The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX.—Whole No. 7[illegible]]

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ The Office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

Saturday Morning, November 3, 1855.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Bayou Manchac.

LAST ADVICE.

This is the last occasion we shall have of addressing our readers prior to the election contest of Monday; for although a paper will appear as usual on the 5th, there is no expectation that in the midst of the excitement, either counsels will be heard or needed. We therefore avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer them a few words of advice.

We trust that this election will be peaceable. We know it will, if citizens are as anxious to preserve social tranquility as our friends. We acknowledge the American is a most unc[illegible] whatever assume the guise or other assumed attitude. This is our determination. We exhort others to it. Let them even, if provoked, preserve their coolness. We exhort our party, either as electors or as citizens, to act in the first instance according to the ballot-box from which alone we derive our power. Both these unquestionable rights we can exercise without violence, if disposed, without collision, if we will. We can at least operate spirit. We can at least operate spirit. It is better to submit to the decision which the law has arrived at, touching the votes which challenged voters shall cast, whether the oath is to be taken or not, or any other question, than to be overpowered, or even to be overwhelmed, in the contest. We have not sought to deny that the inspectors have the qualifications prescribed by the law and constitution, and that it is their right to interfere if the parties will observe any thing contrary to oversight, in a manner calculated to influence the votes. It will be conducted in a manner which will be [illegible] to say, they shall be [illegible] on will begin—[illegible] much within that [illegible] the wavering [illegible] encourage the timid [illegible] can measure those [illegible] rumors, intimidation under most novel [illegible] conduct on Monday [illegible] to resort to these [illegible] of respectable [illegible] of the American [illegible] unless they are [illegible] quietly and [illegible] important that [illegible] lost, and the [illegible] by adopting those [illegible] which will secure [illegible] the ballot-box [illegible] to gain by [illegible] they have [illegible] the better—[illegible] occur of a [illegible] quick-tempered [illegible] intended. You [illegible] to your children, [illegible] from its table [illegible] nor be [illegible] that the re[illegible] and total [illegible] of the public [illegible] It is better [illegible] of minute partisan [illegible] and the [illegible] of rot and [illegible] of the [illegible], and you [illegible]

☞ FACTS OF THE CASE.

[illegible] are accuse of Wed[illegible] to the belief that [illegible] of Fargo [illegible] Sentinel, where a most [illegible] or as any other [illegible] Was there seen a [illegible] down be river, or [illegible] neighborhood. [illegible] article [illegible] *intended to de[illegible] have been com[illegible]* [illegible] as the Crescent, [illegible] in the light of these paragraphs [illegible] by implication that [illegible] came from the city of [illegible] but as it stands in yesterday's [illegible] hundred and thirty-six [illegible] from New Orleans, and [illegible] cash; as the extra vote of [illegible] to exceed [illegible] hundred and thirty-six who [illegible] this city; and as ninety-[illegible] persons believe from [illegible] to develope a scheme that the astound[illegible] of Fargo [illegible] as unfounded one, [illegible] and [illegible] in falling it to be [illegible] which our coun[illegible] business [illegible] a particular indignant at [illegible] were cast in [illegible] our contemporary, [illegible] nothing it has [illegible] belief. The argument [illegible] the census of 1853 [illegible] were seventeen thousand electors [illegible] that therefore the vote of [illegible] is a little over 13,000, man[illegible] legal vote. In reply we [illegible] the number of fraudulent votes there [illegible] purpose than during the most ex[illegible] ever witnessed in the [illegible] President in 1848, [illegible] 1851, the total vote of [illegible] never gone beyond 10,500 [illegible] unparalleled [illegible] and which cast [illegible] 20,000 persons, an election had [illegible] Suppose that property, or disagree[illegible] been made that the vote of the city [illegible] reach 9,000. Suppose that [illegible] election the commissioners at every pre[illegible] were to a man active partisans of the Democratic party, and suppose, under these circumstances, that the vote, instead of falling far below its ordinary figure, rose nearly 3,000 above it. What would be the conclusion of every impartial and unprejudiced man? Why it is an old story. It is one of those points which nobody questions. We have heard good Democrats smile and chuckle over the masterly management of the elections by their party in 1853, but we scarcely remember to have ever heard the fraude denied. Recollect too (just the increased vote at the time was all on one side. The Whigs polled—taking the Sheriff's vote as the test—about 5,200 votes—just their usual vote, in an animated contest, while the Democrats, like Jonah's gourd, sprung up in a night, and from 5,000 augmented to over 7,000.

It is not worth while devoting more space to the subject now, but after the election, if necessary, we shall adduce incontestable facts and figures, as well as the evidence of various parties to establish our declaration.

Agency of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—It will be seen by the announcement in our columns that the trustees of this Company have determined to close its affairs, and that no new risks will be taken, or policies renewed. The agency here has made very large profits, and is only closed by direction of the trustees of the mother institution.

It will likewise be perceived that subscription lists for the organization of a Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, are now open for signature at the corner of Common and Camp streets. We have every reason to believe that this new institution will be based on a solid foundation, and entrusted to gentlemen in every respect worthy the confidence of the community.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that subscriptions for membership, &c., to this Association, will be received by John Valentine, Esq., Honorary Secretary, No. 51 Common street. Descriptions and illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer Monarch for late St. Louis papers.

The Future Operations of the Allies.—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Courier* says that a programme of future operations by the Allies, has been drawn up by the Emperor Napoleon, and has been approved by England and Sardinia. Its great principle consists in these efforts to disable Russia. Italy, it is said, will be transferred to the advantage of the Sardinian sovereign, who has so adroitly entitled himself to the favor of France and England by the liberal form of his government, and by his entering into their alliance. Northern Italy to constitute a kingdom, and to be his portion—the Roman and Neapolitan States to be formed into a separate one for a member of his family. Spain to be protected against the designs of Don Carlos (the *heroic* Count de Montemolin) and the equally *heroic* Duc de Montpensier. The Emperor Napoleon says he is equal to the task of making the similarly chivalrous Count de Chambord, in his pretensions to reign in France, without foreign aid.

Iowa.—Twenty-five years ago Iowa was a wilderness, tenanted only by the savage. Now she has a civilized population estimated at about six hundred thousand, and constantly increasing. The emigration to the State this year has been very heavy.

Seizure of a Suppposed "Filibuster" Vessel.—A letter from Port au Prince to the New York Sun announces the seizure of the American bark Amelia, of New York, by order of the United States Commercial Agent. The vessel arrived there from St. Joseph's, (Flas) with a cargo of arms and ammunition. The Amelia, it will be remembered, made her escape from the Florida coast at the time the Magnolia, another alleged "filibuster" vessel, was seized and taken into Mobile.

Senator Douglas.—An editorial article in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* charges Senator Douglas, of Illinois, with inconsistency in his course respecting the Missouri Compromise, which he has lately been so instrumental in getting repealed, and from the following extract there appears to be very good reason for the charge:

"The resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas passed the House of Representatives in January, 1845. While they were pending, in the Senate, they were amended, on motion of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, by adding the following words:—'In such State or States as shall be formed out of such Territory, North of the said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.'"

☞ The *Cherokee Georgian* runs to its head the name of Daniel S. Dickinson as its candidate for the Presidency, and Charles J. Jenkins, for the Vice Presidency.

The *Macon Volunteer* runs to its head the name of Crittenden for the Presidency, and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for the Vice-Presidency.

Insanity, Foreign and Native.—The superintendent of the Hamilton County Insane Asylum, Ohio, in his annual report, furnishes us with the following statistical information, concerning the inmates of the institution:

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
France	3	1	4
Prussia	8	11	19
Switzerland	1	2	3
Ireland	26	34	60
Wales	0	1	1
Italy	1	0	1
Germany	56	57	113
United States	65	94	159
Unknown	1	3	4
	157	189	346

The whole number of native insane is 78, of the foreign 194; more than double the number of the native. Of the foreign 159 are Germans, and 60 Irish. These are but the insane of a single county in the State of Ohio.

Is there no need of a stringent laws in relation to foreign immigration? Must we permit our country to become a mere European insane asylum. Just think of it, 194 foreign insane in one county of the State of Ohio. Must we unite with the Hon. Joshua Vansant, and thank God that we can enjoy the privilege of maintaining these demented immigrants unmolested.

American Organ.

☞ Dr. John Ware, a distinguished Boston physician, who has lately spent a year in Europe, has published his views on the comparative skill and proficiency at the medical profession in Europe and the country. He thinks that in the scholastic perfection of our education, America is far in arrear; but in that sort of discipline which prepares for the emergencies of real life, and consequently for the qualification necessary to the actual management of disease, we are second to none.

☞ The Albany Argus tells a story of a man buying oats, a few days since, who gave a fifty dollar bill in mistake for a five. In discovering the blunder, and hastening to have it restored, he found the recipient of it deliberately rubbing out the caper on the bill in order to make his cash account square with his funds. An exchange of a "fiver" for a "fifty" saved the latter from further delacement, and fully satisfied both parties.

Splendid Scenery.—In Mariposa county, California, is one of the most remarkable objects of natural scenery in the world. A considerable stream dashes down a precipice almost perpendicularly sixteen hundred feet, and after wards the collected waters again fall in spray and foam to the depth of eight hundred feet. In winter, when the stream is swollen into a torrent and snows cover the lofty mountains surrounding, the scene beggars all description.

☞ Mr. Montigny, French Consul in China, says that the Chinese mix sawdust freely with the tobacco which they smoke, and those who do so are described as "stout fellows, with lungs like blacksmith's bellows and roar as cherubs." The statement has called out a letter from Dr. Lowle, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine, on the agents to be employed to cure tubercular consumption, he told the assembled doctors that he found but one means of combating this fatal disease, viz.: the smoking of arsenic; and the doctor recalls this recommendations of that remedy.

How to Raise an Alderman.—The trial of Alderman Herrick, now in progress in New York, is capable of affording a social hint to that class of Congressmen or Legislative boxers who are often reduced to the necessity of stickering their arguments in bank notes or checks, or at most, of bestowing those coaxers by placing them upon a specie basis. If appears from the disclosures of this trial, that a Mr. Edward Waring, was interested in the modification of the grade of a street. From the friends of Alderman Herrick he learned that this gentleman was "on the fence;" that he had friends on both sides of the question, and was at a loss how to vote. How to convince the Alderman that his side of the fence was the best to get down upon, was the great question with Mr. Waring, and he appears to have brought about the decision of the dilemma matter with an astuteness that bespeaks either great experience in the business, or capabilities to the management of Aldermen seldom exercised. He visited the Alderman upon a Sabbath evening, when he might be presumed to be sufficiently freed from the perplexities of business to pay the closest attention to the arguments that were to be advanced, and silently and quietly laid before him two pieces of paper. One piece stuffed with the most delicate brewery that Mr Edward Waring was to send of some business cards, and that he was willing to pay one hundred dollars for them, provided the Alderman would do what he was paid. The Alderman, with a feeble attempt at honesty, protested that "this sort of thing was not in his line;" but the present Wed away in a promise to return the check if the bill was not passed. The bill, however, did pass, and a week afterwards Mr. Waring found his bank account increased just the amount of the check which had doubled the Alderman's unsullied conviction. The check cost of delicacy having been made payable to cash, and collected for the recipient through the medium of a friend. A friend who managed affair on both sides the stands of regary and hardly produce.—*Baltimore American.*

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THE BALTIC NOT ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 2, 10 P. M.—There are yet no signs of the steamship Baltic, now in her 14th day for this port.

[By the National Line.]

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 2.—Our Flour market is firm, with an upward tendency, and sales of Ohio at $8 12½ a $9 91½ per bbl. Wheat is a trifle higher, with sales of Southern white at $2 12½ per bushel. Corn is unchanged and firm. Mess Pork is firm at last quoted rates. Whisky is dull of sale, but prices are without change.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Flour is tending upward, with sales at $8 a $8 10 per bbl. Corn is dull, with sales at 80 cents per bushel.—Whisky has declined one cent per gallon, with sales at 33½ cents. Sales of Sugar at 6¾ cents per pound. Coffee at 12 cents per pound, and Molasses at 37 cents per gallon.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Louisville, Nov. 2.—The river is still falling, with 3 feet 8 inches water in the canal. The steamer T. C. Twichell arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and the Sultana departed for that port.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following as the decision of Attorney General Cushing in regard to the recent violation of the neutrality laws by Minister Crampton:

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for hostile purposes, without the consent of the neutral government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter, is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or accorde the liberty to one belligerent and not to all, would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American Provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. Instead of indictment of any such Consul, or other official person, for the commission of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arrangements of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, whereof subsidiate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to the Government, involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privileges which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Rev. I. P. Backus, of Keatchi, La.—We find the following in the Bienville (La.) *Times*, and pass it round:

It has just been proven that Rev. I. P. Backus, of Keatchi, has a wife and children living in the State of New York, though he had married here, his last wife dying a short time before the discovery of his shame. He had been a Methodist preacher in New York, and had been excluded. He left as soon as his true character was brought to light, by a letter from his son in Utica, perhaps to impose upon some other community. Press pass him round.

Indiana.—The recent election in Indiana was purely local and parties. A Lafayette (Indiana) correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says of the result:

"I see the Democracy abroad are claiming the election in this State as a great triumph. There is not one word of truth in it. The facts are these: To begin with, the election was entirely a local one. In many of the counties there were but one or two unimportant offices to be filled. The old Whigs took but little interest in it, and but few of them came to the polls. The canvass will show a very small vote. In this county (Tippecanoe) there was a Democrat and a Whig candidate for both tickets were Whigs. The Democrats nominated a Whig, and he was elected. In several counties there were Democrats elected by the minority, in counting their gains, claim all those so elected as gains for them. The bigger quantity made to do in bragging about the result than any thing else. The last Legislature passed a prohibitory law, which, in the attempt ed enforcement, has become unpopular."

Rare Quotations.—"*God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb*," quoted in Sterne's Sentimental Journey, is a translation from the old French proverb "à brebis tondue Dieu mesure le vent," to be found in Quitard's Dict. des proverbes de la langue française, 8vo., Paris, 1842. M. Quitard (first) cite le 16 siècle, et donne le proverb: "Dieu proportionne a nos forces les afflictions qu'il nous envoie." It is also in Fleurbet's Dict. des Mots français, id., 1767. A "réplique" gives a little prior (indeed, "Dieu lui mesure le vent," occurs in Gruter's Florilegium, 8vo., Francofurti, 1611. If Stephanus's Premices ou livre des proverbes, 8vo., 1594, contains: "Dieu mesure le froid a la brebis tondue, Dieu donne le froid selon la robe."

Shooting Affair.—From the Cahawba *Citizen* we learn that on Saturday that town was thrown into intense excitement by an attempt of Mr. C. A. Bell to kill Mr. Wm. H. Quarles. Mr. Quarles was crossing the street from the Post Office, when Mr. Bell fired upon him from the door of Bell's hotel, with a double barrel gun, a number of balls the buckshot from either barrel taking effect and wounding Mr. Quarles severely. Bell immediately ran down the street, Mr. Quarles pursuing and firing at him, but he sprang on a horse and escaped uninjured. Mr. Quarles and other citizens offer a reward of $1,700 for the indictment of the fugitive in any jail in the United States.

Fatal Shot.—David Nafiel shot and killed an Indian by the name of Bogue, or Boar, in this city, on Friday evening last, about 7 o'clock. The shot taking effect above the centre of the forehead, the man instantly fell, and died without uttering a word. Nafiel had not been arrested at last accounts, and is perhaps still at large. We have heard no futher particulars.—*Montgomery Journal.*

☞ A late notable discovery is that of a process for transforming plaster of Paris into marble, agate stone, or of whatever grain, and scarcely varying from real marble in its weight, while it is impervious to wet and cold, and is susceptible of the highest polish. This discovery has been made by one of our New York artists, Mr. Wallace Wolterspoun, the landscape painter. It has (in its products) been critically examined by leading builders and marble workers, and proponced *the dealer*as tions. Mr. Wolterspoun conceived his idea while sojourning in Italy, and after several months' chemical experiment, has fully realized it. It will give the sculptor a means of casting his bust or statue in the most perfect counterfeit of marble, while it is adapted for walls and ceilings of dwellings, and will give builders power to put up the most elaborate mantel and other ornaments at a third of the cost of real marble. In truth, plaster of Paris marble promises, like Sea cotton, to create a revolution in a branch of trade and industry.—*New York Herror.*

☞ The Boston papers publish a list of thirty-nine individuals and firms who subscribed five hundred dollars each to the fund of the National Agricultural Society. Messrs. Marshall P. Wilder and Hon. R. C. Winthrop each subscribed $1,000, making, with the above, a total of $21,500.

City Intelligence.

Military Ball.—The first Military Ball of the season was given on Thursday evening by the Washington Rifle Guards, composed mainly of adopted citizens, at the Armory Hall, and was well attended. Among the number present we noticed the Democratic candidates for Sheriff, District Attorney, &c., who seemed to be playing the agreeable, and making the best use possible of the occasion.

Closing of the Coffee-Houses on the Day of Election.—To assist in preserving public peace and order at the approaching election, the Association of coffee-house keepers, which includes a large portion of those engaged in the business in this city, have unanimously agreed to close their establishments on next Monday thereof. An advertisement relative to the matter will be found in another column, to which we invite special attention. We hope that this highly laudable course which the coffee-house keepers have taken, will be reciprocated by the City Council, and instead of a reduction of the present heavy taxation to which they are compelled to submit. By the way, we hope the idea of having a tax for contributions to the Washington Monument placed at each door, will not be forgotten. In this way, sum may be raised, which New Orleans may be proud to give as her tribute to the memory of the great Washington.

Popular Report of the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury yesterday made the following verbal report upon various matters that had been referred to them by Judge Robertson:

That after a careful investigation as to the charges and rumors that there were large deposits of a nature vitiated, in the city, for the purpose of violence on the day of the election, and after having examined some eight or ten witnesses on the subject, they find that it is wholly rumor, and that there is no foundation, so far as the Grand Jury are able to perceive, originated, or, at least, was not found to *Lawrence Commissioner*, the recommend that he be organized by the proper authorities for having the same done.

The Grand Jury find that the only foundation for the rumor, is a mere report that a Robust landed District, had put off six weekly slaves in the Fourth ward, carried down town, where all trace of them have disappeared.

They have examined further into the matter, the recorder of the Criminal Courts, and are satisfied with them, and that it is not necessary to make any further report in relation to them.

Knowing Dupe and Pretend.—Dr. Moffitt, who keeps a drug store near the St. Mary's Hotel, in Tchoupitoulas street, was gulled to much the tune of twenty dollars yesterday, with the trick last year, one hundred dollars and which he served pleasing, on Thursday night, by, as he says, persons who were in the employment of a friend. A better man managed affair on both sides the stands of regary and hardly produce.—*Baltimore American.*

Early Death.—A man named Great E. Southwood was found yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, lying on the banquette in Julia street, almost insensible from bruises on his head which had been given him, while in an intoxicated state, by some person or persons unknown. He was sent to the Hospital.

Charity Hospital.—The following is a report of this institution ending Friday evening, November 2d, at 5 o'clock:

Admitted (various diseases)	911
Discharged (cured or relieved)	799
Died (8 of yellow fever)	98
Remaining under treatment	804

A Female Adventurer.—A rather good looking young female named Mary Ross, who has lately arrived from New York, has been entering it in such a style, under the assumed name of Charlotte Smith, as to ask just five or three days up in the First District, and has caused universal wonder. Yesterday, however, she affected the attention of Officer Dan. Sullivan, who thought that perhaps the gaiety of the evening might be subdued by such sensational proceedings, and therefore took her before Recorder Wright. On being questioned, she told a long story, how she had dressed in a male clothing for upwards of two years, in which time she had acted in the various capacities of sailor, barkeeper in a drinking saloon, daguerreotyper, &c. The Recorder told her she had conducted herself so much against the law in taking the course she had, and that therefore, he should discharge her, but that he would advise her, if she wished to avoid great personal inconvenience, to doff the pantaloons and don the petticoat once more. She left the Court and adjourned to a coffee house close by, with two stout policemen and a Camp street newspaper reporter, in whose solitude the public will probably find to-day a lengthy account of this interesting and lady like adventure. Charley, or rather Miss Ross, is a regular trump and no mistake about it, we have not seen for this many a day a better specimen of "Young America." She drinks her cocktail, smokes her cigar, chews tobacco and appreciates in true manish style, and is altogether the most practical illustration of the "theory free" principles of the American and Women's Rights we have yet seen. The young woman seems to be intelligent, well educated, and has a much more modest womanly air than females of this class are wont to have.

First District Court.—*Hon. J. R Robertson.*—Robert Hays, charged with having embezzled $1 000 from Messrs. Paul & Mordecai, of Cincinnati, yesterday petitioned in the First District Court, through his counsel, John W. Price, Esq., for a writ of habeas corpus, on the following grounds: First, because the affidavit on which the arrest was made, was made from hearsay information and not from actual knowledge; second, that the offence was alleged to have been committed in the State of Ohio and is therefore a violation of the criminal law of this State; third, because if any offence was committed, the accused could only be arrested on a requisition of the Governor of Ohio; to the Governor of Louisiana; fourth, because the Recorder of the First District has exceeded the jurisdiction given him by law, and has acted on the ex parte of the papers the order of commitment was illegal and void.

The prayer of the prisoner was granted, and he was discharged from prison.

Patrick Hanlon, charged with carrying a pistol concealed on his person, was discharged, it being shown that the object was not concealed at the time of his arrest, and that a belt was in his pocket, a use an instrument he had frequently occasion to use.

The Court then adjourned to next Friday.

Oliver Coulon, a boarding house keeper, and nephew of Gallatin and Hospital streets, are charged before Recorder Wright, with having lured from on board the ship Gildersleeve, forcibly and by violence, a sheet and bag containing shirting and bedding, valued at $50, belonging to Edwin Norman, a recently arrived emigrant. The accused gave bail in $1,000 each, to appear and answer. The accused alledge that they had a right to take the bedding as a trespass, as they took Norman's baggage to Coulon's house for the purpose of securing his custom as a boarder. Title, it is likely, is the spoiled of the matter.

A Hasty Leap.—Mary Ann Stanley yesterday evening, in a state of intoxication, leaped from a second story window in her house in Basin street, near Bienville street, and escaped the fate by a hundred bedfellows named John Harper, who had leaped before her and so badly guessed her, threatening dire vengeance if she (Mary Ann) should be compelled to leave, she the Red Gonoon. The latter's name, amount to only about 1,000 lb; experience in the early part of the night, from the fall, and subsequently and very emphatically in the morning, from the effects of a man with a paper in his pocket to look after John.

A fire was kindled in the kitchen of an unoccupied house in Liberal street between Union and Franklin streets, Third District, by some unknown party, yesterday morning about six o'clock. It was extinguished fortunately before much damage had been done.

Deserate rose—Mr. P. O. Peyroux, of 317 St. Philip street, yesterday complained to Recorder Wright, that on Thursday afternoon, at St. Charles and St. Philip streets, his wife, Adolphe, aged 19 years, was playing with her other boys at the rear of St. Philip and Chartres streets, when a negro, named F. Forrier, ran out of a coffee house on the corner of St. Philip and Chartres, Rivas and Cazac, 11 years of age, and attempted to strike his boy with a cane which he had in his hand, and then followed the boy into the house of Mme Jacques, near at hand, followed by the negro, who, after the boy had gone, was seen shaking him above Mr. and Mrs. Jacques' back. Miss Adolphe Rabel came to his relief, who ran to the house and succeeded in taking the boy from the great fury. She was finally overpowered by the negro and ran off in a furious manner. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Committed for Trial.—Luke Flynn was yesterday examined before Recorder Wright, on a charge of having, on the 27th ult., struck a man with a knife with intent to kill, upon officer Crosah, who happened to be passing, and he was sent to the prison to await trial in the Court of First District Court.

J. R. Hom was arrested by officer Ayo, on St. Joseph street, about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, for committing a nuisance. When examined in the police office, Hom, it was found, had in his possession weapons on his person. He was forgiven the first time, but was sent under $300 bond, before the First District Court for the latter.

Henry Keller, charged with shooting Hermann Bauer, in the thigh, with a pistol, on Friday night, was also committed to appear before the First District Court for trial. Bonds, $700.

Committed for Want of Bail.—Elias Hyde, a fruit peddler, of Baronne street, charged with striking John Davis of $10, was yesterday sent before the First District Court for trial, in default of bail, he being clearly proven against him. Owing to the great heat of the offence, bail was refused by the Recorder.

Alleged Swindling.—A Hidony, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Orquet & Jamison, at 18 Chartres street, yesterday complained to Recorder Wright, that on Wednesday he left, through mistake, with a servant girl, named Margaret Kennedy, in the boarding house of Mrs Tranc, corner of Bienville and Camp streets, a bundle of dry goods, valued at $18. On discovering his mistake he went to her, and requested her to return the bundle, but she refused to do so, wherefore he charges her with the crime of swindling. She was arrested and held in bonds in answer.

Bowing, 140 bales, France, 3 ZPW, 3¾. New York 60 bales, Bowing, 6 cent. Discount. Checks, 8 cent. Montgomery Journal.

Mayor's Office.—In a card published in the *Courier*, and under signed, among others, stands classed with what is taken a solemn oath not to vote or give his influence in favor of any man for any office in the gift of the people, if he be a Roman Catholic."

It is false. The undersigned has never taken such an oath, nor has he ever been bound by such an obligation. C. BURKE.

To the Public.

It has been studiously and perseveringly circulated, for the purpose of injuring me in the estimat of my fellow-citizens, that I belong to some "organization" of the character of the "*Blue Book Organization*," which, it is said, proscribes those persons of a different faith from the Catholic religion.

I emphatically and positively deny, that I am, or ever have been connected with any such association, and I subscribe in full to the spirit of the American party in Louisiana, adopted on the 4th July last, and in the language of that Platform, "I utterly and solemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these." JOSEPH HUTTY.

THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST!

OR,

THE PROGRESS OF MEDECINE.

It was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lately had the honor of an introduction to one of the most eminent men of the age, the English physician, Professor Thomas Holloway, a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of medical science than any other that can be named, (excepting such renowned "*saviors*" as Aesculapius, Rush, Clark or Mazindie. The Professor has been recently traveling in the United States, having visited this country for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his medicines in New York. It is true that our public have long been familiar with his great reputation, but, partly owing to the heavy duty imposed upon imported medicines, and partly to the unwillingness of physicians and druggists to advance the interests of a professional brother, whose superior knowledge and skill threatened to cast their own pretensions into the shade, the sale (although great) in America of his wonderful remedies has not yet equalled the enormous demand which exists throughout the whole of Europe, Australia, the East Indies, and most other parts of the civilized world. It was for this reason that the Professor, a few months ago, determined to make New York the location of a proper American depot for the preparation and sale of his medicines, rivalling in extent and usefulness his celebrated establishment in London, which, as all travellers know, is one of the "institutions" of that city. We have reason to congratulate our countrymen, and especially our sick and afflicted fellow citizens, upon his felicitous resolutions.

For proceedings step by step, on strictly scientific principles, the Professor, at the early part of his career, attained to a discovery, which placed him above all competition in the triumphs of the healing art. He noticed how much of the boasted medical knowledge of the present day was empirical, and how little was really known of the laws of human physiology. Continuing his investigations, a happy thought struck him, like an inspiration, and he locate the seat of every disease—no matter what its nature and diagnosis—in the blood. The blood became his "life-blood" in a literal sense, in the language of Scripture, "*the life of man.* If that stream of existence is impure, how can the human being be otherwise than feeble, enhearted, emaciated and afflicted by various forms of disease? To purify the blood, and keep it pure, is virtually, is health sickness from the earth. Here, then is hope for the sufferer. The poor invalid, dreaming of recovery, may go forth into the world a renovated and strong man. Professor Holloway's treatment eradicates all our ailments; whether they say of the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, heart or skin, he refers their origin to the blood and removes the apparently dictated organ to perfect health. Knowing this, as we do, from the experience of our friends, as well as from our own, we discharge but a Samaritan duty to the public, by a cordial recommendation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment—the former for internal derangements of the system; the latter for external application to wounds and sores, which have resisted every other so called remedy.—*N. Y. Allas.*

☞ Extensive Sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods.—The attention of the reader is called to the sale of rich silk Rosette, cloth, a large assortment of foreign and American Dry Goods, at 18 Camp street, this, the 3d, at 10 o'clock, and at their store, No. 59 Carondelet street, this day, at 10 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Nov. 2, 1855.

A fair demand has prevailed in most branches of our general market during the past week. The receipts of Western Produce have been moderate, and the greater portion of the flour and meal, which arrived, has been immediately taken off our hands, at full prices. The receipts of Southern Produce have been moderate, and the demand for prime flour has been active, at full prices. Provisions have been in good request, and the receipts have been ample, while a good demand has generally prevailed for Exchange.—The high water in the Mississippi, which has kept us through the delay in the arrival of the Baltic should (in connection with the heavy fog of the week, delayed her) has been more and still nearly safe, while in Texas we but little has been heard.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 26th ult., 42,325 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 22,300 bales; for New York, 6,700; for Boston, 2,000; for Gosport, 2,200; for Havre, 1,000; for Genoa, 2,000; for Vera Cruz, 1,000; for Tampico, 1,300 bales—together, 37,300 bales, making an aggregate stock of 1,748 bales, and leaving on hand, including all in the storage and plantation, and bales not cleared, 1,448,347, a stock of 166,200 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1855		66,784
Received last the week	42,325	
Received previously	279,925	322,251
		379,035
Exported last week	37,675	
Exported previously	164,687	197,362
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		181,673
This day		182,200

We left the Cotton market at the close of our last weekly review with a dull and unsettled appearance, and prices rather in favor of the purchaser from Europe. On Saturday, however, the market opened with a firmer tone, and the operations were enough to make any further concessions, the sales amounting to 2,000 bales, at steady prices, and on Tuesday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full prices, and on Wednesday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full prices, and on Thursday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full prices, and on Friday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full prices, and on Saturday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full prices, and on Monday, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at full