THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBER & CO.
Daily Paper, delivered at residence.....$15
Country Paper, mailed.....5
Country Paper, three months.....2
Subscriptions invariably in advance. Any person sending us ten new names will be entitled to a duplicate copy of the paper for one year. Any person procuring us a club of twenty names will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. Any person procuring us a club of thirty names will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year, and will be allowed to pay, before any other is given of the kind to the club.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Louisiana Warehouse, (Algiers) dwelling, sugar, &c.

By O. Lonsdorf, Bisso & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 62 Chartres street, stable, mules, chaise, harness and winter clothing.

By N. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Canal street and Exchange place, household furniture.

By Montgomery & Smith, at 11 o'clock, at the auction No. 101 Rampart street, house, carriage and buggy.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Cotton street, improved property situate on Palmyra street, between Galvez and Johnson, First District of this city. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

N. Vignie sells on Saturday next, at the St. Louis Exchange, several young and valuable slaves. See advertisement.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Meagre as is the intelligence flashed upon us by the telegraph from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, it is sufficient to prove that the Conservative party in these States have suffered disaster and defeat. With respect to the results we may say that from Ohio we had expected nothing; from Indiana there was a faint hope of something better; from Pennsylvania the advices are equally unwelcome and unexpected. The triumph of the Black Republicans there, as well as in Ohio and Indiana, frustrates all calculations previously made of the discomfiture of LINCOLN, and leaves to his opponents merely the hope of securing the electoral vote of New York.

How these untoward results have been brought about, and what should be their legitimate influence on the action of the Southern people, are questions demanding dispassionate investigation and discussion. With regard to the triumphs of Black Republicanism they are clearly due to a variety of causes. The dissension of the Democratic party was of itself a source of great discouragement to the foes of Black Republicanism, and of joy and gladness to its friends. A house divided against itself cannot stand. There are in the Democratic party, as in all parties, bests of men who have few settled opinions, and can only be kept faithful by the conviction that they are the strong side. Impatient feeling of security, and their loyalty can no longer be trusted. The moment the power of the Democracy was overthrown, this class began instinctively to "rat," and to pass over to the adversary. We have no doubt whatever of this. The same cause which weakens the Democracy in the South has enfeebled them in the North. This too has operated in another way. Not only have the National Democracy been enfeebled by dissension, but by violent discussions and intensive feuds. The consequence of the schism at Baltimore has been an implacable quarrel between the adherents of BRECKINRIDGE and those of DOUGLAS—each faction accusing the other of dual rivalry and treachery, and of having broken up and disorganized the Democratic party. To imagine that such bitter and unrelenting foes could be induced to amalgamate and work harmoniously together, simply in view of a great public crisis, is to ignore the most obvious principles of human nature. They hate each other too cordially ever to unite. Thus, for example, in Pennsylvania, though there was an apparent fusion in favor of FORTER, the conviction that he was a supporter of DOUGLAS was quite sufficient to divert thousands of Breckinridge men over to the enemy, or at least to freeze their affections upon their seat. In Ohio and Indiana the candidates opposed to the Black Republicans were avowedly Douglas men, and any one who has noticed the virulence displayed everywhere towards MR. DOUGLAS by the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE may, with a great show of plausibility, infer that in these States the Breckinridgers used their best efforts to compass the defeat of their detested foe, regarding an anti-slavery victory as of altogether secondary importance.

The overthrow of the Democracy is consequently to be traced primarily and originally to the split in the National Convention, which, by dividing the party, deprived both wings of much of their former power, and lost them a huge army of place hunters, fencemen and hangers on who habitually stick to the organization which promises to dispense the spoils, and are ever ready to turn their backs upon their friends the very instant they smell the taint of coming disaster. Add to this the antagonism between the friends of DOUGLAS and of BRECKINRIDGE, and their mutual and unappeasable resentments, and it will not be difficult to explain the recent misfortunes which have overtaken the conservatives of the North. In illustration of these remarks we may add that so intense is the animosity of the Breckinridgers towards the Bell and Douglas men, that the leading organ of MR. BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky—the Louisville *Courier*, of Friday and Saturday last—appealed directly and solemnly to the Breckinridge men in the North to refuse all co-operation whatever with the Bell men and the Douglas men of that county against LINCOLN, and in round terms denounced such co-operation as corrupt and dishonorable. No doubt whatever that the appeal from so official and influential a source was duly heeded.

But whatever may have been the causes of these serious political misfortunes, they cannot and should not affect the future course of the Union men of the South, whether constituting BELL or DOUGLAS. Their plain and evident duty is to abide tenaciously and unshrinkingly by their principles. They are Union men emphatically, and have nothing but censure and denunciation for Disunionists, who are not a whit less dangerous enemies to the tranquility and prosperity of the country than the Abolitionists themselves. We can see no distinction between selfish agitators and conspirators, whether they hail from the South or the North, and every Union man ought to be as anxious to put down the one class as the other. The Breckinridge men in this quarter console themselves for the annihilation of their favorite in the North by the reflection that that DOUGLAS is shattered by the same calamity, and next, that LINCOLN'S election will afford them a suitable opportunity for resuscitating their Disunionism more openly than they had previously dared to attempt. It is amusing to observe how they endeavor to conceal the pleasure they inwardly feel beneath a decorous semblance of regret. As nine out of ten Breckinridgers have repeatedly proclaimed that they would as lief have LINCOLN as DOUGLAS, it is fairly to be inferred that the result satisfies them just as much as if it had exhibited a Douglas triumph.

The Union men may expect to be regaled by flimsy and blatant appeals to vote for BRECKINRIDGE. There will be much unctuous talk about the necessity of a united South, and all the customary slap-trap of the Secessionists will be involved. Well, we agree with them at least in one respect. We hold that the South should be united—that every Southern State in which there is a majority of the friends of the Union—and they constitute all save South Carolina—should stand squarely up to BELL and EVERETT, and give to those distinguished gentlemen as earnest and enthusiastic support. Let the Disunionists cling to their candidate, but let all others endeavor to consolidate the entire South into a conservative and unconquerable battle-mark against the traitorous designs of the advocates of dissolution. If this be done there will be no apprehension of mischievous agitation, of a commercial panic, of arming for defense or aggression in the event of LINCOLN'S success. Disunionism will be rebuked by the conciousness of its impotence, and even the gallant but misguided Palmetto "Blues," meeting with no encouragement from the loyal sisterhood of the South, will be compelled to abandon her treasonable projects. If the Union men remain firm, and affiliate together as a band of brothers for the noblest of purposes, the Secessionists of the South will next month vainly seek a resting place for their wearied feet.

THE NEW YORK "LEDGER."—The reader will find in our advertising columns a list of the contents of the New York *Ledger* for October 20th. Among the contributors secured by the indefatigable Bonner is no less a personage than President Buchanan himself, who has promised to furnish to the *Ledger* a sketch of the life of WM. L. MARCY. Where next will Bonner cast for literary food for his great journal? We are indebted to him for a copy of the *Ledger* of the 20th inst., in advance.

FRENCH LAGER BEER.—We are indebted to Camille Lacoste, No. 209 Royal street, for a sample of a new article, viz: French Lager beer. It is from the manufactory of E. Bobis, at Montvilliers, and is of a very superior quality.

TO SUGAR AND COTTON PLANTERS.—We invite attention to Mr. JAMES HILL'S announcement of large and improved instrums, adapted to gin Sea Island cotton. They may be seen at No. 6 Chartres street.

REMOVED.—That experienced and highly esteemed dentist, Mr. CHARLEVOIX, has removed to No. 124 Canal street, with a view of establishing a more commodious and central point for the visits of his numerous clients.

The Fourth meet to-night, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Day will address the meeting, which the ladies are respectfully requested to honor with their presence.

MESSRS. Montgomery & Smith sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the auction No. 101 Rampart street, by order of Messrs. Peebles and Peebles, a handsome household furniture. An assortment of bedsteads and other articles suitable for this sale, as it will be without reserve, are solicited to this sale, as it will be without reserve. An assortment of bedsteads and other articles suitable for this sale, as it will be without reserve.

The New Orleans Bee.
Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,802.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Hon. W. L. Yancey at New York.—New York, October 11.—The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, spoke last night to an immense multitude at the Cooper Institute. In reply to a question whether Lincoln's election would be a cause for the secession of the South, he replied: "I believe in the right of secession, and if Lincoln should bring in federal bayonets to force his irrepressible conflict, I will join my State and resist."

The Northern Elections.—Louisville, October 11.—Later returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do not change the result that has been already telegraphed.

News from Europe—Arrival of the North Briton—Cotton Firm and Steady.

FASTNET POINT, October 11.—The steamer North Briton, from Liverpool on the 27th, and Londonderry on the 27th ultimo, has been intercepted at this point, and the following intelligence obtained:

Commercial Intelligence.—Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Friday evening, September 28.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the business week just ended at 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 2000.

The market was steady and firm, but well supplied. There has been but little or no variation in prices during the week.

The sales to day amounted to 12,000 bales, the market closing at the following authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 7¼d; Orleans Middling, 6 7-16d; Mobile Fair, 7¼d; Mobile Middling, 6¼d; Uplands Fair, 7d; Uplands Middling, 6¼d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool sums up 913,000 bales, of which 716,000 are of American production.

The Election Bonfire.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11.—The election returns from sixty counties indicate a Black Republican majority in Indiana of 15,000 votes. The Black Republicans have always twenty majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature. Seven Black Republicans and four Democrats are elected to Congress.

Philadelphia, October 11.—The *Bulletin* claims a State majority for CURTIN, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, of 20,000.

The Senate stands as follows: Black Republicans 25, Democrats 8. The House of Representatives stands: Black Republicans 67, Democrats 33.

Large Fire in St. Louis.—St. Louis, October 11.—Allen's Iron Works were destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of $25,000 to $30,000.

Fire in Troy, New York.—Troy, New York, October 11.—A boiler and machine manufacturing factory on Ida Hill was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

Baltimore Election.—Baltimore, October 11. The total number of votes cast in this city yesterday is put down at 27,000.

Brown obtained a majority of 8196 votes.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, October 11.—The Central Overland Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 29th ult., reached this point to-day.

The news by this arrival possesses no features of interest.

The markets for goods of various descriptions were rather more buoyant.

The Oregon House of Representatives had adjourned *sine die*.

The Chiriqui Expedition.—Washington, October 11.—Official information received from Capt. Engle, of the Chiriqui surveying expedition, announces that immense coal fields and excellent harbors had been found.

The expedition, he adds, is a complete success.

New York Markets.—New York, October 11. Flour has advanced 5c.; the sales embraced 16,000 bbls. at $5 30 @5 45 for Superfine State. An advance of 1c. is reported in Wheat. The sales of Corn amounted to 241,000 bushels, at prices ranging from 71 to 71½c. Pork closed firm, with sales at $18 50 to $18 75 per barrel for Mess. Lard rules firm: 160 barrels were sold at 12 to 12¾c. per lb. Sugar closed steady at 6¾ to 7¼c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, October 11. Flour closed buoyant, with sales at $5 to $5 10 per barrel. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 75 to $18 00 per barrel. Whisky is selling at 18¾c. per gallon. Sugar closed firm at 8¼c. to 9¾c. per lb. Molasses is worth 42c. to 43c. per gallon. Coffee closed at 13½c. to 15c. to 15¾c. per lb. Corn closed dull with sales at 46c. to 47c. per bushel. Oats are quoted at 29c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 11. The Ohio river was falling this evening, with four feet of water in the canal, by the mark.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, October 7.—The Pony Express from California arrived to-night with the following summary:

SAN FRANCISCO, September 24.—Arrived 24th, steamship Sam Flank, Philadelphia; steamer Sonora, Panama. Spoken July 11th, ship Sunshine, from New York for San Francisco; latitude 56 north, longitude 34 west.

Sailed 22d, brig Wheeling Belle, Valparaiso; 24th, bark Oak Hill, Sydney.

On the 20th, while the British steam frigate Termagant was being towed into the Golden Gate by a steam dry dock at Mare Island, one of the sections gave way, which was quickly followed by the others, and the whole of the monsoons the whole dock was a complete wreck.

The ship was with difficulty extricated without much damage. She had been several months, and cost $200,000 to repair the dock; for which one of Dakin Secor's sectional and balance docks is not believed to be suitable for much of the heavy shipping that occasionally needs repairing on this coast.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates, arrived at Carson Valley this morning. Wm. C. Marley, an agent of the express, has just returned to San Francisco, having restocked four hundred miles of the route most wardly from Carson Valley, which will enable the express to make better time when desirable.

A fire occurred at Monterey, Costa County, on the 24th, destroying nearly $30,000 worth of property—about one-half insured.

The steam screw-vessel steamer brought fifty tons of copper ore from the mines of Point Arena county, near Crescent City, on the northwestern coast of California. This ore gives evidence that the mines are of immense wealth.

There are no new features in the political canvass.

The State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento has proved a great success. Over a thousand head of blooded stock were placed in competition for premiums.

The mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the New Case silver mines, near Esen's Lakes, are encouraging, and public confidence in their permanency is restored.

The San Francisco sawyers express astonishment at the richness of the specimens of ore raised from the latter mines.

Oregon dates by steamer and overland mail are to the 24th from Portland, and 20th from Salem, where the Legislature sits. The Senate continued adjourning from day to day, without the House's concurrence, and the latter, in consequence, had not yet organized.

Mr. Pratt is the chamberlaine of the city, who deposited the city's funds in the Bank. This gave rise to much comment, and increased the number of enemies of the institution. A few weeks ago the associate banks refused to exchange with it, and on Monday the city deposits were removed to the Park Bank. This latter bank, together with previous rumors, immediately created a run to be made on it for specie, and as a rule hour on Tuesday for $13,000 was presented, but as there was not enough specie on hand to meet it, the directors thought best to go into voluntary liquidation, and call in outstanding claims, and, at a proper season, resume operations. Its circulation of $95,114 is secured by $100,000 of New York State 6's.

A STRAW.—F. E. Barnjum, an ubiquitous retailer of camphine and burning fluid, has been travelling up and down New England during the last two months, the whole face is seen at almost every Yankee Republican and Independent gathering in that section, furnishes the Boston *Courier* with the following statement of the number of campaign badges he has sold thus far during the present campaign:

Bell and Everett	79,013
Breckinridge and Hamlin	62,700
Douglas and Johnson	29,311
Breckinridge and Lane	1,340
Total	172,366

AN AGED NEGRESS.—The following memorandum is supplied to the Census Office by Mr. Moreno, who took the census of a portion of Florida:

Among the slave inhabitants enumerated I have found one in my district whose age exceeds 100 years. She pretends to be named Cornelia Leslie. She informs me that she is 125 years of age. She was born in the State of Georgia in a place called Silver Bluff, has a distinct recollection of the war of the Revolution, and remembers the siege of Savannah in 1775, when that city was taken by the British. The woman, although so far advanced in years, is remarkably healthy and strong, and walks a half mile every Sunday to attend church. She is the slave of her own son, who is a free negro.

METEORS FALLING INTO THE SUN.—On the 1st of September last a distinguished astronomer, Mr. Carrington, had directed his telescope to the sun, and was engaged in observing his spots, when suddenly two intensely bright objects burst into view on its surface. They moved side by side through a space of about 35,000 miles, first increasing in brightness, then fading away—in five minutes they had vanished. The phenomenon was witnessed and corroborated by another observer, Mr. Hodgson, at Highgate, who, by a happy coincidence, had also his telescope directed to the great luminary of the system at the time. It may be, therefore, that these two gentlemen have actually witnessed the process of feeding the sun by the fall of meteoric matter.

THE STRASBOURG CLOCK—*An Ingenious Piece of Mechanism.*—The face of the celebrated Strasbourg clock is arranged in three sections, the lowest of the three is the dial, on either side of it sits a small angel, one holding a hammer and bell, and the other an hour-glass. Precisely at noon the hour-glass turns over, the hammer strikes the bell, and the figures upon the second story come into their parts. Death stands with a scythe in one hand and a bone in the other, with a bell upon each side. Upon the first stroke the quarters are struck by four figures representing the four ages of man—a child, a maiden, a full-grown man, and an old man, and upon the other Death strikes the hour with his bone. On the story above stands the Saviour with the banner of Redemption in his hand, and the other twelve figures of the twelve Apostles, who pass in procession before him precisely at twelve, each pausing and making a reverence to him. At the same time a cock on the summit above flaps his wings, and crows three times, striking one on his neck and crows three times.

A MACKEREL BRINGER ROBBED BY HIS-SELF.—Jonathan Williams, captain of schooner Hudson Bay, arrived in this port from Portland, and, having sold his cargo of mackerel at Portland, and received the proceeds of it, on Thursday night last, proceeded to a public house and got drunk. While in this condition he had been robbed of his money, which he had placed in his vest pocket, and put his vest under the bed in his cabin. The next day the vest was found on the wharf, and his money was found on the roof of the schooner. But the officers have not decided upon the matter, and on Thursday afternoon examined Williams, and found upon him $625, concealed in his stockings, boot and vest pockets.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The publishers of Annual Advertisers is limited to and contracts strictly within the line of their business, and is closed to one or more every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No advertisements or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Presentation of a Banner to the Crittenden Guards.—The Crittenden Guards were out last evening in strong force and showing the effects of good drilling, as will be seen by the following account of the presentation of the new banner to the company. They marched to the residence of Mrs. John White, on Prytania street, near the corner of Terpsichore, under the complimentary escort of the Mozart Mite of 60, to receive a banner presented by the ladies of the First Ward. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and the parlors were crowded with the fair donors. The banner was an elegant piece of work, the handsome ladies of white and the inscription in gold. In behalf of the ladies, Mr. Eugene Mentier made the presentation with a few graceful and appropriate remarks, and Mr. Edward D. Turner received the banner as President of the Guards, in a manly and well-considered speech. In returning, the Guards paid our office the compliment of a fine serenade, for which we express our thanks.

The Independent Pioneer Club.—We were the recipients of a courteous mark of favor last evening, the Independent Pioneer Douglas and Johnson Club of the Third District holding in front of our office on their way down town to give us a serenade.

The Union Guards at Odd Fellows' Hall.—The Union Guards of the Second District occupied Odd Fellow's Hall last evening with their lady friends, and were addressed on the great topic of the day by Messrs. Wm. Grant, Joel Hull and R. A. Foute. We regret that the crowded state of our columns this morning vents us from giving the full report we had prepared.

The Forgery on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Arrest of the Guilty Parties—Astounding Disclosures.—In our edition of yesterday we reported the fact that a forged check for $2300 had been paid by Mr. R. de Armas, paying-teller of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, on Wednesday morning. The whole affair was brought to a close on Thursday by detectives Thos. H. Boylan and Keith Isard, who have made the most astounding discoveries in the matter, leading to the implication of Mr. Henry McGill, of the well known firm of T. L. McGill & Son, commission merchants, No. 28 Magazine street, who has been arrested and released his share in the transaction, with the perpetrator of the forgery, a well known horse trader and gambler named Frederick Stevens, and his associate, a gambler by the name of Charley DeForrest.

The history of this strange affair is as follows: On the 5th of October John T. Hardie & Co., the extensive auctioneers, sold at auction a bank on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, No. 140, for $179, to the order of T. L. McGill & Son, in payment of a small account. This check Henry McGill, the junior partner of the firm, received, and on Wednesday, the 10th inst., he took on this bank in Gamon & Armstrong's store on Monday afternoon, in which the checks were similar to those issued by Hardie & Co., and copied the filling in and signature exactly, making out the false check for $2300, dated the 8th.

He drew it to the order of T. L. McGill & Son, and had it made payable at the counter. When he went into the bank Wednesday morning he presented it to the teller who has been for a long time a client in the employ of McGill & Son. The paying teller, Mr. de Armas, was so accustomed to receiving checks from Mr. McGill, endorsed in the name of the firm, that this fact, added to the genuine appearance of the check, caused him to pay over the amount without thinking of entering it closely.

The same morning Mr. de Armas found out his shortage, and went at once to the Chief of Police, whom he had a consultation with detective Boylan, whom he was acquainted with. Together they searched all that evening for some trace of the missing $2300. Early next morning, as soon as the bank was opened, Boylan went at the same time they saw Stevens's hand as he was looking round the corner. As soon as he espied the officers he made a rapid exit from the bar-room, and broke-neck pace, and fancy was after him. Boylan stopped a furniture wagon that was passing, and jumping in with DeForrest, made the driver put his horse to a gallop.

Isard drew a revolver and called to Stevens that he would shoot him if he did not stop, and as Boylan was gaining quickly on him in the wagon he halted and surrendered. Boylan took him to the station house, to Chief's office, and Stevens finely confessed in the private office. He said McGill had talked with him on the subject some time ago, but within the last week he had driven him to it, and he had done what he was ashamed of with the deepest fever. He said that on Monday McGill showed him the check for $179, and some other smaller ones. Stevens took them home, copied one, and said it would be easier to forge that signature than Hardie's, when McGill replied, "But these firms are not in the habit of drawing for large amounts, and would attract the attention of the teller." Stevens also said that McGill took him to the store of Gamon & Armstrong, on Camp street, where he saw him write the check, and he noticed how it was done. He said that McGill took him to the store of Gamon & Armstrong, on Camp street, Monday morning, and giving him a new dollar gold piece told him to go in and buy a blank check-book on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, such as was used by Hardie & Co. Stevens bought one, paying the dollar piece, and McGill then told him to make the forged check for $2300, in the presence of Mr. Gill as he says.

On the 10th of September Stevens had cut a pocket in the Spanish at the Mayor's office for himself, under the name of Smith Girault, intending to go to Havana on the first steamship probably, after he raised the wind in some way or other. When questioned about what he did with the $2300 he said he had given it to McGill. He took from its pocket four bills of $100 each and said he had given $500 at the bar in George Wilkinson's restaurant, another, to be kept for him, and had $700 in his trunk. The balance, of the $2300 or $1000, he said he spent to purchase a fine coach, and to pay for gambling debts of his own and DeForrest's, a trunk, clothing and other things. Boylan went to Hott's, and found the trunk and the two bank bills. It may be that Stevens has not spent $1000, as he says, but the detectives believe he has spent the most of it. Stevens was once before in a scrape of the same kind in the North, but his father paid every thing and hushed the affair up, in the hopes of his son's reforming. This move will be a revelation to the father, who is an honorable old man. DeForrest was once a merchant in St. Louis, but failed three years ago, and came to this city under the pretext of getting a situation as book-keeper, but he has been a blacking case ever since.

The Recent Over-flow—Meeting of the Sufferers in Claiborne Market.—In accordance with the published call, at seven o'clock last evening, the open space in the centre of Claiborne Market was filled with people, and a meeting was organized by calling Mr. Lewis to the bench portion of the city, who came together to devise means for the purpose of obtaining some compensation for the losses sustained during the late flood. Mr. Lewis on the bench stated that the city or any other source have to blame in the matter. Mr. Bailey, of the firm of H. E. Bailey & Bro., was proprietor of vinegar, at the Canal street, called for meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Edward Bermudez to the chair. Mr. James K. Bailey, of H. E. Bailey & Bro., was appointed Secretary. Mr. H. E. Bailey then nominated a committee of seven to wait on the Mayor and Councilmen to investigate the great question of—"Who is to blame?"

Samuel Locke, hardware merchant, office Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Front Levee street, residence 208 Canal street.

Mitchell Nolan, grocer, dealer of Commerce and Robertson streets.

R. H. Durell, Attorney-at-Law, office No. 25 Camp street.

D. L. Smith, butcher, stall 16 Claiborne Market, residence, Old Carrollton.

F. A. Schlieper, firm of James Pesch & Co., undertakers, Bienville street, between Roman and Prieur.

Thomas O'Neill, builder; residence, Claiborne, near Gasquet street.

Van Wheble; residence not known to our reporter.

The committee retired for extended deliberation to the adjoining confectionery, and Mr. James Gregory, the proprietor, sent in a bowl of punch, which was duly honored by the committee, and a glass of absent fare. The committee returned, and Mr. James Gregory, proprietor of the confectionery on Johnson street, near Perdido, who made a few pointed remarks on the subject. He called on Alderman Bonds to get up and show himself, but Mr. B., probably not yet prepared himself to speak, and pulling attention to Mr. Casserly's support, Mr. J. O. Hitch, proprietor of the *Crescent*, and President of the Board of Aldermen, was called upon, and responded in a few well, timed remarks. He said, himself among the list of sufferers by the overflow, and pledging himself to do all he could in the matter. Mr. Durell, one of the committee, then made a long speech, after which Mr. Gregory again took the stand, but in the midst of his remarks the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the committee, who were not prepared to report last evening, but will do so after holding a preliminary sitting on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the office of Ward's Cotton Press, on Canal street.

Supposed Wife Murder—Escape of the Husband—Cautionary Sentence as to the Cause of Death—Series of the Children.—Post-mortem Examinations by Dr. Delery.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning the people residing in the neighborhood of Derbigny street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, were startled into a state of excitement by the report that Mrs. Purroll, who lived in the front room of a small two-story basement house, No. 207, was lying murdered upon her bed. Her little boy, about six years old, had gone into the room where his mother was lying, and found her dead. He then ran and informed a neighbor of the circumstance, who went and informed the police of the fact. Officer Bell, of the 2d District, was the first officer on the ground, and he at once proceeded to the house, and found the lifeless body of the woman lying on the bed with an old pillow drawn heavily covering her, her head lying also on the left shoulder, and her arms drawn down by her sides. On each temple was the mark of a severe blow, that on the left side of her head having bled considerably, and the gore that had oozed out had congealed in her hair. Her shoulders, left arm and back bore marks of violence, and all of these evidences were convincing that her death resulted from one or all.

The neighbors were aware that she had not lived happily with her husband for a long time. On Monday night they heard her screams mingled with the rough tones of his voice as he was beating her, and about midnight before last, perhaps a few hours before her death she was seen by a neighbor to be in a state of intoxication. The body was still warm, showing that she had probably died early the same morning, and by its emaciated appearance it was evident that she had led a hard struggle through life, to which her husband had latterly contributed, leading her to drown her cares in intoxication. It was two hours after the first discovery of her body before the police had taken any care of it, and when an officer was stationed at the door of the new election district, a crowd of curiously-excited rascals which commenced already to throng the place, while advice was at once sent to Lieut. Gaudin, who promptly repaired to the spot and investigated the case.

The deceased was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, about 28 years of age. Her maiden name was Bridget Tighe. She married Purroll in Ireland, by whom she part of Ireland and a few years older. They were married in Roscommon in 1854, and have had in all seven children, four of whom have died. Those living are two boys and a girl. The husband is a stout man, and is employed at the time of her death. Purroll came to this city in 1856, and sent for his wife and family, who came here the next year. He was a strong, healthy man, and was employed as a laborer on the levee, and by the boys of his last and six years, and a girl of about four. The deceased was confined at the time of her death. Purroll was arrested by Officer No. 15, and conveyed to the Central Station, where he was locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

Dr. Delery, Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday afternoon, at the house where she lived, in the presence of a number of persons. The examination was confined to the external parts of the body, and the evidences of violence, and all of those