THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 88 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11523.

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FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

PROJECTS OF REFORM.

The Reform Central Committee of Baltimore have issued an address to the people of that city, in which they undertake to explain the causes of defeat and of the late violent scenes at the polls. In conclusion they suggest an application to the Legislature for the following enactments:

First. Of a registry law.

Second. Of a law providing for the appointment, by Commissioners selected by the Legislature, of proper Judges and Clerks of Election.

Third. Of a considerable increase in the number of voting precincts.

Fourth. Of an entire reorganization of the police, who should be appointed, as in the city of New York, by Commissioners selected by the Legislature, and paid by the State Treasurer of the States out of money derived from taxes to be levied on the city. The police should be selected without regard to party, and should be enlisted for a period of five years, subject to removal for misbehavior.

Of these four recommendations it so happens that three have been already carried into effect in New Orleans; and if the opponents of the American party are to be believed, these boasted "reforms" have accomplished little or no good. With respect to a registry law, that has been in operation since 1856, and although the number of names inscribed on the books of the registry nearly equals the entire number of suffragans in New Orleans, nevertheless at no election held since the enactment of that law has the vote received at the polls much exceeded one-half of those registered. It is manifest and undeniable, therefore, that a registry law of itself is inadequate to secure the free, full and untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise. Its beneficial influence seems confined to the success of the single object of preventing fraudulent voting; since no man can vote unless previously registered, and to impose upon the functionary who records the names of citizens entitled to vote is no easy matter.

Touching a law providing for the appointment by Commissioners selected by the Legislature of proper Judges and Clerks of election, we have just such a law on our statute book, and it has excited grievous complaints as superfluous, cumbrous and expensive. We are at a loss to perceive any good it has effected, although the Commissioners have usually performed their duty in a fair and impartial spirit. The law here is commonly styled "The Army Bill." Those of its provisions which were intended to prevent violence and disorder have proved simply inoperative; those providing for Inspectors of Election are harmless, and liable to no other objection than their costliness.

With regard to a considerable increase in the number of voting precincts, the experiment here has not conduced to the multiplication of votes, in consequence of the superlatively absurd apportionment of the voters, their places for voting being determined, not by contiguity of residence, but by the letters of the alphabet. Thus Mr. A. may have next door to one poll, but has ten squares to walk, because his name does not begin with a letter lower down in the alphabet. If the law on this subject is properly amended, we believe that the increase in the number of voting places will greatly facilitate the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Finally, the separation of the appointing power of the police from the municipal authority. This, indeed, would be a real reform. We cannot undertake to say whether the plan pursued in New York would prove most efficacious, because experience has not yet established the superiority of that over other modes of appointment; but we are clear as to the wisdom of so organizing the police as to relieve it from the slightest connection with party, or the smallest apprehension of suffering from political changes. We are satisfied that if the police were appointed for a series of years; if, in short, the duration of their office were dependent entirely on capacity and good behavior, we should have, in every respect, a more efficient guardianship, of public order and tranquility, not only during elections, but at all other periods. In our opinion, however, there are two indispensable requisites to a first rate police: the first is the selection of decent individuals who can present satisfactory testimonials of good character; the second is ample pay. It is impossible to obtain the services of capable, intelligent and faithful agents unless they are properly compensated, and at the same time are morally secure from all fear of retaining their situations during good behavior.

But whatever means may be employed to ensure a peaceful manifestation of the popular will, they cannot be made available to impel the citizens to vote, if an unconquerable apathy takes possession of them. At the late election in New Orleans less than half the registered vote was cast, although the most commendable quiet prevailed in all directions. A few days ago in New York the same singular spectacle was exhibited of a vote far short of the legal number registered. It is apparent, therefore, that thousands of persons attach no importance to the privileges of the franchise, and can only be induced to use it during periods of intense political excitement.

As we suggested in last Monday's paper, Brownsville has not been captured by Convivas, in spite of affidavits asserting it. At least on the 4th inst. a gentleman now in New Orleans passed through Brownsville, and at that time the town was still in the possession of the American population, although they were much alarmed at the prospect of an attack by Convivas.

Urquhart Wolfe's Pure Wines and Brandy. We publish in our advertising columns a list of the various firms in our city who have for sale the pure wines and other liquors imported and bottled by Urquhart Wolfe. With a view of protecting the public from imposition, and of enabling them to enjoy genuine liquor, Mr. Wolfe imports and puts up pure Cognac brandy, old Port wine, pure Madeira, pure sherry and genuine aromatic Schiedam schnapps—all of which are warranted pure and of fine quality.

New Furniture Store.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Martin-Klein, No. 91 Royal street. He has just received a splendid assortment of French furniture, which for beauty and taste leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Klein sells his furniture at moderate prices.

Sale of Valuable Slaves.—On Thursday next, the 24th inst., N. Vignie will sell at the City Hotel, corner of Camp and Common streets, seventy-three negroes, comprising mechanics, field hands, men and women, cooks, washers, ironers, &c.—all fully guaranteed, and on easy terms. See advertisement.

Two-story Dwelling House at Auction by Sam Feeney—To day, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, Common street, the Sheriff sells at auction, to the highest and last bidder, a two-story Dwelling House, &c., on Spain street, near the Mexican Gulf railroad, suitable for a small family. See advertisement.

Chimney Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of two hundred cases of Bronze, Bronze and Bronzine to take place THIS DAY, at ten o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Lesamonte's auction rooms, No. 17 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Carpet Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Winter Clothing, White Shirts, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Roche & Lesamonte's auction rooms No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

We are requested to remind the buyers of German Cigars that the cases'goes sale will take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M. See the advertisement of D. Murphy, auctioneer.

Sickness Theyer.—The Dublin *Medical Press* asserts that the pupils of the Polytechnic School in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that college into two groups—the smokers and the non-smokers—it shows that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are smokers in the lower rank, but in the various ordeals that they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, while the non-smokers, while the men who did not smoke were found to enjoy a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

Ice three-quarters of an inch thick was formed at Baton Rouge on Monday last. The thermometer fell to 28.

The following passage is from a letter by Lord Macaulay to a gentleman in America, on the charge of his being addicted to opium:

The story which is going the rounds in your papers is an impudent lie, without the slightest shadow of a foundation. All the opium I have swallowed in a life of fifty-three years does not amount to ten grains. I will venture to say that the writer of the letter in which the falsehood first appeared never approached even the outskirts of the society in which I live, or he would have made his lie twice as big as it is.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE SAFETY OF THE NORTH STAR.

New York, November 17.—Information has been received at this port of the safety of the steamship North Star. She was driven ashore on the 25th ult. at the French Keys, and got off without assistance, after remaining there seven days, and then proceeded on her voyage.

CANARY ISLAND IMPORT DUTIES.

Washington, November 17.—Official advices have been received here which state that Coffee and Tobacco have been excluded in the list of imports in the Canary Island, and that they are both still subject to heavy duties.

LATER FROM HAVANA—ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA.

Pass a Loutre, November 17, evening.—The steamship Habana, from New York via Havana, has arrived at this place, bringing Havana dates up to 15th inst. The Habana made the trip from Havana to this point in 49 hours.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Havana, November 15.—The Sugar market closed active and firm; No. 12 is quoted at nine reals.

Molasses has improved, and is quoted at 10½ reals.

Lard closed steadier, at 17¼ reals per quintal for tierces and barrels, and 18½ reals for kegs. The stock of Lard on hand here amounts to 1400 in tierces and barrels and 3000 in kegs.

SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Pass a Loutre, November 17.—The ship R. A. Bright, Captain Halcrow, from Liverpool to New Orleans, has arrived here in distress, having sprung a leak in the last norther. The Bright is consigned to Geo. B. Shute, of this city.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, November 17.—The Flour market closed dull. Sales to-day consist of 8000 bbls. at $4 90 to $4 95.

Corn closed very dull.

Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $15 10 to $15 12½.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, November 17.—The Flour market closed steady. Sales to-day amount to 2700 bbls. at $4 80.

Whisky is quoted at 22½c. Sales to-day amounted to 700 bbls.

Corn closed active, and holders demand an advance of 1 to 2c.

Oats closed quiet at 44c.

There is an improved demand for Sugar. Clean Prime is quoted at 8c.

Coffee closed at 12½c.

Molasses is quoted at 35c.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

Vicksburg, November 17.—The steamer John Walsh passed down at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and the Chancellor at 10 o'clock this evening.

Vicksburg, November 17.—The steamer Gladiator passed down at 4 o'clock, and the Prof. Tron at 3 o'clock, and the Nebraska at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Insanity of Gerrit Smith.

A gentleman who saw and conversed with Gerrit Smith, shortly after the affair at Harper's Ferry, told us that he was insane. He was excited by fear and agitated by the emotions which his complicity in the affair might produce, but mentally deranged. His eye was wild, and his appearance haggard, and his motions spasmodic and uncertain, but unceasingly restless.

He was in constant fear of being arrested and carried to Virginia—and suspected his friends of an intention to betray him into the hands of justice. When the cruel electioneering hoax was circulated that Governor Wise had issued a requisition upon Governor Morgan for his arrest, and that Morgan seems to have become so frantic, that his friends saw no other hope than to send him to an asylum.

We publish an extract from a private letter upon this subject, which gives some particulars of this sad end of a well-meant but misdirected career, fatal in its consequences alike to him, and to all whom he involved in his fanaticisms.

A letter from Utica says:

"Utica, November 8.—My Dear Sir: Gerrit Smith was brought to our asylum yesterday, and is quite deranged, intellectually as well as morally, and he is also feeble physically. He refused to be an accomplice, alleging that they wanted to put him to sleep for the purpose of boxing him up and taking him to Virginia. When informed that he must take it, voluntarily or by compulsion, he opened the door and screamed (into the hall) 'I protest!' He then took it. I deem his madness a sign of the times. He is a victim to the excitement which he helped to raise in general, and which, in various degrees, is now pervading all the free States. It is much akin to the excitement against witches that prevailed in Salem and other parts of New England, and the time will come when our descendants will look back at it as we look back on the doings of Salem. I am not sure but that Harper's Ferry outbreak will intensify the excitement."

Another account says:

"It is noticed as bearing upon Mr. Smith's insanity, that the captor of Cook, Brown's associate, was Colonel Fitzhugh, one of Mr. Smith's nephews. This incident is said to have greatly affected him."—*Albany Argus.*

Interesting Cotton Statistics.

The New York correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in a recent letter, gives some interesting statistics of the cotton trade.

From these statistics, as condensed by the Richmond *Dispatch*, it appears that the supply and value of cotton for about two years have decreased everywhere but in the United States. In about ten years the supplies of cotton in Great Britain from the United States have increased twelve million two hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars in value, while, notwithstanding the exertions of the English cotton supply associations, and their high range of prices, the supplies obtained during periods named from all other sources decreased twelve million five hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars. From the repeated failures in India, Brazil and Egypt, it is reduced to a certainty that Europe must depend upon the United States for an annual supply, in time of peace, of three millions of bales of cotton, of the value of about a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. To be cut off from this supply, the writer justly remarks, would bring revolution and ruin to a large portion of the European population, to say nothing of the domestic desolation in the free States of the North, whose spindles now require a supply of 700,000 or 800,000 bales per annum.

The commercial movements of New York, from 1st January to 1st November, are quoted as instructive and suggestive. From that period she has imported merchandise to the value of $211,362,116. To pay for these the New York has supplied in the way of exports $54,734,614 in domestic produce, and $3,570,614 in specie; total, $118,005,227—leaving a balance of imports against New York of $93,356,889. A portion of the specie shipped was from the South, and a large share of the domestic produce also, including 159,000 bales of cotton, worth $7,500,000, and 526,000 barrels naval stores, worth $1,052,000. If the South be driven from the Union, the writer asks, would New York be able to export the same sums of the Southern produce, or to import in ten months $93,356,889 worth of merchandise, more than she exported in produce and money to pay for them? Who pays or liquidates the balance against her? The people of the South, with their cotton and other products, out of the exchanges with Northern merchants, bankers, owners, banks and bank owners make millions annually. Can New York afford to cut up by the roots the source of this trade? Would that the South could, through the instrumentality of direct trade, enjoy all the commercial benefits of its own rich products.

Discovery of a Metal Superior to Gold.

We extracted a few days ago, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, from a Paris letter an account of an imposition practiced on the Mont de Piété, and now add further particulars:

The affair of the ingots of silver whereby the Mont de Piété had been defrauded is taking a entirely different aspect in that which it presented at first. The "culprit" disclaims all guilt—declares that he never presented the substance as silver, and offers to detach from the ingots a metal of far more value than either silver or gold, and which will amply compensate the amount of the sums lent upon the ingots. But he insists upon the operation being performed by himself without witnesses. He goes so far as to say that he would rather work out his sentence at the galleys than yield his secret to any one. The lawyers are puzzled. An examination into the antecedents of the accused displays a most favorable result. He has lived in the greatest solitude alone with his sister, instructed with a great degree of success. In an isolated house at the Petit Montrouge. A realization of the alchemists of old seized upon the imagination of the people when they entered the laboratory, where the inventor of this new element of wealth and power was at work. The atmosphere kept for months together, day and night, at the same suffocating degree of temperature, the darkened windows, and the silent labor of the two individuals who occupied the dwelling, the heaps of precious-looking metal lying about in all directions, called to mind the legends of Paracelsus and Guillaume de Postel. The question is so dubious—the point of law so delicate—that a commission, composed of members of the first chemical authorities of the country, amongst whom are Deprez, Dove, and others, have been appointed to examine into the matter. If the inventor of the new metal is to be believed, he has in reality discovered the secret of which the alchemists of the Middle time were always in such fierce and hot pursuit—the generative power of the mineral reign; and the search after this great discovery having led him to that of numerous secrets connected with the laws of nature, he has become possessed of the most marvelous secrets, which, applied to industry and art, will advance both by many centuries at one single bound. One does, however, remains as yet a mystery. Is the man a savant or a lunatic? The examination and investigation his discovery has alone determine the decision, and is waited for with great anxiety.

Gin Burnt.—The Franklin (La.) *Sun* says:

The gin of J. D. Montgomery, of this parish, was burnt on Sunday night, together with about twenty-five bales of cotton that it contained at the time. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from burning trees in the vicinity, the wind having been high during the night.

Aid, to the Sufferers by the late Conflagration.

New Orleans, November 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the Bee.—Sir: The terrible distress in which hundreds of families have been plunged, makes it the duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to assist them.

Desirous of contributing as much as I possibly can towards the assistance of the sufferers by the late fire, I therefore beg leave to announce to the public of New Orleans that my select German Operatic Troupe will give a grand entertainment at the newly enlarged Amphitheatre of Concert Hall, on Poydras street.

Programmes of the entertainment, as well as the names of the members of the committee to distribute the proceeds, will be published in a day or two.

I remain, yours, &c.,

William Bowyrm.

Director of the German Theatre.

Explosion of Professor Lowe's Mammoth Balloon.

The monster balloon at the grounds of the Crystal Palace, which has been for some weeks past swelling visibly before the eyes of those who would pay their twenty-five cents for the show, has exploded. The accident took place early this morning. After reaching a height of twenty feet, the gassy fabric, to the surprise of all, suddenly split open, like a North river shad before breakfast. It now lies on the ground, as flat and flabby as a wet rag. The Professor and assistants were solemnly gazing on the wreck, and three indignant spectators trying to get their money back. The balloon had been sand-bagged down very securely to prevent its going to Europe before all the passengers got aboard, and dodged and squirmed a long while, until one vigorous puff knocked it into collapse.

Our special reporter gives the following particulars as to the mishap:

The balloon yesterday reached the highest altitude it has yet attained, the top being about eighty feet from the ground. The inflation had been, so far, successful that Professor Lowe had intended to-day to have continued the inflation with greater rapidity, and had hoped that the balloon would have expanded to the height of a hundred and fifty feet.

Last evening was calm and foggy, but during the night the weather changed and a strong wind arose. At about nine o'clock a sudden gust swept over the Crystal Palace grounds, and in an instant they became the scene of confused wreck and ruin. The huge globe of the balloon was lifted up with a jerk, dragging the heavy sand bags that served as weights to keep it down several feet, and causing them to dance about like puppets in dolls.

A few rods to the east of the balloon stands a small tent, containing rope and other articles in constant use. Against the sharp edge pole of this tent the balloon was driven with great violence, breaking a hole in the muslin, through which the gas rushed in dense volumes. In a few minutes the sixty-eight thousand feet of gas in the balloon had escaped, and the lately expanded globe presented the appearance of a collapsed mass of flabby rag, inveiling the proprietor in the folds of nearly three thousand dollars.

But the wind not only damaged the balloon, but with the same fell swoop swept down the large circus tent near the entrance. In the gust which rent and bent the tent, the caloric engine, clothing, lime stone, and other objects intended to serve in the proposed transatlantic trip. None of these were damaged, although the carpets and tent poles were suddenly prostrated upon them. No one was in the tent at the time, no person was injured, and the only damage caused by the mishap was loss of property.

Professor Lowe was on the grounds this morning as usual. Though the accident is of course an unfortunate drawback, he declares it will not at all interfere with his aerial projects, nor delay his attempted transatlantic trip. The rent in the balloon has already been repaired, and the process of inflation will be commenced this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

To-morrow, also, at 3 o'clock, if the wind be not too high, Mr. Lowe will make a preliminary ascension in the balloon Pioneer, as previously announced. In the meantime the preparations for the transatlantic trip will be vigorously carried on, and so far from giving up that scheme the intrepid Professor has just purchased an expensive suit of India rubber life preserving garments, constructed on a new plan, so that in case of being tipped overboard into the ocean, he will float about till further notice. *N. Y. Post.*

A Confession on a Cow catcher.—Our readers will doubtless recollect reading a thrilling incident, published by us some time since, of an engineer, on some Western railroad, having crawled down upon the cow-catcher of the engine and saved a child, who was playing upon the track, from destruction, by throwing it off the track. An incident of precisely similar nature, and displaying as much heroism, occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad last Friday, the particulars of which we gather from the Hollidaysburgh *Standard*:

As one of the freight trains coming east rounded a sharp curve, near Sarre Siding, a station about twelve miles west of Hunting-don, the engineer saw a child sitting upon the track, playing, unconscious of its danger. He instantly whistled down brakes and reversed his engine, but the weight of the train and the high speed at which it was running rendered it impossible to stop before reaching the child, which must inevitably have been crushed to death. In this emergency, which no man would have stood paralyzed with horror, Daniel McCoy, with steadiness of nerve that has few parallels, ran to the front of the engine, crawled down on the cow-catcher, and holding himself with one hand, leaned as far forward as possible, and as he approached the child, with a sweeping blow of the other he threw it off the track. It was the work of an instant, and required a steady hand and cool head to accomplish it, but he was equal to the emergency. The train was immediately stopped, and, to its great joy, the child was found lying at the foot of a small embankment, some twenty or thirty feet from the track of the road, alive and kicking, but somewhat stunned and bruised. The child belonged to a farmer named Neff, residing immediately along the road.

Eagle Captured by Children.—We saw yesterday an eagle which was captured a day or two since some five or six miles from this place by Mr. Anderson Williams's children. It had pitched upon a goose in a pool of water, and plunging out of reach of its little prey, when the children ran up and captured it—a rather dangerous experiment, we should think, from the appearance of the bird. It is as large as a turkey gobbler, and nearly black, except its head, which is of a whitish color, with yellow around its peak and on its legs, which makes it a most beautiful bird. We have not seen them close enough to say whether this is a large one or not, but presume it is about the medium size. J. B. Hart, we believe, purchased it for $2 50.

We learn that there was one captured near this place some two or three years ago, which was about the same size and color as this one.—*Greensboro(Ga.) Gazette, Nov. 2.*

The Great Eastern.—The news brought by the North American that the trip of the Great Eastern to Quebec had been indefinitely postponed, is confirmed by an official letter addressed by Mr. Cumberland, the American agent of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, to the Mayor of Portland, in which he announces the postponement of the trip, and says:

The Directors have been influenced in arriving at this conclusion by the fact that the telegraphic message addressed by them between the Thames and Portland has delayed the departure of the ship until the American coast season has been over. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to complete the equipment of the ship in every detail, instead of delaying it until after the return from America, as previously contemplated.

A Touching Anecdote.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the orphan asylum and free schools of that city, related the following anecdote:

A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no parental or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at midnight the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, clothed and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind attentions obeyed on the heart, and inspired him with good resolves, which he helped to carry out in life. Years rolled round; Providence did its part; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of the dead formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estate. She went for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the very orphan boy. He discovered and entertained by her deceased husband, with stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her case with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent its electric thrill through the house, that orphan boy stands before you!

Singular Case.—Considerable excitement exists in Pierpont, Ashtabula county, Ohio, owing to the following singular circumstances:

A Miss J. R. Hough, sixteen years of age, was taken suddenly sick on Wednesday evening of last week, and was thought to expire on Friday morning following. On Saturday preparations were made at the Methodist church in Pierpont, Rev. L. R. Beardsley officiating. Before burial it was observed that the symptoms were different from those usually accompanying death. On Monday, after remaining in the ground twenty-four hours, the remains were exhumed. The flesh had all vanished from the limbs, the bones remained in the countenance natural, with no indications of putrefaction. Up to Tuesday evening the symptoms generally were apparent, and physicians advised keeping the remains until further developments.

Duelling Below.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

A note from Mr. G. M. Pierce, of this parish, informs us that his residence, together with the kitchen and out-houses, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. He says he has no idea of the origin of the flames, which were discovered by a negro woman, who alarmed the family. The house was insured for $2,000, and the loss is about $4,000.

Burglary Case.—August Morris, alias Jas. Morris, was tried yesterday, before Recorder Genella, under the following testimony was taken:

G. W. Murphy, sworn—I am the person who arrested the prisoner in Court on the night of the 15th—11th inst. in Julius Hana's drug store, No. 15 Royal street. I saw him let the person the bottles of quinine and liquor, which he acknowledged having taken from the store. I took him to the police station.

Julius Hana, sworn—I recognize the prisoner now in Court. He was formerly in my employ, both on the 11th inst. Three days after, on the morning of the 11th, I was sent for and informed that my store had been broken open. This was about a quarter past eight o'clock. I went to the store and found the window which is also used as a door and leads into the alleyway broken open. Another door leading from Mr. Murphy's yard and communicating with the alleyway by the same way also had been broken open. Bottles of quinine, broken and whole, were found scattered from the store to the place in the outside of Mr. Murphy's house where the prisoner was arrested. I identify some of the cancels and thirteen bottles of quinine in Court, which were taken in the prisoner's possession. Rest to-morrow morning.

Murray was remanded to prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

Fell Down the Hold.—Richard Varney, a levee laborer, was rolling cotton on board a ship at 1st District, when he fell down the hatchway, three decks. To be delivered at my office. S Phenix street, where the reward will be paid.

nov18 1r S. H. PECK.

Drug Store for Sale.

For sale, on account of departure, a well-located DRUG STORE, or would rent on very favorable terms.

nov18 1 ALVAREZ, FERNANDEZ & CO. 66 Commandante st., bet. Chartres and New Levee.

French Cognacs—Landing at ship Hartford, from Bordeaux—

- 100 half boxes Fine Old Cognacs;
- 100 half boxes Superior do do;
- 100 half boxes Fine do do;
- 100 half boxes Very fine do do;
- 100 half boxes Superior do do;
- 100 half boxes Superior Old Cognac Oil;
- 1000 half boxes Rosebrandt;
- 1000 half boxes Green Peas;
- 500 half boxes Sardines;
- 500 quarter boxes Paste, assorted;
- 400 boxes Vermicelli, Macaroni, Lobsters, Red Herrings.

For sale by DUPUIS & CO.

nov18 corner Royal and Conti

New French Plums—Receiving at ship Hartford—30 barrels Prunes; 60 cases do of one dozen jars, different sizes; 40 cases do of one dozen jars do do in sections, a superior article, for sale by DUPUIS & CO.

nov18 corner Royal and Conti

Yarmouth Herring—Received in store to-day—Some of the samples being of very fine quality; for sale by DUPUIS & CO.

nov18 corner Royal and Conti

Flour.—The first entry of flour to 10 Old Levee street, November 17, 1859. Apply to P. FLANNAGAN, 30 Old Levee st.

nov17

Havana Rum and Honey.—Landing and in store, ex ship Hartford, from Bordeaux, 30 hhds. colored do; 50 hhds Cuba honey. For sale by P. FLANNAGAN, 30 Old Levee st.

nov17

Havana Sugar—50 boxes white and yellow clayed, in store and for sale by P. FLANNAGAN, 30 Old Levee st.

nov17

Rye and Barley—In store and for sale by P. A. GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Corn—600 bags prime White and Yellow, in store and for sale, low to suit, by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Bunkwheat—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Oil Cake—A small lot Linseed Oil Cake in store, and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Seed Oats—200 bags prime to choice seed, for sale in lots to suit, by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Peas—Edward Blue Eye Peas—1000 bags for sale to arrive soon and for sale in lots to suit, by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Bran—600 bags fresh Wheat Bran in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Wheat—A small lot New in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Corn—100 barrels Sugar Dorad, in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Hay—50 bales prime Timothy, in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Walnuts—50 bbls. prime Walnuts, in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Filberts—50 bbls fresh Filberts, in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Pecans—50 bbls Pecans, in store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Hay—300 bales prime Timothy, in store and for sale, in lots to suit, by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Irish Potatoes—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

nov17

Onions—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

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Lard—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

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Bacon—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

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Cheese—In store and for sale by P. A GONZALES & CO. No 11 Front Levee

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Potatoes—In store and for sale