THE DAILY BEE,
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The New Orleans Bee.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10.

THE NORMANDE MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. The mail due the day previous came through.

TERM TERMS.

These are hard times to be sure. Our produce is gradually coming to market, but our find no purchasers, through the difficulty of effecting exchange operations. The harvest in which the real and tangible wealth of the country consists—the cotton and sugar of the South, and the breadstuffs of the West—which are the chief and only certain means of procuring ultimate relief to embarrassed commerce, can scarcely be moved from this port to be distributed among consumers, in consequence of the derangement of monetary affairs. Times are hard, but there is no use in rendering them still harder; yet this is precisely what croakers and panic-mongers are striving to accomplish. To go about the streets and predict general bankruptcy and ruin; to talk of a universal suspension; to question the solvency of even the strongest and most undoubted houses; to hint of a run on our banks; to play the part of Job's comforters, and endeavor to increase the misery and trouble already existing—this is what certain birds of ill-omen, creatures who experience a nameless delight in gloating over calamity, are constantly engaged in. The first and inevitable effect of a commercial crisis is to create distrust. Capitalists are the most thin-skinned creatures imaginable. Breathe a suspicion that money is scarce, accommodation not easily obtained, and failures imminent, and the strong box of the capitalist becomes immediately as impenetrable as if secured by half a dozen patent Brahma locks. Want of confidence is the immediate offspring of panic, and panic is an unreasoning, selfish impulse, deaf to the voice of reason, blind to the evidences of its own folly.

Now one-half of the embarrassments under which the country is laboring proceeded from panic; for whenever reflecting individuals pause a moment, and enquire whether the actual sources of national and individual wealth have been impaired, the reply is invariably in the negative. Never has the prospect been better for a bountiful return for the labors of the husbandman. Not a staple of the country has suffered. Crops of all kinds are full; of the cereals enormous. These products of agricultural industry must eventually relieve us from the difficulties in which we have been involved, less through our own fault than on account of the constant and indissoluble commercial relations existing between us and the North. But as the good to be effected cannot come within a single day—as patience, economy, prudence and caution will be needed by our merchants to enable them to pay their way until gradually they work out of their difficulties, we take it that the press should discountenance and condemn all who labor to enhance the troubles of the times by exaggerating and overcoloring them. To augment distrust is assuredly not the most expeditious or effectual way of removing it. To teach every man to lose his faith in mercantile integrity, and to refuse assistance in cases where unquestionable security is offered, is not exactly the wisest and most judicious mode of allaying present evils. There is no doubt under heaven that the excessive stringency of the money market is owing in a great measure to the inconsiderate and thoughtless—we will not say malicious—efforts of persons who make it their special business to prophesy woe and disaster. Such a course is exceedingly reprehensible and merits severe censure.

If trade is depressed and money scarce, the calamity falls on every department of business, and visits all in proportion to their obligations and their means of liquidation.—The counsels of common sense at such periods are too serious to be overlooked. Not merely the banks should pursue as liberal a policy as their charters will allow, aiding the needy and deserving, and protecting them from exigencies which, though temporary, threaten to overturn their credit, but the merchants themselves should act harmoniously, generously and forbearingly by one another. The *esprit de corps* which usually animates that large and intelligent body of citizens, has ever been conspicuously manifested by the merchants of New Orleans. We trust it will not languish now. These are not the times for creditors to be unrelenting, and for honest debtors to be driven to the wall. On the contrary, these are the times for the merchant to assist his neighbor—relieve him partially from the strain of accumulated indebtedness, and in his turn to claim indulgence and aid from others. By such a course many who are intrinsically sound, and only need a respite during the fiercest fury of the conflict, will be enabled to weather the storm in safety. But above all from down the panic-makers. Discourage and repel these financial JEREMIADS, who go about our streets preaching gloomy tidings, and predicting irretrievable ruin.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—The celebration of the First Anniversary of this excellent and philanthropic institution will take place to-morrow. The programme in our columns will make known the order of ceremonies. We perceive that addresses will be delivered by Messrs. C. D. DREXEL and ALBERT FABRE, and from the well known abilities of both gentlemen, eloquent and impressive productions may be anticipated.

The Association of the Sons of Louisiana is a society of a purely benevolent character, and is open to all who have complied with the constitutional requisite of a certain term of residence within the State. Although one among the youngest of our charitable institutions, it has already signalized its efficacy by the extension of relief and succor to many victims of misfortune. It is entitled to the sympathy and good-will of every Louisianian, and we trust will, as it proceeds on its noble mission, be enabled, by enlarged means, to increase the sphere of its usefulness.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The performances at this popular place of amusement increase in interest every evening. Last night the theatre was filled to overflowing. We can suggest to our readers no better place for whiling away an hour or two than dropping in upon Matt Peel and his Campbell Minstrels. It should not be forgotten that a special performance is given to-day for the benefit of the little folks.

RUMSEY & NEWCOMB'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—As will be seen by reference to another column, Messrs. Rumsey & Newcomb's troupe of Campbell Minstrels will make their first appearance this season at Armory Hall next Monday evening. The company consist of fourteen performers, who are said to be among the best delineators of negro character that ever appeared in this country. Several excellent vocalists and balladists also form part of the troupe. We shall take occasion to notice the performances of this company, and to give our readers our views thereanent.

THE TURF.—A race comes off at half-past four o'clock to-day on the Metairie Course. Mile heats, three in five, to harness, for a stake and purse of $550. The horses named are Cassady and ——. We understand that there will be considerable betting on the occasion among the respectable leaders and backers of the two horses.

QUIZ; a novel. By the Baroness Tautphœus, author of "The Initials." We are indebted to the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., through J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for a copy of this work. We can tell our readers that they may confidently expect to be entertained and instructed by this story. The authoress—a daughter of Lord Erskine—has achieved rare literary success in her previous works, by demonstrating the finest and nicest powers of characterization, both individual and national, and by investing simple domestic incidents with the highest interest.

BLACKWOOD for September, and the *North British Review* for September, have been received by Morgan, of Exchange Place. They are both capital numbers.

NEW FILM.—It will be seen by the notices in our columns that Messrs. JUDAH RIPLEY and J. U. JAMBAT have associated themselves in copartnership, for the purpose of transacting business as auctioneers, appraisers and stock-brokers. Both gentlemen are well known citizens, who have had extensive experience in commercial affairs, and are entirely competent to the satisfactory fulfilment of any commissions with which they may be entrusted. We confidently recommend them to the public.

APPEAL AT ARCOLA.—The *Dispatch* of Saturday says: A difficulty occurred last night at the Planters' Hotel, between Capt. J. L. Cotton, agent on the South Carolina railroad, and Mr. Blount, a runner for the hotel. Five shots were fired, one by Capt. Cotton, and four by Blount, one of the latter taking effect in the fleshy part of Capt. C.'s arm. The difficulty originated, we learn, in a dispute about baggage.

THE Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool the 12th Sept., arrived at New York on the morning of the 1st inst.

Mesers. Baring Bros. report no change in American securities, and heavy sellers than might have been expected under the New York advices. Bull & Co. report an animated demand, and instead of any pressure, the supply is below the wants of purchasers. A large business was being transacted in Illinois Central Railroad shares, at improving prices.

Lord Elgin arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August, accompanied by about 600 marines and soldiers.

General Havelock, after having advanced to within one day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back on Cawnpore, on account of the cholera having broken out among his small force.

The troops at Segowlee had mutinied, and killed their officers.

A detachment of 200 European troops attacked the mutineers at Arrah, and were repulsed with the loss of 200 men.

At Agra the Lota contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

According to the latest authentic news from Delhi, no outrages were the Europeans still before the place, but they had been strongly reinforced, and a general assault was expected in a few days.

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The Governor-General's body-guard had been disarmed.

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The Pensacola *Observer* contains partial returns of the election in Escambia county, held on the 5th instant. For Judge of Probate the vote (two precincts) was for C. N. Jordan 202, and for C. P. Cowles 126. Clerk of Circuit Court, Joseph Wilkins 166, and F. E. de la Rua 193; Sheriff, D. de Rocheulave 195, and J. C. Crosby 165.

HERRIMER, N. Y., October 2.—The cashier fo the Agricultural Bank of this place has been held to bail on a charge of embezzlement and forgery.

CAUSES OF THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—The Richmond *Whig*, in speaking of the financial embarrassments of the country, which the country has been passing for some time past, utters the following language, which, possibly, contains as much truth as poetry:

From the existing pressure in monetary affairs the people may derive many lessons of instruction, if they will ponder. They may learn that in every instance of financial revulsion and embarrassment, the causes thereof can be traced to the criminal follies and blunders of the Democratic party, both was especially the case in the disastrous crash of 1837, and is the case in a less degree perhaps, at the present. The bogus Democracy have acquired the habit of perpetually tinkering with the currency—trying experiment after experiment, all of which invariably result in injury to the public and to individuals. That party boasts of having everything its own way at present. A Democratic administration is in power, and Democratic control the legislation of all the States. The crops for several years have been abundant, and every branch of business and enterprise was thought to be in a flourishing condition, when lo! our eyes are startled with the cry of a *commercial crisis!* For the crisis and all its sad consequences, let the people lay the blame and responsibility on the people. They have everything their own way, and should be regarded as alone responsible for the embarrassed condition of the country.

The Lynchburg *Intelligencer*, on the same subject, after attributing the principal cause of the derangement in the monetary affairs to the workings of the Democratic sub-treasury and tariff systems, says:

It was predicted by their opponents that they would operate disastrously upon the commercial interests of the country, the former by paralyzing the manufacturing establishments of the country, and inducing us to trade abroad to an extent surpassing our exports, and thereby producing a constant and ruinous drain upon our specie circulation; and the latter by withdrawing vast sums of specie from the active currents of trade and locking it up in the vaults of the government. How soon these predictions would have been fulfilled, if no new element had been thrown in effecting the result, it is not easy now to say, but that they have at length been realized in the present alarming condition of affairs perhaps no one can doubt. For six or seven years past we have been receiving gold from California to the amount of about $50,000,000 a year. Yet this immense source of relief—this totally unexpected auxiliary to the sub treasury and the tariff has been impotent to ward off a financial revulsion which is now shaking our whole commercial and industrial fabric to its centre.—What would have been our condition years ago but for this accidental boon, whereby the demands of circulation at home, and the calls for square off the balance of trade against us abroad, have been measurably satisfied, we may form some idea of from the ordeal through which we are now passing. If the hundred millions of gold that have poured into the coffers of the nation have been inadequate to prevent the disastrous effects of the sub-treasury and the tariff, into what hopeless bankruptcy and universal ruin would we not have been plunged but for the providential relief thus afforded! Nor are these results peculiar to the State-craftmanship more capable of relieving from disaster than averting it. At this very time, when specie is selling at its and twelve per cent. premium, the government has under lock and key, rusting in its money chest, some twenty or thirty millions of coin, which there is no lawful way of getting at. While the people are obliged to have gold and silver, and are paying exorbitant prices to get it, the government goes on day after day taking it out of their hands and hiding it away in its vaults. Will not so startling and terrible a lesson as that which we are now receiving teach us wisdom?

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 3d instant, speaks as follows of the suspension of the great house of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle:

The pressure for money is still very great in this city. There is abundance of "currency," but this has ceased to be available in the payment of debts where specie alone are required, and for this reason another of our largest and most important business houses suspended payment yesterday. We allude to the house of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle. Although the owners of the Iron Mountain—itself a mountain of wealth at any time—and at least of the members of the firm possessed of individual wealth—they have not been able to escape the general disaster. It is bad enough when the usefulness and enterprise of such men is crippled and stopped even for a time, but it is still worse when so many hundreds of operatives are thrown out of employment. We understand that orders have been given to stop operations at the Iron Mountain, and that the number of operatives thus discharged will amount to 450. At the Laclede Rolling Mill, in this city, and the Coal Banks, the number is stated at 400. A good many of these men have families, and the prospect for them, as well as others, is a gloomy one, unless the price of provisions, &c., should experience a rapid decline. We have had high prices for a good many years, and now we are just yield to the pressure which is so generally felt in all our cities.

The house of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in New York, it is understood, suspended payment yesterday.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—October 5.—Warren county, all but one precinct, gives Yerger (Dem.) 870; McWillie, 380; Lake, (Congress) 732; Singleton, 521.

Yazoo county, all but one precinct, Lake's majority 75.

Madison county, but one precinct, Singleton's majority 50.

Wilkinson county, Gordon (Dem.) over Barber 197 majority.

BOSTON, October 2.—The meeting of the merchants and others in the French financial emergency was largely attended. The suspension of the meeting was 3 to 1 against the recommendation of a gold clause, and the general feeling prevails adopting the action of the State.

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By Telegraph.

(TRANSCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL PRESS.)

MARRIED.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Cotton quiet. Flour and Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Mess Pork, $23 to $24. Lard, Pork, Beef, Sugars, Coffee, $14 to $15. Whisky, 22½c. Molasses, Rice, Sugar, 4½ to 5c. Rice, 4 to 4½, lower.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—Flour, $4 40 to $4 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn, 57c. Whisky, 16c.

Business is improving. Money is easier.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The bills of the Central Bank of Brooklyn are discarded.

The books and papers of the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad have been seized at the instance of the Milwaukee Bank.

The day closed gloomily.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—At a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, resolutions were passed invoking the aid of the Legislature to enable them to continue their business, by affording relief through the laws in relation to paper currency.

HARRISBURG, October 8.—The Senate has adopted a section of the bill from the committee, fixing the first Monday in February next as the day for the banks to resume specie payments.

KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Partial returns from Kansas indicate the success of the Democrats. Ransom was ahead of Parrott.

TENNESSEE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Governor Andrew Johnson is elected to the United States Senate in the place of Jones.

HARPER & BRO. SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The great publishing house of Harper & Brother suspended yesterday. It is reported that their assets will exceed their liabilities over $1,000,000.

SCHOONER SUNK.

BOSTON, October 9.—The Cunard steamship *Niagara* has night, while coming up the Bay, ran into and sunk the schooner *Eliza Maria*, from Cape Cod for New Orleans.

AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—A large meeting was held last night to urge the Legislature to pass the relief bill.

HARRISBURG, October 9.—The House Committee reported a bill removing the penalties for the non-payment of specie until March next.

RUN ON THE PARK BANK.

NEW YORK, October 9.—There is a tremendous run on the Park Bank.

This bank is reported to have only $150,000 in circulation, while it has (reported) $300,000 in specie.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Cotton quiet. Flour unchanged. Wheat—$1 25 to $1 35 for White, and $1 15 to $1 21 for Red. Corn 67 to 68c. Pork $23 to $23 50. Chicago Beef $13 to $14 50. Sugar declined 3c.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Flour $4 50, unsettled. Whisky 16c. Oats 33 to 35c. Corn 40 to 45c.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Wheat—white, $6 10. Corn—white, 75c. Tobacco has improved. Hemp unsettled.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The news from New York at noon produced great excitement here, and business has been neglected.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Gallandet & Wetmore, bankers, have suspended.

The run on the Park Bank has subsided. All demands were met.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn has been enjoined, and a receiver appointed.

A meeting of the banks was had this afternoon, and it is reported that they will provide $6,000,000 for the forwarding of produce.

BOSTON, October 9.—The following failures are reported to-day:

Sagaway & Co., straw goods dealers.

Milton A. Gail, oil and leather dealers.

Nash, French & Co., shoe dealers.

Dyrsort, October 9.—There are immense quantities of produce blockaded up here for want of funds to carry it forward. The money excitement has subsided, and our people have the utmost confidence in the remaining banks.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Attorney-General is examining the bonds upon which the bonds of the District of Columbia have been doing business.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—It is probable that the present government of Nicaragua will be recognized, by the reappointment of the Minister now here, with a view of securing the privilege of a Transit route.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six agents to attend to the "Through Express Mail" from Baltimore to Cincinnati, to secure more regularity.

The Secretary of the Interior has received advices that within a month the Minnesota wagon road will be completed to Fort Ridgely.

KANSAS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Advices from Kansas are to the 1st inst., and say that the completion of the Legislature is doubtful.

NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, October 9th.—The Santa Fe mail of September 14th has reached Independence.

Otero is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 7,000.

The Indians are quiet. The Cheyennes are anxious to make peace.

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VICKSBURG, October 9.—The returns received today, from this city, only in a less degree perhaps, at the present. The bogus Democracy have acquired the habit of perpetually tinkering with the currency—trying experiment after experiment, all of which invariably result in injury to the public and to individuals. That party boasts of having everything its own way at present. A Democratic administration is in power, and Democratic control the legislation of all the States. The crops for several years have been abundant, and every branch of business and enterprise was thought to be in a flourishing condition, when lo! our eyes are startled with the cry of a *commercial crisis!* For the crisis and all its sad consequences, let the people lay the blame and responsibility on the people. They have everything their own way, and should be regarded as alone responsible for the embarrassed condition of the country.

The Lynchburg *Intelligencer*, on the same subject, after attributing the principal cause of the derangement in the monetary affairs to the workings of the Democratic sub-treasury and tariff systems, says:

It was predicted by their opponents that they would operate disastrously upon the commercial interests of the country, the former by paralyzing the manufacturing establishments of the country, and inducing us to trade abroad to an extent surpassing our exports, and thereby producing a constant and ruinous drain upon our specie circulation; and the latter by withdrawing vast sums of specie from the active currents of trade and locking it up in the vaults of the government. How soon these predictions would have been fulfilled, if no new element had been thrown in effecting the result, it is not easy now to say, but that they have at length been realized in the present alarming condition of affairs perhaps no one can doubt. For six or seven years past we have been receiving gold from California to the amount of about $50,000,000 a year. Yet this immense source of relief—this totally unexpected auxiliary to the sub treasury and the tariff has been impotent to ward off a financial revulsion which is now shaking our whole commercial and industrial fabric to its centre.—What would have been our condition years ago but for this accidental boon, whereby the demands of circulation at home, and the calls for square off the balance of trade against us abroad, have been measurably satisfied, we may form some idea of from the ordeal through which we are now passing. If the hundred millions of gold that have poured into the coffers of the nation have been inadequate to prevent the disastrous effects of the sub-treasury and the tariff, into what hopeless bankruptcy and universal ruin would we not have been plunged but for the providential relief thus afforded! Nor are these results peculiar to the State-craftmanship more capable of relieving from disaster than averting it. At this very time, when specie is selling at its and twelve per cent. premium, the government has under lock and key, rusting in its money chest, some twenty or thirty millions of coin, which there is no lawful way of getting at. While the people are obliged to have gold and silver, and are paying exorbitant prices to get it, the government goes on day after day taking it out of their hands and hiding it away in its vaults. Will not so startling and terrible a lesson as that which we are now receiving teach us wisdom?

THE Overcoat of a Gentleman, as exemplified at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment that publishes the cheapest system from an canny of Mr. Pigeonhole's Patent Gazette, written in 1857, and which is perfectly applicable to the Clothing Establishment of Mr. Arbitrator, on a scale, and comprehensive for the rule to the evil and the remedy.

A blank will managed, it is made too much defaced for its only to go abroad, begins by not feeling more than half the clothing every day, and then goes further by not feeling as much as he formerly, declining to renew the notes of the Mammoth, and obliging them to pay a part or the whole; finding the rule to keep its customers within its bounds. The department towards them by making no new notes, but regularly demanding from your debtors you oblige them to return to you the bank notes you lent them, or their equivalents. The maker of the bank notes receives—this makes them more valuable—this makes the goods for which they are generally exchanged less valuable—the debtor, is his anxiety to get your notes, being willing to sell his goods at a sacrifice—this brings down the prices of goods, and makes everything cheaper. Will not this remedy injure the foreigner, finding that his goods must be sold so low, sends no more. The American importer, finding that he cannot make money by importing them, imports no more. The remainder of the coin, of course, is not sent out after the foreign importations, but stays at home, where it finds better employment in purchasing these cheap articles; and when the foreigner hears of this state of things, he sends back the coin he took away. He took it away, merely because your own domestic productions were so high that he could not make any profit in his country by taking them. But when the news reaches him that his productions are very cheap in our country, he will also learn that our productions are cheap too, and he sends back the coin to buy these cheap productions of ours. We, therefore, get back our coin by diminishing our paper, and it will stay until drawn away by another superabundance of paper. Such is the circle which a mixed currency is always describing. Like the power of steam, it is eminently useful in prudent hands, but of tremendous hazard when not controlled; and the practical wisdom in managing it lies in seizing the proper moment to expand and contract it—taking care, in working with such explosive materials, to prevent there is a doubt, to incline to the side of safety. These simple elements explain the present situation of the country.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly one million of dollars in State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for various Indian tribes. All but fifty thousand dollars of that amount has been drawn from the Treasury. The present time was chosen for the purchase, in consequence of the opportunity to towards the relief of the money market, while one hundred and eighty thousand have been released in the transactions with the Indians.

A dispatch was received to day at the General Land Office, from Hastings, Minnesota, stating that the men who stole the $300,000 worth of land warrants from the Fairbault Land Office had been arrested, and all the warrants excepting five were recovered.

There was no meeting of the Cabinet today, owing to the absence of the President, who is detained at his country residence in consequence of a severe cold.

A negative answer has been given at the General Land Office to the question whether a number of persons forcing themselves into a joint session can have the benefit of the graduation act by subscribing settlers on the public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for their common interest. The ground for this answer is that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not for speculators, and that the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlements already made or contemplated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT—A STREET SCENE.

Every body may or may not have noticed the old, blind, colored, perambulating vendor of perfumery and Yankee notions, who, with a tin box before him containing his stock in trade, and a large plaid cotton umbrella to shield the contents from the rain, has been frequenting the corners of our principal streets since a time who even the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The following has always been a standing inventory of his stock, viz.: Cakes of shaving soap, four cakes of fancy soap, one fine tooth comb, one razor strop, one razors, and two jawbones. We gather from the best informed sources that this stock, which may figure up at a grand total of six items, is the identical one with which the same owner commenced business in the city a quarter of a century ago. Its correctness is by affirmed, on what seems to be the most reliable data, that during that long period he never have never announced no one red cent. The house of which he is the proprietor is certainly one of the oldest and apparently one of the most stable in the city. During the great financial storm of 1837 stood firm as a rock—as firm as the pavement upon which it was sealed. So safety and affirmity has been its salient feature, such as Rear time within the memory of man, that it might have been liquidated between the rising and setting down of the sun. We passed the establishment yesterday, and were gratified to learn that, far from contracting the sphere of his operations in these days of variety and hard times, the proprietor has launched out into a general sale in all commodities business, "Going, sellers and gentlemen, one house of superfine Cologne on my fifteen cents." Persons entering with the intention of a "bar" he added by way of explanation, was "Keepsake." At the other corner of Burgundy and Conti streets, we came full upon the lawyer and gentleman commencing the hand auctioneer's audience. They consisted of a boy and a girl, who were shaking the hand and feature, the only thing by which they could recognize each other, was that. No. 1 was designing a stock of vegetable of sweetness long drawn out, *Angler* mustaches candy, while the other (the elder one of the two) was practicing the same operation upon a bar of a large size, which she held clasped to her bosom, as an affection she squeeze. We should have stopped and pattered over the scene, but a special reporter friend of ours was at our elbow dragging us along, and, besides, business is every inch over for the day, as we learned by the auctioneer's announcement to the assembled audience, which was, "Gentlemen and ladies, I'm sorry to inform you that this (Tuesday) morning, we would open again at his usual hour, at the corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Imaginaud.*—On Saturday morning a writ of habeas was issued by Judge Imaginaud issued a mandamus to the Recorder of the First District requiring him to sit as one in arrest, before the Judge, whose decision from appeal should not be granted in the case of Ellen Tia, whom the Recorder had recently fined $50 for a violation of the city ordinance relating to the abandoned women. As as the Recorder is now absent in Florida, the mandamus was served upon Assistant Recorder Summers.

RECORDER SEYE'S COURT.—Arnold Rhoda was yesterday arraigned on the charge of having obtained money under false pretences from A. C. Allen, and was remanded for examination before the Fourth District Court.

M. Le Doctor, a pawnbroker, doing business at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, was arraigned on the charge of having unlawfully in his possession a diamond ring, valued at $75, which was stolen about four months ago from Henry J. Baldwin. He showed, however, that he had received the pin in question from one Henry Baldwin failed to appear against him, he was discharged. Subsequently Baldwin made his appearance in the Court room, and acknowledgeing as to the ownership of the pin, the Recorder decided that the property belonged to the party entitled to the public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for their common interest. The ground for this answer is that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not for speculators, and that the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlements already made or contemplated.

RECORDER SOLOMON'S COURT.—Jacob Geybart, a raz pcker, was yesterday fined $10 for having in his possession a stolen shirt belonging to Fort street by shooting a rabbit, and springing a watchman's rattle. Geybart's story was that he was on his way home from his day's work, when a robber in his house stealing his rags. It appeared, however, from his wife's story, that her logs was crazy drunk and had taken the shirt to the street corner to place no reliance on the statement, as he was notoriously jealous of him, and was therefore not a proper witness in the case. The woman's story, however, was corroborated by the neighbors. The following may be stated as a result of the result of the whole affair, viz.: an increase of $10 in the revenue, and an amount of fines collected in the Third District during the month of October, and a slightly upward tendency in the rag market. A good result for the unfortunate.

Louis Guigaon was sent to prison to await her examination on the charge of having stolen a shirt, petticoat and a pair of drawers, all of which are and to be articles of female apparel, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann E. Anthony street. Mrs. McC. would not, she said, have instituted proceedings with a view to the recovery of her property, had it not been that the approach of winter left her no other course settled.

James Dobson gave bail to appear for examination on the charge of having in his possession private property, and refusing to deliver it to its rightful owner.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the grocery store of Isaac Bloom, at the corner of Magazine and Walnut streets, was entered by means of forcing the window sash of a convenient window, and the property, consisting of the following articles, viz.—one box of lemon syrup, one box of soap, two boxes of candles, three packs of cards, two half barrels of whisky, a half barrel of brandy, and a bushel of wheat. The stolen articles were placed on a dray, (No. 106) which was waiting before the door, and the driver was absent waiting off. When the driver returned, he found the dray had been stolen, and the driver had escaped through the rear of the building. The property was, of course, returned to the owner, but the cards and dray were taken into custody, and this will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Two men, named John Miller and Henry Yates, were yesterday arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the burglary. The evidence was sufficient to take the police to the premises, where the stolen articles were found. They were both taken into custody. Mr. Wilson is said to be confident of the identity of the prisoners who broke jail in Carrollton last week, and escaped.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, found floating in the Canal Carondelet, between Prieur and Johnson streets. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, and was dressed in a blue mixed cloth jumper and green pants of the same material. He had a spectacle case in his pocket, but no spectacles were found. No marks of violence were found on the body. Verdict—"Found drowned."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending last evening: