison for attempting to steal a watch from N. Edmonds and a dangerous young character.

Wm. Clark was arrested by warrant for breach of trust.

MORTALITY FROM CHLOROFORM.—It appears that the mortality in the London hospitals has increased since the introduction of chloroform from twenty-one to thirty-three per cent.—or very the experiment, instead of ameliorating, has been fatal in a less proportion than one in four of those operated upon, if now proves fatal to one in three. The *Medical Times and Gazette* asks, in view of these facts, whether the chloroform is a sacrifice of life is not too high a price to be paid for an anæsthesia?

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed.

BUSHVILLE, 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 to no avail. He looked so much like a dead man going about, as any thing we can compare 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 directions, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood." Respectfully,

EDWARDS & SHAWN.

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 storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

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

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
62 Camp street.

sel 1m Saw doc. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

☞ 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 disease 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

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A Valuable Medicine.

During the present week no less than six of our friends, who have been induced to try Professor De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of seeing the preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assure us that their rheumatic pains have been