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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14.

HOW TO AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

The supporters of the Opposition ticket have revived the old Whig and Democratic plan of holding mass meetings, and discussing before the sovereigns the various issues of the campaign. The initiatory assemblage took place on Wednesday evening, and although announced very quietly and without the smallest parade of capital letters and public placards, was far more numerously attended than was probably anticipated. How much of the interest manifested on the occasion was aroused by the expectation of listening to Pizzas Soula, who did not make his appearance, and how much was the result of a curiosity to witness a spectacle rather unusual amongst us of late years, we cannot undertake to determine. There was present, however, a sufficient crowd to encourage the party to persevere in the effort to stimulate into activity the stagnant and almost lifeless energies of the people. If the Democrats will imitate the example; if they too will convoke mass meetings, select their most popular and pleasing orators, and endeavor to create a modicum of interest in the canvass, it is not absolutely impossible even at this advanced period that a somewhat full expression of public sentiment may be elicited, and that the vote of Louisiana will convey the convictions of a majority of her citizens.

And yet, after all, it may perhaps be doubted whether any effective means exist of dispelling the dull and leaden apathy which seems to benumb the minds of the people on all questions of a political character. Contests of this kind have literally degenerated into such mere ignoble scrambles for place and pelf; so infinitesimally minute a fraction of real usefulness and patriotism is involved in them; so exceedingly small an amount of benefit accrues to the State from the triumph of either faction; so many unworthy and reprehensible instruments are invoked to insure success; so much of abuse has crept into and adulterated the precious rights of suffrage; so utterly have elections ceased to embody the truthful verdict of an honest and legal majority, that an immense proportion of our constituency have virtually surrendered the dearest privileges of freemen, and witness the struggles of opposing factions in more despair, or innovrable apathy. Whether A. or B. proves victorious is to them a subject of supreme indifference. They seem to consider that no change can better their condition; that all parties are alike selfish and dishonest, and that nothing is to be gained by a resolute attempt at reform.

We need scarcely say that this style of argument is both illogical and cowardly. No good citizen, no real lover of his country can possibly be held harmless if he quietly yields his hands and retreats from all exertion to correct abuses. He is *participeps criminis* of his city or his State is badly governed, and he abstains from doing what he is lawfully and honorably able to do, to abate or destroy the evil. Every citizen is an integral part of the governing power. By his vote he helps to choose the civil authorities, and to that extent is both responsible for their misconduct. He cannot wash his hands of all concern and claim exemption on the ground of disgust and estrangement on account of abuses. It is a portion of his duty to unite with others in endeavoring to redress wrong, or at least to offer by his suffrage an individual protest against misgovernment.

It may be said that these are truisms which have been again and again dinned into the public ear. Granted, but it is not less the duty of the press to bring them forward on all suitable occasions, and endeavor to impress them seriously on the popular mind. *Vorspuel dilirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.* Heretofore it has been when their rulers grew insolent. Yet invoke the monarchical institutions of the Old World, we have the power either to put a straight jacket on our rulers or to expect them from office whenever they were incompetent or corrupt. What right have the citizens to murmur at official neglect or tyranny, when they have not striven to prevent it by the legitimate defense given them by the Constitution? If one half the voters of Louisiana keep away from the ballot-box next November, for very shame's sake let them hold their peace, whether the result be favorable or unfavorable to the whole or the best and purest citizens; for virtue primarily triumph, the laggards and stay-at-homes will have no share in the victory, and if defeated, they will be considered deep culpables since their votes might have changed the result.

These remarks are no digression from our original position. We are at all times anxious to elicit a wide and undeniable manifestation of the popular will. This was intended by the framers of our organic law when they extended the right of suffrage so as to include every American citizen having a fixed residence amongst us. The verdict so obtained is with its nature the most certain and satisfactory evidence. Hence the approval of mass meetings, public gatherings, the appearance of candidates, and a thousand other means by which the people may become familiar with the views of the different parties, and may be aroused to the necessity of expressing that right by which alone they can maintain their freedom.

The Rice Tom.—We are indebted to Messrs. Turnbull & Hyatt, Carondelet street, for the number of the *Rice Tom* for this month. This publication, devoted to art and fashion is issued in New York, by S. T. Taylor, No. 50 Ann street. Each number is enriched by an engraved plate of the latest fashion, and contains two dozen imported full-size patterns of tissue paper, consisting of cloaks, mantillas, dresses, basques, or any other elegant or indispensable article of female dress from Paris. A more useful and necessary publication for mantua makers, and for wife families cannot be found. We cordially recommend it to all who delight in obeying the decrees of that arbitrary ruler called Fashion.

State Assessment.—We are indebted to our Assessor, Mr. R. D. Hubbard, for the State assessment of the Second District of New Orleans for the year 1859.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
[illegible]	$6,050,650
[illegible]	541,150
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	64,150
[illegible]	37,500
[illegible]	4,500
[illegible]	270,000
Total assessment	$13,541,150
FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
[illegible]	$7,796,000
[illegible]	52,500
[illegible]	1,000,000
[illegible]	80,000
[illegible]	45,150
[illegible]	32,500
[illegible]	1,046,000
[illegible]	567,500
[illegible]	113,000
Total assessment	$10,492,550
SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.	
[illegible]	$4,790,700
[illegible]	764,890
[illegible]	32,500
[illegible]	21,450
[illegible]	354,000
Total assessment	$6,963,540
[illegible]	$13,455
[illegible]	869
RECAPITULATION.	
Fourth Representative District—Total	$13,541,150
Fifth do do do	10,492,550
Sixth do do do	6,963,540
Grand total	$24,997,540
	Polls. Assessment
Rec. Dist.	627 $78
[illegible]	1,46 [illegible]
[illegible]	6,9 13,646
[illegible]	8,0 [illegible]
Grand total	8,670 $27,315

New York.—We have been politely favored with the perusal of a New York *Herald* of the 4th inst., brought by Adams & Express. It did not find in it any thing of interest, with the exception of the European news by the Cunard steamer Canada, which came in on over the telegraphic wires, and were published in our paper of the same date which mail.

New Orleans and Molasses.—The steamer Ben Age, Capt. McCombe, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Adams, brought down the following lots of new sugar and molasses, consigned as follows: From J. W. Nelson's Westover plantation, West Baton Rouge, nine hogsheads new sugar, consigned Mittenberger & Barron; from John Scott's Orange Island plantation, eighteen barrels new molasses, consigned to Lauve & McCall; from Dr. H. G. Dizzie's Eureka plantation, [illegible] of Iberville, ten barrels new molasses, consigned to Bogart, Foley & Avery.

Tom Brooks, the American sportsman, is [illegible] taking down the English jockeys. He has made a bet of $100,000 that his horse Prince will defeat Sir Joseph Hawley's Lot Scamper in the Derby races for 1860. Hawley is the most successful turfite in England, having carried off the Derby both last year and this. The extent of the wager and the character of the horses will make this race one of the most exciting for many years.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER

British Steamer About San Juan Island.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, October 13.—The steamship City of Manchester, Captain Kennedy, has arrived at this port with one day later news from Europe than was received by the Indian at Quebec.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, and touched at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 29th. The following dispatches were received at Queenstown by telegraph from London and Liverpool for the Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, September 29.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Thursday) amount to 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1500 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was generally unchanged. Money was in moderate demand at comparatively easy rates.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Havre, September 28.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 3000.

Orleans *fres ordinaire* is quoted at 112 francs. Prices are easier, but the quotations of last week are generally maintained.

The Havre Breadstuffs market closed buoyant, and prices have an upward tendency.

CONSOLS.

London, September 29.—Consols, the great commercial and political barometer of Europe, closed at 99¾ for money.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, September 29.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at the quotations by the Indian. Corn, however, has a declining tendency.

The Provision market generally closed dull, without quotable change in prices.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The London *Times*, in an article upon the San Juan affair, says that the seizure of the Island of San Juan by our Government originated in the assumption that England would not care to avenge the act, (!) and expresses the conviction that it is time for the British Government to "put a stop to such notions."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Lucerne, September 29.—Dispatches from Zurich announce that Prince Napoleon arrived there on Wednesday, when separate conferences were immediately held between the French and Sardinian, and between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries.

ALLEGED EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA.

The French and English expedition against China is in active course of preparation, and will leave about the middle of November.

ITALY.

The dictator of Modena has ordered 30 000 Minie rifles for the use of the army of Central Italy.

The King of Naples has gone to Rome on a visit to the Pope.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship North Briton, from Quebec, has arrived at Liverpool.

The steamship Jason, of the Galway line, from New York, had arrived at Galway.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA AT SAVANNAH

Savannah, Ga., October 13.—The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, via Key West and Havana, bound for New York, put into this port short of coal.

She left Key West on the 8th, and Havana on the 10 h inst.

The Cahawba brings from Key West the California passengers which were on board of the Star of the West, which broke her shaft when within 150 miles of Key West, and reached Key West with one wheel. The Star of the West was towed to Key West by the Indian, and expected to reach that port on Sunday.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Havana, October 10.—The sugar market continues dull, and transactions were quite limited at previous quotations.

Molasses has slightly improved.

Exchange on London 15¾ to 17 per cent premium. Exchange on New York 4 per cent. premium.

BRITISH CLAIM TO SAN JUAN.

Washington, October 13.—The correspondent of the New York *Times*, denies the report that England has demanded an explanation of our Government in relation to the course pursued by General Harney at San Juan Island.

On the contrary, he states that Lord Lyons had presented the claims of the British Government to the whole of the island, and had submitted to our Government a proposition for the settlement of the dispute.

He further states that Lord Lyons had returned a reply positively declining to recognize even the shadow of any English title to the island.

This turn in the affair is regarded as very serious, and members of the Cabinet think that peace or war will depend upon the tenacity with which England adheres to her pretensions.

CABINET MEETING.

Washington, October 13.—An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the San Juan Island affair, but nothing transpired.

THE QUAKER CITY SAFE.

Norfolk, Va., October 13.—The steamship Quaker City, Captain Shufeldt, about which so much anxiety has been felt of late, arrived here safe and sound at this port, having been towed into the harbor yesterday in a disabled condition.

BUCHANAN AND FORNEY.

Philadelphia October 13.—It is reported that President Buchanan intends to prosecute Mr. Forney, the editor of the *Press* for the libel contained in an editorial article upon the death of Senator Broderick.

ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, October 13.—Two men were shot in a row in Fell's Point, in the 20th ward was smashed to pieces, and no return has been made of the vote in that ward.

The Reform party have carried seven wards and defeated part of the objections the usual dates of their opponents.

Exclusively of the 20th ward, the American party have a majority of 867, against 19, 600 majority at the last election.

OHIO ELECTION.

Columbus, Ohio, October 13.—The Republican majority in the state, as far as heard from footup about 17,000.

The State Senate will be composed of twenty five Republicans and eight Democrats.

Forty-four Republican representatives have been elected to the House, and forty Democrats.

GENERAL TWIGGS RELIEVED.

Washington, October 13.—The War Department has relieved Twiggs from the military department of Texas for the purpose of visiting Europe.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Washington, October 13.—The receipts into the Treasury during the past week amount to $1,136,000. The amount of drafts paid is $1,200,000. The drafts issued amount to nearly $1,540 000. The amount remaining in the Treasury subject to draft is $4 570,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EDINBURGH.

New York, October 13.—The steamship Edinburgh has been signalled off Sandy Hook, with 84 passengers, on the 29th ultimo. Her advices have therefore been anticipated by the Indian and City of Manchester.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, October 12.—The Flour market closed dull. The sales to day were 15 000 barrels. Corn closed dull. The sales were 12 000 bushels, at previous quotations. Whisky has advanced ½c, and closed at 29c. Sugar closed firm, and quotations are unchanged. Coffee closed quiet, prices ranging from 10¾ to 12½c. Small sales of Molasses at 45c for Orleans.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, October 12.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 60 to $4 65 for Superfine. Whisky closed dull at 25c. Oats are selling at 44 to 45c.

The Provision market generally is inactive, and prices remain unchanged. Sugar and Coffee are quiet, without change in prices.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, October 13.—The steamer Indian passed down at 11, the McGill at 3, and the Tahoe at 10 this morning.

Vicksburg, October 13.—The steamer Indian passed down at 1, the McGill at 3, and the Fanny Bull it at 6 o'clock this evening.

A French Trial.

A trial at the Assizes of Correze has excited considerable sensation. An elderly man appeared before the tribunal, accused of the murder of his daughter, by means of the infliction of blows on her head, by means of a hatchet, which severed her skull. Of the facts there could be no doubt, but the causes assigned induced the jury to pronounce him not guilty. It appears that his daughter, Antoinette Savrais, had been seduced by her cousin. When circumstances rendered it too apparent to be passed unnoticed, she declared it was the result of violation. An inquiry was instituted, which showed that there was no truth in her statement. She avowed the truth to her parents, hoping for their forgiveness. In this she was doomed to disappointment. Her father, a man of high honor, the strictest integrity and unimpeachable veracity, had sunk into a state of melancholy on finding the dishonor of his family.

Some hopes, however, were entertained that a marriage with her seducer would have effaced the recollection of what had occurred, but those hopes were not realized, to the sad disappointment of the father, who attempted suicide by hanging, in which he was prevented by the daughter, who had gone to the granary where she found her father. He in a state of madness seized the instrument with was near him, and with it attacked and killed his child. He appeared on his trial overwhelmed with affliction, acknowledged what he had done, which was the result of the feeling that the dishonor of his family was too great to be borne. The Mayor of the village having been called upon to state what he knew of the defendant, spoke of him in the highest terms, describing the family as a model of domestic happiness. And the tears of the audience, the verdict of *non culpabilité* was given, and his family surrounded the father with expressions of tenderness and warm feeling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Antipiteaters.—The Buckleys appear to-night for the first time in their burlesque on Balfe's beautiful opera of the Bohemian Girl. It will be well worth going to see.

The Murder of Palmyra Fletyer.—At seven o'clock yesterday morning Bernard Lefevre, the driver of cab No. 128 was caught by the police on the road between Bayou St. John and Milneburg, as he was walking toward the Lake. He was brought to the Coroner's office, and the jury having assembled about half past nine, the following testimony was taken:

"*Bernard Lefebvre, sworn*—Came at the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, at about one o'clock on the night of the occurrence. Mr. Carrico, the watchman, told witness Gros wanted his cab, and witness waited. Gros came a few minutes afterwards and told him 'I want you.' Witness took a cup of coffee at the corner house, and started with Gros in his cab; Gros told witness to take it to the corner of Bienville and Derbigny; when they got there, Gros made him drive to the next corner, Conti and Derbigny. Gros told witness to wait, gave him a cigars, and started down towards Claiborne street. About fifteen minutes afterwards Gros returned and told witness to go and wait for him at the corner of St. Louis and Roman streets, as he was going to arrange the watchmen on the beat. Gros started away, and witness drove to the corner of St. Louis and Roman streets, and stopped with his cab turned towards town; in a little while Gros came up (from the town side) and told witness to turn his cab the other way, with the lights towards the swamp, and be ready for him when he came. After giving him these instructions, Gros returned up St. Louis street towards Derbigny; it was dark, and witness lost sight of Gros, and didn't pay any attention to where he went; didn't see him go into any house. Witness sat down for about ten minutes, when he heard a pistol shot; the report was very loud, and witness got up and looked around, and saw Gros rush out of some house on St. Louis street, between Derbigny and Roman streets, and run towards witness's cab. Gros had his right hand in his bosom; witness did not see any thing in his hand. Gros's watchman's club had been left by him in the cab when he went away. Gros jumped into the cab and told witness, 'Drive for your life!' He made witness drive as fast as he (Gulves) street, thence up Galvez to Common street; when witness asked Gros if he wanted to go to Rain street, Gros said 'no,' to drive ahead up Common street; witness drove fast on Magazine street, where Gros wanted him to turn up the street, but the way being blocked, witness took Tchoupitoulas street to St. Joseph, then back to Magazine, and up that street to Orange street; turned in Orange street as far as Annunciation Square, where Gros told witness to stop; Gros then asked witness if they were on Magazine street, and on his answering they were, made him turn around and drive back to Magazine street; at the corner of Orange and Magazine Gros got out, and witness said his horse was too tired to keep on, and gave witness his rattle, and told him to give it, together with his club, to Mr. Carrico; Gros walked around the corner of the house, and witness said two dollars; Gros told him he would meet him at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Franklin and Customhouse, and pay him; and asked him to tell Mr. Carrico he would be there at that time; Gros then told witness, 'if Mr. Carrico asks you where you took me to, don't say down to St. Louis street, but tell him you took me to Bourgundy street, between Conti and Bienville;' Gros then walked up Magazine street, and witness drove back to the corner of Franklin and Customhouse streets; he met Mr. Carrico, and gave him the club and rattle; Carrico asked witness about Gros, and witness told him he left him in Bourgundy street; witness waited here until 6 o'clock, A. M.; witness did not have any conversation with Gros during the ride; never asked him any questions, except as to where to drive to; witness looked into the cab he looked as gay as ever, chatting with Carrico; when he came back running the corner of St. Louis and Roman streets, to get into the cab, he was very pale; witness saw his face by the light of his cab lamps; Gros looked like a crazy man; he was so agitated that he did not seem to know where he was driving to, and when they got to Annunciation Square, he thought he was in Magazine street. Witness left the city yesterday to go to the lake and see one of his acquaintances, at Calliaten, and advice from him, as witness had been told that he would get into trouble about this affair and Gros's friends would do harm to him if he testified in the case. The cab does not belong to witness, who has not yet paid for it, but drives it. Witness heard of the murder in the morning, and was about to inquire; it was then he heard of it he might happen to him—that he might be kept a year in prison, as he would be held prisoner until the trial of Gros; he knew persons told witness about what might happen to him; witness does not remember any names except that of Mr. Charles. Witness did not know where Gros lived; he never took his home in his cab. When Gros first got into the cab, at the corner of Franklin and Customhouse streets, in the presence of Carrico, witness asked him 'where are you going to, are you going to make any scrape?' Gros replied, 'it's none of our business.' This is the reason why witness asked no more questions."

The jury then rendered the following verdict. "That Palmyra Elizabeth Fletyer, aged 29 years, a native of Louisiana, died from a shot wound in the right side of the head; and wounds have been inflicted with a pistol in the hands of one Jean Gros, on the morning of the twelfth instant, at about two o'clock."

Excitement on Carroll Street.—There was a great springing of rattles and excitement generally in Carroll street about half past seven Wednesday night, caused by an attempt to arrest Bob Johnson, who had drawn a revolver on a man, and his watchmen on hearing the alarm had succeeded in taking charge of him and he was brought into the lock-up, when the Chief of Police released him on bail. The charge made against him by the officers was "assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill." Yesterday morning he appeared in court and was discharged by Recorder Simmons. The people in this case were not cealed from the reporters.

A Jeremy Diddler.—A man named Auguste Brown has been boarding for two weeks at Joseph Bertin's boarding house, on Royal street, and occasionally borrowing money, all on the strength of a pretended one hundred dollar bill. Last night Bertin thought he would like some money, and offered to change the bill. Brown gave him, when it turned out to be a mere engraving commemorative of the construction of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, and the inscription, "Souvenir of the "The Books of the St. Lawrence, at Victoria Bridge." When Brown was arrested and taken to the lock up, his baggage was found to be in the same as that of an "Arabian traveler"—a dirty shirt and a bowie-knife—with the addition of five cents, which the officer told us was principally in silver, and he balance specie.

Bill Lockwood Arrested.—Officer Carroll, of the Third District police, arrested Bill Lockwood. A. Valencia and J. F. Forge signed bail bonds for him in $2500. R. A. Patterson, Assistant Alderman, signed the bonds for Bob Forbes. As Barry acted for probably prosecute, we suppose Lockwood and Forbes will be put to no inconvenience.

Negro Stealing.—George Davis, alias Chas. W. Henry, charged with stealing three slaves from Shreveport, was remanded to await a requisition from the sheriff of Caddo parish. Mr. Reuben Pitts, stopping at the City Hotel, yesterday made affidavit that Spence, alias John Horn, a slave arrested as a runaway by the police, was the property of his brother, Mr. Drayton Pitts, of Russell county, Alabama, and that the slave absconded or was stolen from Mr. Pitts about the 14th or 15th of last April. Spence was remanded to prison until due proof of ownership should be obtained.

Melancholy Life-Drama.—The denouement of a melancholy drama in real life occurred yesterday morning in the Third District. Martha Ann Sullivan, a young woman, only twenty years of age, of Irish birth, was found lying on the banquette of Moreau street, between Clouet and Barracks streets, by officer Aguilard. The young woman was evidently dying, and the officer at once procured a cab, but soon after she was placed in it she breathed her last. She was *enceinte* at the time of her death. The body was taken to the Third District police station, where Deputy Coroner Weysham held the inquest, and found she had come to her death from intemperance. Here is a sad history, and a repetition of that warning which so often is given in life, and so often unheeded. Seduction and desertion caused her to rush so wildly into habitual intoxication that in a few months she met this sad death.

Suspicious Characters.—Special officers Lord and Farrell arrested Wm. H. Senter and Oscar A. Cook, in the City Hotel last night, where they had been staying a couple of days, without baggage, and, as the officers say, under suspicious circumstances. Cook hails from Cincinnati, and Senter from Chicago.

Fire on Shipboard.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the sail room of the ship Sunnyside, lying at the foot of Adele street, North Market. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiarism, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Recorder Simmons's Court.—A. McMann was remanded to answer on the 14th the charge of striking Sarah Johnson, of 263 Poydras street, in the face and knocking her down.

Thomas Kelly gave $250 bail to answer on the 14th the charge of committing an assault and battery on Cornelius McDonald.

Joseph Grant was remanded, having to answer on the 14th the charge of stealing Margaret Hall by the throat, knocking her down and beating her.

John M. Miller, of No. 126 Magazine street, had Jane Barrett arrested for illegally taking possession of a room in a house of which he is the owner. Jane was remanded to appear on the 18th.

Mary Grimes, of No. 83 Julia street, charges Pat Kelly with beating her while Ann Kelly committed an outrage upon her person by striking her several blows. The Kellys were remanded to await examination on the 18th. A counter charge having been made against Mary Grimes of striking Ann Kelly, Mary was likewise locked up to await the same day.

Patrick Coy, of 97 Tetton Walk, having threatened to kill his wife, was required to furnish bonds in $500 to keep the peace for three months, or else go to prison for thirty days.

Mr. Alfred Vinnes gave $500 security for his slave William's appearance before the First Justice's Court to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Rose Charles, f. w. c.

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

The importance of the following judgment to all persons interested in the building of Levees indeuce us to make room for it in our columns:

Louis Ranson vs. C. H. Labranche et als.
A. G. Sumner, for plaintiff.
H. St. Paul and Dominica Augustin, for defendants.

Third Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Charles.

The present suit is brought by Louis Ranson, who claims from the defendants a sum of $100,000 for damages alleged to have been suffered by him, in consequence of the inundation of his plantation and loss of crops, which inundation was caused by the alleged default, neglect and carelessness of defendants in making and keeping in repairs, according to the proportions and specifications required by law, the levee immediately in front of their (the defendants') plantations.

The defendants in answer say that their levee was constructed according to law; that they have never been notified of any defect in said levee; that they have endeavored with all possible zeal and care to keep their levee in good order and repairs, employing the best part of their gang of slaves in raising their levee and protecting it against the river, which in that year (1858) rose to an extraordinary height, and that the disaster was undoubtedly caused by a violent tempest which occurred during the night of said overflow, and they pray for judgment in their favor.

The Court recognizes as correct almost all the legal propositions which were developed by plaintiff in his argument. We must admit:

1. That defendants were bound by law to construct their levee in accordance with the provisions of the regulations of the Police Jury.

2. That they were bound to keep their levee in repairs as provided for by said ordinances.

3. That the neglect on their part of so doing would render them liable for all damages which might be occasioned by said neglect.

4. That after an accident caused by their neglect, attempts to stop a crevasse could not be taken in consideration by the Court in estimation of damages.

5. Neither could the Court consider the losses and expenses of defendants; and

6. Finally, that even when the public has given no notice to a planter to keep his levee in repair, he is bound to keep his levee in repair, and liable in case of neglect in so keeping his levee in order.

But to make a defendant liable it must be shown clearly that he has not complied with the law in the construction of his levee, or that he has not taken that care of his levee which a good and wise planter ought to take.

The first question, then, to be examined is that of the neglect on the part of the defendant, which would render them liable, (C. C., art. 2294) for all the damage it fails to prevent. In examining this, the whole case falls to the ground, and he must bear his losses, without hopes of indemnity from the innocent defendants.

What, according to the ordinances of the Police Jury, the proportions which the Labranche levee ought to have had at the place where the crevasse occurred? In order to answer that question, we must first know the amount of water pressed against it. We find great difference in the statement of witnesses on that point. There is no doubt, however, that there existed a difference in front of the levee, and that said batture, which was about one arpent wide, had been raised by the gradual deposits of the river. The witnesses have endeavored to be more direct and certain than all others is Clairville Holland, who on the very morning of the crevasse went in the water on said batture and found 3 or 3½ feet of water. Another witness says that Holland had water up to the middle of his thighs.

The learned counsel for plaintiff attempts to show by ——— Dufondeurit's map of the country, and new levee that there must have been at that spot a depth of nine feet. But this is evidently a great mistake; the map was made in October, 1850, long after the crevasse, and after the current had washed away the levee and batture in digging its bed. There is nothing in the rest of the voluminous testimony taken in this case that contradicts Holland's statement that the depth or mass of water was below 3 feet. Inasmuch as the levee ought to be one foot above high water mark, it was the duty of the defendants to have a levee 3½ feet high at that spot. Such a levee, according to the regulations of the Police Jury, must have at least 4 feet for each side slope, 2 feet in height, and its summit must be one third of the base—viz: height 3½ feet, base 11 feet, summit 7 feet. What were the dimensions of the levee at the place of the crevasse? Its height was 3½ feet, its base 23 feet, and the summit was 3½ feet. These measures are given by Lartigue Mongrue, the only witness who has given the exact dimensions of the levee. Its base then, as to its height, and base, stronger than the law required it. But, will the plaintiff say, the summit was only 3½ feet, We answer, it was 3 feet. Plaintiff should not forget that this was not the original summit of the levee. Since the month of April the planters throughout the State had been engaged in raising their levees, and had raised themselves against the flood. The measurement by Lartigue Mongrue was made eight or ten days after the crevasse, and the witnesses generally stated that the summit of the levee was before the levee was raised. In conclusion upon this point, we think not only that plaintiff has failed to show that defendants did not build their levee according to law, but even that the evidence establishes that it had the proportions required.

Was the levee kept in proper repairs? In this matter, the question to be examined. Each of the forty or fifty witnesses who have been examined speaks of a crawfish hole which was found in Labranche levee about the middle of April, that is, about one week before the crevasse; but the ideas of witnesses upon crawfish holes, the danger arising therefrom, differ widely. Some of them have been running for several years, as soon as the river rises, and although several attempts have been made to stop them in low water. One witness speaks of one hole in the levee, in which all the different systems had been employed and combined, and which was still flowing in 1859. Some witnesses think that it might be a dangerous hole if it was not usual, and on their dropping calves to desert from their use, but not to assist nature by any warm water process. Lastly, some witnesses have to plant their feet upon the hole in Labranche levee, also Le would not have quietly folded his arms and waited for the disaster.

It is in vain that we are told that Ranson and Magrouse told the overseer of the Labranche that that hole was dangerous. We are convinced that after seeing the said overseer riding on the levee around that hole, their fears must have subsided, otherwise they certainly would have informed the owners of the impending danger. Not that the Court considers a police necessary to make the defendants liable if they had been negligent of their duty. But because it is the duty of every citizen to use all means to prevent such a public calamity. The silence of Ranson convinces the Court that he himself committed the same error of judgment which is imputed to the defendants; moreover, although it is shown by the evidence that the crawfish hole was in the part of the levee which was first carried away—who can say whether that hole was the immediate cause of the disaster? The defendants, like all other planters, had been engaged in raising and fortifying their levees from the commencement of the flood. We find that the record is full of testimony showing that without care they attended to their duty, and nowhere do we find an instance where they are shown to have neglected it. Whether the violent storm which took place in the night preceding the disaster was the immediate cause of the dreadful calamity, will forever remain a mystery for us. But I cannot, with the record before me, attribute it to the negligence of the defendants.

This view of the subject dispenses the Court from going into an examination of that part of the evidence referring to the damages suffered by plaintiff. And for the foregoing reasons, and considering the law and evidence to be in favor of defendants, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of defendants, and that plaintiff pay costs of suit.

Parish of St. Charles, October 12, 1859.
Signed October 12th, 1859.
(Signed) VICTOR BURTHE, Judge.

I, the undersigned, Clerk, do hereby certify the foregoing judgment to be a true copy of the original on file and of record in my office.

C. ST. MARTIN, Clerk.

Melancholy Suicide.—A melancholy and heart-rending occurrence took place at the residence of Mr. Charles Mengel, No. 81 New York, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, which resulted in the almost instant death of Mr. Lemp at his own hands. For several months past Mr. Lemp has exhibited unmistakable symptoms of insanity, but his friends seemed to have no apprehensions that he would do violence to himself, as he had been heard to make no threats of that kind. On Wednesday evening, at the usual hour, he seated himself at the dinner table with his family, partaking heartily of his meal, seemed to be in unusually good spirits for him. Dinner being over, Mr Lemp arose, and saluting his daughters, hastily left the room, in five minutes after, they heard hearing the report of fire-arms in the bathroom, rushed thither, and on bursting open the door, disappeared before them on the floor the lifeless form of Mr. Lemp. After leaving the dinner table Mr. Lemp had, unobserved, entered another room, and provided himself with a double-barreled fowling-piece, and proceeded to the bath-room. He secured the door against intrusion, evidently deliberately placed the muzzle of the weapon against his throat, and pulled both triggers, discharging it, driving the bullet through his breast.

Pardoning Brass and Iron.—An English paper states that parts of the Palace at Westminster, which were first going to decay, have been recovered by the application of the princess of soda solution, washed after drying with dilute muriatic acid, so as to render the oxide soluble, when it washes off with ease, leaving behind a thin coat of stratifiable coating of pure silica or flint, on which not even the hardest scrubbing with wire brushes and water makes any impression. Applied to iron in a gross state, it may, if forgot a coating that will preserve the metal from rust. The rocks of the Cheap and Victoria Tower, to which it has been applied, are, it is said, looked on as the finest specimens from the foundery. It adheres to a metal surface so tenaciously, that in attempting to remove it the blind chips of the iron with it. It appears to be indestructible by the fire, and is unaltered by long immersion in sulphuric acid.

Westerner Hogs.—St. Louis, October 7.—A dispatch from Independence says that the mail which left there on the 27th ult. for Santa Fe was attacked by the Indians when beyond Pawnee fork. The conductor and another man were killed. The incoming mail, due on Tuesday, had not yet arrived here, and fears are entertained for its safety.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says that Mr. Otero, delegate to Congress from New Mexico, and with, Judge Wade and wife and son, Judge Porter and Mr. Crenshaw and property belonging to the incoming Santa Fe mail party, for whom safety much anxiety is felt. The attack on the outgoing mail was made by the Kiowa Indians on the 25th ult. The dispatch also says that another mail cannot leave until a military escort is furnished.

Another dispatch from Atchison to the *Republican* announces the arrival of the Salt Lake mail with dates to the 5th ult. A party of emigrants from Lemira county, Iowa, and Linn county, Missouri, was attacked by the Bloodies Indians west Bear Valley. A. L. Boat was killed and J. W. Mallice, Wesley Focum and Thomas Blunt wounded. The Indians took all their cattle and burned their wagons. Another party from Burlington was attacked in the same vicinity, one man killed and one wounded.

Lord Grodvenor arrived at Salt Lake on the 6th ult., on a visit to the Chiefs. Colonel Chapman's command had arrived and relieved Colonel Reggles, who left on the 8th ult. for Fort Leavenworth.

Gold and Silver.

The immense specie movement of the present year attracts increasing attention. The imports and exports of these metals in France, Great Britain and the United States for the first six months of the present year were as follows:

	United States.	France.	Great Britain.
Imports	$15,101,000	$112,400,000	$66,000,000
Exports	24,000,000	77,000,000	65,000,000
Excess of imports	$9,000,000	$35,400,000	$1,000,000
Excess of exports			

The United States, from Boston and New York alone, shipped nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars in the first six months of the present year. This, however, which was shipped in the last half of July did not appear in the English returns for the first six months, since it had not arrived. The following table shows that in the aggregate France and England absorb the metals largely, while the United States are undergoing rapid depletion. The exports for the six months have been over twenty millions of dollars. The English return gives twenty million seven hundred and seventy nine thousand nine hundred and twenty six dollars received from the United States in the first six months of the present year, which leaves sixteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and two dollars as the amount sent hence to the continent and elsewhere. If we divide the silver from the gold we find the movements have been as follows:

SILVER.	Exports.	Imports.
France	$61,001,201	$28,115,000
Great Britain	20,779,926	1,833,918
GOLD.	Exports.	Imports.
France	$25,163,201	$61,115,000
Great Britain	44,000,000	64,718,756

Of the English imports of silver nineteen million eight hundred and nine thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars were from France, which would leave twenty million dollars of silver exported by France and England in six months. Of that amount forty-two million seven hundred and forty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars went from England to Asia. The North of Europe and Central America furnished England with the balance of her import. And such is the quantity of gold nearly equal to the whole production of California and Australia in gold, while France in the last six months has absorbed the value of twenty-five thousand three hundred dollars worth of gold—more than equal to the whole production of California and Australia. In the same six months the United States received from Europe twenty millions of dollars more than the California product. Taking the two metals together, France is increasing her currency at the rate of seventy two millions of dollars a year, and the United States are losing at the rate of fifty millions of dollars per annum. This is a strange state of affairs. That the United States should lose the balance of trade, is not unreasonable, but that it should lose double that amount, while the premium on gold is two per cent. in Chicago and St. Louis, is remarkable. The causes are manifest enough. Conflagrations both of disasters and political economy. It is singular that since the 1st of January, 1856, France has lost one hundred and fifty millions dollars of silver and gold (we hundred and forty three million dollars worth of gold! The United States are estimated to have one hundred million dollars of gold, and yet the balance of trade for the two years they will not have a dollar! To what extent is the drain to go on?—*U. S. Economist.*

Compels in the United States Service.

The valuable animals imported for the public service in the West have grown in favor every day their efficiency has been tested. The following letters from Superintendent Beale to the Secretary of War show the high estimate placed upon them by those who have daily occasion to employ them:

Fort Tejon, Cal., May 23, 1859.

Sir—In the other letters to the Department I have neglected of late to say any thing on the subject of the camels. Each of them, as we do, every day in camp performing with patience the most tedious labors, they have ceased to be novelties, and are now regarded as perfectly well established. They are employed constantly in the severest toil—packing provisions, water, working utensils, &c., from one camp to