THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER, R. DAVENPORT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
G. P. WEBBER, R. DAVENPORT. | R. HARDY, R. DUVOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
Country Paper, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,495.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every THIRTY lines, in each language, for each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every THIS lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to business matters strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE TIMES.

We referred yesterday to the supposed causes of the monetary crisis from which we are suffering. Perhaps a glance at the remedies for the evil may be more acceptable. Men care but little for the most profound investigation into the origin of severe calamity, if the inquiry fails to suggest immediate or prospective relief. At periods like the present financial quacks abound, just as during an epidemic visitation charlatans are ever ready to prescribe infallible panaceas. Unfortunately, diseases often develop themselves with frightful rapidity, yet require weeks of skillful treatment to cure. Thus is it with the embarrassments of the times. The instantaneous communication effected by the electric telegraph between the extreme points of the country has disseminated commercial disorder with almost incredible swiftness. New York is scarcely affected before the contagion is transmitted to all the cities of the South. Panic has as many eyes as Argus, and as many hands as Briareus.

It the evil could be destroyed with the same facility with which it is engendered, all would speedily be well. Such, unhappily, is not the case. Experience and reason alike demonstrate the folly of expecting to overcome a languishing commerce, a suspended credit, and a stringent money market in a day or a week. Relief will undoubtedly come, but its progress will be gradual and slow. It will come in the only stable and permanent shape it can assume. The disaster has arisen at perhaps the most fortunate season of the year, and in a state of high general prosperity. The crops throughout the land are remarkably abundant. The produce of agricultural labor must eventually find a market, because it is needed to supply indispensable wants. People may very well retrench their luxuries. Families may dispense with jewelry, costly silks, cashmere shawls, equipages and the like, but sugar, flour and corn are the necessaries of life, and cotton is the staple of the humblest and most commonly worn garment. Hence, to whatever extent the difficulty of negotiating exchanges may temporarily impede commercial operations in these leading articles of consumption, the moment can not be far distant when the demand for them will be such as to secure their sale. Thus every business man in the community is aware that, though cotton goes off but languidly and in small quantities even at sacrificed depressed prices, when the condition of the market becomes known abroad, gold will be sent to America to buy our Southern staple, for the simple reason that England and France cannot afford to do without it. The commencement of these transactions will bring positive relief. As soon as we are enabled to realize the market value of cotton, and transport it to the place of consumption, we shall have reached the turning point in the crisis, and will thenceforth improve rapidly.

Thus, after all, is perhaps the safe sufficient and certain remedy. The policy which the banks may pursue, the liberal course which our merchants may evince towards each other, the judicious, honorable and persistent efforts of business men to maintain their solvency will act as palliatives to the disorder, but the secret of complete and eventual cure is time and patience. Within a few months, perhaps, a material change will be perceived. The precious metals will return to us as an equivalent for our agricultural staples, and we shall hold upon them once more. It is not pretended that we can avoid intense suffering in the interim. Hundreds of worthy and honest men will be driven into bankruptcy. Thousands will be compelled to scatter the earnings of years of diligence and labor, in order to save themselves from a similar fate. Property will depreciate in value. Every class of citizens must participate more or less in the consequences of the calamity. These are inevitable results, and we may as well prepare for them with calmness and resignation. Once it is in the past, we shall rise from the conflict wiser, if sadder men. We will have purchased wisdom in the best, though sternest school experience—and for a few years we shall learn to restrict our transactions within legitimate bounds, to relegate credit to proper business, to avoid speculation, and to be satisfied with moderate gains, and the prospect of an eventual competency.

As opposite to the proved as remarks, evidence of the fact that the reason which other country has not been seriously disturbed by the crisis, we append the following news from New York *Evening Post*:

While the alarm among the timid has produced disturbed financial circles, there can be no less doubt that the country is better for her loss than it was before the first of this month. We have actually lost nothing with speaking of. We have parted with what we had, and it is hard, it is very bitter even to us. England and have to pay little or nothing of what we call our losses, and the total is nearly as much as the more, while the difference between this last and last fall in exchange and most crops alone promises to compensate for the cheapness of our stocks, for the depreciation of our railroads, which have been built so liberally, and which have declined so much, for the loss of greater part of the country than of India due less to their actual bodily losses. They have cleared off a hundred thousand of their debtors in the country during the past year, the proceeds of which is soon to be added to the assets of the Illinois Central Railroad. A second railway, a short line, the road is with just as much to the country as if it had cost a million and more in money. Our enemies just as quickness to realize the capital just as productive in industrial agency. The cotton crop is comparatively few will have to furnish the money to keep it going. If the stockholders got good dividends, of course the country would be richer, and there would be no cause for alarm. Bond for new or more extended improvements, but the country is much richer with a network of operating rail roads that pay no dividends than with only such a number of roads as could be run with a profit to stockholders. From this point of view it is very apparent that while heavy individual losses have been sustained in railroad property, the aggregate wealth of the country has been increased to an incalculable amount, for it is difficult to name a single road, either built or projected, that is not desirable, or that would not in time be profitable at a fair cost.

The general wealth, too, which railroads during the past year have developed, by making it more accessible to market, would far to pay all our supposed losses. The cotton, grain, fort, copper and gold mines of the United States could alone furnish proof of the employment now for all the floating capital of this country, without any considerable increase of facilities for transportation.

We are near overlooking another unusual source of wealth, of which the country will reap the benefit this fall; we refer to the general reduction of expenditure, the abated extravagance, the general economy which for a month or more will be fashionable. When all the people of the United States reduce their expenses one shilling a day, it makes a difference of eighteen millions of dollars in a week, and over fifty millions every month. If the cotton could be kept at a reasonable short allowance from now till the first of January, what we would save would alone make us rich.

SPALDING & ROGERS AND CITY PARKS.—Spalding & Rogers have in our columns that they will take all city money at par for tickets to their Museum and Amphitheatre.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.—We learn from good authority that Dr. WHELPLEY has issued his proclamation requiring the compulsory quarantine, and giving authority to the inspectors to allow vessels to pass up at their discretion.

THE BANK OF LAKEWOOD.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for this work. The two volumes constitute part of Tickner & Fields's popular household edition of the Waverley novels.

BOXERIANA.—Aaron Kearny, No. 72 Magazine street, offers some surprises very superior specimens.

TO THE LADIES.—To those who desire instruction in music for themselves or their children, we can cordially recommend Mr. Rice, No. 114 St. Ann street, who, we are may be found in our columns. Mr. Rice is a thoroughly educated artist, fully conversant with music in all its branches.

NEBRASKA PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The editors of New York have formed an association for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the right of suffrage in that State. They met lately in New York, on which occasion they spoke of the Republicans as "a rascally set of men," and of the New York Tribune as "a scandalous paper" and a "lying sheet." Among other statements, they declared that the grand festival supper given by the Republican Central Committee at the Academy of Music, last campaign, was furnished by two prominent cooks, who had never been paid for it to this day.

Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, has been offered by the Emperor Napoleon the professorship of paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, made vacant by the death of M. d'Orbigny. Professor Agassiz has declined this flattering offer, being unwilling to sever the ties which bind him to the United States.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

Yesterday was a day of wild excitement among the bill holders of scrip of our free banks. The run commenced on the Union, Mechanics and Traders, and Orleans, and continued without intermission until these institutions suspended specie payments. For the benefit of those who are ignorant of the stringent provisions of the law regulating free banks, we will state that no alarm whatever need be felt. Every bank-note is and must be good.

1st. They must be paid out of the fund deposited with the State Auditor, and if not paid in full, then

2d. Out of all other assets of the bank, and the bill holders have a special lien or privileges on these two funds.

3d. If not paid in full from these two sources, then for the remainder the stockholders are liable, in their individual capacity, for the full amount of all unredeemed notes in the ratio of the stock which each one may own.

4th. After the protest, the bill holder is entitled to 12 per cent. per annum in lieu of interest, payable out of the general funds of the bank. See sections 21, 22 and 24 of the Bank act, page 38, Revised Statutes.

No debt can be better secured, and holders will do wrong to part with their notes at a loss. Such a course will only produce a rich harvest for the shavers.

Steady.

In the senseless panic which occurred yesterday, a sharp run was made on the Citizens' Bank—one of our chartered institutions. It was met bravely and unflinchingly, and the bank was kept open long after business hours, in order to accommodate the crowds who were exchanging their fives and tens for specie.

We believe our chartered banks to be perfectly sound and solvent, and able to withstand the pressure. Their situation proves their almost impregnable strength. But panic never reasons. We trust that our business men and capitalists who have deposits in these institutions are too sensible to share this causeless apprehension, and that they will stand by our banks in the noble efforts they are making to preserve their solvency.

RELIEF AT HAND.—Dispatches were received yesterday from Washington to the effect that the Treasurer of the Branch Mint here has been authorized to purchase $200,000 in silver bullion, and to pay for it in gold coin. This will strengthen the Citizens' Bank to the extent of $100,000, and the Louisiana State, Bank of Louisiana, and Canal Bank, each in the sum of $50,000. A yet larger amount will be shortly received.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The suspension by a number of these institutions must have been no unexpected event to those who were aware of their condition at the close of the first week in October. The statement published on the 5th inst. was regarded as a decidedly unfavorable exhibit. The specie had decreased $1,926,692, and the deposits $5,337,954. The *Tribune* says that the loss of deposits has been quite general. It also appears that the resolve of the bank managers to increase their loans three per cent. has not been generally acted upon. The same paper states that there is no relief in the money market, while the merchants are making fearful sacrifices to maintain themselves. The New York *Times* contains the following paragraph:

A city merchant, to illustrate the character of the prevailing difficulties, mentioned yesterday that he had 10,000 due him in Chicago, which the debtor had on hand and was anxious to pay—but he found it impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New York! If he were to send the money in bills by express, it would only be received here at a ruinous discount, and perhaps half the banks would break meanwhile; and if he were to present it for specie at the banks, it might start a run upon them which would lead to their suspension. So for more lack of means to transmit it, this merchant must forego the receipt of his due. The same difficulty presents the case of a merchant who has the earnings of years of diligence and labor, in order to save themselves from a similar fate. Property will depreciate in value. Every class of citizens must participate more or less in the consequences of the calamity. These are inevitable results, and we may as well prepare for them with calmness and resignation. Once it is in the past, we shall rise from the conflict wiser, if sadder men. We will have purchased wisdom in the best, though sternest school experience—and for a few years we shall learn to restrict our transactions within legitimate bounds, to relegate credit to proper business, to avoid speculation, and to be satisfied with moderate gains, and the prospect of an eventual competency.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Financial News—Meeting of the New York Banks—They Resolve to Suspend—The Legislature to be Convened—Affairs in Georgia—Public Meeting at Augusta—Banks Recommended to Suspend—Suspension of 13th Union Bank.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

New York, October 13, P. M.—The meeting of the officers of the different banks is still in session. We have it from good authority that they have all resolved to suspend.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LATER.—The banks have resolved to suspend, but will make regular exchanges.

The Clearing House Committee goes immediately to Albany to confer with the Governor in reference to an extra session of the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, October 14.—A public meeting of our citizens was held last night, and resolutions passed recommending the banks to suspend.

The Union Bank suspended this morning.

STEAMBOATS COMING.—Vicksburg, October 13.—The Atlantic passed down at 9 P. M.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOSTON BANKS.—*Suspension of the New England Banks—The falling in New York.*—New York, October 14.—The Boston and other New England banks have suspended.

The financial feeling here is decidedly more cheerful.

The American Exchange Bank refuses every answer relative to Southern drafts.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.—New York, October 13, 2 P. M.—There are no signs of the *Vanderbilt* from Havre on the 3d, and now due up to this time.

MARKETS.—Cincinnati, October 14.—Flour, $4 35 to $4 75. Red Wheat, 75c.; white, 90c. Whisky, 14c.

New York, October 14.—Cotton quiet.—Flour firm. Wheat—white, $1 25 to $1 28; red, $1 15 to $1 26. Corn firm. Pork heavy. Lard, 13½ to 15c. Whisky, 22c.

FINANCIAL NEWS.—Cincinnati, October 14. The banks at the following places suspended specie payment to-day: New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Boston, Hartford, Trenton, Portland, and generally throughout New England.

It is anticipated that the Buffalo banks will follow suit to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—New York, October 14.—Wall street is comparatively quiet. There is a moderate run on the savings banks of this city, which has been promptly met; but three savings banks in Brooklyn have been obliged to close.

The New York savings banks are consulting on the proposition to pay 10 per cent. on deposits.

BANKS STILL PAYING SPECIE.—New York, October 14.—The Bank of America and Chemical Bank are still paying specie.

The Manhattan Bank is said to be doing the same.

The other banks will probably follow making partial payments.

TWO MILLIONS of specie were paid yesterday, exclusive of that which was paid by the savings banks.

PACK OF GOLD.—New York, October 14.—Gold is selling at 4 to 5 per cent. premium.

STOCKS.—New York, October 14.—At the Brokers' Board resolutions were passed to receive certified checks for stocks; after which stocks rose 1 to 3 per cent.

At the second Board they were still firmer.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.—New York, October 14.—The merchants' meeting to-day expressed entire confidence in the New York city banks, and that they would pay dollar for dollar.

WASHINGTON NEWS—NICARAGUA.—Washington, October 14.—The administration has not recognized the present government of Nicaragua, as stated in a recent dispatch (not by the Associated Press.)

A Philadelphia letter says:

The most melancholy feature of the times is the number of persons thrown out of employment, with little or no prospect of obtaining work through the approaching winter. Such times as these should teach prudence to all, and impress upon every one the necessity of saving at least a per centage upon their earnings to meet the necessities to which all are liable. Over two thousand workmen have been discharged from the Iron Company, at Danville, and a like number have been thrown out of employment at Manayunk. Large numbers of eighty persons have been discharged from the rolling and cotton mills at Norristown. In addition to these, the manufacturers at Conshohocken, Port Kennedy, and neighboring places, having had several hundred hands employed, have also closed their establishments and discharged their workmen. Thus throwing from these establishments alone nearly six thousand persons unemployed upon the community. Bank notes are nothing compared with the suspensions of manufacturing.

Appointments by the President.

James H. Cutts, second Controller of the Treasury.

Thomas Crockett, Collector at Yorktown, Virginia, in place of J. B. Brittingham, resigned.

Dr. Thomas P. Bagwell, Surveyor at Accomac, Virginia, in place of Samuel Melvin, resigned.

Zachary Herndon, Surveyor at Velasco, Texas, in place of N. Rudder, deceased.

Thomas Ledwith, Collector at Jacksonville, Florida, in place of J. G. Dell, deceased.

State of Affairs in India.

The London *Star* thus summarizes the state of affairs in British India at the latest dates:

The intelligence from the mutineering districts of India is more than ever disastrous and exciting. With the exception of the simple fact mentioned by the Calcutta *Englishman*, no government intelligence received at the latest moment before the mail left, that Gen. Havelock, after resting at Cawnpore for some days, had again moved forward to the relief of Lucknow, these papers bring nothing but accounts of disaster after disaster. Agra is believed to have been plundered, and the garrison to have retired into the fort. There seems to have been the blundering of infatuated imbecility at Dinapore.

The consequent disaster at Arrah is fully confirmed by fearful details; as is also the rising of the Irregulars at Segowlie, and the massacre of the European officers, their wives and children. Nothing is said of the retreat of our forces to Benares, though that city had certainly not been taken. In fact, says the *Englishman*, the revolt now includes at least 100,000 men, and extends through whole kingdoms. The Punjaub frontier throughout the Northwestern provinces, except here and there an isolated garrison, the British power is for the time extinct. The same paper estimates that in the Cawnpore massacre nearly a thousand Christians lost their lives. The relief that Nena Sahib had destroyed himself was, we conjectured, unfounded. He still lives, and when last heard of, was threatening Bithoor.

Such is the summary of the intelligence as it appears in the Calcutta newspapers; but there are, we are sorry to say, private advices that even would make us more gloomy and foreboding. We are told, first, that Gen. Havelock was obliged to retreat from 12,000 men, who had 80 guns, and though this may be an exaggeration, there can be no doubt that the General was immensely outnumbered. Secondly, the whole country on each side of the Sone river is in the hands of the rebels to an indefinite distance in the interior, and certainly as far as Chota Nagpore, in the Southern extremity of Bengal. And thus the native soldiers have the command of the right bank of the Ganges for a considerable distance, even if they fail to take Benares, as we think they will fail; and if they are the victors at Azimgur, for we fear there will be no cut the North bank, the steamers carrying reinforcements will certainly be placed in great danger. The Nepaulese troops are said to have stopped on the frontier of Gorruckpore, near Nepaul, because the enemy were in force ahead of them. We are persuaded, indeed, that not only are the towns of Lucknow and Agra in great danger, but so are Generals Havelock and Neill, yet while we think it our duty to say so, it is only right we should, at the same time, declare our conviction to be that when an English army reaches Calcutta it will not fail to recover the country.

The Calcutta mail also brings to hand a document that demands attention. We allude to a Calcutta memorial to the Imperial Parliament.

The British inhabitants of Calcutta have held a meeting on the subject, and the meeting adopted the memorial to which we allude, and we hear that it is likely to be signed by all respectable Englishmen in Bengal out of the Company's service. This memorial sets out with stating that a despotic government in its worst form has been established at Calcutta, and it affirms that this despotic government has worked so ill that not one individual of all their hired officers appears to have made his income, and coupled with that spreading dissatisfaction which has broken out in revolt, and the consequence was that the government was totally unprepared to meet it.

The memorialists next say that, notwithstanding all that has occurred, this policy of the Calcutta officials has undergone no change for the better, but, on the contrary, that it has increased its despotic and irresponsible authority by the suppression of the liberty of those very journals that were rendering it the most efficient service. Consequently trade had been ruined, famine was approaching, disasters were multiplying, and, in the face of these calamities, the British inhabitants of Calcutta pray the Imperial Parliament to remove the present government that exists in India, and establish a government in its place which shall be directly under the Queen and no longer under the East India Company, and which shall have the wise safeguard of a Legislative Council as in the other colonies of the British Empire.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—The *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says:

Last Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable on the premises of Mr. John Badget, on Claiborne, between Congress and Adams streets, and extended to the carpenter shop of Mr. Dunn. Both buildings were destroyed. The residence of Mr. Neal narrowly escaped burning. The firemen were promptly on the spot after the alarm was given. The fire (says the *Mercury*) was supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. Mr. Dunn was burned out on Lawrence Street only six months ago.

The Dallas (Ala.) *Gazette* relates an interesting anecdote of the late Judge Colquitt, of Georgia:

Some thirty years ago, it says, a young man of excellent family, but who subsequently became a notorious criminal, was reading law in Judge Colquitt's office. One day, during the absence of the student, a money lender brought a note for a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to Judge C., made and signed by the student, and endorsed "W. T. Colquitt." He said he had discounted the note, and wished to know of the Judge if it was all right? "Let me see!" Judge C. examined the note, and saw at once that his young friend had forged his name. Instead, however, of prosecuting it to the bitterness of the student, a young man, he drew his pen across the forged signature, wrote his own name, and then handed it to the money lender with the remark that it was "all right."

Not one man in a million would have done this. Many other instances could be told of Judge Colquitt's generosity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SETH'S COURT.—The principal case before Recorder Seth, yesterday, was a police officers H. H. Sebern and W. O. Summers, who were accused of having committed a most gross outrage on two ladies, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Ann Oates, and a lady, the wife of Mr. Daniels. The testimony showed that on the morning of the 26th ult. the accused went to a vacant lot where Mr. Daniels's and Mr. Oates's cows were innocently grazing, and proceeded to chase them out of the pound, where they would receive half a dollar each for them. Mrs. Daniels went out and asked if what they were doing with her cows, and was flatly informed that it was "none of her business." She sent a negro to drive the cows back, but the officers would not let him. She then called Mr. Daniels, who ran out half dressed, when Sebern said to Summers, "there's a man following you." Thereupon Summers turned around and knocked Daniels down, and Sebern advanced him to put the nippers on the d——d son of a bitch.

They both then assaulted and nippered him. Mrs. Daniels being at this, requested them to let her husband go and take the cows, when Sebern struck her on her head, and threw her over on the curb-stone, injuring her very much. Mr. Van Oates subsequently interfered, and was also nippered, and taken with Daniels to the watchhouse. All the witnesses agreed in describing the conduct of the officers as cowardly. For the Mayor has since discharged these—he broke in the extreme, especially so was the attack on Mrs. Daniels, who was at the time in an extremely delicate situation. The result of the examination was the commitment of the accused for trial before the First District Court. Bail $450 each.

C. H. Fisher, of Brooklyn, and three women, as accessories, are, on the same charge of assault and battery, in jail, stolen a trunk containing $250 in cash and a large quantity of jewelry, from a room occupied by Mary Ann Green, at the corner of Girod and Basin streets. Fisher was, at the time, a member of the First Ward Police.

Joseph Fernandez Mejah to answer for having stolen a lot of clothing from the premises of Kiss Dorman, corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.

Thomas Doran, Christian Doughman and Joseph Hagines were fined $5 each for grossly disturbing the peace.

Joseph Bulkener was examined at great length on a charge of having, in March last, stolen $1,000 from the residence of Conrad Geiser, farmer of the Dryades street road, in Jefferson parish, at the time he was very poor and had been in the habit of going to the house of Mr. G., at the expense of Rosalie Bulkener, his wife, for the purpose of getting something to eat at the time when the money was missed. The last seen of the $1,000 was day next just in a box. In a day after the money was in the bureau, and when next the box was opened—about two months after—the money was missed, and was gone. It was also proved that recently he had boasted that she had $1000 in the hands of a friend, and had had her write to the house of Genin The Recorder, however, held that the guilt of the accused was not established by the testimony, and so dismissed the case.

The following parties were sent before the First District Court for trial: Patrick Mullins, for violently preventing Deputy Constable Sadtler from executing a writ of seizure; Michael Klein, for throwing a timber at the head of an acquaintance; and Tony Martin, for carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Mrs. Charles Hoffman, for trial; Patrick Mullins, for violently preventing Deputy Constable Sadtler from executing a writ of seizure; Michael Klein, for throwing a timber at the head of an acquaintance; and Tony Martin, for carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Beckett, charged with having beaten his wife.

Fred Hinds was sent to the workhouse.

Harry Lewis was fined $5 for raising a row and resisting the police.

Catherine Leach is held to answer for stealing shoes.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man supposed to have been a German, who committed suicide, by jumping overboard from the steamer Ariel. Verdict accordingly. Deceased had in his pockets a silver watch and twenty cents. He was a German by birth.

LAMENTABLE RENCONTRE.—We regret to state that a very serious, and, in its consequences, a very lamentable affair occurred at New Orleans yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Broadwater streets, between Mr. Joseph Howell and Mr. Frank Daniels, the result of which, to a precise cause of the difficulty between the parties, did not transpire more than we have from the friends of one only of them, that a conversation was commenced by language on the part of Mr. Howell, whom Mr. Yates was in company, which was resented by Mr. Daniels three feet in length, with which he gouged two wounds, one in the neck and one long in Mr. H.'s right cheek. Mr. Yates was not hurt, Mr. Howell, we believe, having no weapon.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, Hosiery, Gentlemen's Ac—The lack matter attention of Ladies is called to the extensive sale, without reserve, of Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Ac., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at H. Peyhaud's Mart, 76 Magazine street.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—100,000 sold in one year—unsurpassed in the medical market for the past fifty years has not equaled; nor can an article be produced to equal the great anti dyspepsic. One wine glass taken three times each day before meals will be a sure cure for dyspepsia; will restore the appetite, lightness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. No medicine suffering from debility, or any kind should fail to try this great antidote. Try them. For sale by all the principal druggists, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Proprietors.
oct13.6.dac 23 and 151 Chartres street.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CLEVELAND, Fairfield Co. (O.) June 4, 1857.

Dr. C. W. BONACK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I hired to work on a farm a Dutchman, who had been so crippled by rheumatism that he was bent double, and had to walk on a long cane. I thought he was a cripple for life, but he soon cured me of my lameness, and when next the hot sun opened—about the first of April—he was as straight as an Indian I was gone. It was also proved that recently that he boasted that she had $1000 in the hands of a friend, and had had her write to the house of Genin The Recorder, however, held that the guilt of the accused was not established by the testimony, and so dismissed the case.

The following parties were sent before the First District Court for trial: Patrick Mullins, for violently preventing Deputy Constable Sadtler from executing a writ of seizure; Michael Klein, for throwing a timber at the head of an acquaintance; and Tony Martin, for carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER FABRE'S COURT.—Mrs. Charles Hoffman, for trial; Patrick Mullins, for violently preventing Deputy Constable Sadtler from executing a writ of seizure; Michael Klein, for throwing a timber at the head of an acquaintance; and Tony Martin, for carrying concealed weapons.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Beckett, charged with having beaten his wife.

Fred Hinds was sent to the workhouse.

Harry Lewis was fined $5 for raising a row and resisting the police.

Catherine Leach is held to answer for stealing shoes.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man supposed to have been a German, who committed suicide, by jumping overboard from the steamer Ariel. Verdict accordingly. Deceased had in his pockets a silver watch and twenty cents. He was a German by birth.

LAMENTABLE RENCONTRE.—We regret to state that a very serious, and, in its consequences, a very lamentable affair occurred at New Orleans yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Broadwater streets, between Mr. Joseph Howell and Mr. Frank Daniels, the result of which, to a precise cause of the difficulty between the parties, did not transpire more than we have from the friends of one only of them, that a conversation was commenced by language on the part of Mr. Howell, whom Mr. Yates was in company, which was resented by Mr. Daniels three feet in length, with which he gouged two wounds, one in the neck and one long in Mr. H.'s right cheek. Mr. Yates was not hurt, Mr. Howell, we believe, having no weapon.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, Hosiery, Gentlemen's Ac—The lack matter attention of Ladies is called to the extensive sale, without reserve, of Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Ac., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at H. Peyhaud's Mart, 76 Magazine street.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—100,000 sold in one year—unsurpassed in the medical market for the past fifty years has not equaled; nor can an article be produced to equal the great anti dyspepsic. One wine glass taken three times each day before meals will be a sure cure for dyspepsia; will restore the appetite, lightness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. No medicine suffering from debility, or any kind should fail to try this great antidote. Try them. For sale by all the principal druggists, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Proprietors.
oct13.6.dac 23 and 151 Chartres street.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CLEVELAND, Fairfield Co. (O.) June 4, 1857.

Dr. C. W. BONACK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir*: This spring I hired to work on a farm a Dutchman, who had been so crippled by rheumatism that he was bent double, and had to walk on a long cane. I thought he was a cripple for life, but he soon cured me of my lameness, and when next the hot sun opened—about the first of April—he was as straight as an Indian I was gone. It was also proved that recently that he boasted that she had $1000 in the hands of a friend, and had had her write to the house of Genin

Notice to the American Clubs.

THE several CLUBS of the AMERICAN PARTY are earnestly requested to meet at their respective Clubs, on Saturday throughout the city, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, for active organization, and the consideration of high y important measures.

By order of the
oct15 1t AMERICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Change Your Paper Money.

SPALDING & ROGERS will take ALL city money at PAR for tickets to their Museum and Amphitheatre. oct15 3t

NOTICE.

CITIZENS' LOUISIANA CANAL, LOUISIANA STATE BANK NOTES taken in payment for any article in our store.
oct15 1w FLOURE & NORMAN, 50 and 52 Royal st.

FOUND, on the 7th inst., a HUNTING DOG, BLUE. The owner is requested to call at No. 57 Upperline street, between Conde and Levee, prove property and pay for this ad. oct15 3t

Louisiana Tobacco-spun Cotton Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the THIRD MONDAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 43 Carondelet street, for the purpose of acting upon certain amendments to the Charter, and other matters with reference to providing for the appointment of two Directors by the government of Mexico, in conformity with the laws of the new grant conceded in favor of this Company.

oct15 1d L. HEYLIGER, Secretary.

J. COLLON'S HOUSE,
Corner St. Ann and Royal sts.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies that he has received by late arrivals from France and the North, and offers on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods:
Embroidered dollars, sleeves and toilettes;
Embroidered aprons;
Handkerchief of every description;
Laces and valencias, assorted ribbons;
Fashion in girls' hose;
Pompadour fringes and buttons;
Christening dresses, perfumery.

Gentlemen's furnishing articles:
100 dozen gentlemen's shirts, white and colored;
Hose and children's underskirts and half hose.

CAPITAL, $13,000.
To be drawn in PIMAS, at MACON, GEORGIA, EVERY SATURDAY throughout the year.
Whole Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.
Sp Such notes of other banks taken at par.
Checks on New York remitted free of charge. Orders for Tickets or Certificates of Footings of Tickets to
ARDRESON & SON, Managers,
oct14 1y MACON and SAVANNAH, GA.

Commissioner of the State Sunrise Mines.

THE Creditors of the Sunrise Mines are notified to present their claims to C. DUBOIS, Attorney for said commissioner, Baronne street.
oct12 1w

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of NEVILLE & JARRAUD, for the purpose of carrying on an Auction, Real Estate and Commission business. Office, No 8 Commercial Place.
JULIAN NEVILLE,
oct14 6m J. U. JARRAUD.

JULIAN NEVILLE, J. U. JARRAUD.
NEVILLE & JARRAUD,
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
WILL devote their attention to the appointment of property, sale of real estate, shares, bank stocks, merchandise furniture, part-ownership and commission sales, cargoes, stocks of merchandise and damaged goods, and solicit a share of the public patronage.
Office, No 8 Commercial Place. oct14 1y

For Rent,

FROM the 1st of November next, a two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Thalia street, between Prytania and Magazine streets. For terms, apply to E. LAMBERT,
oct12 No 92 Magazine street.

Publication.

DOCTOR ALFRED MAR HAS has removed to No. 43 Josephine street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, opposite his former residence.

Medical consultations and surgical operations every day, from 12 to 3 o'clock. oct9 1m

Copartnership Notice.

PATRICK CLANCY has become a partner in our firm.
DOWDELL, BEZZINA & CO.
New Orleans, October 6, 1857.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
New classes begin the week in
Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, German, &c.
There are nine apartments, and none but the most experienced teachers will ever be employed. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
RUFUS DOLBEAR.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
19.....Chartres Street.....19
We are receiving fresh from manufacturers, MEDALLION VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY INGRAIN, POTATOES—300 bbls choice Louisville Mechanicks, in store
RED RIVER—50 kegs fine barrels new Dollarsize
PINE APPLE CHEESE—25 boxes prime, just from steamship Tennessee, and for sale by
CHAPMAN & HARER,
oct12 7 64 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUNDRIES—400 boxes fresh Crackerell biscuits, 50 do cracked wheat, 50 do do do, 50 do extra superfine biscuits; 500 do cherry do; 50 do red and white Cora, an extensive assortment of alimentary preserves. For sale by
BEETE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st
oct12 corner Royal and Conti sts

TO arrive per ship Pelican, from Havre one, 2 cases, 1 pipe; 1 stack do wine, 1 case brandy, 50 half do. For sale by
LANATA BROS.,
oct 12 9 and 11 Jefferson st

DRIED PRUNES in extra-superfine quality, for sale by
LANATA BROS.,
oct 12 9 and 11 Jefferson st

TO ARRIVE, per ship Washington, from Havre—500 baskets Champagne Oil, 24 ounces, 300 do do do 12 ounces, 300 do do do 6 ounces, 300 do do do 3 ounces, 500 boxes French Raisins Muscatel and Varnaccia. For sale by
LANATA BROS., 9 & 11 Jefferson st.

LEATHER in sides, for French and American manufacture, and a new Patent Leather Belting.
LEON PIERRE & CO.,
oct 12 81 Chartres street.

For Saddlers and Carriage Makers.

AN assortment of Japanned, enameled and fancy leathers, of American manufacture.
LEON PIERRE & CO.,
oct 12 81 Chartres street.

TO ARRIVE, per ship Helvetia, from Bordeaux—200 boxes Superior Wine, various brands and choice; 50 do Bourgeois Claret and White Wine; 30 do 1 pipe Red Wine, vintage 1848; 50 do Cale Rotie; 50 do; 500 baskets Sweet Oil, Flagnol, bottles and half; 50 boxes Abeynia, P.; 50 do Vermouth, N. P. For sale by
BEETE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st
oct5

TO ARRIVE, per ship Chief of the Wave, from Havre—125 baskets Champagne, H. & Co. For sale by
BEETE & GRIMA,
oct5 72 Gravier street.

TO ARRIVE per ship Copernicus, from Bordeaux—6 cases cotionades; 40 do Abeanteny preserves; 16 blocks Westphalia hams; 6 do bacon sausages; 4 do tongues; 15 pipes. For sale by
BEETE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st
oct5

CLARET—20 cases claret, 3 Redon; 15 do 50 half do do, Doyrie Margaux; 15 casks do 5 half do do, Chateau d'Yquem; 25 cases do, brand unused; 15 do, do, Ican; 750 boxes do, St. Julien, 1st bottles each; 250 do, superior brands, bottles and half bottles. For sale by
BEG. BOUDERSAU & CO.,
oct5 57 and 59 St. Louis st.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRA T OF BUCHU:
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for general Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male or female.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Power.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Universal Lassitude in the male or female.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S Extract