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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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All Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, for the Daily.
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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscriptions to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 25.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Washington.

CHINA.

At the last accounts from China the Allied fleets after the bombardment and destruction of the Peiho forts, had proceeded up the river to within a few miles of the imperial city of Pekin. It is supposed that the Emperor, rather than see the royal residence polluted by the presence of outside barbarians, will dispatch his chief ministers and mandarins to negotiate with the French and English, and will consent to all reasonable demands. We hope that the conqueror will insist on the removal of that exclusiveness which has heretofore rendered the intercourse of China almost impracticable save to a few favorite missionaries, who have braved danger and death, in the effort to propagate Christianity. It is time, indeed, that this ridiculous and baseless jealousy of foreign influence were made to disappear from China, as, thanks to American energy, it is being from Japan. The spirit of the age requires the opening to be banished of trade and of mankind, and what commercial interests of mankind, and what commercial interests of mankind, and what social intercourse would call the solidarity of nations, would call the solidarity of nations, would require these selfish barriers to be laid low. They have kept the Chinese and skindred races at a standstill for countless centuries, and have demoralized the semi-civilization of that singular people at a fixed and stagnant level. China, having attained its apogee of science and art ages ago, and never having advanced beyond it. We trust that one of the most tangible results of the difficulty between China and the European powers will be to throw open the flowery land to the curious inspection of travelers. Heretofore but few have enjoyed the privilege of traversing China from one extremity to the other. With the exception of Mr. FORTUNE'S book and the more piquant and curious disclosures of Abbe Hue, nearly every writer who has undertaken to describe Chinese manners and customs, domestic life and religion, has deduced his observations from the limited knowledge derived from a sojourn at Hong Kong, or some other port where native peculiarities are largely infected by foreign innovations. Hence the meagreness and inaccuracy of much of our information relative to the inhabitants. We should imagine that a nation said to number four hundred millions, or fully one-third of the total population of the earth, and possessing a civilization of every gradation, dating back to the very twilight of history, as well worthy the mature study of intelligent travelers. Here is an antiquity perhaps coeval with Egypt, whose monuments were hoary with age when the best-civilized period first dawned upon the human race. Here is an offshoot of some branch of the great family of man, which has dwelt in China through multitudinous generations, become enlightened after a fashion, possesses a copious and varied literature, and was familiar with many of life's busiest discoveries of modern times, when the nations now claiming them were plunged in the dense ignorance and barbarism of the dark ages. Surely every thing connected with such a people merits close and careful investigation, and we should regard, in the interests of archeology, ethnography and science generally, that an opportunity will probably be furnished to competent and diligent minds to pursue a study that promises so rich a return.

What we know of China has long constituted a topic of considerable wonder. In almost every respect the Chinese differ from other civilized nations. We eat birds; they prefer birds' nests. We are horrified at the idea of deformed feet; they estimate them a culinary deliciacy. We shave our beard, and let our hair grow; they let the beard of the face unmolested, but carefully remove all the hair on their head, save the invariable pig-tail. We have languages in which the alphabet contains comparatively few letters; they speak an idiom every word of which is a letter, and which even their most learned dignitaries rarely master. We have a rational religion; they worship idols. Our laws are lenient; theirs atrociously cruel. We have one standard of beauty; they another. Our morals are antagonistical to theirs. In short, the Chinese are totally unlike all other nations. They are *sui generis*, and should be studied and analyzed, as something *outre* and extraordinary.

Independently of these considerations, the immense population of China, its presumed fertility, the wealth and resources of a large portion of its inhabitants, its position at the terminus of travel on the Pacific Ocean, all contour to render extended commercial relations with her desirable. Hitherto the exports of China have been limited to tea and crackers, while the imports have comprised little more than the infernal drug introduced by British policy. When China is unsealed and yet to the commerce of the world, it may be that we shall be enabled to supply a multitude of wants, and receive in return many a rare or useful product of the ingenious industry of the people. Europe and America, having once overcome the impediments to intercourse reared by the narrow policy of the Chinese, will probably succeed in teaching it to practice some of the refining and humanizing tenets without which no nation can become highly enlightened. Let the Chinese learn to appreciate the use of the Western arts, and they will in time cast aside their absurd prejudices, and be prepared to admit that they are not quite brimful of knowledge and wisdom.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.—In our advertising columns will be found an announcement from Mr. Louis Schwarz, No. 2 Chartres street, informing the public that he has received a supply of instruments, such as transits, levels, air-pumps, drawing instruments, &c., which he offers for sale at reduced prices for cash.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—We are indebted to the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the July number of this valuable periodical. It is replete with interesting contributions written in that style of elegance and power which has given pre-eminence to the Edinburgh Review.

Mr. Doolittle, of Chicago, who hired two men to whip the schoolmaster, Keith, because the latter had thrashed one of them, wash his face, has been fined $500 and sent to the City Prison for six months. Doolittle is a man of property.

RANGIT.—The new Princess of Prussia found the chambermaids of her palace clean ing up the rooms in dresses of silk, and has issued her orders instructing them to wear calico on such occasions.

A specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or century plant, is now to be seen in Philadelphia in full bloom. The plant exhausts itself in one splendid growth, and soon after dies.

AMERICANS ABROAD.—A London correspondent of the New York *Times* mentioning the efforts for the construction of a monument to Sir Christopher Wren, refers to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and adds:

The American ladies have done admirably, I admit, and if the house and grave of him whom, on the Fourth of July, we are so loud in calling the "Father of his Country," are to be kept from the vulgar fate of homes and tombs at last, we shall owe it not to his sons but to his daughters. Yet it is not too late for the men to move in the matter, which has a national significance of patriotic feeling far deeper than at first may meet the eye. I see that the ladies are making an effort to raise the necessary funds for clearing their purchase before the next 22d of February. If they do not succeed in doing so, we had better hope that day from our calendar. The "exiles" on this side you may be sure will take it up, and the further an American can get from his home, the more keenly he feels the need of keeping alive all the truly noble and dignified elements of national pride in his own heart and in the hearts of his countrymen. Wide as our empire may swell, we can never annex the birth place or the home of another Washington, and if we lose that one we have, with all its lessons, warnings, inspirations, it were better some worthier people should forthwith annex us.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The fact that Miss Margaretta Fox, one of the family in which the "Rochester Rappings," so called, were first known to have occurred, has united with the Roman Catholic church in this city, has been announced in several journals, in terms which clearly imply an impeachment on her part of the integrity and truthfulness of her mother and sisters with regard to these "Rappings." There is no possible warrant for this. Miss Fox established to reside with her mother and youngest sister, who were present at her baptism last Sunday into the church to whose doctrines she has for some time been a convert; and has never dreamed of saying or implying that any of her family were guilty of fraud or deception in the matter of the "Rappings." She has not been what is called as a "medium" for many months past; Dr. D. Shuma, who has likewise become a Catholic, is still the most famous and powerful "medium" in Europe, if not in the world.

We state these facts without intending to indicate any opinion on our own part as to the nature and origin of "the Rappings." If any one sees fit to say that they are the product of imposture and juggling, we shall not contradict him; but he will certainly do gross wrong and inflict undeserved pain if he quotes Miss M. Fox as a witness in behalf of that hypothesis.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

TRANSATLANTIC DISPATCH.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Mayor Tiemann received to-day a congratulatory message from the Lord Mayor of London, dated August 23.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 11.—Flour closed dull. Wheat closed with a declining tendency—a decline of 1d. is reported since the sailing of the Arabia. Sugar closed firm at an advance of 1d. Coffee closed firm—the quotations of good common qualities were barely maintained. Tallow 47s. Linseed Oil 34s. 3d. Pig iron firm at 55s.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA AT ST. JOHNS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 22.—The Cunard steamship Persia, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port, and took off the passengers and mails and specie. The Persia's mails and passengers. The Persia's mails and passengers. The Persia sailed again for Liverpool this morning.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton quiet. Flour firm. Corn firm—White is quoted at 88 40 90c.; Yellow 92 to 95c.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour firm at $4 90 to $5. Whisky, 22½c.—a decline of 1c. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 05; White, $1 15. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 6½c. Pork and Bulk Meats nominal.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans to the amount of $4,994,000; decrease in specie, $2,802,000; decrease in circulation, $115,000; decrease in deposits, $435,000.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 24.—The steamer Gladiator passed down at 1, the Maria Denning at 2, and the Alice Vivian at 5 o'clock this evening.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, August 17th.—The steamship Saxonia arrived this evening, from Hamburg and Southampton 4th instant. The Africa arrived out on the 2d.

The Saxonia saw yesterday, at 1 P. M., 790 miles east of Sandy Hook, the frigate Niagara, beating up under canvas.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 2d. Her Majesty's message says the session has been productive of many important measures. Her Majesty looks with confidence to the preservation of general peace. The results of the labors of the Paris Conference may lead to a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to them; allusion to the gallantry and devotedness of the troops in India, and hopes that their efforts have already so far been crowned with success that the re-occupation of Lucknow is accomplished; has given willing assent to the bill for transferring the government of India to her direct authority; hopes that the just and impartial administration of the law, to secure its advantages to her subjects of every race and creed. The Queen thanks the Commons for the judicious liberality with which they have provided for the exigencies of the public service. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters.

Parliament was then prorogued until October 19th.

The Queen's message was attacked by the Times in severe terms, which expression unaffected thankfulness that Her Majesty's hips had not been insulted with its utterance.

Two and a half million dollars in specie had been received from Australia.

Fered Pacha was expected in London to negotiate a Turkish loan with the Rothschild and Baring.

Chili is also about to raise a loan.

Arrangements to lay the Red sea cable are complete.

Mr. Synge is appointed Secretary to Sir Gore Ouseley's Special Mission to Central America.

Upwards of a dozen vessels had foundered in the North sea in a gale, including two steamers.

Ismael Pacha, Ottoman Commissioner, had arrived at Jeddah.

France and Switzerland have come to an understanding in reference to the recent horrible events at Neddah. All offenders will be punished, irrespective of rank, and indemnities be payable by the towns who have had any hand in the massacre to all injured persons. Two hundred persons have been incarcerated at Jeddah.

The Bombay mail had reached England.

Sir Hugh Rose had been appointed to a command in consequence of his brilliant services.

Benedict Fould, the Paris banker, was dead.

The sentence of Nicotera had been commuted from death to perpetual servitude in the galleys. The remaining convicts are to have four to twenty-five years in irons.

The Sun newspaper office had been burned down.

The Emperor, at the fetes, will grant free pardon to all offenders connected with the press.

The recent battle between the Turks and Christians on the frontier is said to have been very sanguinary. The Christians were 7,000 strong under Prince Nicholas, and near Koharon, bombarded and destroyed the village, and drove the Christians to the Austrian frontier.

Sir John Campbell has ordered the troops into cantonments until after the rainy season. The amnesty terms to Sepoys are liberal.

The Princess Royal's transit had been filled.

The commercial intelligence by this arrival has been anticipated.

Baron Rothschild in Parliament.

On the 27th of July, at the morning session of the British House of Commons, Baron Rothschild presented himself to be sworn before taking his seat. The scene is thus described:

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, and before the commencement of the morning business, Baron Rothschild entered the House and took a seat on one of the benches below the Speaker's gallery. He was accompanied by several of his friends. The number of members present at the time was very small, but the benches on either side were gradually filled, almost more than one hundred honorable gentlemen voted in the division which subsequently took place.

The Speaker, any honorable member who desires to take his seat will please come to the table to be sworn.

Baron Rothschild immediately presented himself at the bar, where he was met by Lord John Russell and Mr. Abel Smith, who, as old and tried friends, stood on the opposition benches, led him to the table. He was about to take a copy of the prescribed oath from the hands of the clerk, when

Mr. Warren rose to order, and begged to put a question to the Speaker. The honorable and learned gentleman, however, was not allowed to proceed further, as he received with cries of "order," and "chair."

The Speaker. The taking his seat by an honorable member is a matter of privilege, and ought not be interrupted by any discussion. (Cheers.)

Sir D. Lah-Merchant, the clerk, again offered to Baron Rothschild a copy of the new oath required to be taken by members.

Baron Rothschild. I beg to state, sir, that I have a conscientious objection to take the oath in the form in which it is now tendered to me.

The Speaker. The honorable member will please to withdraw.

The Baron retired behind the bar, whereupon

Lord John Russell, who had returned to his seat, rose and said: My object in rising, sir, is to move a resolution in conformity with an act recently passed. It is as follows:

"That it appears to the House that Baron Lionel de Rothschild, a person professing the Jewish religion, being otherwise entitled to sit and vote in this House, is prevented from so sitting and voting by his conscientious objection to take the oath which, by an act passed in the present session of Parliament, has been substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and adjuration, in the form therein required."

Mr. J. A. Smith seconded the resolution.

The question that the resolution was carried, as was also the following, proposed by Lord John Russell, after some debate:

"That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, in taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament, for the better to sit and vote in this House, omit the words 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'"

Baron Rothschild then advanced to the table, conducted as before by Lord John Russell and Mr. Abel Smith, and as he stood up at the floor of the House, he was greeted with loud cheering from the opposition benches. He desired to be sworn upon the Old Testament, and his request being at once complied with by the Speaker, he took the new form of oath, omitting the words, "and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian."

The honorable gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and after taking the oath of allegiance, and the chancellor of the Exchequer, he took a seat on the front opposition bench. He there received the congratulations of many honorable members, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings, he exercised the most important function of a legislator, by voting twice upon the corrupt practices prevention act continuance bill.

CHEVREUIL DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.—John Simmons, colored, aged about one hundred years, was discharged from the county jail in this city on Tuesday, August 24. During the severity of last winter, when poverty was a crime, he lived with his wife and daughter in a tenement hired from a lessee. As all the old man could pay the rent, they were ousted by a writ of ejectment. During that cold and cheerless period a child of the old man's daughter died, adding another calamity. The rent remained unpaid, the aged couple not having the wherewith to discharge the same, the old gentleman was committed to jail on Monday. The monthly meeting of the inspectors of the prison occurred on Tuesday. They saw the veteran and heard the story. The amount to be paid was only $6 75. The Rev. Dr. Wayland, one of the inspectors, actuated by a noble sympathy, drew his wallet, paid a portion of the debt, which was followed by his brother inspectors, and the old man was cancelled.

Simmons appeared highly delighted. He said he was about one hundred years old, had been a slave for forty-five years of his life, had remembered distinctly the events of the Revolution. His appearance vouched for his truthfulness. He has entered his ninth age, which being

"But the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,"

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Providence Tribune.

Thrilling Scene in New York—Burning of the City Hall.

New York went cable mad on Tuesday, the 17th instant, especially at night. The City Hall and other public buildings, and numerous private residences were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of fireworks on the City Hall and Central Park, and elsewhere, was unprecedented. At 10 o'clock all was quiet. The fireworks had been exploded; the illuminating candles had burned out, and the concourse of people had retired to their homes. All were satisfied with the demonstration, and were prepared to retire to rest without a single regret connected with the occasion. But at near midnight the fire alarm bell on the City Hall sounded, and soon it was known that the City Hall itself was on fire, and had been for some time. The *Times* in referring to the excitement thus occasioned, says that nothing has ever exceeded it. We quote as follows:

In a few minutes the east face of the clock cracked, and with a considerable explosion the flames burst out. Five minutes after, the front face of the clock fell out, and from appearances it was too hot for the bell-ringer to stay near the bell, which, it will be remembered, hung in a cupola in the rear of the large tower, and at some distance from it. Up to this time no person down in the street had ascended the roof of the building, and a single engine only was on the ground. Not a bell was ringing—the telegraph communicate the news to the distant or even the nearest stations.

At ten minutes to one the first strokes of an engine's breaks were heard, by which time the flames were bursting out on all sides of the tower and from the central window of the upper story of the main building. The stream was directed into this window, but it was a small one.

As the flames climbed up to the top of the cupola, it was curious to observe birds flitting around it, and circling nearer to the fire, then darting off again affrighted. The red-hot hands of the clock, and a long bolt that helped to support it, fell about this time, shying through the air. One of them struck the Hall roof, close by a fireman's feet, but did not hurt him. At one o'clock the statue of Justice stood surrounded by a kind of fiery martyr in the flames. The balances a minute after whirled around and fell. Then she stood as if made of iron, and at quarter past one fell with a crash through the tower. The falling of the clock was not noticed in the confusion. By this time a new hose had been hitched to the bell-clapper, and a general alarm was sounded, which in a few minutes was responded to by the arrival of several engines.

The illumination at this time paled all that the preceding evening had seen. The ornamental heads that surrounded the windows around the tower scowled in the light, and nothing but the skeleton of the whole structure remained. There were clouds in the sky, but from our window not a star was to be seen. The best of the fire in our editorial room was oppressive. At 2 o'clock the roof of the City Hall shot up aways, but twisting, turned off and exploded. Several Roman candles went off at a still later hour, giving evidence that the fire had been left around carelessly after the illumination. At 1.35 the greater part of the tower fell in.

The fire was extinguished at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning, and was, through the exertions of the firemen, confined to the upper ornamentation, and the highest, which was an unused story in the tower. Before this as could be ascertained at the time we went to press, (4 o'clock) the records had not been burned.

The furniture of the second floor, and the newly finished decorations in the rooms of the Aldermen and Councilmen, and the city library, including Washington's writing desk and some of the paintings, in the Governor's room, were considerably injured by water.

Crime in New York.

The New York *Herald* has a long article upon crime and criminals in that city, from which we extract the following:

From the quarterly report ending July 31, made by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, we learn very curious facts illustrative of the character of the crimes incident to a dense population, and most common in the city of New York. Over 17,000 persons have violated the laws during the last three months, some of them in the most outrageous manner, and but one has been arrested for doing so. How many criminals have escaped detection it is impossible to know. It is quite certain that no such number as that has been seriously punished or subjected to any great degree of imprisonment, for our jails would not hold them. Many, for want of proper evidence, many forfeit the bonds given for their appearance, and a considerable number escape through the delinquency of the officers, technical defects in the indictments, absence of witnesses, and other means, to mention which might be considered by many of our immaculate officials to be libelous. The greatest proportion of these offenders (10,447) are natives of Ireland, 1621 came from Germany, 31 are from the British, and one actually hails from Patagonia. Those of American birth are 2690 in number—only about one to four of the foreigners. It appears that the two countries furnish criminals in the following proportions: One of every seventy of the Irish and Dutch, on an average, according to the ordinary rules of proportion, it should be much the other way.

A Man of Adament.

An extraordinary narrative, having much of the long bow or *canard* appearance is given in a late number of the *Alta Californian*. One "Friedrich Hohtenberger, M. D., Ph. D.," writes the circumstances of the death and petrifaction (not putrefaction) of his friend "Ernest Fluchterspiegel," near Fort Langley, in the Fraser river region. Both were Prussians, and both were scientific men. Ernest had a companion named Theodore Fidler, were in the habit, when no gold was to be found, of gathering and opening *geodes*, which are masses of quartz, containing cavities lined with crystal. Sometimes these contain a fluid, called the *water of crystallization*. Ernest one day broke open one which contained a half pint of water. With a jesting remark, he drank it all off. Before he got back to camp he began to feel himself petrifying, and died. His body became immediately rigid, and Friedrich undertook a post-mortem examination.

The knife pierced the flesh; the blood vessels were hard as if ossified; the stomach and its contents were turned into stone; the heart was like a piece of flint, and in a little while poor Ernest Fluchterspiegel was a mass that could only be further dissected by saws and cutters. Having cut out the heart and a few other choice bits of his old friend, Frederich buried the rest of him. He made experiments on the heart, as it seems he had, and found that they were densely impregnated with silica. In fact, by drinking half a pint, poor Ernest had himself turned into quartz. "Friederich Lichtenberger, M. D., Ph. D.," is delighted with his discovery, and says that he is going to send the specimens he has to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, for examination. Have they yet been received?

LOSS OF PAINTINGS.—A fire occurred on Sunday morning, in Bromfield street, Boston, in the upper stories of a granite building owned by John Ballard. The Boston *Courier* informs us:

By the prompt arrival of the fire department the flames were restricted to the upper stories of the building, occupied mainly by Messrs. Johnson, Perry & Co., publishers, whose stock was entirely consumed. Their loss will amount to about $4000 or $5000, and they are insured for $3000.

Rev. Asa P. Cleverly had a quantity of furniture stored in the attic, which was of course destroyed.

Miss Jane Stuart, the artist, occupied a room in the third story, the contents of which were all destroyed, including artist's materials and a number of portraits. Among the portraits burned were one of Fanny Kemble, for which the artist has recently been offered $250, one of Charlotte Cushman, two of Edwin Forrest, Major Sherman, Rev. Dr. Lothrop and Mrs. Jared Sparks. Miss Stuart's loss will probably amount to $1000 or $1500. She is now absent from the city.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind occupied the lower story as a salesroom. Their stock of goods and fixtures, it is said, is of about $1000. They are fully insured at the Firemen's office in this city.

A FRANTIC PREDICAMENT.—One day last week, while four little boys were diverting themselves by leaping in and out of an old corn obest that stood in the stable of a farm in the Carse of Gowrie, the whole of them got into it at one time, and drew down the lid, which, being furnished in the common way for a padlock, the holder caught the staple, and made them prisoners at once beyond the possibility of extricating themselves. Fortunately, help was at hand, and they were released from their frantic predicament.

The honorable gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and after taking the oath of allegiance, and the chancellor of the Exchequer, he took a seat on the front opposition bench. He there received the congratulations of many honorable members, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings, he exercised the most important function of a legislator, by thrice voting upon the corrupt practices prevention act continuance bill.

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Providence Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—It will be seen by the

dispatches we publish this morning that the Queen's message was transmitted from Trinity Bay to all the principal cities of the Union as far South as New Orleans, and responses received announcing the joy with which it had been welcomed. From Trinity Bay to New Orleans the distance, by the route of the telegraph wires, is nearly 4000 miles; add to this distance from New Orleans back to Trinity Bay the message and its responses in this single direction alone make a circuit of six thousand miles. It is probable that the Queen's message was transmitted last night over some thirty thousand miles of telegraphic wire in this country, and that this morning it will be simultaneously read by perhaps ten millions of people. Such facts as these are demonstrative of the wonderful facilities of the telegraph.

Baltimore American.

TAKING A DEAD WOMAN FOR CRIME.—A very singular occurrence in the administration of justice happened recently in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. It was the trial of an old female aged 70 years nearly a month after the death of the individual. Death is considered usually a liquidation of all indictments so far as the prosecution of the debt or is concerned, but offended justice is not so easily satisfied, and while it frequently allows a living criminal to escape with impunity, it is not willing to release a dead one from accountability. An inquisitive woman, according to the testimony given in this case, accused of arson, died in the county prison on the 4th of June, 1857, but notwithstanding this fact was duly made known to the officers of the law, and which should have been sufficient to have quashed all proceedings against her, the unfortunate criminal was arraigned a month afterwards, a plea of not guilty entered, and she was acquitted.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The trial was doubtless instated on by the friends of the deceased, in order to clear her memory of the imputation of crime. Is not this the explanation of the singular affair?—*Savannah Republican.*

BRASS WIRE GAUZE, or cloth, is now made of such exquisite fineness that the separate threads can only be detected by close inspection. Messrs. Estivant, who carry on the brass manufacture on a scale of great magnitude in Lawrence, place wire gauze to very minuteness. They have recently produced and exhibited several specimens of wire gauze, each showing the initials of the brass gauze, each showing the initials of the firm, and the perfection to which this manufacture has attained. One of these specimens is wonderful. It almost exceeds belief that metal could be drawn into such a fine thread, and degree of minuteness as in this web. There are 67,600 meshes in one square inch of this brass gauze, or 260 parallel threads in one linear inch. The wire-drawing, in the first instance, and the weaving afterwards, must have been very carefully conducted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAVER.—The Board of Health announce 74 deaths of yellow fever in the entire city for the thirty hours ending Monday noon, August 23d.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—Several deaths have occurred in the last forty-eight hours from sun-stroke. A man named John Myers died of it Monday afternoon, at the Orleans Cotton Press, and another was employed.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Patrick Mickin, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years. He was a laborer on the steamer D. R. Carroll, and "died of intemperance."

LOUD COMPLAINT.—At 9 o'clock yesterday complaint was made that the body of John Myers, who died Monday of sun stroke, was still awaiting interment, and that the stench from decomposition was quite intolerable. The Street Commissioner, while claiming, however, that it was no part of his duty to do so, gave an order for immediate disinterment. The Coroner says he had granted an order previously.

RECORDER SCHMIDT'S COURT.—George H. Kuhn, steward of the steamer Ben Franklin, for breach of trust and embezzlement, was yesterday examined and discharged, the prosecutor having failed to appear.

Bridget Farley, Kate Brunell and Margaret Gilmore, frail nymphs of the suburbs, were arraigned on a charge of having enticed Bridget Farley into a fight, instead of having threatened to "rip out her vitals" with a knife. Bella imagined that she was not getting enough money for her services, and, in roughly W the Recorder, and was therefor fined $5. Bridget was also fined $5, while the others were discharged.

Ned Gallagher and George Payne were fined, the first $25, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for assault and battery, combining in an attack with a pitcher upon James Holland.

Louise Johnson was fined $10 for grossly insulting a gentleman and two ladies who were riding out in a carriage.

Thomas Delaney, accused of vagrancy and petty larceny, was sentenced to six months hard labor in the Workhouse.

Pat Galligan was held to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife on Franklin street; also Mike Cauldron for assault and battery on Thomas Casey.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—The charge preferred against Patrick Kelly, of having robbed the freight of the 15th instant, stolen a coffee, a pistol and some $300 in money from the grocery of P. Carroll, corner of Dumaine and Roman streets, was yesterday inquired into and dismissed; so was a charge of stealing 30 cents preferred by Diogene Alexandrie against Joseph Lopez.

Mike Kerr was sent to prison to await bearing on a charge of having, on the morning of the 15th instant, stolen a coffee, a pistol from the room of a dead man, corner of St. Louis and Marais streets. The charge is made by Dominique Bruno.

A charge of assault and battery made against a slave girl by Caroline Prince, f. w. c., was dismissed, the prosecutrix failed to appear, and could not be found.

Alex. Stark was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon a boy in employ in the Cotton Press of Louis Gengo.

C. Gouzy was held under bonds to keep the peace on account of assault and battery committed on J. Louis Gengo.

J. Landrock and wife were held under peace bonds for having slandered J. Theret and wife, of 149 Esplanade street.

Mrs. Jacques Lavoyen and Mrs. Maria Doris Hermann was yesterday fined $5 for failing to appear to prosecute one Mrs. Discher for alleged assault and battery. The latter was discharged.

Mrs. Caroline Freyden, the pretty young German bride who recently had her young husband locked up for beating her, and who subsequently commenced proceedings, appeared in Court and explained that all differences had been settled between them, so that she was permitted in her behalf to further settle matters by paying a fine of $5, which the Recorder promptly took. Fritz Freyden, the bride and innocent Caroline, the train having kissed each other in Court to assure the Recorder that all would henceforth go merry as a marriage bell" left the room, and Mrs. Frank stoutly asseverated that he had not yet been permitted to drink freely of the cup of connubial happiness, though he believed he would be, as "Carline was a good gal, now." They went away apparently rejoicing.

Fritz Kranz, formerly a private in the army committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having stolen a cart worth $20 from George Bruce.

Charles Barry and wife were held to answer to a charge of refusing to account for some clothes entrusted to them for washing.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 24th inst, at o'clock, G. H. KNIPS, aged 51 years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of G. Theurer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 19 Front Levee, between Hospital and Bienville.

Notice to the Sick.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN ASSOCIATION having fully organized their Nurses, all persons wishing to obtain a Nurse for yellow fever, or other diseases, for the city or country, can be furnished at the shortest possible notice, by applying to

PETER J. SINCLAIR,
Recording and Corresponding Secretary,
162 Baronne street, corner of Common and Lafayette streets, First District.
By order JOHN H. HOLLAND,
President.
G. W. DIXON,
Health Warden. au26

E. ALEIX,
Druggist and Chemist,
(*Successor to M. R. H. Chiles.*)

RESPECTFULLY informs physicians and the public generally that he has just opened a Drug Store at No. 60 Royal street, where the same business as heretofore will be carried on.

Personal attendance given to prescriptions of physicians.

Medicines fully guaranteed, from the best Northern and European manufactories, where the services of honest and competent agents have been secured.

To arrive per ships Nuremberg and Mulhouse, from Havre, Philadelphia and New York, an extensive assortment of chemicals and perfumery. au26

Delbeau's Commercial College

100 CANAL STREET,

Qualifies Gentlemen and Youths for Business in the shortest possible time.

There are Nine Apartments and Professors for each branch.

au23 RUFUS DELBEAU.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified that the Fourth Judicial District Court has been reopened from St. Peter street (Pontalba Buildings), to the Levees on Chartres and St. Peter streets, in the order heretofore proposed by Hon. Theodore D. Wilson, Judge.

au24 3d4 G. DUPLANTIER, Judge.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND A PHYSICIAN.

ACCORDING to Article Second, Section Fourth, of the By-Laws of this association, an election for officers and a Physician for the ensuing year will take place at the Hall of the association, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Treme streets, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, from 4 o'clock until 8 o'clock, P. M., at which the most distinguished families in the different States of the Union, particularly the Southern, have numbers of members of the association.

By order of the President.

STANLEY H. A. FRISBIE,
au23 6t Secretary pro tem.

Carpet Warehouse,

19..... CHARTRES STREET..... 19.

WILL offer at the LOWEST market prices

CARPETING—A large assortment of all kinds, such as Wool Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, Russian Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain.

OIL CLOTH of all patterns and qualities.

RUGS AND DOOR MATS—Coir, Cuttle, Rags

WINDOW SHADES—A large assortment.

MATTING—6-4, 8-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Check, White and Fancy.

These will be sold for cash or approved paper

au22 BRIGNAC & CO.

A CARD.

HAVING heard many citizens express an opinion that I would not remain during a DOMESTIC CIAL READING ROOM in the city of New Orleans, the subscriber, being desirous of accommodating the public, will, if sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses, open the rooms at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, for that purpose, from the 15th of October next, and guarantee to the public that said rooms will be kept open for one year.

The Northern papers will be regularly received and filed for the convenience of subscribers.

Any CITIZEN WISHING to leave the interior of the named rooms, will communicate with the subscriber, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions.

T. COMIEA.

au20 1m

To House-Builders.

SECOND DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD,
No. 57 CARONDELET STREET,
Corner of Chartres street.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of a SCHOOL-HOUSE, to be erected in the District are delivered at the above Office, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Sealed Proposals for the above building will be received until the 30th instant.

By order of the Board.

au24 3t CAMARD, Secretary.

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

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN 31 years of age, an excellent washer and ironer, good house servant and trustworthy, together with her two sons, 8 years and 3 years old, both likely boys. Said slaves were born and raised in this State, and are guaranteed against vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Apply at
au21 No. 112 CUSTOM-HOUSE STREET.

LION & PINSARD,

66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

JUST received per ship Excelsior, from Havre, an extensive assortment of fresh goods

A large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Ornaments, Buttons, Waistbands, Velvet Ribbons, Silks, Fringes, Jet Trimmings and Braids, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets of every description.

Parasols—A beautiful assortment of new styles just received.

Parisian Collars and Sleeves, English and other Embroideries.

A large selection of Corsets—every description.

Ladies and gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.

Orders, Medals and Ribbons for Balls.

Ladies' and Gents' Satchels and Work boxes

Fancy articles, Perfumery, Hair Brushes &c.

Mourning Jewelry, Bracelets, Crosses, Necklaces, Buckles, Breastpins, Ear-rings, &c.

Pearl, Gilt and Steel Portemonnaies and Purses

Combs of every description, Mother of Pearl and Imitation.

Also—A considerable assortment, all styles, Fine French, American and German Jewelry.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Watches.

Fine and ordinary French Perfumery

Gilt French Jewelry. au17

Southern Pacific Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the stock in the above named company on which no payment, or only partial payment, has been made, will be put by the company for sale for the benefit of the interest, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1858, at the principal office of the company, in Memphis, Tennessee, unless the said payment, or payments thereon, may be paid to the proper officer of the company, via Texas & Wiley Pacific express, to the said office, or be received at the office of the company in New York, within such time as to be reported to the principal office in Texas previous to the said 18th day of September, as aforesaid, when the sale must go on. It is hoped that by due notice, every stockholder will be saved from any sacrifice or detriment in this, the greatest enterprise in our country. All that is required is the deficit due on each share, and the interest. Any further information commended to the notice of subscribers to New Orleans. In case of non-payment, or non-production of the dividend, each delinquent subscriber will be held responsible for the outstanding amount due

au11 1m HENRY VALETON, President.

Wanted,

TO hire or purchase a stout and able-bodied NEGRO WAREH