THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 88 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,753.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly their own business, and to their business, and to extent of the square allotted to each other. No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertise or work be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT.

We find in the Mobile *Register* of Wednesday an interesting letter from Dr. SONNTAG to the agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan. Dr. SONNTAG is a distinguished Danish philosopher, who accompanied Dr. KANE in his Arctic explorations, in the capacity of astronomer. His scientific attainments impart the sanction of authority to whatever he may advance. Dr. SONNTAG writes from the city of Mexico in reference to the cost and practicability of a wagon road across that part of the Isthmus lying between the Coatzacoalcos, Jalitpec and Jumuopa rivers. After giving the results of the survey of the region, Dr. SONNTAG concludes that it would be most advantageous to start the road from some point near the head of navigation of the Jalitpec river. The route in that direction would avoid rough and mountainous spots, besides which, it has only one ascent and one descent, with a grade of the steepest places of little more than 5 in 100. The letter goes into details respecting the abundance of heavy timber existing available for bridges, the necessity of embankments in some of the river bottoms, of building substantial bridges, &c., and then continues as follows:

A good road over which Mexican horses or mules could be driven from the head of navigation of the Jalitpec to Salina Cruz, a distance of 112 miles, at the rate of 7 miles per hour—that is, the whole distance in 16 hours—would cost about the following:

From the Jalitpec to the Jumuopa, 37 miles, at $600 per mile	$54,000
From the Jumuopa to Chivala, 51 miles, at $1,200 per mile	69,000
From Chivala to Rancho Matar, 17 miles, at $2,000 per mile	35,000
From Rancho Matar to San Geronimo, 8 miles, at $1,000 per mile	8,000
From San Geronimo to La Ventosa, 31 miles, at $600 per mile	18,600
Bridge over the Jalitpec river	10,000
" Serabila	10,000
" Mal Tempo	10,000
" Sin de Ley Perot	10,000
" Tehuantepec Perot	10,000
Smaller bridges, &c	15,400
Total estimate of road	$250,000

This estimate may at first appear too great, but when the scarcity and high price of labor, and the small amount of work done by the Indians in comparison with the laborers of the States, and the high prices of provisions are taken into consideration, the above estimate will be found not far from correct.

If we are not mistaken this estimate far exceeds that made by the company. Dr. SONNTAG recommends Sal Cruz instead of Ventosa, as the final port, because it is better protected from northerly blows by the stream emptying into it, the breakers are much lighter, and the water is deeper near the shore than at Ventosa. He considers that a breakwater running out half a mile from the eastern point of the Bay must be built, and would form a good shelter for vessels and a safe landing.

Here are some more estimates made by Dr. SONNTAG:

To open a road there will be required at least twenty-four stages and baggage wagons to go and come every day, and on mail days the number would probably have to be doubled.

If the stations are ten English miles apart, and Mexican horses or mules (which are preferable for a level road to mules) it will require six horses for each wagon at ten stations; and eight horses and two mules at the other, as the animals are used twice a day, thirty-eight animals for each wagon would make the regular number:

24 wagons, each 38 animals	912
Reserved for mail days, etc	800
Total	1712

As the horses of the Isthmus are too light for heavy draught, heavier animals from the northern states of the Republic would have to be used. At a cost of 50 per head, the cost for outfit for horses, stages, wagons, etc., would be about the following:

1712 horses and mules at $60	$102,720
24 stages at $1,200	28,800
80 baggage wagons at $400	30,000
Carts and blacksmith shops	8,000
Accommodation houses, stables, freight depots	80,000
Total	$249,520

The whole sum necessary to open the road from the southern bank of the Jalitpec river to Salina Cruz would, therefore, be as follows:

Bridges, road, etc., from Jalitpec to Salina Cruz	$250,000
Stages, wagons, outfit, etc	249,520
Total, as at first reckoned	$999,520

Or about $1,000,000 would be necessary to put the road in a condition to carry passengers and would pass over it in sixteen hours with certainty and safety. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

If these calculations are correct, we are somewhat at a loss to conceive how the Tehuantepec Company will manage to open the road by October, and fulfill the contract with the general government for the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus. We are warm advocates of the road, and entertain a high opinion of the intelligence and energy of the gentlemen connected with the company. We, in common with every citizen of New Orleans, should deem it a lasting misfortune if this great project were rendered abortive, or procrastinated to a distant and uncertain period, through lack of means to carry it through. We did not be well for the company to make its own position? If reasonable pecuniary aid be required to complete the undertaking, we have little doubt that those whose indomitable perseverance and unstinted liberality have already effected so much, would not hesitate to extend further assistance. The people of New Orleans are too profoundly interested in the success of this mighty enterprise to suffer it to languish for want of a little timely succor.

CITIZENS' BANK—*Good News.*—We have the pleasure of announcing the complete success of the negotiation of a loan to the Citizens Bank with European capitalists for the extension of the term of payment of the State bonds to the amount of $500,000 due by the bank in February next. By effecting this important measure the sum is, so to speak, merged in the capital of the bank, and the old stockholders who have forfeited or neglected themselves of the privilege of a loan to the amount of half their stock, will now be placed on an equal footing with the others. The credit of the Citizens' Bank stands very high, indeed, as is demonstrated by the facility with which this large financial operation was accomplished. The manifest advantage to the community arising out of this extension of time is that the five hundred thousand dollars will remain within the State, and be distributed amongst a large number of stockholders, instead of being sent out of the country.

BI-SULPHITE OF LIME.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. CLODE LATYS, that he has removed his office to the store No. 7 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he will devote his time and labor exclusively to the preparation of bisulphite of lime. Mr. L. guarantees the perfect purity of the article manufactured by him. The schedule of prices is given in the announcement, and planters are requested to designate the degree of density they prefer. Mr. LATYS is now prepared to supply largely at the shortest given notice, and as the grinding season will soon commence, planters will find it to their interest to send on their orders at an early day.

The reputation of the bisulphite manufactured by CLODE LATYS is so well known as to preclude the necessity of further panegyric.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers, JOHN AND SCOTT & CO., for the August number of this popular periodical.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the auction rooms of Sache & Lessmond, No 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

USE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.—We understand, says the New York *Times*, that Mr. Hilgard, an assistant in the United States Coast Survey, left here on Tuesday last for Trinity Bay, to ascertain when the telegraph cable may be used for the purpose of determining longitude. Mr. Hilgard will remain long enough at Cyrus Station to satisfy himself as to the capabilities of the cable for transmitting signals as rapidly as will be required for his observations. There seems to be some doubt as to the possibility of obtaining results at all practicable for scientific purposes, until the apparatus now in use is more perfected, as the transmission, at present, appears to be too slow. Until the ticking of a clock can be marked, nothing can be done in this way.

CROPS IN ST. HELENA PARISH.—The Greensburg *Imperial*, of the 26th ult., says: From all parts of the parish we hear very serious complaints in regard to the cotton crop. Either the caterpillar, boll-worm, or red bug made its appearance on almost every plantation in the parish, and is doing more or less damage.

The Washington *Globe* had discovered that the chief talent of the *Union* is in applying the longest sentences to the shortest ideas.

Mr. Sybill, a cotton planter on Cocodrie Creoles, has picked seventy-two bales of cotton from one single limb of the main body of a stalk. It is almost equal to one pound of cotton. Who has beat this?

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

Buchanan's Cable Message Censured.

An American Horse Won a Race.

CONSOLS ADVANCED.

COTTON FIRM.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 2.—The American steamship Pacific arrived at this port to-day, bringing Liverpool advices of the 23d ult., two days later than those brought by the Propeller.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Monday) were 10,000 bales. The market closed firm at the quotations by the Propeller.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, August 23.—The funds have continued to improve. An advance of ¼d. is noted—Consols closing at 96¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour was quiet—prices unchanged. Provisions closed steady at previous quotations. Wheat closed buoyant. Sugar firm and unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CORVETTE PREBLE.

The U. S. corvette Preble left Cadiz on the 6th of August.

U. S. CONSUL AT JAFFA.

The bark Champion had arrived at Gibraltar, bringing the intelligence that Mr. Steinbacks, the American Consul at Jaffa, had been murdered.

The family of Mr. Steinbacks came passengers in the Champion.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABLE MESSAGE.

The London papers censure the last paragraph of President Buchanan's transatlantic cable message to the Queen as in bad taste on such an occasion.

THE YORK RACES.

Tom Brock's horse Babylon won the Chesterfield Handy Cup at the York races.

LARGE RAILROAD LOAN.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Ohio and Pennsylvania have negotiated a loan in England for three millions of dollars.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS SHIP IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, September 2.—The ship Dunlus, from New Orleans, has put into our harbor short-handed, having lost two of her men by yellow fever. The first mate is also down with the fever, and has gone to the Marine Hospital.

ARRIVAL OUT.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton closed buoyant—sales of the day 1500 bales. Flour firm at $4 90 to 5. Pork closed buoyant at $17 50 to $17 60. Sugar has advanced 1c.—Muscovado 7 to 8½c.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—Flour $4 85 to $5. Whisky 21½c. Pork $16. Shoulders 5½ to 6¼c; Sides 5¾ to 6c.

YELLOW FEVER AT STATEN ISLAND.—The N. Y. *Times* says:

The subject of yellow fever cases at Staten Island is engrossing considerable attention; the Medical Society of Richmond County, or Board of Health of Stapleton, as it was formerly called, have made a report, in which they specify twenty two cases and twelve deaths as having occurred outside of Quarantine limits since the middle of July. The cases were confined to three different localities, one of which, that at New Brighton, is nearly two miles from Quarantine, near which the majority of cases have occurred. Dr. Walser, the assistant Marine Hospital physician, reports, on the contrary, that only seven cases and four deaths have occurred in the localities referred to outside of Quarantine. It is stated as a noteworthy fact that more than one-half the number of yellow fever cases have been imported into this port the present season than were brought in here during the year 1856, when the disease spread extensively along both shores of the Bay, and made its appearance in Brooklyn and New York. The improved mode of cool weather will no doubt check any extensive spreading of the disease. The travel to Staten Island, however, is sensibly diminished since the alarm has been on the subject, and families are said to be moving away from New Brighton.

Several vessels which have been afflicted with yellow fever, and have lost more or less of their crews, have recently arrived at the Brighton quarantine anchorage. They are in almost every case from ports in the West Indies.

BLACK TONGUE IN OPELOUSAS.—We take the following from the Opelousas *Courier*:

Look Out!—Persons who buy negroes from the Indians will do well to examine it closely before purchasing, as it is now the time of the pine woods are more or less infected with the disease called *black tongue*.

We have received by telegraphic network of a letter directed to Mr. Gérand Carriere, the President of the Board of Police of Washington, by Dr. Tatman, of Bayou Rouge, in regard to the aforenamed disease which, seems to be prevailing among the Indians of that settlement, as well as among the deer of the pine woods.

[*Opelousas Courier*, August 21st, 1858.

P. S.—While your town is enforcing stringent restrictions against the introduction of yellow fever, it would be well enough to look for cases of black tongue. This is a disease as bad, or worse than yellow fever, as the Choctaw Indians have it among them, and several have already died. They will walk into your stores or houses with the disease unless you order them away. Be careful about the vaccine virus, also, as the deer above Pine Prairie have it, and perhaps elsewhere.

I notify you of these facts, as I consider it my duty as a good citizen to do so.

C. D. TATMAN.

CURIOUS STORY ABOUT THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Republican* says:

I have heard from a high source a somewhat singular statement, which, if true, (and I cannot doubt it,) explains two matters, namely, the reply of Lord Clarendon to my dispatch from Boxford in the matter of the Queen's message on the sub-Atlantic telegraph, and accounts for the delay which came from the Soldier's Home into the city, near midnight, to write his answer. The state ment is that the two or three documents were prepared some time ago, and exchanged between the parties, and that Queen Victoria's note and a copy of Mr. Buchanan's reply were locked up in the State Department. This was done, it is said, to prevent imposition, and a very admirable plan it certainly was. The reason why the President returned to the city at night is hereby made obvious, as it undoubtedly was for the purpose of comparing the message sent to him with the copy previously placed in his possession, and also to obtain his own prepared reply from the State Department. The fact of the Queen's message being incomplete, and what was the substance of the closing portion, seems to have been known to Mr. Buchanan when he wrote his reply; and the wording of the reply itself favors the latter assumption.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The Hon. Pierre Soulé reached here this morning from the South, *en route for New York*, where, it is understood, he is to have an interview with Mr. William Walker touching Central American affairs. He will remain here only a short time, to feel the pulse of the administration. It is believed by those who have some means of information that Gen. Walker has his eye now upon Yucatan, with a view to an eventual descent upon Cuba. Mr. Soulé spent several days at Old Point Comfort, and, I learn, whilst there, was in close communion with the Hon. A. Dudley Mann. He also had an interview with ex-President Tyler.

Mr. Soulé expresses the confident opinion that the Democracy can alone succeed in 1860 with Senator Douglas as their nominee for the Presidency, and that there is but one opinion in his State as to the course of the Washington *Union*. He says while the Democracy of Louisiana condemn the unpatriotic war upon Judge Douglas, they regard the editorials of the *Union* as a strong testimony his election in Illinois and his nomination at Charleston.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.—A medical correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, having recently visited Mrs. Simeon Hayn, "the woman who lives without eating," at Chester, Warren county, New York, says:

The clear, discriminating statements of Prof. Van Buren, of the medical department of the New York University, who saw her recently, and of my investigating friend, Dr. Hinman, of Brooklyn, who saw her to-day, and with whom I intended to go, leave me in little doubt in regard to the case.

It is unquestionably one of hysteria in its most aggravated form. Little food is required in such cases, and this little is unquestionably administered. It appears that two sisters have had somewhat similar attacks of hysteria, which indicates the constitutional tendencies of the family. That implicit credence is not placed in the statement of Mr. Hays, after all, may be inferred by the fact that within the last few days the citizens have met to appoint a vigilance committee to watch and determine conclusively whether food is taken or not. There is not here a want of motive. Although the husband has properly refused to consent to let his wife go to Albany or New York for exhibition, she has been removed to a sort of exhibition looking building in a village accessible to Caldwell by a plank road. Here Mr. Hays, the hotel-keepers and gate-tenders find their business and business increased. Doubtless they feel sensibly that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

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TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Magnolia we have received Texas papers to the 28th ultimo.

It seems there is still some doubt as to the result of the contest for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Galveston *News* clings to the hope of the election of Bell, but the other papers consider Buckley's success nearly certain.

HOUSTON.—We learn from the *Telegraph* that Mr. Pierre Arcenaux was struck by lightning and instantly killed, on the 25th inst., near his residence on Spring Creek, in Harris county. He was a native of St. Martin parish, Louisiana. This is the third death by casualty in that county for this month.

The *Telegraph* says that the Central Company have purchased 2000 tons of iron for their third section, leaving 500 to be bought to complete that section. They have over ten miles graded, and are at work on the balance. The contracts for the ties are all given to responsible men. The Washington county road has also ten miles of iron bought. The Galveston road has its grading nearly done to that city, running into it on McKinney street. They will be ready to open for business during the season.

MOSS SCOTCH.—We copy the following account of a tragical occurrence, which took place in Polk county, from a letter from Cold Springs to a gentleman in this city. We do not know whether the unfortunate victim is Col. Grant, the mail contractor, or not:

"One of our best citizens, Mr. Grant, formerly of Virginia or North Carolina, was most brutally shot from the house of Washington Garner, as he was riding by on his way home. Two men, who were in the house at the time of the shooting, and who have since been arrested and lodged in jail, testify that Washington Garner did the shooting. Garner and a man named Jake Drake have both left. Our citizens are on the trail of both of them. Should they be overtaken, they will be dealt with by Judge Lynch. Much excitement exists. The end is not yet. Mr. Grant was shot twice with twenty-seven buckshot, and an ounce bullet, and left to lie within a few steps of Garner's house, and a mile or two from his own family, all night."—*Houston Telegraph.*

WOOD.—A correspondent informs the San Antonio *Ledger* that, on the 15th, the body of an unknown man was found hanging from a tree near Fort Wood, and that a letter in his pocket represented him to be a great outlaw and horse thief. Also that a blacksmith, named John Smith, has since then been missing, and it is supposed that he was passing by at the time of the murder, and as a precaution was thrown into the river and drowned.

EL PASO.—A Fort Davis correspondent informs the *Ledger* that a gentleman who was driving a large stock of cattle to California had been attacked on Black Peoos by some 300 Indians and robbed of 500 beeves; that there were no horses at that post, and the Indians could not therefore be pursued.

Proposed Extension of Ocean Telegraphs.

From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1060 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 985 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to to Aden, 1310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1604 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Point de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1213 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, 1437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound, 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 900 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will also be a direct eligible communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 900 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas, 275 miles; from St. Thomas to Greytown, via Navy Bay, 1000 miles; and from Jamaica to Balize, 700 miles.

It will be thus seen that all our settlements, dependencies and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign state.

The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and would cost 20 per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of forty colonies, settlements and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres. The mere shipping dispatches to and from these places and England would be of incalculable import ance to merchants, ship owners and seafaring people; and the political telegraphs would be of infinite value to the imperial and colonial governments. From the above named colonies, settlements and dependencies come the most precious and the most useful articles of merchandise, and to them are sent the staple manufactures of Great Britain. Millions of money would be saved to the population of England every year in articles of consumption by enabling the colonial merchants knowing the state of the home and colonial markets by telegraph. The British colonies and dependencies of the world need not be one tenth so large as they are if England and her foreign dominions were similarly intersected by telegraphs.

Intelligence were received in England by the telegraph of a man-of-war being wanted in any part of the West Indies, such a ship would reach the locality before a ship can at the present time be fetched from the squadron station at Bermuda and sent from thence to the required spot.—[*London News, Aug. 11.*]

The London Times on the Electric Cable.

The other day when our French neighbors were pouring forth their joy over the fête of the forts of Cherbourg, a quiet steamer stole into the harbor, unnoticed, amidst the thunder of the artillery. Not a single cheer rang from the residence of her son in law, Mr. Eugene Hairel, corner of Bayou Road and Marais street.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., EDWARD DESLONDE, aged 21 years.

The friends of Deslonde, John Siddell, R. W. Adams and F. A. Ogden are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Dumaine and Bourbon streets, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock.

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed.

RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1858.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—We would inform you that we are out of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach 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 as much like a dead man as the great guns of Cherbourg were announcing to the world that the great naval and military lodgment of the channel was just effected, the intelligence should be received twixt the parties, and that Queen Victoria's note and a copy of Mr. Buchanan's reply were locked up in the State Department. This was done, it is said, to prevent imposition, and a very admirable plan it certainly was. The reason why the President returned to the city at night is hereby made obvious, as it undoubtedly was for the purpose of comparing the message sent to him with the copy previously placed in his possession, and also to obtain his own prepared reply from the State Department. The fact of the Queen's message being incomplete, and what was the substance of the closing portion, seems to have been known to Mr. Buchanan when he wrote his reply; and the wording of the reply itself favors the latter assumption.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CABLE CELEBRATION.—Under the auspices of our friends, Mr. Achille Hébert, Mr. Chas. Allen, Mr. Shepherd, and other gentlemen of the National Telegraph Office in this city, quite a large representation of the press and other mechanical interests were brought together in pleasant reunion and modest celebration, the other evening, of the great event of the age—the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. The City Patronage was represented in the person of His Honor Mayor Guth, accompanied by his worthy Secretary, Hon. J. Fabre, and the efficient Chief of Police, Capt. Thomas E. Adams.

The Mayor was called on to preside, having Secretary Fabre and Chief Adams on either hand.

A table was covered in profusion with the choicest wines and most substantial viands, of which all partook with the most hearty relish, amid the ready flow of wit, eloquence and repartee, long after the first hours of morning had warned them to seek repose for the physical nature, as is even necessary sometimes from pleasures

"Which no dull surfeit know."

A great number of appropriate toasts and sentiments were appropriately given, and accompanied with eloquent speeches, spiced with delightful casualties of wilty remarks of interruption, and circling rebounds of *spirits*, which served to add infinitely to the mental and physical joys of the occasion. Among other toasts, the "Beauty of Connections" was drank standing, as were others to "Cyrus W. Field," "Lieut. Maury and Dr. Kane," "President Buchanan and Queen Victoria," "Dr. Kane," "Dr. Franklin," the "Mayor of New Orleans," the "Telegraph Fraternity of the Old and other states, and hosts and guests, one and all—the "Transatlantic Cable," of course, being the grand attenuated subject of nearly every toast. And—to show "how pleasure and philosophy really harmonize," glorious song itself was not forgotten, and, perhaps, first of all, a really philosophical consideration of the claims of Franklin,

"Whose genius flashed in the lightning's wind;"

took substantial sequel in the form of a subscription, which was at once started, for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to erect a handsome monument to his memory.

An informal appointment of officers and adoption of other preliminary measures followed, and it was promptly resolved that all the telegraph operators and newspaper men generally, who may be so disposed, be requested to attend a meeting to be held on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock, in the back room of the National Telegraph Office, corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets. The call will doubtless be responded to heartily, and it is supposed that he was passing by at the time of the murder, and as a precaution was thrown into the river and drowned.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There were but 49 deaths of this disease in the limits of New Orleans for the week ending Wednesday evening, September 1st, 1858, as officially announced by the Board of Health.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The opening of the Public Schools of the Third District has been postponed until the 13th of September, and that of the Fourth District until the 20th of this month. This is a judicious arrangement.

RECORDER SUMNER'S COURT.—Frank Gonzales will be tried on the 20th in the First District Court for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the law of the city thereupon made and provided.

David Johnson was required to give bail to answer for threatening Mary Jones's life, and thereby, as a matter of course, making her life not very pleasant.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT—*Attempt to Murder.*—John Miller was arraigned on the affidavit of a police officer, accusing him of having, yesterday morning, dangerously wounded Thereza Rich, by cutting her several times with a razor, at their residence on Dumaine street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. It is supposed from the nature of the wounds that she cannot recover. It appears that Miller lived with her as his mistress, but having lost his employment, he has been lately by her, being out of money, and having lost his arm, by which his means of making a living were in the main dependent, he became perate, and, it would seem, had concluded to kill her, and then himself. He went here yesterday afternoon, and cut her on the neck, once in the abdomen, and in two or three other places. He was immediately arrested, but he showed himself quite indifferent about the result of his act.

Andre Clavien was held to bail to answer for assaulting Charles Mellini with a horse-whip and weakening the breach of the peace towards J. N. Curtez.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Kingsman Prevost was charged with committing a shocking assault and battery on Mary Ann Frasley, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

J. D. Gurley, for assaulting Josephine Arnaud, was held to answer for his bad conduct.

SWINDLING IN INDIANA.—Two men were arrested in Cass county, Indiana, on the 20th ult., for a novel swindling operation. They purchased groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c., and paid in bills purporting to be "Western Exchange Bank" of Indianapolis. When ignorance of the money was expressed they produced Ziebuck's Bank Note Mirror, and pointed to the quotation of the bank "none and three quarters per cent. discount." Suspicion was not aroused, they were served, and $800 of the money passed off by one of them. A suspicious circumstance is connected with the bills, which are dated on the 14th ult., and the 15th ult., but not on the 15th. Those numbers of the Mirror of that date, distributed to subscribers in Indianapolis, contain a full and complete exposure of the bank, but any nothing of its value, while the copies found on the men quote the bills as above described. Notice has been asked by the Prosecuting Attorney whether he had known any instance when money had been passed at particular rates by a bank note detector, and he replied that he had declined to answer. When asked whether he thought such an arrangement could be made, he replied in the affirmative. The men were held in $1000, and officers are at work investigating the matter.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., MRS. MARGUERITE RINCKER, widow of the late Michel Nicolas.

The friends and acquaintances of the Mr. Bernard, Valentine, Bragg, Guerin and Hazel families are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral of Mr. JOHN BERNARD, jr., this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son in law, Mr. Eugene Hairel, corner of Bayou Road and Marais street.

Yesterday, September 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M., EDWARD DESLONDE, aged 21 years.

The friends of Deslonde, John Siddell, R. W. Adams and F. A. Ogden are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Dumaine and Bourbon streets, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock.

Great Cure, after the Physicians had Failed.

RUSSELLVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10, 1858.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—We would inform you that we are out of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach 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 as much like a dead man as the great guns of Cherbourg were announcing to the world that the great naval and military lodgment of the channel was just effected, the intelligence should be received twixt the parties, and that Queen Victoria's note and a copy of Mr. Buchanan's reply were locked up in the State Department. This was done, it is said, to prevent imposition, and a very admirable plan it certainly was. The reason why the President returned to the city at night is hereby made obvious, as it undoubtedly was for the purpose of comparing the message sent to him with the copy previously placed in his possession, and also to obtain his own prepared reply from the State Department. The fact of the Queen's message being incomplete, and what was the substance of the closing portion, seems to have been known to Mr. Buchanan when he wrote his reply; and the wording of the reply itself favors the latter assumption.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The Hon. Pierre Soulé reached here this morning from the South, *en route for New York*, where, it is understood, he is to have an interview with Mr. William Walker touching Central American affairs. He will remain here only a short time, to feel the pulse of the administration. It is believed by those who have some means of information that Gen. Walker has his eye now upon Yucatan, with a view to an eventual descent upon Cuba. Mr. Soulé spent several days at Old Point Comfort, and, I learn, whilst there, was in close communion with the Hon. A. Dudley Mann. He also had an interview with ex-President Tyler.

Mr. Soulé expresses the confident opinion that the Democracy can alone succeed in 1860 with Senator Douglas as their nominee for the Presidency, and that there is but one opinion in his State as to the course of the Washington *Union*. He says while the Democracy of Louisiana condemn the unpatriotic war upon Judge Douglas, they regard the editorials of the *Union* as a strong testimony his election in Illinois and his nomination at Charleston.

THE WOMAN WHO LIVES WITHOUT EATING.—A medical correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, having recently visited Mrs. Simeon Hayn, "the woman who lives without eating," at Chester, Warren county, New York, says:

The clear, discriminating statements of Prof. Van Buren, of the medical department of the New York University, who saw her recently, and of my investigating friend, Dr. Hinman, of Brooklyn, who saw her to-day, and with whom I intended to go, leave me in little doubt in regard to the case.

It is unquestionably one of hysteria in its most aggravated form. Little food is required in such cases, and this little is unquestionably administered. It appears that two sisters have had somewhat similar attacks of hysteria, which indicates the constitutional tendencies of the family. That implicit credence is not placed in the statement of Mr. Hays, after all, may be inferred by the fact that within the last few days the citizens have met to appoint a vigilance committee to watch and determine conclusively whether food is taken or not. There is not here a want of motive. Although the husband has properly refused to consent to let his wife go to Albany or New York for exhibition, she has been removed to a sort of exhibition looking building in a village accessible to Caldwell by a plank road. Here Mr. Hays, the hotel-keepers and gate-tenders find their business and business increased. Doubtless they feel sensibly that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Mr. Sybill, a cotton planter on Cocodrie Creoles, has picked seventy-two bolls of cotton from one single limb of the main body of a stalk. It is almost equal to one pound of cotton. Who has beat this?

Portuguese Benevolent Society.

THE members of this Association elected, on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1858, the following officers for the current year:

President, JOEM DAVIS, (re-elected.)
First Vice-President, FRANCISCO ROQUE.
Second Vice-President, FRANCISCO VIEIRA;
Secretary, SEANLEY H. A. FRISBIE;
Treasurer, JOHN HOLLAND, (re-elected.)
Physician, Dr. E. KOVALSKI, (re-elected.) anil

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

The members of this Society are requested to assemble at their Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., in full regalia, for the purpose of celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Association.

The procession will start from the Hall at 10 o'clock, and after parading through the principal streets of the city, will return to the Hall, where a lunch will be served in honor of the day.

The President hopes to see punctual attendance on this occasion, and the members in readiness to start at the appointed hour.

By order of the President,
STANLEY H. A. FRISBIE, Secretary.
aug31

LUSITANIAN
Portuguese Benevolent Association.
CÉLEBRATION
OF THE
TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Wanted,
Programme and Order of the Procession.

THE members will form at their Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, on SUNDAY, 5 September, 1858, under the direction of Antonio de Freitas, Esq., Grand Marshal, Andrew Noeger and Mariano Ocalle.

1. Dismiss of the Guards of Honor.
2. Music.
3. The Officers of the Society.
4. The Banner of the Society.
5. The First Division, under the direction of their two Marshals, José Barbe, Jr., and Pierre Cabaye.
6. Music.
7. The first American and Portuguese Flags of the Society.
8. The Second Division, under the direction of their two Marshals, Louis Baiser and Antonio Gilpi.
9. Music.
10. The new American and Portuguese Flags of the Society.
12. The Third Division, under the direction of their Marshal, Saverio Jovich.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The Procession, after being formed, will take Bayou Road up to Bampart street, up Rampart to Canal street, up Canal to St. Charles street, up St. Charles street to Poydras street, down Poydras to Camp street, down Camp to Chartres street, down Chartres to Esplanade street, up Esplanade to Levee street, down Levee to Enghien street, down Enghien to Cassaire street, up Cassaire to Elysian Fields street, down Elysian Fields to Levee street, up Levee to Frenchmen street, down Frenchmen to Claiborne street, up Claiborne to Bayou Road, up Bayou Road to the Hall.

By order of the Grand Marshal,
STANLEY H. A. FRISBIE, Secretary.

Moriaps, Mosiaus, Checks, &c.

RECEIVED per C. S. Pennell and Windermere, from Havre:
10 bales 60 and 42 inch heavy Bariaps;
5 do 40 inch Hessians;
6 do 30 inch Satinas Checks;
15 do 30 inch Planters' Linen;
10 do 23 inch Osnaburgs.
For sale by C. O. B. GRAHAM,
aug 2 2w 96 Gravier st

Linen Goods for City and Mexican Trade.

RECEIVED per ships C. S. Pennell and Windermere, from