THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY
G. F. WEBBER & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEBBER, S. HARRY,
C. DEVERGES, M. DUPOUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
WEEKLY PAPER, (one week).....(one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers who give one week's notice in writing before they expire will be allowed to discontinue at pleasure.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI—WHOLE NO. 10,501.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 22.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THEORETICAL REMEDIES.

Epidemics are always fruitful in charlatans. During a pestilence of cholera, or yellow fever, or influenza, every old woman becomes for the nonce more learned in the mysteries of pathology than the whole faculty of medicine, and offers a specific alike cheap and infallible. There are other than physical epidemics which are characterized by the same superabundance of gratuitous counsels and unfailing remedies. We are suffering at the time from a financial epidemic—a monetary marasmus—an atrophy of the purse. The disorder is palpable, the symptoms characteristic, the diagnosis perfect. What shall be done to dissipate this terrible disease—to exterminate this scourge than Egyptian plague, or at least to mitigate its violence? The wise and thoughtful may shake his head, and look to the operations of time, the gradual and certain demand for our agricultural products, and the consequent reflux of the precious metals, as perhaps the only source of ultimate and radical relief. The hopeful and sanguine man thinks matters will mend in a day or two today, and without exactly specifying the modus operandi, feels confident that in a month or two the suffering community will be convalescent.

Meanwhile there are plenty of financial doctors amongst us, each of whom is furnished with a panacea for the evil, and proposes to extirpate it by some favorite process of the shortest period. One ingenious practitioner, profoundly versed in homœopathic theories is anxious to apply to the patient the opposite action of HAHNEMANN—*similia similibus curantur*. His remedy for the assumptive condition of the money market is a general suspension on the part of the cotton factors, with a determination, firm, terrible and invincible as death, to hold on to cotton. This is to be sure rather an extreme system of treatment. It will prove mortal, if not successful. If it fails to re-establish the health of the patient, it will assuredly consign him to the grave. Perhaps, however, the mode of treatment may be the practicable. If one class of our business men suspend, they cannot expect to remain isolated. They naturally reasonably anticipate the payment of debts due them, if they do not be paying others. The suspension of the cotton factors would therefore involve the suspension of thousands of others, and as one failure is apt to create many, the inevitable consequence would be that after a while nobody would be disposed to meet his obligations, and universal bankruptcy would exist. We are looking merely to the pecuniary aspect of this proposition. It is hardly necessary to add that in a moral point of view, it is indefensible to the last degree. While a factor is able to meet his engagements, even at a heavy sacrifice, he is bound by the strongest principles of mercantile honor and good faith to pay to the very last dollar. There is no middle course of safety. The merchant who has funds is without excuse, if he fails to apply them to the liquidation of his debts.

Another means of relief advocated by many is the expansion of the currency by facilities to be extended by the banks. This seems plausible enough at the first blush. If the simple accommodation of thousands of persons, whom unexpected events have put out of pecuniary, could be accomplished without further consequences—if the banks had merely an each discount day, by an agreement among themselves, to accept the paper offered, "and this the be-all and the end-all here," it needs no special sagacity to discover that marked and prompt relief would be forced. But, unhappily, we are beset at the threshold with more than one fundamental objection to the plan. In the first place, the banks are constrained by a legislative enactment to keep within line, under the penalty of a heavy fine on each director for every day's infraction. We shall be told that this exigency of the case would assuredly grant a bill of indemnity and plenary indulgence—in other words, that the penalty will be certainly remitted. That is possible, though our experience of Democratic legislatures would not justify too confident reliance on their leniency. But conceding that the banks may get out of the mire and continue so for several weeks or months with impunity, there is yet another and stronger obstacle to the proposed arrangement. Every dollar of paper discounted by the banks will render so much more disproportionate the difference between their circulation and specie basis. Public confidence is a brittle, unreliable, shadowy sentiment. A breath creates it, and a breath strays. The weekly statements of the banks would not fail to show the increase of their circulation and deposits, without a marked change in the amount of their specie. Might not the banks, under such circumstances, justly apprehend the return of a panic? If the increased issues of the institutions were to be thrown back upon them on a demand for gold, the consequence would be that they would not possibly maintain cash payments, and would ultimately be forced to suspend. It is, therefore, a delicate and perplexing problem for the banks to solve. They have to consider how far they may go in the imperfect security of avoiding the forfeiture of their charters, with the urgent, and, to some extent, just claim of our merchants for increased facilities. The principle of self-protection is as inherent in a bank as in an individual—in fact, banks are but aggregations of individuals, after all—and therefore, set for the best advantage of the companies from. We should rejoice most heartily to see the banks come to the assistance of the people. Such is their duty within the limits of their own safety—but not beyond that point. There is no doubt whatever that there are banks in New Orleans which, without incurring the slightest danger, might extend their discount line to the immediate relief of their patrons, but the strongest banks are by no means the most liberal, as all experience shows.

A FEW PLAIN SUGGESTIONS.

During periods of panic, people seem to forget the plainest principles of political economy. The note of a solvent specie-paying bank is equal in value to the amount represented on its face. A twenty-dollar bill of the Citizens' Bank, Bank of Louisiana, Canal Bank or Louisiana State Bank is worth a twenty-dollar gold piece. Yet, in spite of this self-evident truth, there is a disposition manifested by bill-holders to convert into specie every note that falls into their hands. Now this course is both unnecessary and injurious—unnecessary, because the bills of all specie-paying banks are equivalent to gold, and injurious, because no notes which are once redeemed are reissued by the banks at this time, so that the redemption of their bills diminishes still further our already contracted circulation. This process of demanding gold for paper is an exhausting one, and will gradually consume the resources of any bank.

Take the statement of the banks, made up to Saturday evening, 17th instant. Independently of the bullion and exchange, the chartered institutions present an aggregate of fourteen and a half millions of short paper; yet, under the influence of a most irrational and absurd fear, the specie of our banks is being progressively drained by the demands of bill-holders. Now, if the latter consulted common sense, they would perceive that the most effectual plan for fortifying the banks, and enabling them to resume active operations at an early day, would be to avoid draining them with their demands—especially as the bills are absolutely at par. On the other hand, if every dollar of their circulation is forced back upon the banks, they will be obliged, in self-defence, to suspend all accommodations, to refuse renewals, and force every one of their debtors to protest.

Look at the Citizens' Bank, for instance, with its portfolio of over four millions of dollars of paper maturing within ninety days. Already, since the 15th instant, its deposit account has been reduced $1,000,000 and its circulation $600,000. As soon as the market for cotton, tobacco and sugar becomes established, and these staples move freely, it will be able to pay every dollar of deposits and circulation, and have the entire capital of $1,500,000 left untouched, together with $780,000 of reserved profits. Why, with such an exhibit, will bill-holders persist in attempting to impair the resources of the bank, which, if accomplished, would only make money still scarcer? Why not keep the notes in circulation, and thus aid in restoring confidence? There is no earthly necessity for the abstraction of coin, either from the Citizens' Bank or any other bank, for such coin is not used in current disbursements, but foolishly hoarded and withdrawn from circulation.

For ourselves, we have undiminished confidence in our banks—a confidence based upon their sound administration and a knowledge of their resources. Already specie begins to come in. On Monday, the Bank of James Robb received $50,000; yesterday there was brought, by the *Cahawba*, over half a million, out of which the State Bank received $90,000, and the Citizens' Bank $300,000. We are confident that the position of the banks is such as to render them abundantly capable of meeting their obligations. All they want is that groundless fears on the part of bill-holders and depositors do not place them in the necessity of protecting themselves by a harsh and inflexible policy towards their debtors.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the 18th inst. The health of Havana is now good, yellow fever having left for the season.

A slaver was captured near Sagan la Grande, on the 14th inst., and brought to Havana, with 540 negroes on board, in a state of starvation. She is an American vessel, but had no Americans on board.

Stock of sugar, 180,000 boxes. Prices have declined, although heavy holders prefer shipping on their own account to selling.

Business is more active. Exchanges are hard. New York five days, 5 to 6 premium; London, under large receipts from New York of sterling bills, 1 to 2 premium.

The *Cahawba* brings over half a million of specie, consigned to various houses in this city.

On the 14th inst., lat. 34.15 long. 75.19, passed brig *F. M. Curtis*, of Portland, bound to the Northward. On the 16th, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, James Dorlan, a person who had stowed himself away to avoid paying his passage, and who had been suffering from delirium tremens, came on deck, and jumped overboard. The ship was stopped, but, passing under the wheel, he must have been instantly killed.

The brig "Mary Chadwick, of and from New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 15th inst. October 20th, about thirty five miles Southeast of the Southwest Pass, passed American ship *Lima*.

We have files of Havana papers to the 19th inst. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 15th inst. The following numbers draw the principal prizes: No. 10,246, $100,000; No. 21,347, $50,000; No. 29,384, $30,000; No. 7,498, $10,000; No. 11,153, $5800; Nos. 4785, 10,551, 10,669 and 11,500—each $2000; Nos. 3249, 13,586, 13,936, 22,379 and 23,198—each $1000.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Cahawba*:

Mrs Hopkins, child and servant, Miss Georgan, W M Newman, A A Mullins, J Sadler, lady and daughter, A Kimball, A Detal, Mr Dupuy, Mr Murthwaite, J B Lewis and brother, Hon R Rodriguez, Mrs Gousquet and family, W Evans and lady, S Pachwood, lady and daughter, R Wilson, F A Dillon, J Davis Jr, lady, child and servant, C P Bonis, lady, child and 2 servants, G Dugood, lady, child and servant, H Lander, Mrs Heth, R Tilbury, O H Norton and family, Miss C Wesson, Mr S Sargent, Mr Trumbull, Mr Hall and family, Mr Jones, Mr Johnson, H Levy, Mrs Gould, Mrs A E Kneman, Miss M Dale, Mrs J Fraser, Mrs Chambers, H Metzli, friend and servant, J Hall and 2 servants, Mrs Johnson, H McIntyre, Miss C Reid, Mrs A A Morgan, child and servant, Miss Morgan, I Myers, Mrs A Livingston, Mr Bossardet and sister, J Underdal, Mrs A P Grant, D Borsie and lady, W Jobner, lady, 2 children and servant, J Valiant and servant, Mrs Hall, Miss Fraser and 3 servants, C M Smith, L Usset, M Corut.

The steamship *Cahawba*, arrived yesterday morning from N. York, via Havana, brought $557,736 97 in specie, on account as follows: Puig & Avandano, $268,676 48; C. A. Rodeano, $8,806 87; S. Plasman, $64,000; Bernard, Kock & Co., $46,347 50; S. De Visser & Co., $30,646; Castillo & Hartapo, $21,958; E. Sauthorn & Co., $16,000; Laborde & Zieges, $16,223 50; Carlos Madeleno, 2,040; Tufts & Hebard, 5,080; S. Toby & Bro., 1,634 60; G. L. Dobson & Son, $1,500; Puig, Mir & Co., 320.

A destructive fire broke out at Chicago on Monday morning in State street, destroying the entire block between Monroe and Adams streets. The buildings were mostly of frame. The loss by the fire is estimated at $125,000. The amount insured is not known.

HOMICIDE IN TALLADEGA COUNTY.—We learn from the Talladega *Reporter* that, on Monday last, Mr. Lewis Bishop, an old and esteemed citizen, who resides about two miles from that place, had shot and killed Mr. J. G. Maxwell, a man who resided on his farm, and had been cropping with him during the present year.

Mr. Bishop claims that the shooting was justifiable, and came immediately to town and delivered himself up to the authorities, Justices Lawson and Savery, between whom the investigation was had. He has been admitted to bail in a bond of $5000 for his appearance at Court.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that the negotiations for the entrye of Mme Cora de Wilhorst to the Theatre Italien have been suddenly abandoned, in consequence of the fact that her husband has suddenly come into possession, by intestacy, of a considerable fortune. At first this story was received with doubt, but it is certain that it has some foundation, for Monsieur and Madame de Wilhorst have set up their carriage, and are surrounded by all the appliances of rank and wealth. The lady is a native, with a splendid voice. She resorted to the stage because of a reverse of fortune.

HOW TO PROPHCY A PANIC.—As an illustration of what slight causes are often panic producers, we copy from Timb's Curiosities of History an account of a panic in England in the year 1831:

In May, 1831, a run upon the Bank of England was produced by the walls of London being plastered with the emphatic words "to stop the Duke, go for gold," advice which was followed as soon as given, to a prodigious extent. The Duke of Wellington was then very unpopular; and on Monday, the 16th of May, it being currently believed that the Duke had formed a Cabinet, the panic became universal, and the run on the Bank of England for gold was so prompt that in a few hours upwards of half a million was carried off. Mr. Doubleday, in his "Life of Sir Robert Peel," states it to be well known that the above placards were the device of four gentlemen, two of whom were elected members of the Reformed Parliament, who had down £20, and the sum thus clubbed was expended for printing thousands of those terrible missives, which were hastily distributed and more speedily seen upon every wall in London. The effect is hardly to be described. It was electric.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSCRIPTION ON THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. E. Leitch, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, October 10, has arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston.

The *Baltic*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the 12th. The *Parish* arrived out in the 12th.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—The sales of cotton for the week ending on the 8th inst. footed up 15,540 were taken by speculators, and 1,000 for export. Prices have generally advanced ¼. The sales on Friday reached 7,000 bales; speculators taking 1,000. Yesterday closed quiet. Uplands, 5¾; Orleans Middling, 5 5-16; Uplands, Fair, 6¾; Middling, 6. The stock in port amounts to 592,000 bales, of which 289,000 bales were American. The Manchester advices are favorable. The market is firm. Breadstuffs generally closed dull, all qualities having slightly declined. Provisions closed dull.

MONEY MARKET.—The Bank has advanced its rates to 6 per cent. Consols closed at 96½.

HAVRE MARKETS.—New Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 126f.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have nothing later from India.

The English coast has been visited by severe storms, in one of which the ship *J. R. Kimball*, of Sunderland, for New York, was lost. The crew were all saved.

AMERICAN CRISIS IN EUROPE.—The present financial crisis in America is severely felt in England and France.

Money is tighter throughout Europe.

Specie is being shipped to America.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia, it was feared, was on his death-bed.

LORD CANNING RECALLED.—Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, has been recalled.

LATEST.—Liverpool, Oct. 10, P. M.—Cotton closed quiet, at a slight decline since the arrival of the *Persia*. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Corn firm. Provisions steady.

London, Oct. 10, noon.—Consols for money are quoted at 96½ to 96¾.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Two stock speculators of the Paris Bourse absconded, one being a defaulter to the amount of 3,000,000 francs, and the other 3,000,000.

The chief object of the late meetings between European sovereigns was to reduce the standing armies, as a means of relieving financial difficulties. This reduction is rendered indispensable on account of the difficulty of procuring funds.

It is rumored that direct communication will be established between Trieste and New York, through the Lloyd steamers.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rates to 5½ per cent.

There is a very severe financial pressure in Vienna. One broker has committed suicide, and another, a defaulter, has absconded. Numerous failures are reported.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rates to 6½.

In Turkey financial matters are unchanged.

Paper money has depreciated largely.

The Persian insurrections have been suppressed.

INDIA.—The Nana Sahib orders his body guards to kill him rather than let the British take him alive.

There are thirty thousand mutineers between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and it is feared that Lucknow will fall before assistance can reach it.

Two slavers have been captured on the West coast of Africa. One was an American built brigantine named *Sarah Jane*.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—The advance in bank rates has checked the speculative demand for cotton.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal Flour 30s. to 31s. Red Wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d. White do. 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d.

Mixed Corn and Yellow 37s. 6d.; White 41s. 42s. The brokers' circular quotes lard 66s. to 70s. 6d. All States flour have slightly declined. Spirits of Turpentine 39s.

London, Oct. 10.—Coffee is 3d. to 3d. lower Sugars steady at a decline of 6d.

Baring & Brothers quote money active.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £618,000.

The London Times attributes the run going on in America to fright.

UTAH EXPEDITION.—St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Col. Johnson of the Utah expedition, arrived at Fort Kearney on the 24th. The 4th infantry, eight companies of the 10th, and two batteries of artillery, reached Fort Laramie on the 7th.

FINANCIAL.—St. Louis, Oct. 21.—At a large meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange was resolved to receive currency at par. Several private bankers are receiving currency on deposit.

New York, Oct. 21.—The *Niagara* sailed at noon. She does not take any specie. Money is stringent.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.—New York, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet. Flour $4 65 to $4 75 for State, and $5 35 to $5 65 for Southern. Wheat 91 20 to $1 30. Corn 70 to 71c. Prime Pork $21 50 to $21 75.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Flour $4 25 to $4 30, closing dull with no buyers over $4. Whisky 16½c. Exchange New York 3 per cent.; nominal and scarce.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, August 21.—Assurances have been officially received that Sonora will not interfere with the U. S. Government's arrangements respecting the Nicaragua Transit route.

Touceys friends confidently assert that he will remain in his present position, and not take a seat on the Supreme Bench.

SUPPOSED ARRIVAL.—Memphis, October 21.—A street fight took place today between Col. Cockrell, of the Commercial Hotel, and Dr. Hook. The latter was badly wounded by a shot.

STEAMBOAT CONTROL.—Vicksburg, Oct. 21.—The Paul Jones passed down at 10 P. M.

Vicksburg, August 21.—The Eclipse passed at 3 and the Virginia at 6 P. M.

South west Pass, Oct. 21.—The ship *Wanderer*, from Liverpool, to J. P. Whitney & Co., has arrived here in distress, having experienced heavy weather, during which she sprung a mast and received other damage.

The bark *P. R. Hazeltine*, Capt. Combs, twenty-four days from Boston, with assorted merchandise, has arrived.

A Hard Winter Expected.

One of the saddest features of the "panic" at the North is the vast number of working men and women who are deprived of employment. In New York city alone probably there are thirty thousand idle to-day, who were industriously employed one month ago. The Times gives a list of 11,000 discharged from forty establishments, whilst a great many others were employed only half time, the workmen getting half pay. Throughout the cities of the East a similar condition exists. Considering that the winter is just at hand, the distress will result from this condition can hardly be overestimated. The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following reflections on the subject, which, although commonplace enough, require constant repeating:

It is said that a large manufacturing establishment, in a neighboring city, lately called its employees together, and informed them that unless they agreed to leave one-third of their earnings in the hands, for the present, it would be compelled to discharge them. The company goes that the workmen, rather than to choose two evils, acceded reluctantly to the proposition.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that, in some countries of Europe, a fixed per centage is deducted weekly from the wages of the operatives, and held by under government supervision, for times of scarcity, or for old age or sickness. The measure, adopted by the New York firm, as a temporary expedient, is there untried and permanent. Nor can there be any question but that, if it were voluntary on the part of the employes, it would be thoughtful and wise.

For there is nothing more fallacious than the supposition that what are called good times will last forever. It is not possible to invent a system of finance, it is not possible to regulate trade so as to prevent altogether expansions, speculation and extravagance, or their inevitable sequences, contractions, panics and hard times. Legislation may apprehensive to avert it, but that is all. There will come periods, in spite of every ordinary precaution, when mills will have to stop, or work on half time. The operative, if he reads, observes and thinks, knows this as well as the merchant, the manufacturer and the capitalist. Washington was want to say, "in time of peace prepare for war." There is just as much necessity, in days of prosperity, to make ready for the night of distress, which is sure to come. The father who neglects to husband whether to lay by something for a rainy day, finds himself soon or so long on the open beach, with no roof to shelter the little ones from the pitiless storm.

In Europe, where governments generally treat the people as children, economy and saving are foreign household words, as we have seen. But such a procedure is so opposed to the theory of our institutions, that it would be impossible to naturalize it here, nor indeed would it be desirable. Man, to be worthy of the name, should be capable of self-control. They should be strong enough to deny themselves. They should learn, in years of plenty, to lay up for the inevitable years of famine. In exceptional cases, as when sickness or death comes upon his family, a man may be justified in spending his income; but, as a general rule, every one should live considerably within what he earns. It is in this way only that poverty is transformed into independence. The first dollar saved is the first step towards becoming a capitalist. A little board of savings, often a very little, will preserve a whole family, in a season of distress, for better times.

These, we know, are trite truths. But they return, at a period like this, with irresistible force. To the operative and the merchant, to the workman and the master, they apply alike. With equal justice, for in many of both have been living up to their income, and are about to feel, in consequence, the pinch of the times.

Signor Bosi is at his 24 tricks. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Bosi, this morning, produced some bewilderment in the Market with his remarkable ventriloquial powers. Passing an old colored woman with a bunch of fish, Signor B. asked the "funny tribe" to squeal like a pig. The offering dropped down and ran all round the market, to the great amusement of the by-standers. "Hi, get out, you!" said the woman, "I'ds, bound I never touches it was electric.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE SALE.—The loss of the *Central America* has developed an immense of family complications rather unusual in such cases. Some of the parties to be interested in a litigation which will unfold a singular system of morals that exists at least in this city, is the widow of Capt. Herndon, of the Navy. Among the passengers by the *Central America*, from California, was a colored man, for many years a resident of this city, and who was possessed of real estate and money to the amount of $20,000.

When it was known that the vessel was lost, and the name of the man and property among those saved, a woman applied to an attorney to procure letters of administration on the estate in question, and succeeded in so doing. The attorney, who was about to draw up the papers, drew another attorney and also applied to for a similar purpose by another woman, whose marriage dates prior to that of the first. An interview was had between the two attorneys of the rival claimants, and the result was that the latter, in consideration of the surrender of a little stationery by the former, to the person of a woman who was married to the former subsequently to the marriage of the others.

But if any laughing work is wanting to more fully complicate this case of family relationship, it was developed by the confession of the wife first married, in which she stated that after she had abandoned her husband, she married again married, and furthermore, that the second husband was also no longer of the land of living, but, as there was a resignation, neither party, encouraged in fact, by the notion of his death, had been induced to make the most of a dead husband, who was alive when he lived when living. The application for letters of administration will be filed both the surrogate, by the attorneys of the respective wives, when the surrogate shall have decided that sufficient time has elapsed to place the question of the actual decease of the man beyond all doubt. *N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SEGUR'S COURT.—James Malloy, one yesterday examined and sent to the Criminal Court for trial on a charge of having assaulted Gerrot, in alley way to John street, knocked him down and dragged her about by the hair of her head.

Ellen Douares was held to answer, on the 23d inst., on a charge of having made a disturbance in Gaiquet street a cent and a civil knife belonging to Mr. Joyce, in the house occupied by the Jew.

Patrick Fleming was also committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having beat John Marbet, with intent to kill him, at the latter's premises, corner of Camp and Calliope streets.

Michael Bowen was held to answer, on the 21st instant, to a charge of having, some ten days ago, unlawfully entered the premises of Mr. Gray, in the bend with a large stick. The alleg received on his lower, as he thought he was compelled to do in the killing of one Denis Cullinan.

Wm. Smith, driver of a Rubber cart, was held to answer on a charge of having, on the 1st inst., in carriage of Mr. G. W. Oliver, and broken it, while the family were going to church.

RECORDER PARKER'S COURT.—A pretty Miss Armstrong, son (of the city of New New York, however) and her friend, Emilia Tousleman, both 8 years of age, were arraigned for violation of ordinance, were fined $25 each for having a mock arrestee for a breach of the peace, and not appearing to subscribe to the ordinance.

Joseph Rhea was held to bail to answer in a charge of violating the Ordinance, in having transferred his passenger-ship, with one port's house, to be charged with attempting to get possession of the property, which he obtained from Mr. Rhea received $10 on account thereof from the original owner.

J. Barky was committed to the First District Court for trial without being able to give bail for stealing a bag of sugar from the Levee. He was detected in the act.

J. Cobian was sent to prison on a charge of having stolen a bag of coffee, from the Levee, on the 14th inst. Peter street a lot of parsley, valued at $200. Richard Wilson was held to answer, on the 21st inst., on a charge of having stolen a lot of parsley, valued at $200.

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Short Cross—Wm. Wallace held 50—at $1 a pound.

Large white Royal LETTUCE, imported Dr. Vermelle—50—at $1 a pound.

Small Lettuce, yellow dog; compte, rocket, anisely, white and rose cutsey—at $1 a pound.

Heritage Radishes—Rose—at $1 a pound.

Half long radish, yellow and black dog—at 50c a pound.

Mustard, at 50c a pound.

An extensive variety of flower seeds.

To arrive per ship Johannsberg, from Havre Cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, rocket, sponge, radish, assorted flowers.

N. B. The above seeds are guaranteed superior, directly from the horticulturists themselves, and when consumed have been passed, both in Europe and the United States, the test of experience, whether the crops are good or bad—that which on trial has proved to be the best, we offer at any price. Assorted flower-pots, a large variety of plants and shrubs in pots.

Exhibition on Gravelly road, four blocks from St. John street. Orders left at the store will be promptly attended to.

J. WENARD,
121 Old Levee st.

FRENCH GIRLS, WITHOUT HUSBANDS, AT HOUSEKEEPING.

T. BACHELIER,
Upholstered Street, 26 & 28

HAS just received the bulgers of Mr. Bellaire, consisting of Gardens, vegetables and flowers, grown in the Northern States, and the growth of the most famous European gardens, and warranted fresh.

Orders to the customers the finest assortment of tested seeds ever received in this city, and at very low prices. Orders will be filled by his co-partner here and from accounts yesterday he had greatly improved.

PACKED SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS, DOMESTICS, AND FANCY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Gaillard, Mandeville, Shearer & Co., in the Bee of this morning, and to the sale to-day, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at H. Paychaud, Hyde & Co's auction room, No. 23 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

HONESTY'S BEST.—Dyspepsia, if you would be well, try a bottle of Sommerfeld's Bitters. It acts like a charm in giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and in strengthening the nervous system. Especially it is unlike as a tonic and a preventive of the dyspepsia and its attendant evils, which have made the nervous and muscular system relaxed, and effects a condition which points to the approach of disease. There is not a single instance known of its failing to do good where it has been used according to directions. Try it. Sold by all respectable druggists, generally, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
sept19-6t dim 26 and 143 Chartres street.

Victims of Blackmailing Gangs, Read This!

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

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I was formerly (Cincinnati, (O.)—*Inter Jer.*) This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so nervous I was unable to do anything, and it distressed so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After CAPT. MURLIN'S DR. LADIES, new styles, at 25c. a yard.

—For Marble Greenland, from Liverpool.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED LEVERY Overcoming of Ladies, Misses and Children's Hosiery, (Gentlemen and Boys' Hosiery.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I WILL receive in payment for CLOTHING the following City Banks at par:

CITIZENS',

LOUISIANA STATE and BRANCH,
LAUREL,
JAMES ROBB,
UNION,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. Jackson's Cancerine and Cancerine and the advertisements of GRIMES'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUNDS AND CURE JAPANESE LIFE PILLS, which appear alternately in newspapers, are the two most wonderful medicinal remedies in the world! Try them and be cured.

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets, Piper Heidsieck, quarts and pints; 100 do. Lafourcade & Co. do. do.; 100 boxes do do do. In store and for sale by

J. VIDOCA, Jr., 30 Camp st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—25 boxes Gruyere Cheese.—In store and for sale by

J. VIDOCA, Jr., 30 Camp st.

PORT, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES—60 qr pipes Port wine; 10 qr do Madeira do; 10 qr do Sherry do; 40 qr do Calcavo wine. For sale by

J. VIDOCA, Jr., 30 Camp st.

PORK—Mess and Prime, for sale by

GALLOO & PASCAL,
60 and 62 Old Levee st.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—70 kegs Western Butter; 100 boxes Western Reserve Cheese, for sale by

GALLOO & PASCAL,
60 and 62 Old Levee st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—40 qr casks Jamaica Brandy; 90 bbls common do.; 30 do do. Gin; 70 do Bourbon Whisky; 100 do Monongahela do.; 150 do Rye do. For sale by

E. LAMBERT,
No. 68 Decatur street.

WHISKY—100 barrels Pure Monongahela Whisky for sale by

GALLOO & PASCAL,
57 and 59 Old Levee st.

COBBIN BUTTER—20 firkins extra family, just received, and for sale by

GALLOO & PASCAL,
57 and 59 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL—100 bbls No. 3, small size, large, in store, and for sale by

GALLOO & PASCAL,
57 and 59 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL—200 firkins Lacon's Mackerel—In store and for sale by

H. M. BARROW & CO.,
18 Canal st.

COGNAC BRANDY—Pale and Dark Cognac Brandy, 1848, 1846, 1840, 1835, 30, 20, 10, 5 years old, 10 qr casks do do, 5 qr casks do do, 10 qr casks do do, Pineau, 1848, 1846, 1840, 1835, 30, 20, 10, 5 years old