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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7[illegible].

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 1st, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

This is All Saints' Day—one of the most sacred and impressive in the calendar of the Catholic rite. To us, who have witnessed its annual recurrence for nearly a quarter of a century, it has always seemed eminently beautiful, touching and imposing. It is founded upon that innate sentiment of reverence which teaches us to tread lightly on the spot where the ashes of those dear to our memory repose; to hallow the tomb with grateful recollections; to view it as the tabernacle where all that is earthly of deceased friends and relatives lies enshrined, and whence they will spring forth resuscitated, at the call of the Creator, and put on the garments of immortality. The instinct of all nations—even of the most barbarous—impels them to venerate the places consecrated to the sleepless slumbers of the dead; and Christianism—which often directs the blind impulses of humanity, and invests them with the fervor and the practical energy of religious faith—keeps apart one day in the year for the special gratification of this natural feeling. On All Saints' Day the votaries of that church consider themselves obligated to revisit the graves of those whom they loved while living, and to again evoke the fond remembrances which time had begun to soothe; to attest the sincerity of their attachment by such pathetic mementoes of affection as the heart spontaneously suggests. It is then that the mother kneels at the mound which encloses the dust of an adored child, environs the tomb with floral symbols of the clear radiance of faith—and festoons the pallid marble with garlands of immortelles—emblematic of the unfading glories of a deathless futurity. It is there that the widow renews her sable weeds, and in more laments with sobs of anguish her irreparable loss. The blooming youth and budding maiden there unite in filial sorrow around the tomb of a departed parent. Friendship repeats its oblation of grief, love reiterates its vow of constancy.

The concourse of mourners this year will be large, for a cruel scourge during the past summer, has carried desolation to many a home, and cut down hundreds in the pride and joyousness of youth and health. The mysterious visitant death have been chiefly peopled, and the churchyards teem with monumental wealth. The strangers to our city, and those who are not familiar with the pathetic ceremonies of the day, would do well to explore the cemeteries. Even as a curious and beautiful spectacle they will repay observation; while to the thoughtful understanding they cannot but awaken tender emotions, and elevating reflections. The aspect of sorrow subdued by the consoling certainty of future life, and immortal bliss—the conflict between the weakness of earthly regrets, and the strength derived from the divine assurance of a life beyond the grave—the spectacle of love defying the obliterating influences of time, and seeking perpetual revivification at the fountain of piety—all combine to create softening, chastening and purifying impressions which none but the most sordid nature can resist or resent.

On occasions so apty calculated for stimulating that charity which too often wanes or lies torpid amidst the din and turmoil of ceaseless worldliness. The Portuguese Benevolent Association and other societies of kindred nature will, aside from the kindly disposed the control of their order to be devoted to the erection of tombs, hospitals, charity. While wandering amidst the dead, it is meet that we should remember the living. The silent forms that are separated from us only by a few feet of earth admonish us that death is best confronted by those who has put life to its best uses. He whose existence has been in part devoted to the welfare of his fellow-creatures may feel less awed at the spoiled sword of the destroyer, than those who, unless that the grave is not the last terror to him who has loved God and obeyed his commandments.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The communication under the signature of A. Citizen, having already appeared in a city paper, we deem a republication unnecessary.

YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. J. C. B. HARVEY has kindly contributed to our inspection several specimens of real, genuine fish which were taken from the bayou a small fish caught in the New Orleans Canal on October 26th, and are nearly perfect in their formation, and though extremely minute may be readily observed under an ordinary magnifying glass. The parent was carefully dissected by Dr. DOWLER, and found to be of the verpacious character of the latal type, and consequently dem nstrated. The first at the time of the yellow fever epidemic was saved in the waters of California. It has been reserved for Louisiana to enrich science with another example of the fertility and variety of the operations of nature. In the forthcoming number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Review will appear an article on the subject, contributed by the accomplished author, Dowler.

WOOL EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The slackness of a crop sometimes occasions them at a great and anomalous commercial relations. The quantity of Bordeaux wine exported from New Orleans annually is extremely small, but we could ascertain that the wool never be exported back to France—but it is actually the case. Eight or ten thousand accounts casks of excellent Claret, purchased from one of our best houses at the rate of $ per cask, were shipped on board a Havre packet, and consigned to Paris. This is a fact, and illustrates the ingenuity and enterprise of those who are well posted up in the wine trade. Most of the large wine merchants in France are engaged in a heavy foreign commerce, and are able to supply the foreign market, before paying the attention to the wants of the domestic market. As the wine harvest this year is exceedingly poor, in consequence of the disease of the grape vine, the better qualities are scarce, and command heavy prices. Hence the demand is so great as to justify shippers in sending a few wines back to France, where they are undoubtedly realize a profit.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publisher, Harper, through T. L. White, No. 1 Carondelet street, for the following new works:

Fairy Mythology illustrative of romance, sketches of the origin, etc. By Wm. Turner Coggleshall. This is a collection of stories of various nations and character, some pathetic, others and others comic and humorous—mostly well written and entertaining.

A Frenchman Abroad, or letters from Europe, Africa and Asia. By Randal W. McIlvaine. These letters have been greatly praised, and we think they deservedly. They are the fruits of a quick and observant mind, and are written with considerable effectiveness and spirit.

Synopsis of the New Testament. This is a series of Essays by that erudite and ingenious philosopher, Richard C. French. They exhibit the profound study, and sagacious spirit of inquiry characteristic of the author.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The pew holders and members of the Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, are requested, as will be seen by an advertisement inserted elsewhere, to meet this evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. Measures of great interest to the Congregation will be discussed.

FALL SHOOTING.—Mr. B. Mills, of Harrods, frequently shot at a target five times, at a distance of 100 yards, and all the shots over scored 24 inch from the center. Mr. M is a gunsmith, and the rifle was of his own manufacture. On another occasion, Mr. Mills shot the same number of times at the same distance, averaging 2.5 inches of the center.

☞ Gov. Wright has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in Indiana.

☞ The common council of Chicago have passed an ordinance, authorizing the Mayor and city clerk to close a contract with the American Submarine Tunnel Company for the construction of a cast-iron roadway under the Chicago river.

☞ The Chicago Times has a story of a gentleman from Missouri, stopping in that city, having with him a slave man. The anti-slavery folks hearing of the slave tendered him the hospitality of a winter in Canada, and, on his declining to leave his master, they proposed to make him free, whether he desired it or not. A crowd of about five hundred assembled for this purpose, but the negro proved stiff-necked, and, mounting a store-box, made a regular speech, in which he defined his position as against abolitionism, and the crowd left him "alone in his glory," free to be a slave.

WESTERN VERANDAH.—It will be seen by the announcement that this elegant Hotel, at the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, will be reopened for the accommodation of the public, from and after the present date. Mr. WATT, the proprietor, is well known as a skillful caterer and an attentive landlord. The Hotel is admirably situated, being in the immediate neighborhood of the steamboat landing, and in a densely populated quarter of our city. We are sure that Mr. WATT will do everything in his power to promote the comfort and pleasure of his guests, and that he richly deserves the patronage of the community.

A QUICK TRIP.—The steamship *Charles Morgan*, JOHN T. LAWLESS, Commander, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, making the run to the S. W. Pass, in 24 hours 15 minutes, and to the port in 34½ hours.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Charles Morgan* we have received our files of Texas papers to Saturday, being a day or two later than our previous advices.

The fever at Galveston has nearly disappeared. There are but few new cases, and those are among strangers from the interior, and are rarely fatal. At Houston the disease is likewise greatly on the decline.

The Galveston *News* says:

We have conversed with several gentlemen, who have traveled over different portions of Eastern Texas, and they all concur in the opinion that the cotton crop east of the Trinity, will very little exceed half an average yield. In some counties it may be two-thirds, or perhaps more, but in other places, it will probably fall short of half a full crop. The amount of land planted, however, greatly exceeds what it has ever before been, and the conclusion of our informants is, therefore, that, with a favorable fall for gathering, the total crop of the State may not fall very far short of what it was last year. The quality is, however, admitted on all hands to be decidedly very inferior. The late storm proved very destructive nearly all over the State, as far, at least, as we have heard from.

The same paper has the following:

It has for some time been reported that Gen. Houston is a Know Nothing. This was not credited at first by many, but although we have waited in silence expecting to see it confirmed or contradicted by those journals which make it a point to read everything respecting his movements, yet we presume the fact is now so fully confirmed that it is scarcely doubted by any intelligent man in this city. Some think it an evidence of his superior foresight.

The General delivered a speech at Brenham a few days ago, and receives a left-handed compliment in the following letter descriptive of his effort:

"I had the opportunity of hearing a speech from Gen. Houston, delivered at Brenham last Wednesday. He proceeded to render an account of his acts and doings, from the time of the Creek war down to the close of the last Congress. Perhaps, it was a very good speech in many particulars, but taken in the whole, it was very unsatisfactory to most of his political friends present, as far as I could learn. To me, it was the most disgusting egotism, and unceasing effort that I ever knew any one to make before so respectable an auditory. It was replete with allusions to past events, and such as were not fitting to be recapitulated on that occasion. He abused almost every body, indiscriminately. He boasted of his own superior talents and inflex ble honesty, and of his now or recently high political character, which he said, everybody was trying to steal from him, although they must know they could no better succeed with him, even if successful, than little said did in his father's great coat. It (his character) was too good for any other man now alive to wear about with. He said all the editors were rascals, who did not approve of his every act, or at least, those he named. Some of them, he said, were venalious, too small for marking or branding. He said he never could be hanged. At least Richardson, of the News, got a particular blessing from him, also Commodore Moore and Gen. Tom Jefferson Green, (or dog Green, as he called him.) The only portion of his speech that I took any interest in hearing, was that relation to his votes on the Nebraska bill.—In his attempt to justify the votes, he certainly failed most signally, even in the opinion of many of his friends. He used the same arguments in doing so that he used when Judge Douglas so mercilessly refuted as to cause him to retreat from the Senate Chamber, to get out of hearing.

The editor of the Brazoria Planter has been shown by the sugar maker on Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills, flower's plantation a specimen of sugar he is now making, which is as clear and good as the last year's crop. The yield upon the place is said to be about fifteen hundred pounds to the acre.

The same paper states that the crop is turning out better than was expected. Should the weather continue cool the crop would be near an average one in quantity, but not in quality.

FIRE AT CORSICANA.—The Houston Morning Star, of the 25th instant, learns that a stable on the premises of a hotel at Corsicana, Navarro County, was burned on the night of the 7th—Twelve horses were burned in the stable. The fire communicated to another small house, near by, but it was torn down in time to prevent the fire from extending to other more valuable property. The entire loss is estimated at about one thousand dollars: of which, Mr. Crockett's stable was something near seven hundred dollars. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.—The Austin State Gazette, of the 21st instant, learns from Mayor Sivin, that at last account, all was quiet among the Indians about Fort Chadbourne. The old chiefs had succeeded in subduing all insubordination among the young men.

IRON SHIPS.

A discussion recently took place before the British Scientific Association, which is of much importance to ship builders. It will be recollected that, according to the statement of persons on board of the Collins line steamer "City of Philadelphia," which was built of iron, the Capitain and officers of the vessel, from the hour of its departure from Liverpool, knew no peace, but were filled with constant anxiety on account of the very material variations of the different compasses on board, and the consequent anxiety, not to speak of the hazard, attendant on the case, excepting at such moments, as observations could be taken. Careful examinations, which have been made by Dr. Scoresby, and other scientific men, tend to show that such variations are nearly unavoidable on board of iron vessels; that except when Azimuth compasses, of metal, hard compasses, are used, there is no safety whatever, and that, even with both of these together, observations can be too often taken, or too close care used in navigation.

In consequence of the immense amount of capital invested by London merchants in iron built ships, every attempt was made to invalidate the testimony of Dr. Scoresby and his friends, but these efforts only tended to bring forth in a stronger light the fact that, particularly in certain latitudes, and under certain conditions of the vessel itself, such variations will unavoidably take place; that sometimes out of many compasses on board of iron ships, no two will be found to agree.

The remedies and means of safety which were suggested by the Association were, as we said before, the use of Azimuth compasses and compasses at the mast head—thus being removed as far as possible above the material of which ships were made. In both these precautions, however, were not deemed sufficient, and it was recommended that day and night observations should be made with far greater frequency than would be required on board of ordinary ships. How certainly, can be procured that a vessel is on the right course in foggy weather, is a desideratum, and by reason of storms preclude the possibility of taking observations, does not appear to have been pointed out. Capt. Lewis, of the "City of Philadelphia," aware of the danger from the variation of his compasses, took observations of the sun in a day from the time he left Liverpool, *until that preceding the disaster of Cape Race*.

On that day the weather was too foggy to admit it, and notwithstanding every precaution that an experienced navigator and cautious seaman could take, he lost the right direction, his ship was wrecked, and but for a series of forty hours of unexampled suffering, not of one or more passengers might have perished as we have since had to deplore in the Arctic.

Now, we know that a proportion of iron to timber vessels, has not been so great in this country as in Europe. In England the number of iron ships and steamers has been increasing from year to year, until the question of their relative safety is one affecting immense monied interests. That they can be made safe, and that precautions can be used to render them as secure from danger as other vessels, we have no doubt; and it is fortunate that attention has been drawn to the subject, and that those possessing the requisite knowledge and experience, are turning their attention in a direction which may avert great loss of life and property.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

SICKNESS IN JACKSON AND BRANDON.—We learn from the Mississippi papers, that much sickness still prevails in those towns. The Jackson *Flag of the Union*, of the 27th, says:

"As this disease still lingers in Jackson, we deem it right to advise our friends who left when the fever first made its appearance, to remain abroad until there is further notice our last publication five persons have died.—Dr. H. Warner, Mr. McGraw, Mrs. M. C. Sides, Mrs. Burns, and J. M. Hall, clerk at the Depot. Mr. Hall thought he was exempt from the disease as he had an attack last year just after the death of his wife. He was a great deal with the sick, both here and in Brandon, and was much exhausted by continued watching and ministering to the afflicted up to the time he was seized. His remains were conveyed to Clinton for interment on the morning train on Tuesday, in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member.

In addition to the above, Mr. James P. Parker, died of fever on Wednesday night, after five days illness.

The Brandon *Republican*, says:

"Since our last issue a few cases of yellow fever have occurred, but we believe without exception, they are all recovering. The only death which has taken place is that of Wm. W. Richardson, on last Friday morning. The disease, so far as we are able to judge has been instantly much more mild and less dangerous than with those who were first attacked.

We regret to state that some of those citizens of Jackson, who kindly tendered their services during the late sickness, have since that time been attacked with the disease.

Many of the citizens of the vicinity have acted the part of kind and generous friends, in furnishing those who remained in town with such necessary supplies as they required, and the conductors of the railroad have also exhibited a spirit of generous liberality in contributing to the wants and accommodation of the sick.

Since the above was written (yesterday morning) there have been five new cases, to wit—Mr. J. J. Dubuse and lady, Mrs. W. P. Allison, Gaspar Miller, and a negro woman of Mr. Dubuse's."

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Missouri was in session at St. Louis on the 20th October, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

M. W. Grand Master, Wm. A. Moffett, of St. Louis; R. W. D. Grand Master, V. C. Peers, of Farmington; R. W. Grand Warden, C. C. Archer, of St. Louis; R. W. Grand Secretary, Isaac M. Veitch, of St. Louis; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Benj. F. Crane, of St. Louis; W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Charles D. Simpson, of Glasgow; W. Grand Marshal, G. W. Collinger, of Hannibal; W. Grand Conductor, B. Emmons Ferry, of Boonville; W. Grand Sentinel, W. S. Burton, of Huntsville; W. Grand Messenger, A. C. Wakeman, of Lagrange; G. Representative, John How, of St. Louis; Jas. Carr, of Paris.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Later from the Crimean and the Danube.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET BOMBARDED.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs largely Advanced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Collins steamer Pacific has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara.

She brings the following interesting intelligence from the seat of war:

Sebastopol.

No late official dispatches of importance had been received from the Crimea, and the private accounts from there were somewhat conflicting. Authentic advices to the 9th instant, state that nothing had been done by the Allies before Sebastopol except to complete the siege works, and a dispatch from Lord Raglan announced that he expected to open his fire upon the town "in few days." The Allies occupied a very strong position on the heights of the city, and at the beginning apparatus had been landed.

On the north side Menschikoff still held the field with a force of 30,000 men, and was daily expecting a reinforcement of 20,000 more.

One account states that the entrenchments were ordered to be completed by the 14th instant.

Ten thousand additional French troops had been ordered to the seat of war.

The Baltic.

The reports that the Baltic fleet was ordered home, without further operations, has been confirmed. Nothing more will be attempted on that sea during the present season.

The Danube.

Omar Pacha was preparing to commence operations upon the Russian territories at three points at once,—on the Pruth, the Dabrudsha and by sea.

Poland.

It is intimated that England and France are now engaged in discussing the right and policy of establishing Poland as an independent Kingdom.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—The demand for cotton has been good since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales of the three days embrace 32,000 bales. The market has been firm, and in some of the transactions a slight advance in prices has been realized.

The market for Breadstuffs has been excited, and most descriptions are higher. Flour has advanced 3d ⅌ bbl, and wheat 6d ⅌ 70 lbs since Friday last. Provisions are unchanged in prices. The weather has been bleak and unfavorable.

Money and Trade.

The money market at London has been stringent, and consols have declined 94⅞ ⅌ ⅌. Trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved.

Failures in Dublin.

The Pacific brings advices of the failure of Messrs. Parrons & Wright, and five other houses in Dublin. It is believed, however, that these suspensions will be temporary in most of the cases.

Another Bank Forger Arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Lyman Cole, notorious for his connection with the conspiracy of the Martha Washington, has been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, charged with being concerned with Kinnee and others, in the recent forgeries on the banks of this city.

Bank Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A fictitious concern, known as the "Metropolis Exchange Bank of Washington, D. C., was broken up to day in this city. Several of the parties concerned in it have been arrested, and warrants are issued for the arrest of others. The establishment has bills out in circulation to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which mostly in circulation in the South and West.

A Conviction.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Beale, the dentist, charged with having committed violence upon Miss Morley, while she was under the influence of chloroform, has been tried in this city, and found guilty of rape.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The cotton market here is yet very dull, but prices are without further quotable change. The flour market is buoyant, with sales to day at $8 25@$8 37½ for Ohio, and $8 25 for Genesee. Corn is up for domestic at 91c ⅌ bushel for mixed Western. Sales of Moss Pork at $19 50@$19 56½ ⅌ bbl. Lard steady.

Governor Burt's Remains.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The remains of the late Governor Burt, of Mississippi, arrived here yesterday in charge of a committee which had been appointed by the acting authorities to attend them to the Governor's late residence.

Steamboat Sunk—Departure.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The steamer St. Nicholas struck a snag near Canton, day before last, and soon after sunk. At the last accounts she was in the middle of the channel, with the water up to her cabin floor. The boat was valued at $30,000 on the boat, which is a total loss.

The steamboat Alex Scott, departed for New Orleans yesterday.

St. Louis Markets—River.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The Flour market here was quiet at ⅌ 75 @ ⅌ 80 (bbl. Corn dull at 56 ⅌ ⅌ bushel. Mess Pork is quoted at $19 @ 19 25 ⅌ bbl; Bacon in demand, Prime sides are selling at 8 ⅌ ⅌—Sales of Hemp at $105 ⅌ ton, and of Guinea Lead at ⅌ ⅌ 100 lbs.

The river here is stationary with 5½ feet water in Cairo.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 31.—The steamboats H M Wright and M R W Hill have passed here the former at 2 o'clock this morning, and the latter at this morning.

☞ We learn that the National Telegraph was out of order on Monday evening East of Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ By the annual statement of the Secretary of State, presented to Congress at the last session of Congress, it appears that there arrived in the United States during the year 1853 the following number of passengers: Males, 326,596, females, 164,181, total, 490,777. Of those there were citizens of the United States males, 28,572; females, 3,563; total, 32,135—leaving of aliens a sum total of 358,642. The larger portion of those from Ireland and Germany. The Secretary of State says the report, like all which have preceded it for the last twenty years, cannot claim that accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail which the law contemplates. The table giving the ages of the passengers shows the persons between twenty and under twenty five years of age were the most numerous, there being 98,609; whilst the same table shows that hope never dies with man, for there were of forty years and upwards 44,001 who sought new homes in the western world.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—A carriage has just been completed at the shops of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, at Stratford, for the use of the King of Denmark on the occasion of the opening of the Danish Railway, which is now in course of formation. The carriage has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Gooch, engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway. It is 16 feet in length and 8 feet in width. The body of the carriage is painted in a rich claret, and is tastefully ornamented. The interior is divided into three compartments, the centre one being intended as a saloon for his majesty and the royal family, and the two ends being appropriated, one to the use of the attendants, and the other to the purposes of a retiring room. The sides are covered with light blue satin damask, wadded, and the roof is lined with white satin, stored silk, edged with gimp of blue and gold. The communicating doors are of the finest satin wood, with mirrors on the panels and ivory handles on each side. The windows, which are of annual compass, are of the best plate glass, and the blinds are of white silk and the tassels of purple and silver. The carpet is of red velvet pile, and the wainscoting of the same material as the doors. The seats, which consist of couches, ottomas, and easy chairs of the most luxurious description, are of satin wood, covered with damask corresponding with the sides of the carriage; and the remainder of the furniture consists of a cabinet, a wash-hand stand (having the outside appearance of a Davenport writing desk) book shelves, and many other conveniences, which impart to the whole arrangement the character of an elegantly appointed suite of private apartment.—*Morning Chronicle.*

☞ DYING GRACEFULLY.—We respect those who submit to the decrees of destiny without whining over their ill-luck, (says the Louisville Journal) or abusing those who have been more fortunate. There are some unfortunate people who are always fretted by what happens—nothing goes right with them—they are never on good terms either with their doctor, their lawyer, merchant, tradesman, preacher, or cook. Even the weather, be it what it may, is bad, and is abused, and if the political party to which they are attached happens to be beaten at an election, they forthwith pronounce the country ruined. In contrast with this temper we like the remarks of the editor of the Pittsburgh Union, who chronicles the defeat of his party in Pennsylvania in the following humorous style:

When we are beaten there is some satisfaction in being well beaten. We have no fancy for going down in sight of land. A small majority for Pollock would have forever been a source of annoyance, because we would have felt that such a result might have been prevented by a little more exertion. There has been no disposition in our camp to pay out with their victims as a cat does with a mouse. They have not tormented us in sight of Parnassus, and made us realize Dante's idea of a beholding Heaven but feeling Hell." We have not even got a glimpse of the gubernatorial chair. We have none of the usual pensiveness trembling of the knees that formerly came over us when a jolly whig band marched past singing—

Have you heard the news from Maine,
Maine, Maine, Maine.

We have not been startled at midnight by the cry of fire, and looked out in dismay a week before the election as we did in 1848, at a torchlight procession, two miles in length. We have not been hoge in suspense a week, as we were in 1840, to have the contest decided by the polls of Potter and M'Kean proving too short to knock the persimmons. The business has been done without any of those disagreeable concomitants; and we feel almost as much surprised and delighted as a poor fellow suffering with the toothache does to see the occasion of his trouble in the hand of a "tooth carpenter," when he supposed he was merely making preparations to cut the gum. We have had a regular Lopez execution, and have not been compelled to anticipate its horrors for any very long period in advance.

SCANDAL IN NEW YORK HIGH LIFE.—The New York correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing under date of the 21st inst, says:

It is rumored that another great divorce case is on the tapis. It is hinted doubt that a certain Fifth Avenue millionaire has recently had serious grounds of complaint against his "better half," who is a lady of considerable attractions and some twenty years his junior. A young and handsome French Count, who had been employed to instruct the children of the husband by his first wife, is *la langue Fransaise*, and the Madonna, it is said, were discovered in *flagrenti delicto*. The Count managed to escape the rage of the injured husband—fled through a back window, and immediately set out for parts unknown.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING OCT. 31, 1854

There was a fair demand again for Cotton to-day, and the sales amounted to 4,000 bales, at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3¾@4	Fully Fair	5¾@—
Ordinary	3¾@—	Fair	6¾@—
Middling	4¾@5	Good Fair	6¾@—
Good Middling	4¾@5¼	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	5¼@5¾		

We did not hear of any transactions in Tobacco.

The Sugar market is steady, with sales of 300 hhds, at 4¾@5¼ ⅌ ⅌.

Of Molasses, 600 bbls. were sold at 19½@20c ⅌ gallon, mostly at the lower figure.

The Flour market continues very stiff. Sales of 800 bbls were made to-day, at $8 25@$8 37 ⅌ bbl.

Nothing of importance was done in Corn.

About 2000 sacks Oats were sold at 37½@38c ⅌ bushel.

A sale of 150 bbls. Pennsylvania Mess was made at $14. Already, the rate is $15 for Prime.

Small sales of Beans have been made at 75 ⅌ ⅌.

A sale of 100 bales India Bagging was made to arrive, at 15c.

Only 100 bags Coffee were sold at 10½c.

Exchange is firm. We quote—

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling			
New York, sight	par	New York, 60 days	¼@½
New York, 10 days bill	¼@½	New York, 90 days	¾@1
Do. Checks	¼@½	Boston, sight	¼@½
Boston, 10 days bill	¼@½	Philadelphia, sight	¼@½
Philadelphia, 10 days	¼@½	Baltimore, sight	¼@½
Baltimore, 10 days	¼@½	Cincinnati, sight	¼@½

A ship was taken for Antwerp at 1c for Cotton, and for Tobacco. Also, a vessel for Havre at ⅝c for Cotton.

1st Presbyterian Church.

ALL the parishioners and other members of the Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Scott, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating upon the proposed departure of Dr. Scott for San Francisco, and upon such matters as may be deemed proper for the future interests of the Congregation.

It is earnestly urged that every member will attend this meeting.

n1 1t J. WOODS.

Lost

ON Sunday last, a white Setter DOG, about 11 months old; ears and a spot on one side liver color, answers to the name of Jim with my name on. A liberal reward will be given for his recovery.

C. O'BRIEN,
S 81 Louis st

Cash Advances

THE undersigned will make advances in cash on all current articles of merchandise consigned to them for sale. W. F. VREUZENBURGH & CO.
n1 6m 72 Tchoupitoulas st

Notice.

THE Office of the undersigned is now located at No. 62 Royal street.

nov1 2t PAUL F. THEARD, Notary Public.

Fourth Justice of the Peace.

F. GALBRAIK, 4th Justice, has removed his office to No. 54 St Ann street, between Chartres and Royal streets.

n1 3t

A YOUNG MAN, speaking English and French, and familiar with the Dry Goods business, will find a situation. A ply to

J. H. WILBERT & CO., Red Store.

Removal.

WE have removed our office to No. 19 Camp st, between Canal and Common streets.

n1 1t GRENIER & BUJAC.

HAMPERS—250 Hampers Claret Bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 and 13 St Louis st.

CORKS—50 chests Corks, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 and 13 St Louis st.

OIL—100 bbls Lard Oil; 50 bbls Winter Whale Oil. For sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 & 13 St Louis st.

WHISKEY—200 bbls Tuscaloosa, Bourbon Monongahela and rectified Whiskey. For sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 & 13 St Louis st.

CLARET—400 cases Claret, different qualities ⅌ for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 and 13 St Louis st.

CORDIALS—10 bbls Cordials, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 and 13 St Louis st.

CLARET in BOXES—600 boxes red and white Wine, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGLORDOFF,
n1 12 and 13 St Louis st.

BACON—50 casks Sides, Hams and Shoulders, for sale by P. COOK & CO,
n1 40 Poydras st

HAMS—100 boxes Dulleau's, Gray & Shaw's and J. R. Child's, for sale by P. COOK & CO,
n1 40 Poydras st

STEARIN—20 bbls for sale by P. COOK & CO,
n1 40 Poydras st

PORK—300 bbls. Mess, for sale by P. COOK & CO,
n1 40 Poydras st

LARD—30 kegs, tierces, bbls and half do, for sale by P. COOK & CO,
n1 40 Poydras st

LARD OIL—25 bbls for sale by P. COOK & CO, 40 Poydras st.

CHEESE—300 boxes Cheese, for sale by VOORHIES, GIGGINS & CO,
n1 15 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—50 bbls Cooking's Winter strained, for sale by VOORHIES, GIGGINS & CO,
n1 15 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—95 bbls Pike's Megnolia. For sale by VOORHIES GIGGINS & CO,
n1 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—50 Thomas Dulleau's, or Jones Rock. For sale by VOORHIES GIGGINS & CO,
n1 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

FISH—5.0 boxes Codfish and Herrings, fresh, for sale by VOORHIES, GIGGINS & CO.
n1 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

Second District Public Schools.

NOTICE.—On the 8th of November next, the S. of Directors of the Second District shall proceed to the election of First Assistant Teacher, for the Girls' High School, (English Department.)

Candidates are invited to present themselves at the Secretary's office, opposite Jackson square, for examination. Said examination will commence on Monday, the 6th November, at 8 o'clock P. M., and to continue from day to day, until completed, at the 10th inclusively.

New Orleans, October 28th, 1854.

oct 31-tnov30 E. STAER, Secretary.

Succession of Martin Broderick.

ALL persons having claims against the late Martin Broderick are requested to hand in a statement of their demands at the office of Henry J. Kee, Esq., Notary Public, No. 67 Exchange Alley.

JOHN McVITTIE,
THOMAS HINES,
n1 1t Executors.

Succession of Jean Creuzot.

THE creditors of the late Jean Creuzot are hereby notified to present their claims at No. 55 Carondelet street. Persons indebted to the succession are also requested to call and settle

oct27-3t n1 1t

THE creditors of the succession of MODERIC DENIS are hereby notified to present their claims in the usual manner to the undersigned, attorney of the administrator.

KER, FILLEUL, Attorney,
oct31-3tn10d 6 Carondelet st.

WESTERN VERANDAH.
Corner Tchoupitoulas and Julia Streets.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known and popular Hotel, for a term of years, and has fitted it up in a style of comfort and elegance, that will ensure to the travelling public, the best accommodation, at the lowest prices, which will be found on a trial to be the most economical.

The Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of the steamboat landing, and in a densely populated quarter of the city, and will be found a most desirable resort for families.

The Table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and the Bar will be found well stocked with the choicest liquors.

The undersigned will be found at his post, and will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable, and to merit a fair share of public patronage. oct 31 1m

FOR SALE.

FOUR excellent RESTAURANTS for the city, to be worked on the lease or in a small way.

PAUL LACROIX,
n1 Tonnelier Street, No. 13.

New Hat Store.

Royal Street, No. 168, between St. Louis & Conti.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a hat establishment under the firm of GRENIER & BUJAC, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Hats of various qualities for men, women and children. Also cap of various sizes and qualities, and a variety of Ladies' Flowers, and which will be disposed of at very moderate prices.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to, and the most measure taken to suit the taste of customers.

GRENIER & PILLE.

WINE AND BRANDY—Landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Bordeaux, 50 casks Claret, 30 qr casks Cognac—for sale by

E DECHAMPS, St Louis st. No 98.

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Bordeaux: 175 boxes St Julien Medoc claret, 60 boxes Lamothe white wine, 80 casks do do; 10 bbls choice table claret Wine 100 do Sauterne and Barsac white Wine; 30 baskets Champagne De Montmort; 30 do do do in plate; 45 do do Champ de Cy; 2 bales printed Cards; 8.0 5 gallons French Brandy; 1200 qr boxes Havana segars; 50 qr and 2 hd pipes Henry Sutton's cognac, for sale by

E. TALAMON, 191 Royal st

Wine, Wine, Wine, various qualities, in casks and boxes; superior White Wines for table purposes, sacramental and green liquor; unmoulded; preserved in brandy, in 5 gallon kegs; Sherry wine; Vermouth, brand La Neilly, Red & our distilled Wine, (Switzerland); 42, 3 & 5 gallons Port Wine, 3 years old, in 5 gallon kegs; Claret, cotes, all qualities; olive oil, brand James Plantier, kitchen and table; Marsala; Madeira; Malaga; the following brands: Henry Barton, 1802 & 1831; H. Daniel, Martellos. For sale by

oct31 E. TALAMON, Royal street, No. 191

New Store.

THE establishment known as the "CONTI 97, NEW ORLEANS" is now open for the public at Conti street, under the H ed. Possession given on the 1st June the present month. Apply at the Hotel.

oct 31 1m HARNIER.

CIGARS—200,000 Havana Cigars, such as: Regalias, Panatelas, Cazadores and Milanos, store and sale by Fno de FUENTES & CO.
oct31 97 Old Levee st.

Fve. Cliquot Ponsardin Champagne.

200 BOXES of this celebrated Wine, in store and for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO. Sole and only Agents. 32 Old Levee st.

CIGARS—1,000 Havana Cigars of the best brands and choicest qualities, such as: Lagardiez, Marie Luisa, Dos Hermanos, Sevilla, Bel Ami, Sabroso, Regalias, Superior and Secondas. For sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
oct31 32 Old Levee st

BRANDY—10 qr pipes Brandy, E Lompay, 50 qr do do D & C Seymour, 25 qr do Pale Cognac, 600 P; 30 qr do do J & G Godard, landing on ship Lemuel Dyer, from Bordeaux, for sale by

E. TALAMON, 191 Royal st

SARDINES—100 cases Sardines in Oil, 50 bf boxes do, A Cassard & Rondelet; 60 do do 100 qr do do; 6 do do 180 bf do Philippe & Canaud, Bassis; 10 do do Pears; 50 do do Cherries, for sale by

E. LAMBERT, 48 Magazine st.

TUBS—200 new Tubs, landing ex bark Undine, and for sale by

H. M. BARLOW & CO,
oct 31-1