THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

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Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance $10, half-yearly, $5, quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
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Four	42	67	90	140	225
Five	50	80	110	170	275
Six	54	90	120	200	325
Eight	70	108	150	250	375
Ten	80	125	175	300	450
Twelve	90	136	190	350	525
Fifteen	100	150	210	400	600
Twenty	120	175	250	450	700
Twenty-five	140	195	300	500	800
Twenty-five	150	225	350	550	900
Twenty	175	250	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING OCT 21, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By Chas. E. Fortier, at the clock, s. M., at No. 33 Bienville street, a lot of household furniture, such as beds, mattresses, armoire, chairs, show-cases, to close consignment; also, 40 cases whiskey, bacon, tobacco, soap, etc.; also, 1 silver watch and gold chain.

Iowa.—The Republican majority in this State is estimated, as far as heard from, at about 15,000. The majority last year was over 16,000, showing a loss this year of over twenty thousand to the Republican party.

THE ST. CHARLES PARISH JURY.

In our observations of yesterday upon the operation of the jury laws in some of the parishes of the State, we regret to learn injustice was done to the presiding Judge in the parish of St. Charles. The statement made of the proceedings in his court was based upon information judged by us to be trustworthy. We have now been favored with a visit from Hiram H. Carver, Esq., District Attorney for the parish of St. Charles, who informs us that the jury in that parish was drawn from the list of registered voters furnished the Sheriff by the military authorities, in pursuance of an order issued by General Sheridan, before his removal from the command, and in compliance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress. That the majority of this draft consisted chiefly of negroes, the District Attorney states, happened by chance and not of purpose. The same exception to the panel occurred to him, which was offered successfully by the District Attorney to Mr. Bernard, but on account of special circumstances was not made to the court. Among these was the fact that the docket was composed of criminals of color, there being no white persons in jail to be tried. It seemed to the District Attorney no harm could ensue from trying such offenders by a jury of their peers, and being himself a thoroughly "reconstructed rebel," he was desirous of making a complete submission to the policy and requirements of the conqueror.

Mr. Carver stated the jury was composed of well disposed negroes, very ignorant, of course, but willing to be instructed—that one case before them was an accusation for a capital offence made against a negro man by a colored woman of doubtful reputation. The charge was clearly established and the counsel concerned in the trial began to fear from the demonstrations of anger visible in the faces of the jury, that a verdict of guilty was inevitable. At this juncture interposed the former master of the prisoner, who asked permission to give testimony as to his character, which was readily acceded to. This testimony being highly favorable and the father of the woman in whose instance he had been indicted being well-known to the jury, they promptly acquitted the accused on the kind and opportune evidence given by the party most capable of giving it—his former owner. This result, the district attorney reports, was exceedingly gratifying to the officers of court, to counsel and to the public generally.

He further states that with the exception of the jury for the term being drawn from the military registration list, the whole operation was carried on according to the mode established by the civil laws of the State, and that Judge Beauvais was misrepresented when it was asserted he had himself drawn from the box the names of the Grand Jury, and so degraded the provisions of the statutes which prescribe that the first 16 persons who answer to their names shall constitute the Grand Jury. We cheerfully give the officers of the court the benefit of these explanations.

Abandoned Property.

MILITARY JURISDICTION IS CIVIL CASES.

Major Gen. Mower, commanding this District, has issued the following order:

In the matter of W. H. Harris vs. Daniel R. Staats, No. 4352, in the District Court, 7th Judicial District, Parish of Carroll, State of Louisiana, it is manifest from an examination of the proofs and exhibits submitted that the attachment proceedings therein, is a flagrant wrong, both against the rights of person and property of the defendant Staats. It is clear that the property claimed by the plaintiff as owned in his petition, had been "abandoned" during the late rebellion, or at least was so abandoned when duly taken possession of by an authorized agent, whose duties, in this form, issued the same to defendant Staats, and by him the same was rightfully possessed in good faith as owner, and that he is owner, and that he did not otherwise have possession, and therefore the plaintiff has no cause of action.

Therefore, by virtue of the laws of Congress in his behalf, and especially the laws, dated, March 21, 1867, directing the "protection of the rights of person and property, "it is ordered that any and all writs of attachment, or sure, or other process, issued or to be issued, judicial or otherwise in said cause or suit in said court, against the said Daniel R. Staats are hereby annulled and abrogated; and the execution of any such writ or writs, in such behalf, forbidden.

Further, that the said Daniel R. Staats have the absolute use and disposition of said property, attached, without molestation either on account of any delivery bond or pretended bond, or otherwise.

A similar order has been issued in the case of Mrs. M. E. Winn, vs. W. R. Green and W. E. Smith, No. 203, in the District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District, Parish of Madison, in this State.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.—Reverdy Johnson, who voted in the United States Senate for the Reconstruction Bill, at the last session of Congress, has written the following letter on that subject to a Southern gentleman:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have to day received your of the 19th. By this mail I forward you a copy of a minority report made by me on the condition of the States. The opinion it contains is still mine.

My reasons for the votes to which you refer were given at the time in two or three short speeches, afterward published in pamphlet. As soon as I can get one I will send you a copy.

As you will see, the vote was given under a conviction that the measure, if adopted, would save the people of the South from confiscation, and the violent measures against which I feared no judicial relief could be had.

If the States have acquiesced I have a strong hope, almost an assurance, that ere long all the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts contain will be removed. This I know is the belief and wish of many leading Republicans of both branches of Congress—certainly of the Senate.

I agree with you that the defeat of Douglas by Democratic defections, was a fatal mistake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—We report the following cases of yellow fever under treatment to-day: All attached during the past twelve hours:

Dr Hubbard; two.
Dr Whitehead; one.
Dr O'Leary; one.
Dr Henry; none.
Dr Mitchell; none.
Dr Hunt; no new cases.
Dr Hicks; no new cases.
Dr Birchett; one.
No visits from Drs. Barnett, Balfour, and Harper.

The statement in yesterday's issue concerning four cases of sickness in the Quarantine, is all bosh. How the paragraph crept into our columns we know not. Dr Hall has no sickness either at the lower or upper station.

[*Vicksburg Telegraph, 8th.*]

MRS. LINCOLN.—A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, Friday, says:

The disclosures concerning Mrs. Lincoln's alleged destitution, and her efforts to sell per sonal her wardrobe, excite much comment here, but do not surprise people, as her extravagant habits while at the White House were the talk of everybody, and nobody; but how she managed to squander the twenty five thousand dollars voted her by Congress in less than two years is a mystery to those who examine her accounts. The interest alone of this sum, if properly invested, would have been sufficient to have supported her comfortably during her widowhood. It is known that Mr. Lincoln left nearly fifty thousand dollars to her in his death, and the sale of his property in Illinois after death brought a considerable sum of money.

MISSISSIPPI.—A case of yellow fever has occurred in Hinds county, Mississippi, contracted in Jackson. The Hazelhurst *Democrat* says it has "long of a most fatal and singular disease among the children in the Northern part of that county. It sucks. When a child is first taken, its whole nervous system is contracted, and the patient suffers the most excruciating pains, and cannot bear to be touched. In consequence, with the nerves contracted, the neck is soon nearly broken. This is an awful malady, and we hope some remedy will discover a remedy for it.

In consequence to day Secretary McCulloch expressed the opinion that Mr. Boutelloe's plan for paying five-twenties in greenbacks was substantially repudiation, and that it would not be adopted.—*Special Dispatch to N. O. Times.*

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Our discriminating and able cotemporary, the *Crescent*, takes exception to the observations made by us a few days ago, on the subject of the jury system as at present organized. We took the ground that an improvement was demanded so far as the principle of unanimity was concerned, which it was thought had come to be so great an evil as to defeat, in many instances, the ends of justice. The views we held were formed long since, after a practical personal experience of the abuses which had crept into its administration under the system referred to, and which are unavoidable while trial by jury is practiced in the present condition of society. They were based also upon a careful consideration of the testimony of persons familiar with its workings, including some home familiar with its workings, including some home familiar with its workings, including some opinions on the subject had come to our knowledge.

The *Crescent*, on the other hand, is of the opinion that "the life and soul of the institution, such as has heretofore been the pride and boast of Englishmen and Americans, would vanish," if the change suggested in abolishing the rule of unanimous concurrence were carried out. He believes that that feature of the institution, which gave it peculiar virtue in the eyes of our ancestors, would be destroyed were our recommendations adopted. Further, that the circumstances by which society in the South is now surrounded are analogous in one important particular to those which made the ancient English community so tenacious of the principle of unanimity, and furnish a still stronger reason for adhering to the rule than the moral or mental disqualifications of the persons who compose these tribunals. Our cotemporary recognizes the occupation by the South of a like defective position which he thinks should lead us to adhere to the old rule rather than to establish a new one.

There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion which can hardly be covered in a single paper. The respect we entertain for the cautiously formed and well weighed conclusions of our esteemed confrere, would lead us to regret our being compelled to differ from him on any subject, but in this instance irresistible convictions forbid that deference we should otherwise gladly pay to his more matured judgment. Our observations were based upon the belief that the preposterous absurdity of placing negroes in the jury box would be of short duration, and, upon the supposition that few whites men, entertaining due respect for themselves and for their race, would, under any circumstances, consent or be forced to sit upon a jury of any other color but their own. The thought is too repulsive. If the Southern people intend to sit on the same jury with negroes, then, of course, there can be but one opinion in the mind of any sensible white man with reference to the change proposed and no doubt as to the propriety of the unanimity principle. We believed that the eligibility of jurors could only be temporary and had no intention of advocating a variation in the law until the old status had been restored. The opportunity seemed a good one to call public attention to the subject, but we had no thought of abolishing the principle in question so long as the present Radical policy prevailed. Were the Southern people compelled to concede the permanent equality of negroes with them as jurors we should favor the total abolition of that system of trial and are inclined to think it would fall into disuse without any special legislation. It is not probable that any practitioner of standing or any litigant in a civil suit would call for a jury composed wholly or partially of colored persons. Even the white criminal would fall in our estimation who could so far forget the dignity of his race as to elect to be tried by a jury of negroes. We trust the fact of their eligibility in the meantime may have a curbing tendency upon the lawless portion of the population.

The *Crescent* says that under the present jury system "a minority of one might prove an invincible safeguard against unjust sentiment or erroneous judgment." If our knowledge and information respecting the operation of this system be correct, it has much oftener occurred that a minority of one or two in favor of the accused has defeated the sounder judgment of the remainder of the jury. When this is the case and it is too frequent to be denied, it is time to correct the evil. Would the daily practice in our market where a person of popularity or influence has been indicted for crime? Do his friends not set about manipulating those who are concerned in the trial? Is that not common talk, and is it not a notorious fact that lawyers for the defence in a criminal prosecution depend upon a mistrial through the disagreement of the jury? Do not their clients escape the penalty of his offense. We have seen too many of these abuses practised not to be convinced of the necessity of some change. The public have become so accustomed to the failure of justice, that the escape of the worst offenders attracts little or no attention in the public prints, but individuals are none the less cognizant of the facts and desirous of an improvement being effected in this regard.

Says a professional writer in a late standard American work, treating of this subject of unanimity "In Greece or Rome, in the Teutonic or Scandinavian nations, and probably among the Normans, the agreement of a majority of a jury, or of the body which represented a jury, was sufficient, but from the earliest times unanimity has been required in an English traverse jury, and the same rule is applied with the greatest strictness in this country. The origin of this peculiarity is quite unknown. The most plausible conjecture, for which indeed there is some authority, is that originally there were or might be more than twelve jurymen, but the agreement of that number was required and when the number of the jury finally settled down at twelve and no more, unanimity became requisite. There have been, perhaps in all ages, doubts whether the advantages of this rule were sufficient to compensate for the mischief which sometimes results from it, and there doubts have gone so far that Lord Chancellor Campbell has introduced before the British Parliament a bill providing that verdicts founded upon a certain majority of the jury, might in some specified cases, be sufficient." So that the proposition is not new, although we believe it has not been accepted, as yet in England. It is not certain that the majority rule of which we are in favor, would be better than the present, any greatly abused system, but it seems that any change would tend towards improvement. Judge Story, many years ago prepared a very elaborate treatise upon the Jury, in which he briefly discusses the question we have been considering. At the time he wrote he says "no practical evil had been felt from the rule requiring unanimity," but it is a fair inference from his remarks that if a practical evil had been felt from it, he would have advocated the change.

We know that every form of Government involves some inconveniences and errors and abuses, and that every effort must necessarily fall short of perfect correctness. The only question is, what on the whole is a sound practical system of administration of justice, taking human nature and its sad human infirmity as it must ever operate. If there be no evils in the present mode of trial then no change ought to be introduced. If, on the contrary, the purposes of justice are too often defeated by the abuses of which we have spoken, there ought to be no question as to the desirableness of improvement.

Governor Brownlow's Message.

The times are eventful. Changes of government, that were once made only after the thoughtful deliberation of years, are, in this day of progress, decided upon and put into practical operation in the course of a few weeks. As an unfortunate result of the frequent interventions of power to be made in Tennessee, we give, at a considerable sacrifice of our space for the Governor's not sparing of his words—the message of Governor Brownlow to the Legislature of the State in anticipation of its delivery today. A large portion of the press, and news paper correspondents generally, receive at its opening heavy condemnation; all expression of opposition to the policy that has ruled in the State being conveniently construed to be opposition to the existence and principles of legitimate authority. It is recommended, in view of a change of the time at which Congress will hereafter meet, that our election for Congressmen be held in October or November, instead of on the first Thursday in August. Education, we are pleased to see, occupies a share of attention. Let our people learn what is right, and they will soon be ready to rectify what is wrong. The Governor recommends that a commission be appointing commissioners to examine a little into some railway matters in the State; we cannot deny that there may be instances where the Governor's satisfaction may prove to be only too well grounded. The message includes a small temperance lecture, useful information upon the school fund, and a characteristic rebuke to "sentimental loyalists" regarding immigration. A few of our impoverished States, millions, the Governor thinks, should be given to injured loyalists, a proposition that East Tennessee will magnify indorse. One colored fellow-citizens and Isham G. Harris, a Governor's mansion and a Governor's staff, State Guards and the Ku Klux Klan, may come in, by-time, for the Governor's regards, favorable or otherwise.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

SHERIDAN'S "RADICALISM."—As late as the 9th of July, 1865, General Sheridan gave his opinion of negro suffrage in an address to the soldiers at Chicago. He said: "I want those who have been in the South to bear testimony to the condition of these freed negroes. My own opinion is that they are not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. I want them to get a fair price for their labor, but I do not think they are fitted to take part in the legislation of the country."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality—There were 83 interments in the various cemeteries of New Orleans during the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Of this number 49 of the deceased are reported as victims of yellow fever.

The following table shows the mortality for each day of the month since the 1st inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Fevers.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total
October 1	62	12	1	21	97
" 2	51	14	1	17	91
" 3	36	11	2	28	77
" 4	48	8	3	21	100
" 5	57	11	9	20	97
" 6	60	16	0	22	98
" 7	39	9	3	23	74
" 8	50	10	0	16	76
" 9	54	8	3	21	86
" 10	38	14	2	20	102
" 11	49	12	2	20	83

The weather continues warm with no indications of frost.

"Trip Round New Orleans."—A new extravaganza of this title, of local application of course, as played at the Olympic theatre, is something novel and attractive in its way, admitting room, however, for more local hits than are given in the piece, in which respect we hope its spiceness will be improved. The police scenes and the Recorder's Court are capital take-offs as far as they go, but why not hit the reporters of the various city papers a slap where so excellent an opportunity is afforded? Let manager Beamer make a note of this, and, lit us hard as he pleases, we promise for our part and think we can safely assure him for our confreres that we will all stand it, and take it as a good joke, as long as he keeps up something with which to refresh us by its novelty. The piece comprises a variety of songs, dances, tableaux and farcical interludes of an interesting character. The 8th scene, the "Female Minstrels," is perhaps the most novel and attractive feature. By the way these localitings for the stage are like the local news of the papers the most interesting items to a great many persons.

A Birth-day Remember—A number of the friends of Mr S. M. Weeks, the genial Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of this city, gathered a pleasant reunion at the office in the City Hall last evening, by way of reminder of the birth day of that gentleman. The occasion was an exceedingly agreable one, wine and good feeling flowed in commution, and wishes, in which we heartily join, were expressed that the beneficiary might live to be the recipient of many such returns and felicitations.

The Wells Murder.—The acting Recorder of the First District yesterday gave his decision in the case of Salvator, charged with the murder of Eliza Wells, late Supernumerary of Poydras Market, in July last, as follows:

"Having carefully reviewed the testimony elicited in the examination before this court, I am forced to the following conclusions: That the accused, in size and general appearance resembles the man described by the female, seen by the witness, J. C. Kuesck, going out of tenement; That the accused is the father of the boy Christopher Rosa, mentioned the day previous to the attack on deceased, and manifested on that occasion a lively interest in his release; That the accused son was arrested on the definitely more strong charge of murder, on which charged he was here arraigned and examined. Accused, so far from taking any steps to secure his release as an accomplice, he was from the charge, anxiously avoided his former association and haunts, his disappearance being coincident with the discovery of the deceased; and that he evaded the vigilance of the police for more than two months. Upon contrained to believe that the revengeful feeling entered towards the deceased by the son of accused was shared by the father, and agreed to by the threats of deceased, to have him the father, locked up, collected a motive for the commission of the crime. Taking into consideration the facts to which I have alluded, the only course open to me is to the committing magistrate is to send the case before a jury for trial, as charged in the affidavit.

"It is therefore ordered that the accused be remanded to the Parish Prison, without bail, to await his trial before the First District Court."

Probable Suicide! Attempt at Suicide—Wm Brant, an unmarried young man about 28 years old, a journeyman tailor and native of Pennsylvania, made a desperate attempt at suicide about 2 o'clock last evening, at No 229½ Gravier street, with such success as to leave but a probability have proved fatal by the time this report reaches our readers.

He had been working in another shop before going to that of Louis Heintz last Thursday, and had been drinking hard for some days before, though sober when he made the attempt to end his life by stabbing himself three times in the left breast with a table knife and then with a pair of tailor's shears, inflicting wounds which bled profusely. The shears, he says, were, last evening, considered necessarily fatal. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, delirious on the way thither, and, it was said, he had had done it deliberately, and it was nobody's business but his own. So the cause of his undoing must doubtless remain a mystery.

Attempted Rape.—Nicholas Aubert, a French man, aged about 55 years, was arrested this morning at No 8 Louisa street, Third District, for attempting to commit a rape on the person of a daughter, 8 years old, of Thomas Bouvier.

Fire.—About 7 o'clock A. M., a fire occurred at No. 183 St. Mary street, which destroyed the whole building, owned by Mr. Manouvier. Insured for $3,000 in the Louisiana Insurance Company's office. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Dismissed.—John P. Collins was examined before Recorder Gastinel yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen from the premises of a country-man named Clara D. Lacy, living on Coal-house street, a gold pen and some twenty dollars in money. There being no proof to submit to the prosecution and it was dismissed.

The National Finances—Important Letter from Secretary McCulloch—Our Credit in Europe.

A Washington dispatch of the 7th, says:

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning addressed an important letter to a gentleman in New York, in relation to our finances, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 7.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 1st inst. is received. Too much importance is attached to the utterances to which you refer. The people of the United States are as sound on the question of the preservation of the national faith, as they were upon the question of the preservation of the Union. I consider the faith of the Government pledged to pay the five-twenty bonds, when they are paid, in coin. There need not, I think, be any apprehension that they will be called in before the expiration of five years from their respective dates, and that in United States notes. United States notes were issued under the stress of great necessity, and are by authority of Congress being rapidly withdrawn from circulation. No more can be issued under the existing laws. Just now, I believe that any considerable number of members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any purpose of paying bonds, in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated. The policy of contracting the circulation of United States notes adopted by Congress and being steadily pursued by the Secretary, should, of itself, even if the honor of the nation were not involved in the question, satisfy the holders that the 5-20 bonds will not be called in and paid before maturity in depreciated currency.

Very truly yours,
Signed: H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FINANCES IN ENGLAND.—A Washington special of the 6th says the tenor of all official information from Europe is to the effect that recent speeches on finances are being used by speculators and parties inimical to the United States, to depress the greenbacks and with considerable effect, in depreciating our national debt; that United States bonds have fallen very considerably, mainly through these influences, within the last few weeks, and that Reuter's telegram has manifested the utmost alacrity in disseminating the speeches of Bank of England Governors, and other parties, on our finances bearing the worst constructions, and even an absurd rumor has found its way into Europe and has gained considerable credence, that the November interest due on our bonds is to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in greenbacks instead of gold. In these quarters, it is stated, official reply has been furnished that practically an expression on this subject is useless, as no one, in the Government, or out of it, that cares with a moderate degree of prosperity the paper currency of the United States will be on a par with gold long before the time when the five-twenty bonds of the United States shall be presented for payment, the first issue, 5-20 bonds, having yet about fourteen years to run. Parties are insisted that present discussion as to whether those bonds are payable in gold or not will lead to no practicable good.

The Cotton Tax.

The Chicago *Tribune* has discovered that an exorbitant cotton tax, besides bearing hard on the producer, is detrimental to the business interests of the country, and, more than all, is injurious to the negro. The editor argues in favor of repeal, as follows:

The whole plan, which has been devised to protect frauds and to secure the payment of tax, constitutes a net of checks and balances, embarrassing, harrassing, and perplexing in the extreme, and which would never have been devised with a view to prevent the sales and transmission of the staple to market. They necessarily discourage all who raise, buy, or sell cotton, and tend to repress its production, whereas public policy, just now, would seem to require that its production should be stimulated as a valuable auxiliary in the work of loyal reconstruction. It is an additional cause of aggravation to the Southern people that the constitutionality of this cotton tax was doubted even by the Congress that enacted it.

Besides being onerous upon the whites, it is exceedingly burdensome upon the negroes. This class are set free in the midst of extreme poverty. Many left their masters without hats or shoes. They had neither land, nor home, nor horse, nor plow, nor any money with which to purchase them. They are nearly all farm hands to day. A very large proportion of the cotton which is being raised is worked by them on shares.

The cotton tax, the delays it entails, and the amount it exils for, also them a serious deprivation. The comprehensions of its collective puzzle their dull comprehension; they cannot learn to understand the relations of so many formalities and details. This gives to the whites who are associated with them in the raising of the crop an additional opportunity to swindle them out of a part of their proceeds in ways that are easily covered up, and that look like honorable dealing.

But the North, too, has a deep interest in the repeal of this tax. Say that two millions of bales of cotton, averaging four hundred pounds each, are produced this year. The tax on the amount of production, at two and a half cents on the pound, will give an income of twenty mill-ons of dollars. This large sum preserved to the South would not remain there. The necessities of the people would require its immediate investment. But the manufacturing mills are neither grown nor manufactured in the unreconstructed States, the Northern tradecentres would be the beneficiary in the first instance and these, again, would distribute the money through all the arteries of trade.

The Epidemic in Texas.

The Galveston *News* of the 29th ult. says:

There are now cases reported in the city, but the majority are from the shipping. It is said we have no epidemic here now. If not, we have yellow fever, and every unacclimated inmate is just as liable to take it as if he had come in the middle of August. It is probable that the larger number of our citizens, who can away from it, have gone to places that have been visited by the fever since their departure from this city. But the only result of their return now, to avoid the fever in the country, would be to increase it here to a greater degree. Such as have not been exposed to it should by all means keep away.

The accounts of the ravages of the disease in the interior are heart-rending. Never before has it spread so widely. In the many communities heretofore exempt, but now invaded, the citizens, panic stricken, have fled before it, spreading it farther and wider, until we hear of it in remote and sparsely populated districts, where its malignity is tenfold greater than it has been here, because of the fear of it, and the ignorance regarding its treatment, and the want of the necessary medicines.

Mr. Thos. McLean, the nurse of the Howard Association sent to Hempstead, writes to Mr. Yard on the 15th, that there has been 52 deaths, and there 73 cases down, the fever then being on the decrease.

Dr. E. P. Angell writes to Mr. Yard, from Chapel Hill: "The people express the greatest gratitude to you, as the representative of the Howard Association. You cannot conceive of the suffering and distress of this people. . . . In some families every one that took it has died." He represents it as very malignant and extending to the country around. There have been some 30 deaths out of 80 or 100 cases, and new cases every day, without abatement of malignancy.

The appointments of the agents of the Howard Association in the affected communities, with nurses and medicines, inspire hope and courage, and most result in the cure of great numbers of our friends. The good work should go on unremittingly. If the Howard Association needs funds, let there be a call by its officers publicly for aid. By all means let good nurses be sent at any expense, for the demand is for "good nurses."

We have most painful reports that, in some instances, persons have died in the interior towns and remained unburied for forty-eight hours, owing to the fact that there was no person well enough to attend to the burial.

The Gilmer *Mirror* says: "Our good neighbors, the people of Hawesden, are now almost overwhelmed with the waters of affliction, and have our warmest sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Among the deaths at Houston we notice the name of Capt. Musgrove, late of the United States Navy, and the latest appointed Sheriff of Harris county is down with the fever at Houston.

Dr. Moody, the city physician, whose life was despaired of a few days ago, is convalescent.

Mrs. Hilton, the wife of an attache of this paper, is down with the fever, and last night the prospect was favorable for her recovery.

Mr. Hilton, the wife of an attache of this paper, is down with the fever, and last night the prospect was favorable for his recovery.

Mr