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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25th, 1854.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE COMMUNITY SYSTEM.

But few of our readers other than Lawyers take the trouble to investigate and understand the principles and working of the branch of matrimonial jurisprudence which is now in operation in Louisiana. The community or partnership of acquets and gains which may exist between the husband and wife in our State, is fraught, nine times out of ten, with the greatest mischief and the grossest injustice. Wherever we have reflected on the subject, it has occasioned surprise that it should have been tolerated for such a length of time by a people so full of common sense and practical wisdom, as ours are. We will briefly expose the principles of the system, and develope its operation, in order to show the monstrous injustice that pervades it.

A man marries a woman who is without property of the value of a dollar, but heavily embarrassed with debts; he discharges them, and supports her in luxury and ease out of the proceeds of his own industry, or the revenues of property purchased by his own labor, or which he has inherited from some deceased ancestor. By years of toil and economy, he accumulates a fortune, when his wife dies without children. A just man would say that the totality of the estate which was acquired by the husband, should be his—but not so, says this law. The relatives of the wife to the hundredth degree, if there are not nearer kin, will exclude the husband and his relatives, and will take one half of the estate. Can injustice be more palpable and flagrant? The relatives of the wife may be inhabitants of Europe, Asia, or Africa. No matter—they may have been strangers to the husband, or if personally known to him, may have been idiots, vagabonds, enemies and persecutors—but, in despite of all this, the law as it now stands, forces them upon him, as heirs to one half of his property, to the exclusion of his own blood relations—as mother, or father, or sister. Recent legislation has interposed, and has given the usufruct of the property of the deceased spouse to the survivor during natural life, but without this, the ownership and occupancy would pass instantly on the death of the wife to her foreign kindred, whose relationship to her could be ascertained only by a careful examination of the table of affinity and consanguinity.

We will suppose that the partner in community is a merchant extensively engaged in commercial operations, and, as is inevitable, indebted in a large sum, and having thousands owing to him. The successful management of his business demands the preservation of all his resources. His wife dies, his estate is open et, and her distant heirs claim one half of it, that would be the result, although the present law allows the survivor the usufruct, that is the enjoyment of her half, during his life, and our code subjects the community property to the discharge of the community debts! It will be seen, that the husband is only a usufructuary, and the owners of the title may require him to give security for his fidelity and the delivery of the property on the termination of the trust. The close quence would be that the property would be ordered to be sold for cash, in order to pay the debts and liquidate the estate, and the once prosperous merchant would be reduced to a state of bankruptcy, or would lose more than half his property by a forced alienation.

This is but a brief exposition of some of the hardships of this law.—Enough, however, we think to provoke the condemnation of any just minded man. The law makes no distinction between the man who contracted marriage here or in another State, or in a foreign land.—The citizen who was married abroad, has his acquets adjudged here, after his domiciliation, submitted to the operation of the same statute.

The entire system is false and absurd, as a part of an American code. It is based upon the theory that the wife contributes as much by her labor and savings to the accumulation of the property, as the husband, and hence the name of "community," which has been bestowed on it. In Europe, where it originated, it was well suited to the habits, the ideas, and the social system which there existed. Her industrial classes may be divided into the agricultural and the manufacturing. Both sexes perform, as a general rule, the same species of labor. The agriculturers of Germany and France, and the sowers and reapers, are principally females, who are engaged in laborious toils, while the males are drinking, smoking or mustering in the field. The tillers of the soil are called peasantry, and a large majority of them are females. The law thus gives the female one half of the fruits of their several and rec ipro al industry, is perfectly just and applicable to their social organization. But such a law is inapplicable to our state, and is as repugnant to our instincts, our reason, our habits and our state of society, as it is possible to be. Peasantry is not our condition. We have a yeomanry, who are the masters of the soil, they till. Females never labor in the fields unless from choice. Their only labor consists in the government of the household, and the performance of light work within doors. They contribute nothing towards the acquisition of a fortune, if we disregard from our consideration the savings and economies which they may make.

In French and German Society, the ladies of the higher classes perform duties and do work that with us, are considered servile drudgeries, and which our ladies would commit to the domestics, lest they spoil their hands or lacerate by it. How many of them, will tend poultry or stock, or knead dough, unless compelled by necessity? Could any of the gentle blood be found who would sow, till, reap, or tend the fields and herds?

Our Legislature should modify the system or abolish it *in toto*, it was trained to meet the wants of a social condition as vast from our society, and cannot be adapted to it. It is abhorrent to our condition, prejudices, tastes and habits, and hostile to the interests of the State, and especially to the commercial classes. It cannot be modified so as to meet the real remedy for the evils with which it is replete. The parties may, before the celebration of the marriage, abolish or modify the system in their marriage contract, but if they fail to do so, the law establishes the community, as we have described it in part. Citizens of Louisiana, have to live under it, unless they have the nerve which results from the law, but citizens of other States and countries, who have married, without a knowledge of its existence, and who have subsequently removed to this State, cannot do so. Marriage contracts are unfrequent in our sister states, and when made, they purport to create only such property as is located within their territorial limits, and such as then exists. But should a husband, after a marriage has continued for a quarter of a century or any other period, longer or shorter, fix his residence in this state, and acquire property, the relations of his departed wife would have a title to one-half of these acquisitions. Such a rule cannot bear the touch of reason, for it is not consonant to justice or the enlightened spirit of the age, or the suggestions of sound policy. The Legislature will not do its duty, if it fails remodel this portion of our civil code.

NATIONAL GUARDS BALL.—A grand military and civic ball will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow evening, the 26th instant, by this gallant and well disciplined battalion, for the benefit of company G. The Guards will be present in full military costume, and the finest of music has been secured. The occasion promises to be one of no ordinary relat.

☞ The number of icebergs passed in the Atlantic this year have been unprecedented, and continue to be occasionally seen at this advanced season. Captain Shi ner, of the ship Flora McDonald, arrived at New York on Saturday last from Havre, reports passing three large ones on the 29th of September, in latitude 46 40 longitude 49 30.

☞ There are now in the United States thirty two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction. Twenty-eight are State institutions, and the number of the insane is nearly 30,000.

☞ Fifty years ago a celebrated mode in Massachusetts of curing the insane, was to whip them severely and then immerse them in water until they were insensible. It was claimed that they would recover their consciousness and sanity at the same time.

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL AT PARIS.—Mr. Charles L. Fleischman, former U. S. Consul at Stuttgart, afterward employed in the Patent Office at Washington, and lately appointed a Commissioner for the State of New York at the great Exhibition to take place next year in Paris, has just started in that city a weekly journal in the English language called *The American*. It will be devoted mainly to advertising and will look for its support through that medium, but will contain the list of American arrivals, American movements and gossip in Paris, with useful directions and notices of coming amusements, in the style of the American journals. The question of an American journal in Paris has long been agitated, and but for the fear of entering into competition with the great wealth of the Galignanis, would have long ago been resolved. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fleischmann may succeed in the enterprise.

SMALL POX IN MAYSVILLE.—The small p ox says the Louisville *Journal*, has been prevailing in Maysville for some time. The disease had abated very much last week, but on Friday and Saturday was again spreading and increasing.

☞ The Democratic press of the South is exceedingly "sweet" upon the Whigs about this time. It proffers them plenary indulgence—pardon for past transgression, if not absolution for the future, provided they will only abandon their party ties, unite with Democracy, and assist it to make a strong and successful stand against the rampant spirit of Northern Whiggery. These affectionate appeals are quite amusing. When the Democratic party was in the plenitude of power, the poor Whigs were political Pariahs in its eyes, and were treated as outcasts, vile Federalists, abhorred and repudiated by the majority of the people. Now that Democracy has been thoroughly routed in wrighteous, it is willing, nay anxious to recruit its waning energies by calling to its aid the band of Southern Whigs which long, and often fruitlessly, but always steadfastly, has contended for the maintenance of its principles.

We see no good reason why we should yield our independence to a party which has proved as cringing in adversity as it was arrogant and intolerant in prosperity. The alliance of the Whigs would be scornfully rejected, were Democracy as powerful now as it was two years ago, and if the Pierce administration, by some unlooked for turn of fortune, should revive from its depressed condition, it would not again regard the Whigs as worse than Heathens.

The solitary plea for this much sought for coalition, is the abolition propensities of Northern Whiggery. Admitting the assertion to its fullest and broadest extent, it neither follows that Northern Democracy is one whit sounder, or that Southern Democracy involves any distinctive principles which Southern Whigs can consistently maintain. We have repeatedly shown from the record that the Democrats of the North are as tainted with free soil heresies quite as thoroughly as the Whigs; which we challenge those of the South to furnish a single conclusive reason in favor of the projected alliance. The overtures made to Southern Whigs are the result of conscious weakness, and the desperate experiment of a failing party. Southern Whigs cannot honorably affiliate with a party whose practices, whatever may be its professions, are in direct antagonism to all they hold dear in the theory of our government and its polity. If we can no longer act in common with the Whigs of the North, we can at least stand by the Constitution, the Union and the laws, disclaiming fellowship alike with Northern free sailers and Southern fire eaters. Southern Whigs, in the language of the Alexandria *Gazette*, will sustain those PRINCIPLES which lie at the foundation of our institutions. As for the many members of the North, of all parties, they look only at their *acts*, not at the "organizations" to which they may temporarily belong. Suppose we were to trust the leaders of the Democracy: Why, one day, for instance, we would be told to have faith in Dan Cass, and the next day the Richmond Enquirer would teach us to repudiate and denounce him. And so with the others. MARTIN VAN BUREN gave us a lesson which will never be forgotten. MR. BENTON is another case.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS BEE:

Gentlemen—In the French side of the Orleanian, the question is gravely asked, "How will the amount now paid into the Treasury by the coffee houses be made up. Do the friends of *No License* intend to tax real estate?" The friends of "No License" are prepared to show from the city records that there will be *saved* to the Treasury at least $50,000 by closing up all coffee houses. They will give the friends of coffee-houses the benefit of all that they themselves pretend to claim in their favor, viz: the amount paid into the City Treasury, $52,742, but we must also show what they *cost* the city, in order to make an honest show. one of the *account*. In this article I will give only a part of the expenses incurred by drinking houses, viz: Police expense, $246,680; House of Refuge, $19,600; Work House, $32,124; Chain Gang, $7,000; Charity Hospital, [illegible]; Burial expenses of the poor, $20,185; Wages to convey sick, $2,411; Total $355,120, from which deduct the amount received from drinking houses $52,742, and you have a net loss of $302,378. It is proved by the report of the Grand Jury that the instruction of all cases that come before them were caused by drink.

There are not less than 1,000 cases annually in Charity Hospital, various Asylums—all supported mainly by the taxes of the city, and a majority of the city, in various direct and *indirect* means. I have not yet touched on the diminished value of property consequent on the evils caused by drinking establishments, which all *modern know and feel*. I have not referred to the pecuniary loss to the poor drunkards, the drinking houses which many proprietors *experience*. I have not referred to the misery and poverty entailed on individuals, and consequently on society. I have not referred to the drain in the city caused by sending away several thousand children to be educated, in order to keep them away from the drinking houses. Each one of these items will swell the amount so as to astonish every one—yet in all these I shall refer merely to the *dollars and cents*, to show the loss in a pecuniary view alone, leaving others to point out the *moral* effect.

A CITIZEN.

TEXAS.

By the steamship Louisiana, from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to Sunday last, inclusive.

The Galveston *News* speaks of the health of that city in the following terms:

We have, comparatively, only a few new cases of fever, and some deaths; these, however, are of solely confined to unacclimated persons. We have recently had several arrivals of vessels from Northern ports, with unacclimated crews, and it is chiefly among this class of seamen that the new cases appear. We cannot reasonably expect so sudden disappearance of the sickness from our city, until the infectious malaria shall have been purified by the healthful influence of a regular *Norther*; and it may not be unreasonable to expect such a visitation at an early period, inasmuch as some of the middle latitude States, viz: Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have already been visited with frosts.

We have just seen Dr. Hurlbut, who informs us he has had no more cases admitted to the Hospital within the past three days; most of them being from the crews of vessels, and the balance sick of persons who have come in within the past two or three weeks. He has informed us that he has now seventeen cases in all in the Hospital, but that but one death from yellow fever has occurred during the past week. He states that the recent attacks are very violent, and require very prompt treatment. In some instances persons admitted into vessels, black vomit has taken place in eight or ten hours after the first attack.

HEALTH OF HOUSTON.—The Houston Morning Star, of the 18th instant, has the following paragraph concerning the sickness in that city:

The statistics given above two more interments of yellow fever subjects for the past week than the week before. We are happy to state, that we have no obvious reason for a very marked diminution in the number of new cases of yellow fever, and we have little doubt that the settled weather, of which there is now fair promise, will entirely dissipate the disease. The number of cases under treatment, that require medical attendance, we are informed, do not exceed one or two dozen.

We learn that there have been received in this market up to the present date, but about 400 bales of new cotton. At the same time last year, our receipts were about 800 bales or so much. The amount received of the last year's cotton is considerably greater. Most of the new cotton that has come to hand has been more or less damaged by exposure to the rains and by injury to the bagging in hauling. The price now paid in our market is from eight to eight and a half for middling. Holders show very little desire to make sales. An advance, we believe, is generally looked for, though our last European advices indicate no rise in the Liverpool market. As usual there appears to be prevalent opinions abroad that the crop of 1854 is to be a large one.—*Galveston Journal*.

The Brazos river is reported to be in good boating order, and cotton was beginning to come in freely.

Fine large lemons have been successfully grown in the neighborhood of Galveston.

The citizens of Austin, in public meeting assembled, have adopted a resolution to give all Mexicans, suspected of tampering with slaves, ten days notice to depart from *those green shady bowers*. We regard this class of our population as the greatest nuisance with which Texas is now afflicted.

MORE MURDERS.—A very old man named Pierce was murd red at Bellevieu, Rusk county, last week, by a man named John Colter, so says the Henderson Flag.

From the Standard we learn that a man named Sims, had been cruelly murdered last week at Pine Bluff, Red River county, by another man named Cady, who is now in Clarksville jail.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE.—The "Flag of the Union" says that depredations on the telegraph line continue to be committed, notwithstanding the severity of the punishment, prescribed by law for such outrages, which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary, from two to ten years. That paper says:

"The line has been torn down for two and a half mile, and the wire coiled up and placed in the road, and several hundred feet carried entirely off."

DELINQUENT OVERSEERS OF PUBLIC ROADS. The Nacogdoches Chronicle learns that the District Attorney has instituted suit in the District Court of Houston county, against delinquent road overseers. The State Times speaking of this procedure, says:

The District Attorney, determined to enforce some act. If these or other districts should follow his example, where the overseers have neglected to discharge their duties, it would be productive of much good. Taxes in one of the finest counties for the construction of good roads in the world, and we have the worst.

☞ The *National of Pittsburgh* says:

We believe none of the major pleasure in this parish have yet commenced to grind, and regret to learn that the cause may be found in the reduction of the quality which they expected to grind. The cane on few places will compare with the last year; it is much shorter and smaller round, and owing to the heavy rains which continued later this season, it is still quite green. The crop of this parish will fall far short of the hopes that had been entertained of it, and the best informed estimate is a deficiency of at least one-third to one-half of last year.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Further by the Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The following are additional particulars of the foreign news brought by the Africa:

INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—The allies had fired upon Balaklava on the 2nd, their operations against Sebastopol, and, on the 28th of September, they were preparing to march upon the latter without delay. At Balaklava, which is ten miles South-East of Sebastopol, the army has free communication with the fleet.

A telegraphic despatch from the Austrian Consul, at Odessa, had been received at Vienna, stating that the struggle between the allies and the Russians had recommenced on the 25th, and continued on the 27th, when the courier which had arrived there left he came. The allies were then (27th) on the road to Balaklava.

Another despatch announced that the allies had actually occupied Balaklav, and had opened communication with the fleet at that point. The investment of Sebastopol was thus completed, all the approaches to it being commanded by the allies.

Russian Reinforcements.

Generals Luderscan and Osten Sacken with forty battalions of the Russian army had entered the Crimea, and were hastening to reinforce Prince Menschikoff.

Austria and Russia.

The Government of Austria has intimated to the Western Powers that it will consider the Emperor of Russia's proposal relative to a second ultimatum offered, as a *casus bel.*

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool opened without animation on Saturday, (the day of the Africa's departure) though holders were more desirous to sell.

A Liverpool Failure.

The house of James McHenry & Son, Grain and Provision Dealers, in Liverpool, has failed.

Failure of Allen & Anderson.

The Institute of Allen & Anderson, of London, the failure of which has been announced, are stated at nearly four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Allen & Anderson were the largest dealers in American grain in England.

PASSENGERS BY THE AFRICA.—Among the passengers brought over by the Africa, are Wm. Muir, Esq., British Consul at New Orleans, and Jerome Bonaparte of Baltimore, the father of Lieutenant Bonaparte.

Sir John Franklin's Party.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The information of the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, was sent to Sir George Simpson by Doctor Rae, who has long been engaged in exploring the Arctic coast. It appears that Sir John's ships were lost in the ice while making their way south to the Great Fish (probably Fox) River, or in endeavoring to return. Articles of dress and spoons engraved Sir John Franklin, K. C. B., and officers bearing initials and crests of persons known to have belonged to the Hecla and expedition, have been in an way the Esquimaux.

Further of 8th of the Fleet off Sebastopol.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Montreal papers contain additional particulars of the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party as reported in the despatch of Doctor Rae.

The Esquimaux state that in the spring of 1850, they saw forty white men traveling along the North shore of Prince William's Sound, and drawing their boats over the ice. As they spoke to the party could speak the native language, but they gave the Esquimaux to understand by signs, that their ships had been crushed in the ice, and that they were going where they expected to be able to shoot some deer.

All the party except one are described by the natives to have looked very thin, and they appeared to be short of provisions. They purchased a seal from the Esquimaux.

Afterward, but during the same season, the natives found the dead bodies of thirty white men, one of whom, supposed to be an officer, having a blue sac strapped over his shoulder. Some of the dead bodies were found in tents, and others under boats, &c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21st.—There is a good demand for flour in this market, and prices have advanced 12½c ⊕ bbl. Sales of Ohio brands to-day, at $8 50 @ 8 62½ ⊕ bbl.

Corn is in fair request, and mixed Western is selling at 89@91c ⊕ bushel. The Pork market is dull, at prices nominally the same. Lard is fair demand, without any change of moment in prices.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21st.—The river here is now falling, with 27 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21st.—There is only a moderate business doing in the flour market here. Good brands are quoted at $7 37½ @ 7 50 ⊕ bbl. Provisions are quiet, and unchanged. Whiskey is selling at 27½ ⊕ gallon.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21st.—The river here is now falling slowly, with about 15 inches water in the canal.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 17th.—The passenger steamb ats have passed down from New Orleans, since Sunday evening: The Crystal Palace, at 1 o'clock last night; the Farmer, at 8 this morning; the Belle, at 11 this morning.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Flour market continues active and buoyant, with fair demand, sales of good Ohio at $8 @ $8 37½ ⊕ bbl. Pork is steady and quiet, and the rates are 12½c ⊕ bbl higher. Mess has sold to-day at $17 37½ @ $17 50 ⊕ bbl. Lard is unchanged.

The Cotton market is very dull and prices are tending downward.

Banker Absconded.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—T. S. Manchester, a banker of this city, fled from business on Saturday and his suppose liabilities are from $50,000 to $100,000. He has numerous creditors here, in the North.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—The river here is now falling slowly, with 24 inches in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The river here is now falling slowly, with 24 inches of water on the shoals. Bacon Sides are selling at 7½c ⊕ lb. Whiskey is firmer with sales at 27 @ 27½c ⊕ gal.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—The river here is now rising slowly, with 2 feet in the channel. Bacon Sides have fallen during the last eight hours. The steamboat Peoria Belfast has departed for N. Orleans.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—There has been a good demand for flour for home trade, and prices have further advanced 12½c ⊕ bbl. Sales of Ohio brands at $8 @ $8 37½ ⊕ bbl. Corn and Provisions are unchanged in the rates.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—The river here is now stationary with 20 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The river here is now falling slowly. No change in the markets.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 21.—The steamboats Southern Belle and Planter have passed down to-day, bound for New Orleans—the former at 6 P. M., and the latter at 7 P. M.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO.

Major Weightman Acquitted.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Despatches from St. Louis announce the arrival at that place of Major Independence, Mo., on Sunday last, the 22d inst.

The returns of the election in New Mexico, so far as received, show the Democratic party have a majority in the House of Representatives.

The Jicarilla Indians continue to wage war against the whites and Pueblo Indians, who now refused to treat with them.

Mr. W. Whitman is on trial for killing Major Ashley, and was acquitted.

The crops in New Mexico were very good.

Judge Davenport with his family and party were met by the mail party, crossing the Kansas river—all well.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.—The election returns from Florida and California occupy a much larger and conspicuous place in the Democratic papers than those from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. They are golden drops from distant sands. *There* Democrats are chosen from States which at present send Democrats, and these are victories worth relating! Those little rebellions in three great States are not worth the space necessary to recount them. The "sovereigns" have gone crazy, and the Democracy will wait for a second sober thought," as Mr. Van Buren did. But what if it should speak in the same manner?

GLEANINGS.

The Ohio and Indiana Railroad is finished to the State line of Indiana. There is now a continuous railroad from Pittsburg to that point, spanning the great state of Ohio. Three miles and a half of iron remain to be laid to connect Pittsburg with Fort Wayne. The road will be opened to Fort Wayne in a few days.

The Niagara Falls Gazette says, that workmen are busily engaged re-building Brock's Monument, on Queenston Heights. It is placed a short distance from the former site, nearer the brow of the mountain, and in a more conspicuous position. From the view obtained from the American side it looks as if it would be much larger and more beautiful than the old one.

Two companies of credulous dupes have lately been engaged in digging for money which they supposed was buried near South Bay, in the town of Port Ann, Washington county, during the old French war. So regularly has this idea been transmitted, that for nearly a season had passed, in fifty or seventy five years, when some such attempt has not been made to recover the suppositious treasure. One of the parties is guided by a seer who looks through a diamond to obtain revelations, and the other are spiritualists, governed by a medium. These last rallied on St. Paul for help to remove a rock which was in their way, who replied through the medium that he was engaged, and advised them to invoke the aid of St. Peter, which they accordingly did. Peter, they affirm, rendered them the service asked for, for the rock immediately yielded to their levers.

A whale fishery is in Alabama, consisting of husband and wife, child and niece, was taken suddenly sick on Friday last, and a physician being called in, he pronounced it a case of poisoning. It appears that several months since a servant girl was employed by the family, but owing to some misconduct she was dismissed. Thursday she requested and asked that she might be taken back again, offering to work for her board. This was not assented to, but she was told if she would endeavor to conduct herself properly she might come back on the same terms that she was employed originally. She resumed her place, and prepared the breakfast on Friday morning, and upon eating which the whole family almost immediately took sick. The girl was called for, but did not answer. On going to her room it was found she had left the house, taking her clothing with her. The physician fortunately succeeded in placing the family out of danger. The affair is under investigation.

A PANIC.—A good deal of consternation was caused on Saturday by the refusal by the bankers and merchants of most of the notes of the Indiana free banks. They had been current a day or two previous, but it was not generally known. The notes of the following free banks were received: Bank of Indiana, New Albany and Madison branch, Bank of Commerce, Terre Haute and Evansville Bank, Southern County Bank at Angola, General Bank at Indianapolis, Stock Bank at Columbus, and a few others whose names we were not able to obtain. The brokers refused to take the notes of any price. The cause of the panic is said to be that the money is now held by the brokers and the business community, and the banks will decline to redeem it themselves or convert it into Eastern exchange, except at a heavy discount. The banks will probably make some arrangement for its redemption, or wind up. Every dollar issued is pledged by State stock in the hands of the Auditor of State, and we would therefore advise holders not to submit to any sacrifice. Holders may be compelled to exhibit at some delay, but they will receive ultimately the value.—*Louisville Courier*.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING Oct. 24, 1854

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and 4,000 bales were sold at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5½ @ 5¾	Fair	6½ @ —
Ordinary	7¼ @ 7½	Fully Fair	— @ —
Middling	8½ @ 8¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Good Middling	9 @ 9½	Good A Fair	— @ —
Middling Fair	9¾ @ 10¼		

Nothing was done in Tobacco to-day.

The Sugar market is rather heavy; About 75 hhds. were sold at 3½ @ 6c., and M at 4½ @ 5½.

Of Molasses, 50 bbls. were sold at 12½ @ 27 gallon.

The Flour market is quiet, and there were no transactions of note. Small sales of superfine are made at $7 12½ @ 7 50.

Corn, 1,000 sacks of Corn were disposed of at 88c.

Of Oats, 1,000 sacks were sold at 38@40½c ⊕ bushel.

The Pork market is dull. Mess is retailing at $18 @ $18 50.

Beans is firm, and Prime Sides are selling at 8½ @8¾c.

A lot of 15 sacks Shoulders brought 7½c.

Of Whisky is retailing at 26c., but large quantities can be bought for less.

A sale of Lard has been made at 11c.

Of Coffee, 700 bags were sold at 10½c., and 100 at 11c.

Exchange is without alteration. We quote—

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	10@10½% ⊕ cent prem
France	5f. 18@5f. 17
New York, sixty day bills	½ @ ¾ ⊕ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼ @ ½ ⊕ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	¼ @ ½ ⊕ cent dis
Philadelphia, do	1¼@1½ ⊕ cent dis
Cincinnati, do	¼ @ ½ ⊕ cent prem

A ship was taken for Liverpool at 9-16d.

EXPECTANT PARTURITIONS seem to be given to all who make use of STARLING'S ANODYNE CHEMICAL EXPECTORANT and DIARRHŒCA CORDIAL. At least such is the assertion made by some thirty odd of the most respectable merchants of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, who state that they have never known any remedies to be so efficient as those in the diseases for which they are prescribed. This, although very gratifying, is not singular, when it is remembered that the recipes from which these medicines are compounded are in strict accordance with medical science, their compounders are certainly selected from pure and unadulterated drugs, and approved by hundreds of experienced physicians. For Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the lungs and throat, the Anodyne Cherry Expectorant is believed to be unequaled, while the Diarrhœa Cordial is the best remedy known for disease of the bowels. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for $2 50.

E. H STABLER & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents,
Corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

Also by F. HALTSTER & ROBT. MC BACHEN and by merchants generally throughout the United States. oct21-1m

DR. GROSHEGAN'S HYDROPIFER,
THE GREAT CURE FOR
Liver Complaint, Stillborn Disorder, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsyplin.
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
Also, Scrofula and all Impurities of the Blood.

This is a grand assistant of Digestion, and a perfect substitute for Mercury in Liver Complaint, and for Quinine Pills in Costiveness. It does not stop any good effect. She had been unable to walk without crutches two months, and was so weak and nervous, that she could not walk a mile. Her nervous system was entirely restored by the use of the Hydropiper. She is now in good health. Her husband has declared that it was not her, so far as he knew, that was so much benefited by the use of the Hydropiper, but that he was benefited. Her husband had contracted during the past year, a very severe cough, which was so bad that he was not able to do his business. He was induced to try the Hydropiper, and he was cured. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman, but the police have not as yet been able to find her.

DROWNING.—A slave named Andrew, the property of Mr. F. Foulk, was drowned in the new Canal, on Monday morning, under the following circumstances: He was a hand employed on board the schooner Mathilde, which was on her way down to the Lake to load with lime. Andrew was seen to fall overboard and recovered yesterday, and when found, although four days after in the water, was still living, with a log of wood in his hand, in his arms. The deceased was 25 years old, and a native of Louisiana.

SWINDLING.—John Linnen, alias J. B. Thompson, was arrested and brought before the Recorder, on Monday, on a charge of swindling Mr. Bloomfield out of $350 30. The accused waive examination.

SECOND DISTRICT.

THE CASE OF FANNY SMITH.—Fanny Smith alias Mrs. A. M. Hickey, who is charged with poisoning her two mulatto boys, was yesterday examined before Recorder Ramos. The accused, a fine looking woman of about 25, is a native of Connecticut, and a nation, which had drawn together quite a large crowd of persons who seemed to take intensely interested in its proceedings. The two boys, Rudolph and Billy, were brought into Court by the prosecution, and various scars, cuts, bruises and marks were found on their arms, legs, heads and bodies. On Rodolphe's body was the mark of hot iron that they some said marks. Rodolphe is aged 7 years, and Billy is 5 years old. The defence brought in the testimony of Drs. Weatherby and Fenner, to show that the boys were subject to fits, having been burned, and that the scars and marks on their persons do not indicate an unmerciful degree of cruelty, but that they have not endeavored to do any serious injury. The case occupied nearly the whole of the forenoon and no other business was transacted. The further examination in the case was postponed to Friday next.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Gustave Sedout, a free man of color, who owned the tin shop in Toulouse street, which was destroyed by fire on Monday, has been arrested charged with having done it. The Rev. Joseph Bakers, of the Second District police, and Henry Collins, his clerk, testify, that about six o'clock on the evening of the fire, they saw accused in a back yard attached to his store, in which was a collection of straw, empty boxes, &c.; that after remaining there a few minutes he came out, and shortly after left the place. He had been gone but a short time when the fire broke out, which is thought to have commenced in the yard. The property it is said was insured, but to a much lower amount than it was worth, and it is stated that he appeared perfectly unconcerned when he discovered the building on fire, and used no exertions to prevent the progress of the flames.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SEN.—The keeper of a coffee-house, and house of ill fame, at the corner of Royal and Esplanade streets, named Schneider, was arrested by the Second District police on Monday night, together with the lewd women who were kept by him, and consigned to the calaboose for disturbing the neighborhood by the outcasts which occur in the house. The keeper of the house was required to give $1,000 bail to keep the peace.

LARCENY.—Joseph McLane was arrested the night of the fire, by Captain Baldwin, he having in his possession a trunk containing several articles, which he had stolen from the tin shop which was burned.

THIRD DISTRICT.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a young man named Charles Kelly, removed to the dock in the 3d District, opposite the Tobacco warehouse, and pulling of his coat and shoes he plunged into the water and sank. He failed to fall in the usual manner, but seemed to deliberately and seeking the bottom of the river. He was taken up in the yard plunged in. As he was the last plunge, his head struck a timber which lay under the water, and two large nails which projected from the timber were run through his forehead into his brain. His body was recovered, and an inquest held yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The deceased was 24 years of age and a native of Ireland, and was a cooper by trade.

FALSE FIRE A WOMAN.—A man named Henry Flanagan fell out of a window in the upper story of Mr. Gordon's stables, in the 3d District, yesterday morning, receiving wounds which are said to be very dangerous. He was carried to the Charity Hospital.

☞ The attention of lovers of Havana Cigars is called to the Cabanas, Cabinas, Cabinas and Bar of the Bee, Bee Office, Corner of Carondelet and Bee streets, upon place This Day, at 11 o'clock, by Hornby & Bevins, Auctioneers, in No. 34 Gravier street.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of Dry Goods, which will take place This Day, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Roche & Lamonnet's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Turner, at sale.

A Great Bargain.

THE Proprietor of the Union Coffee House, being desirous of selling out his establishment, offers the entire Fixtures complete, including Gas Fixtures, Marble Tables, Bar Fixtures, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c. For particulars inquire on the premises. oct21-tf

For Rent.

A STORE on the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets. Apply to the office, opposite. oct21-tf

P. A. BERTRAND, Druggist,
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just purchased the Drug Store corner Canal and Burgundy streets, which he will constantly be found from the 1st November next. oct21-tf

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary.

DATES—15 trunk Smyrna boxing, and for sale by J. H. MARKS & CO.
oct24 76 and 78 Magazine st.

CRANBERRIES—85 bbls. 50 hf do, 50 qr do, for sale by J. H. MARKS & CO.
oct24 76 Magazine street.

LARD OIL—80 bbls. winter strained, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
oct 24 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

FINE CRACKERS—100 boxes for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
oct24 9 Tchoupitoulas st.

Fish—50 bbl. No. 2 and 4 Mackerel, and 200 boxes Herring, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
oct24 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

Sperm, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
oct24 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs fresh choice yellow for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO.
oct24 76 Magazine st.

HAMS—88 Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.
oct24 19 Tchoupitoulas st.

COFFEE—500 bags choice Rio, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO.
oct24 76 and 78 Magazine st.

JAVA COFFEE—300 packets old government, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO.
oct24 76 and 78 Magazine st.

MACKEREL—2000 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in large and shore, for sale by
oct24 J. H. MARKS & CO., 76 and 78 Magazine st.

PICKLES, KETCHUP, PEPPERSAUCE, PIE Fruit, Essence, Brandy Peaches, &c., &c., full, assortment—48 packages landing and ship Young Brandon, and for sale by
JOS. H. MARKS & CO.

Carpet Warehouse—93 Chartres st.

NEW CARPETS by fresh arrivals from England and the North; large and well selected stock of the following articles, viz:
CARPETINGS, Velvet, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ambassy, Imperial and super 3 ply, super and common Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp, &c. &c.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of new patterns and various qualities, cut to suit all sizes of rooms.
Matting, Table covers, window Shades, figured and plain drugget for crumb Cloths, chair cords, hair cloth, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
A. HOUSEAUX & CO. sept 18 1w

NEW STORE.

T. & C. G. DUREL,
No. 80 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets,

INVITE the public and their friends to call and examine their new and fresh stock of seasonable, staple and fancy D