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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,498.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail of the day previous came through.

THE TIMES—AN IMPROVEMENT.

The past week was marked by incidents and catastrophes accumulated in the financial annals of our city since the memorable crash of 1837. There were present all the appearances of a rapid and violent attack of monetary panic, beginning with distrust, culminating to utter loss of confidence and trembling apprehension, and terminating with marvelous rapidity in a subsidence of all unfavorable symptoms. To drop the metaphor, the gloomy accounts of the position of the New York banks in the early part of the week reached here, and occasioned widespread and unconcealed alarm. The intelligence which soon followed that the banks in New York had suspended specie payments, deepened alarm into consternation. While the panic was at its height, rumors, which proved well-founded, prevailed that the chartered banks of New Orleans had refused to receive the notes of the free banks. The result was of course a terrible run upon the latter—a run which, though successfully encountered and resisted by two of them, eventuated in the suspension of cash payments by the Union, Mechanics and New Orleans Banks. The failure of these three institutions to redeem their circulation necessarily created fears for the solvency of all the banks, and on Thursday last the resources of every bank in the city were tested. The Louisiana, State and Canal were not to be moved from their integrity, and after a few hours the public had discrimination enough to perceive the folly of attempting to discredit these institutions.—The Citizens' Bank, however, was exposed to a most vigorous and determined siege, which lasted during business hours. But the bank did not flinch from the redemption of her currency, gold and silver being quickly exchanged for her notes. The policy of refusing to pay the checks of depositors, which she adopted on Thursday, has been censured by many—we think, without proper cause. Had the Citizens' Bank not placed a barrier to the removal of her deposits, in the then existing and uncontrollable panic, she would have been forced to a suspension. As it is, she continues, according to the best legal authority, within the law; while the other specie paying banks have extended marked and immediate relief to the depositors in the Citizens' Bank, by receiving certified checks of that institution in payment of notes due them. This wise and sensible, as well as friendly measure, will enable the Citizens' Bank to maintain her position. As the panic has entirely disappeared, and there is no prospect of any further run, we indulge in sanguine expectations that a few days will witness the announcement by the Citizens' Bank of her intention to liquidate all demands upon her, whether made by depositors or note-holders.

Meanwhile affairs wear a decidedly better aspect. The ability of our banks to weather the storm has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure. People begin to look ahead and discern amidst the pauses of the tempest an occasional patch of blue sky, and a glimpse of cheering sunlight. The first evidence of this incipient improvement was manifested on Saturday by a movement in favor of Bonaparte, to the extent of some thousand dollars, which were sold at a advance for cash funds. This is a precursor of the disappearance of that mortal lethargy that had hung over our commerce during the previous fortnight, blockading exchanges, and arresting, as effectually as a wall of adamant, all commercial operations. Certainly, it is not to be anticipated that trade is suddenly to revive, and business at a single leap is to spring back to the position it occupied at the opening of the season. The disaster has been too serious to justify such sanguine hopes. But the moment our great agricultural staple begins to be freely purchased, the moment exchange can be passed, the hour of relief is at hand. We think, to use a hackneyed but expressive phrase, "we have turned the corner," and that henceforth the amelioration will proceed from day to day in a progressive ratio.

Our merchants have displayed unshaken firmness and approved integrity during a protracted period of peril and embarrassment, not yet closed. We will venture to say that, compared with other cities, and especially with the boasted commercial centres of the North, for fewer failures have occurred, monetary greater sacrifices have been made, and a stronger and more imperative claim have been made to social protection. There is no mercantile class elsewhere which, in circumstances so rigid probably, will so serve of honor with that of New Orleans. Nowhere have men battled more brave with the calamities of the times, and more heroically strive to save the wrecks of fortune. Honor is still at the bankruptcies, and even the long, lary suspensions, have been received scarcely by frowns, when in other departments made by hundreds. What wonder then, if our credit we sanned, or shaken, but we may be sure that come may, whether the crisis is over, and the hurricane of better times are genuine, or we are yet to be involved in fresh troubles and perplexities, it is eminently due to the mercantilists of New Orleans to render to them the tribute of merited praise.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—On Saturday evening the Democratic Parish Convention assembled at the room over the Post-office. After the usual preliminary business, the following ticket was made:

For Sheriff, MAXIMILIEN MARIONY; for Coroner, H. BURTON; for Assessors, J. M. BELL and D. AUCOIN; for Assessors, J. BAYON, A. GRANDJEAN and DUMAS BLANC, the candidate for the First District will be selected to-day. DANIEL CANNON was nominated by the delegates from the Second District as the Democratic candidate for Tax Collector.

FANCIFUL MURDER.—Mrs. Cunningham, of New-York, not yet in jail, may be seen in waxen representation at Vauxhall's, No. 107 St. Charles street. Of course the announcement will attract thousands of the curious, who must be attracted there again by the many other rare objects on exhibition.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—That never failing source of genuine attractions, Spalding & Rogers's Museum and Amphitheatre, continues to keep up the full tide of its success. Matt Peel, and his nearly celebrated troupe of Campbell Minstrels, never fail to please the greatest satisfaction. For this and to-morrow evenings the programmes will include a piece entitled "The Virginia Mummy," with Matt as Ginger, and Minor as Capt. Rifle.

CRISP'S GAIETY.—When we say of the performances at this establishment Saturday evening that they served well enough for an opening occasion, we have said all that could be said in their favor. The bill was too light to attract a good audience. Miss Courtney and Mr. Conrad Clarke only, as the principal characters in the play of "Love's Sacrifice," gave some justification to its end. Loveday, as the lover, was too lackadaisical, and personated the character with sickly feminity. Miss Courtney played the light part of Hermine, and Mr. Chippendale that of Jean Rosse in very fair keeping with the character of the piece, and elicited some applause. We can but trust that the company will be more successful, this evening, in presenting Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons."

THEATRE D'ORLEANS.—One of the leading members of Mr. Boudousquie's company arrived with him in this city on Saturday, by way of New York, from Paris, in the steam ship *Fulton*.—In with the grand opera prima donna, Mme Flora Baquetti, M. Junca has arrived at New York in the *Vanderbilt*. The following additional artists are daily expected to arrive on the ship *Johannsberg*, preparatory to the opening of the Orleans, early in November: Julian, first grand opera tenor; *Holtzer*, first (comic) tenor; Reuch, first baritone; Villa, first (comic) bass; Vinkel, second bass and second baritone; and Maillet, second and third bass; Mlle Maria Leider, and Mmes Vinkel and Dugée, chorusters; also, M. Ferdinand Bellia, general stage manager.

CHEAP GOODS AT BARGAINS.—Our enterprising friend, Thomas Bangiers, has received at his two stores, on Circus street, and corner Robertson and Orleans streets, a rich assortment of ladies trimmings, cloaks, mantles, talma, manties, English hosiery, &c. All kinds of notes are taken at par.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—By reference to the advertisement of J. P. McDONOGH & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel, it will be seen that they are in receipt of a full and elegant assortment of hats, caps and umbrellas, boots and shoes—all manufactured expressly for their retail trade. Notes of the city banks taken at par.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I observe that the statement of the Bank of Louisiana furnished to the Board of Currency yesterday, does not appear in the papers of this morning.

I enclose a condensed copy of the same for publication in your paper to-morrow.

Respectfully,
your ob't serv't,
E. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

CASH LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$471,920 00
Deposits	1,290,937 64
Due Northern and Western Banks	387,456 89
Other cash liabilities	12,186 80
	$2,921,550 53

CASH ASSETS.

Specie in the vaults	$1,150,9[illegible] 11
Due by specie paying banks after this day's exchanges	9,065 84—$1,164,974 65
Sterling and other exchange	423,454 24
Balances due to notes of the suspended banks	62,042 26
Paper payable in full within 90 days	3,100,813 76
	$4,750,785 01

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to P. P. WERLEIN, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Blossoms.—Brilliant variations on airs from Ernani. By J. A. Fowler. A beautiful composition, and good study for players of moderate proficiency.

Flow on Thou Shining River and Nora Creena.—Two Irish melodies transcribed for the piano, by Wallace. The arrangement is marked by Wallace's skill and perfect knowledge of the instrument. They are not easy pieces, however, and should only be attempted by fair performers.

Marino Faliero.—Melodies from this opera, prettily arranged by Oesten—an excellent study for advanced pupils.

Gems of German Song, with English words. These melodies are simple and beautiful.

We are indebted to Jones's Express for late Texas papers.

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street, proposes to take the notes of all the city banks at ten per cent. premium. See advertisement.

The municipal election of Savannah was held last Monday. The vote for Mayor was as follows: Dr. R. Wayne, (Dem.) 959; Geo. W. Stiles, (young men's independent candidate) 564. All the Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected.

The illustrious Alexandre Von Humboldt celebrated his eighty second birthday on the 14th of September. A number of deputations called upon him to offer him their congratulations.

National Chess Congress.

Charles H. Stanley, Esq., whose reputation as a chess player has been universal for the last twenty years, appeared at the Congress yesterday for the first time. He was scarcely in a fit state for mental fatigue, having been unwell for the past three days, yet he gave his first game in fighting to his antagonist, Theodore Lichtenhein, Esq., and only resigned after his opponent had got to queen. It is needless to say that the game excited great interest in the room, gentlemen crowding round the table and watching each move with absorbing attention.

One of the most entertaining episodes of the Congress was a bout between Mr. Paulsen and S. Hodburn, Esq. The latter gentleman's play is brilliant to a degree, and were it not for occasional defects in the analysis of his moves, his reputation would be equal to that of any player in the States. Professional engagements prevented his undertaking more than one game, which he lost after hard fighting, and where victory seemed already in his grasp. There is some talk of a match for $500 aside between these two gentlemen, and much sorrow is expressed that Mr. Hodburn did not offer an odds of the contestants in the Grand Tournament. His own reason is, he has no ambition for being a victor.

The second game between Messrs. Paulsen and Morphy resulted in a draw, after six hours hard struggling on both sides. Mr. Morphy had the first move and played the King's knight opening, to which Mr. Paulsen replied with a new and original defense.

In the third game, Mr. Fiske was unable to meet his opponent, on account of ill health, and in consequence did not attend the Congress during the day. The match will, however, be resumed this afternoon.—Messrs. Knott and Perrin did not play, but will resume their unfinished game this day also. Mr. Kennedy was unable to write a letter to Dr. Raphael's once, and they have made the first drawn game during the tourney. Judge Meade and Mr. Fuller had each beaten the other once between 7 P. M. and 10 P. M., and wound up with the second drawn game of the Congress. The concluding battle between these two contestants will be played today.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Paulsen will perform the unheard of feat of conducting four games without seeing the boards.—This has never before been attempted. The first instance of blindfold playing in modern times is that of the celebrated Philidor, but that most famous of chess masters never attempted more than three at a time, and all of them were much weaker than his ordinary play over the board. Herr Harrwitz has lately been spoken of as a blindfold player, but his antagonists are men much weaker than himself, otherwise he excels odds. The speculation with Mr. Paulsen is that he plays as well without the boards as with them, and many even say he plays better. Last Saturday night he was taken to Lyceum Hall to simultaneously against three of the strongest New York players, two of which he gained with ease. The third, a regular chess officer, has lost the third by a mistake. The gentleman who called the moves. Such an unfortunate occurrence will be prevented by the arrangements made for this evening.

This blindfold playing is exciting much interest in the city, and, in view of its extraordinary character, the Managing Committee of the Congress have determined to admit non-subscribers for this day, on payment of one dollar. Not only is our most prominent citizens have stated their intention of being present, and his Honor the Mayor is also expected.

WASHINGTON, Friday, October 9, 1857.—It is now probable that the present government of Nicaragua will be recognized by the reception of the Minister Prevost, with a view to the formation of a treaty with that republic to permanently secure for the United States the privilege of the Transit route.

The Postmaster General has appointed six agents, at an annual salary of $1000 each, for the through express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, the object being to secure more regularity than heretofore.

The Interior Department has received dispatches from Col. Nobles, superintendent of the Western Texas Indian Reservation, of the party to construct a wagon road in Minnesota, from which it appears there is now completed, from the Big Sioux to the Missouri river, a road over which any train can pass, and in the course of the month it will be extended to Fort Ridgely, the eastern terminus on the Missouri river.

The Cabinet have had no formal consultation upon the subject of the District of Columbia banks, but an examination is in progress at the Attorney-General's office concerning the basis on which they have been transacting business.

Robert C. Walker, late Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, has been appointed Recording and Disbursing Clerk of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

The following are the principal outlines of the act for relief to the banks as reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature:

It removes the penalties incurred by banks and savings funds, for a suspension of specie payments, until the first March, 1858; permits banks to discount, and still pay out their own notes; but sixty days after the 1st of March, they must pay their deposits; requires that the banks of the Commonwealth shall not declare dividends of more than six per cent; the banks of Pittsburg and Philadelphia shall publish weekly statements, similar to those now made by the banks of New York; all banks shall receive the notes of other banks, solvent on the 21st September last; if the president of any bank makes oath that any bank is unworthy of credit, three commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, to examine into the condition of the bank so complained of; and in case of the bank refusing the means for a proper examination by the commissioners so appointed, it thereby forfeits its charter; but any bank resuming specie payments before the 1st March, shall not so forfeit its charter, notwithstanding the verdict of the commissioners.

The act further provides that all revenue collectors shall receive notes of solvent banks. All banks now in suspension, must pay cash for notes received by the State for tolls and taxes. On all judgments heretofore or hereafter obtained, execution shall stay six months longer than now allowed by law, in cases where the party has freehold, no other security is required. And in cases where he has not, bail may be entered. A stay of execution, however, shall not be granted for wages or labor. The directors of the different banks must accept the bill within thirty days after its passage, and certify their acceptance to the Governor. And the banks shall pay half per cent. into the State treasury before the 1st of January, 1858, for the privileges granted them.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed the bill extending the time of the bank suspension to the 1st of April, providing for a stay of execution for one year, and requiring the deposits of the State Treasurer to be paid in specie.

NEW YORK, October 10.—For several days past, owing to the nonpayment of wages due, there have been apprehensions of a disturbance among the workmen at the Erie railroad tunnel. At the Bergen cut, yesterday, the laborers, to the number of 1000 or 1200, assembled evidently with the intention of making a bonfire demonstration, but, after detaining one or two trains for a short time, through the interference of the Catholic clergyman and the Sheriff of Hudson county, and the presence of a force of military, which had been ordered, the mob were reduced to quiescence.

KANSAS ELECTION.—St. Louis, October 11.—Advices from Kansas state Parrott's majority, according to the estimate of Free State men, to be from 5000 to 6000. In the Council the House 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. In Johnson county the Democratic majority is 560.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

SUSPENSION.—Cincinnati, October 17.—At a meeting of our bankers, held this morning, it was resolved to receive at par the notes of all New Orleans banks, and all bills bankable at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The announcement of this fact has caused a great improvement in the money market.

Cincinnati, October 17.—Winslow, Lanier & Co. have suspended. They will go into liquidation, and probably show a large surplus.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, October 17.—The report that the Bank of Pennsylvania had made an assignment is positively contradicted by a director.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.—New York, October 17.—The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d, has arrived here. She brings $30,000 in specie.

The *Asia* passed, going in, the *Europa* on the 3d, the *Baltic* on the morning of the 6th, and the *Persia* on the afternoon of the 7th.

The news by the *Asia* has been anticipated by the *Vanderbilt*.

OHIO ELECTION.—Cincinnati, October 17.—All the counties are in, and the vote is so close that each party claims the election.

BANK SUSPENSION.—Augusta, Ga., October 17.—Our banks suspended this morning.

OHIO ELECTION.—Columbus, October 17.—Salmon P. Chase has been elected Governor by over 1000 majority. All the rest of the Republican ticket except Bickenscaderfer (candidate for member of the Board of Public Works) are ahead of Chase.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, October 17.—The notes of all the solvent banks of Pennsylvania, except the Anthracite and Farmers', are taken on deposit.

IN CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati, October 17.—The failure of Winslow, Lanier & Co. has caused an unsettled feeling in regard to Indiana funds.

IN INDIANA.—Louisville, October 17.—The Jeffersonville Branch Bank of the State of Indiana has refused to pay specie for bills.

MONEY IN BOSTON.—Boston, October 17.—The Bank Directors' meeting to-day authorized an increase of loans to the amount of three millions.

MARKETS.—New York, October 17.—Cotton quiet. Flour buoyant. Wheat $1 27½; Red $1 27½. Corn firm. Pork quiet. Whisky 21c. Sugar steady. Beef $12 to $14. Lard 11½ to 12c. Linseed oil unchanged.

Cincinnati, October 17.—Flour $4 40 to $4 50. Corn 40c. Oats 30c. Whisky 13½c.

RICHMOND ROBBERY.—Richmond, October 17.—The Customhouse robbers, Wheeler and Sommerville, have been arrested, and a portion of the money recovered.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—Washington, October 17.—The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $12,896,831.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—New York, October 17.—The *Tribune* has a dispatch saying that Ramsey, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected, and that the whole Republican ticket by a majority of about 30,000.

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

Horrible Revelations—Letter from General Neill.

The *Ayr Observer* publishes the following extract of a letter from General Neill, dated Cawnpore, August 1st:

Since I arrived here I have been hard at work to get order re-established. I have now put a stop to the plundering. I found going on, by re-organizing a police. I am also collecting all the property of the deceased, and trying to trace if any have survived, but as yet have not succeeded in finding one. Many, many women and children must have been murdered. As soon as that monster Nena Sahib heard of the success of our troops, and of their having driven his rebel troops twelve miles from Cawnpore, he ordered the wholesale butchery of the poor women and children. I find the officers' servants behaved shamefully, and were in a plot, all but the lowest caste ones. They deserted their masters and plundered them. Whenever a rebel is caught he is immediately tried, and should he can prove a defense, he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep, in the shape of a punishment. The fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place. To touch blood is most abominable for the high-caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. I think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to warn every native in these rebels. The first I caught was a sabadhar, or native officer, a high-caste Brahmin, who tried to persuade my guard to clean up the pool of blood, but I ordered him to do it. The provost marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the miserable accomplish his task. When done, he was immediately taken out and hanged. No one who has witnessed the scene of murder, mutilation, and massacre, can ever listen to the word mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas!—containing upwards of two hundred women and children. I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave. I am in the entrenched camp—a most miserable position.

JUBBULPORE.—SHOCKING SCENES.—BRITISH OFFICERS SHOOTING THEIR OWN WIVES AND CHILDREN TO SAVE THEM FROM THE SEPOYS.

The following is from an officer:

Jubbulpore, August 5.—We were fondly hoping that all mutinies were at an end, but the last four days have brought a recurrence of the mutiny of six regiments. At Seepoyee the 12th irregular cavalry mutinied. There abides their commanding officer, his wife and child, and *burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child*, in their own bungalow. At Futtyghur the wife and child of Mr. Tucker, being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her and her child. He did so, his child also, and then himself. At Mauri Belloreon has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances.—This is a new and unheard of feature in the calamities. All this having occurred within the last few days makes us the more anxious about being left here unprotected. The officers of the 52d naturally uphold their own regiment, but as now there are scarcely ten regiments remaining of the Bengal army, it is very probable that the 52d will go soonr or later. It is most mortifying. A regiment marched out yesterday to the Sepoy mutinies, every thing going on as usual, and to the very hour of the outbreak.

THE GARRISON OF FUTTYHUGR.—ANOTHER MASSACRE BY NENA SAHIB!

August 6.—I fear there is little doubt that the garrison of Futtyghur have been murdered by that fiend, Nena Sahib. I heard the deposition of a servant that has arrived here, stating that after a struggle of nine days the small band was overcome, that the Newab of Ferruckabad furnished them with boats, and that they were all killed by Nena in cold blood, after passing Bithoor. Of the 10th Native Infantry, this includes, I believe, Brigadier and Messrs. Smith, Munro, Philott, Phillips, Fitzerald and wife, Simpson, Swetenham, Henderson, Eckford, Dr. Heatbcote and family; then there were the Mr. Mr. Fisher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Tucker, the clothier, was shot through the head when looking through a loophole. It appears that the fugitives moored their boat near Cawnpore; their boatmen ran away; the gentlemen gave the villagers money to induce them to get more men, instead of which they told Nana, who sent conveyances for them, confined them in the Assembly Rooms, and when Brigadier-General Havelock beat his troops and took his guns, he ported to have said that he could now die happy, as he had killed 1,000 "Feringhees;" and I fancy he has completed about that number, including the Cawnpore massacre and the Futtyghur refugees (in all about 150, including those who fled early in June.)

THE DISASTER NEAR AREIH.

Patna, July 31.—We were passing a thick blackmango to our right, when all of a sudden, without any warning, the whole place was lighted up by a tremendous volley poured into us at about thirty or forty yards distance. It is impossible to know how many men fired into us—some say 500, some 1,200. The next thing I remember was finding myself alone, lying in the middle of the road, with a crack on the head, and my pipe bad gone. I suppose I must have been stunned for a minute. When I recovered, there were several men lying by me, but not lying quiet as I could see. There were lots to hear, though, for the bullets from right to left were whistling over my head. I was just thinking where our men could be, and which way I should run, when I saw the Sepoys advancing out of the grove with their bayonets within a dozen yards of me. I fired my double barrel right and left into them, and then ran towards our men, whom I could hear shouting on the left, under a tremendous fire from both parties. Every thing now was in a most dreadful confusion; the men were all scattered in groups of fifties and twenties, firing in every direction, and, I fear, killing each other. At last a Captain Jones, a very fine fellow—our commander got hold of a bugler and sounded the "rally" in a sort of a hollow place, a half-filled pond. We ran all lay down in a square. I was in the middle, with the doctor, helping him to tie up the wounds of the poor fellows, and bringing them water. The firing was all this time going on. The enemy could see us, as we were all dressed in white, while they were nearly naked, and behind trees and walls. However, the men fired about at random. At last the poor doctor was knocked over, badly wounded. It was dreadful to hear the poor wounded fellows asking for help.

THRILLING SCENE.

I shall never forget that night as long as I live. We held a consultation, and determined to retreat, as the enemy was at least 3,000 or 4,000 strong, and had, besides, several cannon. Directly morning dawned we formed in order, and began our retreat. The whole distance, sixteen miles, we walked under almost tremendous fire; the ditches, the jungles, the houses, and, in fact, every place of cover along the road, were lined with Sepoys. We kept up a fire as we went along, but what could we do? We could see no enemy, only puffs of smoke. We tried to charge, but there was nobody to charge; on all sides they fired into us, and were scattered all over the country in groups of tens and twenties. Dozens of poor fellows were knocked over within a yard of me, right and left, but, thank God, I escaped in a most wonderful way. The last five miles of the road I carried a poor wounded fellow, who begged me not to leave him behind, and he had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours, and I had had no sleep for two nights, I never felt so strong in all my life, and I stepped out with the man as if he had been a Sailor, though he was as big as myself. Poor fellow! the men, most of them more or less wounded, were leaving him behind, and the cowardly Sepoys, who never come within two hundred yards of us, were running up to murder him. I got the poor fellow safe over the nullah; I swam out and got a boat, put him in, and went over with a lot of others. The poor fellow thanked me with tears in his eyes. At the crossing of the nullah we lost a great many men; they threw away their accoutrements to pull the boats and to swim over, and were shot down like sheep.

I had several extraordinary escapes. One bullet went between my legs as I was walking, and broke a man's leg in front of me; another bullet hit me on the back of the head, knocking me down, but hardly breaking the skin. Out of the 400 fine fellows that started for Arrah nearly 200 were killed, and of the remainder I do not think more than 50 or 60 were not wounded; out of 7 volunteers, 5 were knocked over, 4 killed and 1 wounded. This has been the most disastrous affair that has happened out here. I cry to think of the way we were beaten, and of the number of poor fellows who were killed.

August 1.—I have just heard that about 30 men came in last night who got separated from us in the dark, and endeavored to cross the river, where they got off in a native boat. The estimatic return I have just seen: 150 men killed, the rest wounded, except about 50 men who escaped untouched. Such a disastrous affair was never before heard of in this country. It has created a panic throughout. Of course we did not relieve poor Wake and his garrison. Poor creatures! We heard they were still holding out up to two o'clock on the day we left. We have at Dinnapore only 600 Europeans, and, of course, cannot send any of them. We want a good general here. I think if we had a good head things might yet turn out well; at present certainly they are not bright.

Extended Arrangements for Procuring European News.

In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and in conjunction with our associates of the New York Associated Press, have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the purpose of receiving the news from the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c., and in this enterprise—as important to the whole public of the United States and the British American Provinces—we hope to receive the hearty co-operation of all the owners and commanders of the several steamship lines now established. If the Press should be successful in this arrangement by the commanders of the steamers, there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large number of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers an hour sooner than it can be done if it leaves the English shores.

The news yacht—a substantial, well manned schooner of about 100 tons—will be stationed ten miles due South of the Cape Race light, and will carry a red flag, with a black ball in its center. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short intervals will send up sky-rockets. Should the yacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news packet, as near as may be to the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the intelligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures, but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting but that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and sacrifices to promote the interests of commercial and political life, the pleasure of the general reader.—*New York paper.*

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN IN BERKS COUNTY.—Reading, October 9.—The body of a young woman was found yesterday morning, in the woods under Irish Creek Bridge, on the line of the Reading Railroad, near Mohrsville. Her throat was cut, and it is the general belief, from the nature of the wound, that she was murdered.

The unfortunate victim proves to have been Miss Rachel Ann Ruth, a young girl about 21 years, well and favorably known in the neighborhood where she resided. She left her home yesterday morning, on foot, to visit some of her friends, intending to go on then to the agricultural fair at Reading. Nothing more was seen of her till the body was found as stated.

Besides the cutting of the throat, there were two wounds in the breast. The young woman is supposed to have been murdered for the money and the jewelry she had on. The tragedy has caused a great excitement among the people, but no clue to the murderer has been found.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—Suit was instituted before Judge Eggleston, on today, by Bernard L. Robertson, against the Citizens' Savings Bank Company, praying for the privilege of surveying an inspection of the books, and the appointment of a Receiver, as provided by law. The Court accordingly granted the petition, and named Isaac N. Phillips Receiver, who has given bond and taken the oath. It is alleged, but has not its expenses beyond profit, the difficulties dating their origin properly in the loss of a large amount of money, by the action of the company is attended with a statement showing the liabilities to amount to $14,951 23, and the assets to $19,024 48.

RECORDERS' COURT.—B. B. Johnson was examined on a charge of murder, last Saturday, and committed to the First District Court, in default of bail. Kenny Robert Clark, on the 6th instant, at the Pleasant Garden, killed a man at the corner of New Levee and Lafayette streets.

Ann Mary Jones was committed for trial for an alleged assault on officer Mounsey, with intent to resist a prisoner.

Henry Jones also committed for trial in the Criminal Court on a charge of taking a five dollar bill from Officer Wagner, in the Dryades Market, and refusing to give back the change.

Alexander Meaney was examined at length on a charge of shooting Mr. Thomas Wilson, a fellow occupant of a house occupied by himself as attorney, on Carondelet street. But he was proved not to have used the pistol with which the shooting was done, and though the house appears to have been rent to Dr. Wilson, Meaney remarked to some of his neighbors to "shut it down."

Thomas Nicholson, charged with having robbed J. Ward of $300, was dismissed, no witnesses appearing.

Mr. Brunson before the Police Recorders was no important.

ARRESTS.—Catherine Hutton was arrested on Saturday, at the instance of Jehoiah Foley, on a charge of entering his house, on Carondelet street, by force; also, at the instance of John B. Patrick, Wm. Maher, for throwing stones at his house and breaking the windows.

Henry Duggan was arrested Saturday night for carrying a concealed weapon, disturbing the peace; also Charles Jackson, colored man, for being found in possession of free papers, and S. Baker, charged with carrying a free man of color away without authority.

Nathan, a slave, belonging to Mr. Perley, was arrested Sunday morning, under the wharf of the Second District, on a charge of knocking a white man down and robbing him.

FIRE.—A fire occurred early yesterday afternoon in a small frame house of two apartments, No. 29 and 31 Conti street, between Marais and Liberty streets. The house was rented, we learn, by Mr. Varin, and was probably insured. It was nearly destroyed, but the loss, we should estimate, will not exceed $300. There is some suspicion of incendiarism.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest Saturday, on the body of Philip Mitchell, found drowned in the river in front of Carondelet street. It appears that he had gone into the water to bathe, after a debauch, and was drowned. It is not known, however, whether he committed suicide or not.

Steamship Arrivals.
THE active and honorary members are requested to meet at the office of the Association, at 4 o'clock, P. M., THIS DAY, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late Treasurer, PATRICK CONNIFF.
By order
WM. L. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Fire Department—Funeral Notice.
THE members of the several Fire Companies are hereby notified to meet at their respective houses, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., precisely, preparatory to attending the funeral of P. CONNIFF, late President of the Fire Department, Charitable Association, and exempt member of Eagle Fire Company, No. 7, from his late residence on Robertson street, between Common and Bayou streets.
By order, ALFRED BELANGER,
Chief Engineer.

I. O. O. F.
THE officers and members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that the Grand Lodge will leave Hall, THIS DAY, Monday, October 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Past Grand P. CONNIFF.
By order of the Grand Master
EDWARD PILSBURY,
THOS. H. PHELAN, Grand Secretary. oct19

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—100,000 sold in one year—nothing in the medical market for the past fifty years has ever equaled them; and as a stimulant to good blood they are unsurpassed. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Debility, Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Costiveness and Nervous Diseases, are speedily cured by the use of these invigorating Bitters. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Bank Notes at Par.
Fall and Winter Fashions.
J. P. McDONOGH & CO.,
16 and 18.....Camp Street.....16 and 18
WE have a complete and elegant assortment of HATS, CAPS and UMBRELLAS; Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children's BOOTS and SHOES; Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, of superior workmanship, and expressly for their own retail trade.
Notes of all the city banks taken at par.
J. P. McDONOGH & CO.,
16 and 18 Camp st., under City Hotel.

Notice.
THE undersigned, in behalf of and thanks entirely to friends that, as heretofore, we continue to take in payment of amounts due us, or in settlement for purchases of goods, all the Bank notes of New Orleans, executed or not, or other specie or note specie paying.
oct16 1m PAYAN & CARHART.

New Orleans Banks.
THE notes of all the New Orleans banks will be taken
AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM,
At Bellbow's Commercial College,
106 CANAL STREET.
The regular tuition fee for scholarship. All who can, are desired to attend individually. Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, German, &c. Three departments and professors for each branch. Business men do all who desire. The city is perfectly healthy.
oct19 RUFUS DOLBEAR.

—BARGAINS!—
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
On Newport street, (Late Circus Street.)
—and—
Corner of Robertson and Orleans streets.
RECEIVED PER STEAMER BLACK WARRIOR,
A full assortment of
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
FRINGES AND BUTTONS,
500 Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS, MANTLES and TALMAS, at $2 apiece.
500 lbs. Batting, at from $3 to $6.
100 lbs. SILK VELVET CLOAKS, very rich, which will be sold at a bargain.
And, of course, ALL KINDS DRY NOTES TAKEN
CHEAP MUSLIN DE LAINES, new styles, at 25c. a yard.
—Per Barcia Greenleaf, from Liverpool—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY, Consisting of Ladies, Misses and Children's Pockings, Gentlemens and Boys' Socks. oct19

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I WILL receive in payment for CLOTHING the following City Banks at par:
LOUISIANA STATE and BRANCH,
LOUISIANA,
JAMES RODR,
MECHANICS and TRADERS' UNION,
NEW ORLEANS,
SOUTHERN and
CANAL BANKS,
The Clothing will be sold at CASH PRICES, at the New store, corner Magazine and Gravier streets.
oct17 6t H. C. SO GER,
corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.
P. N. RIVERA, JEWELER,
Corner Royal and St. Peter streets.
NOTES of all SUSPENDED BANKS of this city received in payment for jewelry. oct17

Suspended Bank Notes.
WE are in the habit of receiving the Notes of all our City Banks in payment for Carpets and other goods in our line, and also for bale or sale.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
oct16 1m 19 Chartres street

Suspended Banks.
THE notes of all the city Banks will be received at par in payment of goods sold by the undersigned
LOUIS F. MAXENT, 56 Toulouse st
NOTES of all Banks and Banking Houses of this city taken at par.
M. R. HAGGERTY & SON
oct16 1f

NOTICE.
NOTES of all suspended banks taken in payment for Lots for the undersigned
FOR SALE.—83 pipes Gin;
50 cases Port;
200 cases Brandy;
200 baskets Champagne;
10 cases Madeira;
Notes of all the city banks taken at par.
J. P. McDONOGH & CO.,
16 and 18 Camp st., under City Hotel.

Notice.
THE undersigned, in behalf of and thanks entirely to friends that, as heretofore, we continue to take in payment of amounts due us, or in settlement for purchases of goods, all the Bank notes of New Orleans, executed or not, or other specie or note specie paying.
oct16 1m PAYAN & CARHART.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bills of Suspended Banks
RECEIVED FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, BY
MRS. S. G. FABIO,
Chartres street, corner of Hospital.
MRS. FABIO offers to sell a large assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, comprising full and elegant