THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WHEELER & CO.
S. DAVIDSON. S. SEYCOUR.

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

A DO NOTHING POLICY.

Some weeks ago the treacherous tyrant who deserted President COMONFORT in his hour of need, and received the reward of his infamacy by being elevated to the Presidency of Mexico, undertook to pilfer and plunder the capital by exacting a forced loan, and punished by imprisonment or exile all who had the manliness to resist this vile extortion. More recent advices inform us that Gen. GARZA, a leader of one of the wretched factions now engaged in civil war, imitating his superior, had devised a similar system of plunder in Tampico, and had thrown into prison a number of American citizens, keeping them for thirty-six hours without food, until the pangs of hunger constrained them to submit to his unlawful demands.

We are gratified to perceive that some of the ablest and most conservative journals in the country express their unqualified indignation at these nefarious acts, and especially at the criminal indifference manifested by it at the criminal indifference manifested by all at the criminal indifference manifested by prominent among these papers. It says with much truth: "If we had a government with a spark of energy about it, or a government animated with a proper degree of national pride, as soon as these Mexican generals began to plunder and throw our people into dungeons, our representative ought to have been ordered home *instanter*; and, instead of ignominiously waiting and watching to "patch up matters," a ship of war or two off Vera Cruz and Tampico would have given these professional robbers to understand that American patience had at length ceased to be a virtue; and that, if we had forborne so much on account of the distracted and unsettled condition of their miserable country, self-respect, as well as self-protection, requires that we should forbear no longer. But a bold, patriotic, and decided course like this is not in accordance with the timid and time-conserving counsels which evidently obtain a hearing in the cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN. The demands of our countrymen for protection and redress are insultingly met by a declaration from the government gazette that "we have no special purpose to accomplish in Mexico."

The *Express* and other prints which have commented on these matters may feel entirely assured that the mousing, do-nothing policy of our government is unlikely to be changed. The administration has been altogether too busy in denouncing DOUGLAS, reviling anti-Lecompton Democrats, and packing the Philadelphia navy yard for the benefit of Mr. FLORENCE, to pay particular heed to such trifles as the persecution, incarceration and slow starvation of American citizens in Mexico or Tampico. It is indeed only whispers a suspicion of disparagement of America, the Presidential organs fairly gasp with rage. The mere *brutum fulmen* of an ill-natured leader in the London *Times* provokes them to frenzy; but Mexico, forsooth, may rob and maltreat our citizens, or, like the puissant government of New Granada, mayashoot and stab them, and those same patriotic organs will either preserve an unbroken silence, or whimsply implore American magnanimity for our misguided neighbors. We can tell the *Express* that that complaints are futile. The chronic vice of our government has ever been its foreign policy, and time has only had the effect of rendering it still feebler and more emasculated. If the massacre of Texans—that horrible and hideous outrage—has been suffered to pass unavenged, and is still the subject of disgustingly obliatory negotiations, what can we expect in the way of atonement for minor offenses? We verily believe that if the Mexican government were to drive every American out of the country, and give to the vultures of the air the carcasses of all who should be found lingering after three days' grace, we should be told by the squeaking curs and poodles of the administration, that Mexico was weak and torn by intestine feuds, and that we should treat her with leniency and forbearance.

This false and fatal policy is not confined to Democratic administrations. It has been the prevailing error of the government for more than a quarter of a century. It has never been cast aside for more vigorous action but on two occasions—once by General JACKSON, when he was on the point of declaring war against France, and once by Mr. POLK, when he ordered old ZACK to cross the NUECES, and chastise the Mexicans for invading Texas. With these two brilliant exceptions, our diplomacy has presented a dreary and discouraging array of wrongs patiently endured, of outrages unexpiated, and of insults borne with lamb-like meekness. This has been continued until the American name abroad has been the pass port to ignominy and neglect, instead of securing to its owner universal respect and kindness. And we may be perfectly certain that there will be no improvement in this respect until we redeem our reputation by demonstrating practically our resolute purpose to protect our national dignity, and to hold all who offend it to a rigorous account.

Mr. Thomas J. Spear has submitted to our inspection several large and beautiful drawings, illustrative of his mode of stopping crevasses, and constructing protection levees. We are not very competent judges in the premises, but to our untechnical mind the explanations given by Mr. Spear seem clear and comprehensible, and the plans suggested by him appear admirably calculated to effect the objects in view. We perceive they are regarded with marked favor by the editors of the *Scientific American*.

THE HOWARDS.—We invite special attention to the appeal of that noble band of philanthropists—the Howard Association. Liberally as they have been endowed by the contributions of 1853, their funds are exhausted, in consequence of the continuance of the epidemic far beyond the usual limit of its duration. Hence they are compelled to make an appeal to the voluntary benevolence of the community. We trust it will be responded to in a spirit of munificence.

RELIEF FOR THE HOWARDS.—It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that the entire proceeds of the Woods House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, on the day next, 22d inst., will be given to the Howard Association. This is very handsome on the part of Mr. Proctor, the proprietor.

BLACKWOOD FOR SEPTEMBER, an excellent number, has been forwarded to us by Leonard Scott & Co., through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place. The following are its choice, and varied contents: "Cherbourg—the Spectacle;" "What Will He Do With It?;" "Respiration and Suffocation;" "The Light on the Hearth;" "A Parochial Epic;" "John Company's Farewell to John Bull;" "The Commons at Cherbourg." We recommend Blackwood to all readers of taste.

"THE OPERA DANCER."—This is the title of one of Reynolds's sensation stories, just received and for sale by A. & E. Ecckel, No. 7 Exchange Place. We are indebted to the same firm for a copy of Webster and Haynes' celebrated speeches on Mr. Foot's resolutions, and for "Courtship and Matrimony"—a pleasant series of essays and stories by Robt. Morris.

MOBILE.—The deaths in Mobile from yellow fever on the 18th inst. numbered nine.

VICKSBURG.—The *Whig*, of Tuesday, says: The number of deaths in the city last week was seventeen, of which thirteen died of the prevailing epidemic. Twelve died of yellow fever at the City Hospital, six at the U. S. Marine Hospital, and two in the county.

NEWARK.—The municipal election in Newark, N. J., took place on the 13th. The opposition succeeded by 450 majority.

The emigration at Castle Garden is by no means as large as last year. During the month of September last past forty five sailing vessels and eight steamers have arrived at New York, bringing passengers from foreign ports. The whole number of passengers was: aliens 7135, citizens 675. In September, 1857, the arrivals were: aliens 19,326, citizens 861. During the present month, to the 13th inclusive, eleven vessels have arrived, bringing 133 cabin and 3622 steerage passengers. The total number of arrivals thus far this year is less than half the number during the corresponding period of 1857.

STATISTICS OF EAST BATON ROUGE.—The following are the statistics of the population of this parish:

Number of qualified voters in East Baton Rouge	1,324
Number of white persons	6,231
Number of slaves	5,885
Number of white males between 18 and 45	1,897
Number of free colored	284
Total population	15,330

An Albany paper recommends that, as there is not room to march in long lines by reason of the crowds on the sidewalks, they should not keep step. Remember, their own chance, for although the crowd can hinder movement, it cannot prevent the music from keeping the pitch.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

HALIFAX, October 20.—The steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, of the British and North American Royal Mail steamship line, from Liverpool on the 9th instant, has arrived here on her way to Boston. Her advices are three days later than the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—The sales of the week have amounted to 45,000 bales. Sales have been slow, but prices are unaltered.

Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money are quoted at 98¼.

THE MANCHESTER TRADE.

Manchester advices were still unfavorable.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs generally closed very dull. Provisions also dull.

HAVRE MARKET.

New Orleans *fres ordinaires* at Havre, 112 francs.

FURTHER BY THE ARIEL.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The liabilities of the sugar speculator who was mentioned as having failed are stated at £2,000,000.

The British government is considering the question of a grand federation of the British colonies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Emperor of Russia will visit London and Paris in the spring.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton the 6th inst., arrived here to-day.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—The North American arrived out on the 7th inst.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The rates of the Bank of England remained unaltered.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

The rumor was confirmed that two French ships of war had gone to Portugal to compel compensation for the seizure of the ship Charles George. An amicable adjustment of the matter was expected.

THE STADT DUTIES.

The King of Prussia and the English government were moving together for the abolition of the Stadt duties levied by Hanover.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Oats 55c to 56c. Corn 50c. Barley 75c.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—All the rivers are falling, with scarcely six feet to Cairo. The channel is very bad.

INDIANA ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19.—The Democratic State ticket has been elected by about 2500 majority.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Flour market closed dull. Wheat very dull at a decline of 2 to 3c. Mixed Corn 6c to 70c. Whisky dull.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Whisky 24c.

STEAMBOAT PASSED.

VICKSBURG, October 20.—The New Uncle Sam passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Albany, October 14.—The County Conventions did not adjourn until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At the evening session of the Republican Convention the conference committee report of a basis of a union was unanimously agreed to. In the American Convention a like report was presented, and after a debate accepted; immediately a motion to reconsider was carried by a large majority, and then the fusion delegates talking against time until three o'clock in the morning, when a motion to lay the report of the committee of conference on the table was carried amidst great confusion.

The Americans at once proceeded to nominate a full ticket, including Jonas Shear of Cayugans for Congress. After the action of the Americans, the Republicans unanimously endorsed the Americans, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and made out a complete ticket. Great feeling prevails here. The Democrats are divided as to the result, and offer to bet largely on the election of Mr. Corning, who will be nominated on Saturday next.

ALBANY, New York, October 13.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-fifth District nominated to-day Martin Butterfield, of Wayne county, for Congress.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.—New York, October 14.—A collision occurred on Tuesday night, near Newport, between the steamer Empire State and sloop Exchange, of Dartmouth, the latter vessel being run down by the latter. The sloop was cut in two. The captain was knocked overboard and probably sank, though he was seen swimming towards the shore. The rest of the crew were rescued by boats from the Empire State, which remained alongside the wreck for an hour and a half. The night was seriously dark and very dark.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The British steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., arrived here this evening. She brings the forty-two passengers of the steamer Austria who were rescued by the bark Manfredo, and landed at St. Johns, C. E. Messrs. Peck & Reid, of New York, and C. Becker, of Westphalia, remain at the hospital at Natal, badly burned. The officers and crew had gone to Hamburg.

The Valorous is to be owned by Sir Gore Ousley to Nicaragua.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Senate is some what in doubt. The members holding over are 12 Democrats to 9 opposition, and it is unlikely that the opposition will not be able to overcome this majority in the twelve districts where elections were held on Tuesday. The Senate will probably stand 17 Democrats to 16 opposition.

The House of Representatives will undoubtedly be strongly Democratic, but the impression is that the House will stand about 73 opposition to 27 Democrats. On joint ballot of the two houses, the Legislature will be strongly opposition.

Congressional Elected.—1st district—Thomas B. Florence, Dem.; 2d—Edward Joy Morris, opposition; 3d—John B. Verree, opposition; 4th—William Millward, opposition; 5th—John Wood, opposition; 6th—John Hickman, anti-Lecompton Democrat; 7th—Henry C. Longnecker, opposition; 8th—Daniel M. Gilmakey, anti-Lecompton Democrat; 9th—Thaddeus Stevens, opposition; 10th—John W. Killinger, opposition; 11th—James Campbell, opposition; 12th—Col. Geo. W. Scranton, opposition; 13th—William H. Dimmick, Dem.* 14th—Galusha A. Grow, opposition; 15th—James T. Hale, opposition; 16th—Henry L. Fisher, Dem.* 17th—Edward McPherson, opposition; 18th—S. Steel Blair, opposition; 19th—John Cessna, opposition; 20th—William Montgomery, anti-Lecompton Democrat; 21st—James K. Moorhead, opposition; 22d—Thomas M. Howe, opposition; 23d—William Stewart, opposition; 24th—Chapin Hall, opposition; 25th—Elijah Babbitt, opposition.

Opposition members.....19
Anti-Lecom. Democrats.....3
Lecompton Democrats.....2
New Democratic nominee.....1
Uncertain......1

Old Congress.—1st district—Pendleton, Dem.; 2d—Gurley, opposition; 3d—Vallandingham, Dem.; 4th—Allen, Dem.; 5th—Ashley, Rep.; 6th—Clark, Rep.; 7th—Corwin, opposition; 8th—Lamison, Rep.; 9th—Cavit, Rep.; 10th—Trimble, Rep.; 11th—Martin, Dem.; 12th—Cox, Dem.; 13th—Sherman, Rep.; 14th—Schwartz, Rep.; 15th—Emrick, Rep.; 16th—Tompkins, Rep.; 17th—Theaker, Rep.; 18th—Edgerton, Rep.; 19th—Wade, Rep.; 20th—Hutchins, Rep.; 21st—Bingham, Republican, are elected; a net opposition gain of 8. The whole Republican State ticket is elected by about 15,000.

INDIANA.—Our returns show the following result, as compared with the returns of 1856:

Old. Present Congress.	*Next Congress*
2—Wm. H. English, Dem	Wm. H. English, Dem
3—James Rariden, Dem	W. M. Dunn, Rep
4—James S. Athy, Dem	Wm. S. Holman, Dem.
5—David Kilgore, Rep	David Kilgore, Rep
6—J. M. Gregg, Dem	Albert G. Porter, Rep
7—John G. Davis, A. L.	John G. Davis A. L.
8—James Wilson, Rep	James Wilson, Rep.
9—Schuyler Colfax, Rep	Schuyler Colfax, Rep.
11—John U. Pettit, Rep	John U. Pettit, Rep.

The foregoing is the completion of the returns received by mail and telegraph. Official advices may slightly modify them, but in the main they are correct.

M. Theophile Gautier has just published in Paris a cleverly written treatise, called *La Mode*, forming a little book about five or six inches square, containing only just thirty-three pages, each page being of only a dozen lines, coquettishly framed in wide white margins, and bordered by one small streak of red. In this little volume M. Gautier raises his voice in favor of paint! With the instinct of harmony which characterizes them, women, observes he, have felt that between their dazzling conventional dress, between *la grande toilette* and their own plain beauty of face and feature (unassisted) there was a dissonance, the whitish skin looking grayish by the side of their shining moires and satins; they have done as painters do in order to harmonize the various shades of complexion and draperies; they have undertaken to whiten the skin nature gave them, till it should be in keeping with the masses of rich white stuffs whereby they surround their persons. When they felt the necessity of applying white to the female skin had been admitted, the rest follows; the white led to rouge, a tinge of warm color on the cheeks relieves it, and a delicate streak of black under the eye-lashes gives brilliancy to the eye—and this is what we are brought to the apology of paint.

FORTIFYING VALENTIA.—Among the late items of English intelligence it is stated that engineers are surveying Valentia, with the view of erecting strong fortifications. It was proposed, at the time the noble Lord Clanricarde was appointed governor, that the prisons of its vicinity should be made use of by the government to hold the convicts of the realm, which they had helped to fill. Jonathan need not mount his jack-boots on the subject, as it is not working.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 14th, with dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The steamer Propeller, from Boston, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived at Galway on the morning of the 29th of September. [A letter from Galway states that the Propeller was laid on the ground there, to prevent her from sinking.]

GREAT BRITAIN.—The official revenue returns show a decrease on the quarter of £1,779,000, on the half year of £2,720,000, and upon the year £6,017,000. The decrease is more than accounted for by the reduction in the income tax, amounting to £7,900,000—so that there was an actual increase on the year's revenue, as contrasted with last year, of £1,883,000.

A Mr. Rowett had offered to lay a rope-covered electric wire between Valentia and Newfoundland for the sum of £952,000.

The shaft of the Page Bank Coal Pit, near Durham, took fire while the men and boys, to the number of 82, were at work in the mine. It was feared that the lives of all would be sacrificed, but after great exertions in subduing the flames, 72 persons were drawn out of the pit alive, and the other tendered.

The ships Sultana, with £160,000 of Australian gold, and the Ocean Chief, about £200,000, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st from Melbourne.

FRANCE.—The Emperor arrived in Paris from Biarritz on the 1st instant, and was to proceed to the camp at Chalons on the following day.

A Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* does not hesitate to assert that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw was to communicate to the Emperor Alexander the views of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

Mr. Murphy, the American chess player, had been astonishing the Parisians by repeating his extraordinary performance of playing eight games, with eight separate players, at one and the same time, without seeing the boards. Mr. Murphy won six of the games, and the other two were drawn. The play lasted ten hours, during which time Mr. Murphy never took the slightest refreshment, and at the conclusion did not appear to be much fatigued.

RUSSIA.—The great Russian Steam Navigation Company took possession, on the 20th ultimo, of the establishment of Villa Franca, granted to them by the Sardinian government.

TURKEY. Letters from Candia describe the island as still in a very disturbed state. The new Governor had not been able to exercise any out of the instructions received from Constantinople. Armed Turks had traversed the capital of the island, shouting "Death to the Christians." Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is Musselman influence.

A telegram from Alexandria says: "The *Lucifer*b publishes a report of a revolt at Diddah, and a rising at Mecca, wherein several Turkish soldiers have been killed."

Advices from Tripoli state that the revolt of a battalion of soldiers had been suppressed.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The India and China mails, already telegraphed, had left Bombay on the 2d ult., against the day the Africa sailed. Commercial telegrams by them show that there had been a further decline of about 5 per cent. Exchange at Bombay on Hong Kong and Shanghae, thus diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe.

The British Consul and all foreigners had left Canton.

Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour had departed for Japan, and the French for Cochin China.

The Bombay *Times*, of the 7th September, says that the rebels in India are in a deeper state of prostration. There is a considerable force, but disorganized, in Behar. Cols. Anderson and Fraser are dead.

Terrible Affray at Nashville, Tenn.

The exhibition grounds of the Tennessee State Fair, which opened at Nashville a few days ago, were, Wednesday week, the scene of a terrible affray, which resulted in the death of one man, and the serious, perhaps mortal, wounding of two or three others. The *Union* says:

It appears that a feud of a very bitter nature has for some time existed between John, James and Sandy Owen, sons of Everett Owen, of Williamson county, and Sam and Geo. W. Crain, sons of Mr. Owen's wife by a former husband. Sam Crain met James Owen, who had his wife leaning upon his arm, at the fair, and upon the latter making inflammatory remarks, James and Sandy Owen met Sam Crain on the promenade, back of the upper seats, when Sandy Owen commenced an attack upon Crain with a knife. At once three drew a pistol, and shot Owen through the heart, killing him instantly, and simultaneously the friends of both parties entered the making a vigorous and fearful use of sticks. During the melee that ensued, four or five, perhaps six or seven shots were fired. When the combatants were separated it was ascertained that James Owen was shot in the head, through the thigh, and in the back above the hips. Surgeons say the latter is fatal. It was thought his wounds were mortal, and that he could not survive. Upon bringing Geo. W. Crain to the guard house it was found that he was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, the ball having entered the upper part of his forehead and ranged backward, where it lodged.

Gen. Joel A. Battle was horribly mangled about the head from blows inflicted with a loaded stick, and it is feared that his skull is fractured, from which he was suffering the most excruciating pain. Fears were entertained that his wounds would prove fatal.

Mr. Thomas Batte, who was standing near when the affray commenced, received a dirk wound in the breast, and a painful flesh wound in the wrist from a pistol shot.

A pistol ball passed through the coat of the gate keeper at the ring near where the fight occurred.

We heard of several others who were slightly injured from blows inflicted by sticks, among them Mr. W. A. Batte.

It is a miracle that several others were not killed or wounded, where so many were in the vicinity.

It is proper that we should say this distressing affair was the result of a family feud of many years standing, and that it did not grow out of any thing connected in any way with the fair.

PHOTOGRAPHING AN ELECTION.—The *Photographic News* (a new journal devoted to photography) contains a strange and startling narrative from a correspondent in Algeria. It appears that a family of Arabs (one of them somebody) had been convicted, and very properly condemned to death, for a most atrocious murder in the vicinity of Algiers. The correspondent resolved to photograph the execution of these men. The day arrived.—The crowd of men was immense, and as the rays of the rising sun fell upon their upturned swarthy faces it presented a sea of heads and even frightened expression of their countenances. I had been present not long before at an execution in France, which those inside (what is generally natural, seeing the nature of their paradise) that this arrangement will not contribute much to the picturesque effect. I was, however, aware that when the native chiefs executed a man by cutting off his head the executioner invariably left it attached to the body by a bit of flesh, with a view of obviating the inconvenience referred to above. * * *

The criminals were not brought on the scaffold together. All had up to that time. The first was the sheikh, who seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate. So rapidly was he bound to the plank and thrust under the ax that I had barely time to insert the plate holder and get the instantaneous movement into order before the sharp edge descended and his head rolled into the basket. This picture was quite successful, and so was the second, but the third presented a dim appearance; the fourth was nearly a failure, and sixth were wholly invisible. How to account for this I know not, unless the atmosphere had become charged with vapor as the blood, the odor of which was distinctly perceptible to me. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to suggest the reason."

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.—One of the most valuable of recent discoveries in the arts is said to embody the successful manufacture of artificial ivory. Ivory is an article now in great demand, all over the world, for many purposes. As elephants are becoming scarce, pure ivory has gradually gone up in price until it may be said to have a fabulous figure. The artificial, it is stated, can be made for about twenty-five cents per pound, and of exactly the same chemical constituents as the natural. The only point not yet attained is the white color. The artificial persists, as yet, in coming out yellow; and, what is a little singular, the artificial ivory be decomposed and reduced to its elementary constituents, so to speak, it will, when recomposed, assume the same yellowish hue.

Another discovery, deserving of mention, is a method of making white iron for building purposes—iron that will take a polish, and without paint, present all the delicate appearance of marble. Now that iron warehouses, iron window cornices and lintels, iron pillars, &c., have been so widely introduced, this discovery wears an aspect of practical utility. On the way of ruins perchance in the future, a method has been devised by means of which the article becomes as hard as stone, and as white as chalk, besides being impossible to burn, and indeed, to rust even to wet. It may be spread on muslin, and so be converted into a stout fence, or it may be cast in moulds and so applied to the architects for bricks. It may also take the place of ivory for some purposes, not wearing out, nor splitting, nor needing to be repolished.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The modern inventions, we are informed by Herr Gutzeit, have a longer life of it than modern Germans. During twenty-three years, H. Gutzeit, Senior, has had a machine on this head, in Wiesenhuegen; and he finds that, as infants, so hops, "the adults have lived longer than their parents, and the latter longer than their grandparents, and there is no probable limit assigned, nor reason to be given, why they should not live for ever." Jonathan need not mount his jack-boots on the subject, as it is not working.

Lola Montez on the Clergy.

This famous personage delivered a lecture in Hope Chapel, New York, on the evening of the 13th instant, on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's new church. After her lecture she spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, she said in closing, the advertisements have informed you that the proceeds of this lecture are to be given to the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, to aid him in building his free church for the poor. The papers have also apprised you that some of the clergy have cast reflections upon the worthy recipient for his willingness to receive the sum which your patronage of this lecture gives. This is certainly a place of bigotry, intolerance and cruelty to the poor, and of meddlesome impertinence, which I certainly before have never witnessed—aye, even in the most illiberal Catholic countries in the world. [Loud applause.] Who are these men who would bar you and me from doing a good action? They would rather lock the doors of comfort and instruction on the poor and the forsaken than that they should be blessed by a hand which would not be moved by their dictation. [Applause.] How many churches, I should like to know, would be built, and how many poor would be comforted, and clothed, and fed, by the money which they would give? [Applause.]

A VOICE—Not one in a thousand! [Renewed applause. It is then reserved for me, to-night, to read these blind Pharisees a lesson, [loud applause] and to tell them that they are not Christians but Pharisees. [Applause.] They say, I think, to the poor class of hypocrites who condemned the Saviour because he ate and drank with publicans and sinners. [Applause and laughter.] And they appear to be just as faithful to the headstrong devil of intolerance as they were in the old times. [Applause.] They are certainly very imprudent and very foolish devils, when they enter into the breasts of professing Christians in such a free and enlightened land as America. Such bigoted intolerance would be bad enough, I think you will go with me in saying, in Timbuctoo or the Fejee Islands; but in America it is like a foul, dirty stream through bright scenery. [Applause.] I am going to Europe for some time, in a few days, and when I come back, which I certainly will do, I shall lecture to you—it may be will give a course of lectures to raise a fund to send missionaries to Christianize those blind bats the Pharisees. [Great applause and laughter]—these Pharisees, ladies and gentlemen, who had rather that the poor and the destitute should die in the streets than that the means should be furnished by the patronage of your very humble servant. [Applause.] Lastly, therefore, and I beg of you all, the prayers of this congregation for all such benighted and miserable sinners! [Tumultuous and prolonged applause.]

THE OFFICIAL ON THE DEFEAT.—The *Union*, in the course of an article explaining and apologizing for the defeat of the administration, alludes particularly to the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Indiana, and says:

Many causes have operated this year, especially in these States, to distract and divide our friends. We hope they have not sustained a defeat which will be irretrievable. If any thing can rekindle the manly enthusiasm which has so often triumphed in these States, it is the Presidential contest of 1860. Let the Democracy of the Union, who are undergoing this most tortering pause, remember that a few battles of this powerful, yet pleasant com.ound will afford great relief. Thousands of the most trying cases have been heard and made known to the public by those who have experienced the power. A word to all that is desired to bring as many more witnesses into the field as the public may desire.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by
oct18 1m&w&s C. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 141 Chartres st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are for the most certain in their effects, and are undergoing the most tortering pains, remember that a few bottles of this powerful, yet pleasant com.ound will afford great relief. Thousands of the most trying cases have been heard and made known to the public by those who have experienced the power. A word to all that is desired to bring as many more witnesses into the field as the public may desire.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by
oct18 1m&w&s J. WRIGHT & CO.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will cure Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Read what is said of them. G. W. BOWEN says:

ANDERSON, IND., Jan. 16, 1857.

"Your Bitters give general satisfaction. I know their virtues, and have the first case I sold to bear of them. They not only give satisfaction. I could get you numerous certificates were it necessary, but in this community their virtues are fully established. I am positive I sell more of them than is sold of any three patent medicines in the country. In my own case I have received more benefit from them in six months than I have received from the regular physicians in five years. I can, therefore, conscientiously recommend them, and do say, I would not be without them in my family for any amount."

For sale at the Principal Office, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO,
oct1 1m Saw d&c 21 and 141 Chartres street.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

"Search for and hold fast that which is good," which a go-ahead living, and truly versified in Dr. McLane's kind case—the celebrated PEREIRIAN FOUNTAIN AND WOOD PUMPER, and of McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. There have never been remedies that have become so deservedly popular in so short a time as these; they can now be found in the stores of nearly every family in the city, ready for use when required, because they will not be used at once open to further appreciation. They are consequently, with sorrow and reluctance, forced before the community for examination. The charity patient seek shall not be prompted by personal solicitation, but is used for by voluntary contribution, of which acknowledgment will be daily made in the public prints. On the part of the Association
oct20 6t K. P. SCHMITT, President.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 25th inst., Passenger and Freight trains will run regularly over the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

The ferry connecting with the Passenger trains will leave the landing, opposite Jackson Square, at 6½ o'clock, A. M.

Freight will be received at the Barge landing, at the foot of Toulouse street, on and after Saturday, 23d inst.

BENJ. F. HARDING,
oct21 Secretary.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Monday, 1st November next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. WALKER,
oct19 21 23 Secretary.

Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

After a life of gaiety and sensual pleasure comes the never failing premature loss of manly vigor, which is the first symptom of the general decay of the constitution. Many causes have operated this year, especially in these States, to distract and divide our friends. We hope they have not sustained a defeat which will be irretrievable. The utter hollowness of the pretension of the Republicans, and their total want of power to effect any good for the country, will be seen by nothing of the folly of doing what they claim, affords us strong grounds for believing that they are irretrievably overthrown. The revenue at Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghae, thus diminishing all prospect of silver being sent from Europe.

The British Consul and all foreigners had left Canton.

Lord Elgin and Admiral Seymour had departed for Japan, and the French for Cochin China.

The Bombay *Times*, of the 7th September, says that the rebels in India are in a deeper state of prostration. There is a considerable force, but disorganized, in Behar. Cols. Anderson and Fraser are dead.

Terrible Affray at Nashville, Tenn.

The exhibition grounds of the Tennessee State Fair, which opened at Nashville a few days ago, were, Wednesday week, the scene of a terrible affray, which resulted in the death of one man, and the serious, perhaps mortal, wounding of two or three others. The *Union* says:

It appears that a feud of a very bitter nature has for some time existed between John, James and Sandy Owen, sons of Everett Owen, of Williamson county, and Sam and Geo. W. Crain, sons of Mr. Owen's wife by a former husband. Sam Crain met James Owen, who had his wife leaning upon his arm, at the fair, and upon the latter making inflammatory remarks, James and Sandy Owen met Sam Crain on the promenade, back of the upper seats, when Sandy Owen commenced an attack upon Crain with a knife. At once three drew a pistol, and shot Owen through the heart, killing him instantly, and simultaneously the friends of both parties entered the making a vigorous and fearful use of sticks. During the melee that ensued, four or five, perhaps six or seven shots were fired. When the combatants were separated it was ascertained that James Owen was shot in the head, through the thigh, and in the back above the hips. Surgeons say the latter is fatal. It was thought his wounds were mortal, and that he could not survive. Upon bringing Geo. W. Crain to the guard house it was found that he was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, the ball having entered the upper part of his forehead and ranged backward, where it lodged.

Gen. Joel A. Battle was horribly mangled about the head from blows inflicted with a loaded stick, and it is feared that his skull is fractured, from which he was suffering the most excruciating pain. Fears were entertained that his wounds would prove fatal.

Mr. Thomas Batte, who was standing near when the affray commenced, received a dirk wound in the breast, and a painful flesh wound in the wrist from a pistol shot.

A pistol ball passed through the coat of the gate keeper at the ring near where the fight occurred.

We heard of several others who were slightly injured from blows inflicted by sticks, among them Mr. W. A. Batte.

It is a miracle that several others were not killed or wounded, where so many were in the vicinity.

It is proper that we should say this distressing affair was the result of a family feud of many years standing, and that it did not grow out of any thing connected in any way with the fair.

Lea Hunter on the Clergy.

This famous personage delivered a lecture in Hope Chapel, New York, on the evening of the 13th instant, on "Rome," for the benefit of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt's new church. After her lecture she spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, she said in closing, the advertisements have informed you that the proceeds of this lecture are to be given to the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, to aid him in building his free church for the poor. The papers have also apprised you that some of the clergy have cast reflections upon the worthy recipient for his willingness to receive the sum which your patronage of this lecture gives. This is certainly a place of bigotry, intolerance and cruelty to the poor, and of meddlesome impertinence, which I certainly before have never witnessed—aye, even in the most illiberal Catholic countries in the world. [Loud applause.] Who are these men who would bar you and me from doing a good action? They would rather lock the doors of comfort and instruction on the poor and the forsaken than that they should be blessed by a hand which would not be moved by their dictation. [Applause.] How many churches, I should like to know, would be built, and how many poor would be comforted, and clothed, and fed, by the money which they would give? [Applause.]

A VOICE—Not one in a thousand! [Renewed applause. It is then reserved for me, to-night, to read these blind Pharisees a lesson, [loud applause] and to tell them that they are not Christians but Pharisees. [Applause.] They say, I think, to the poor class of hypocrites who condemned the Saviour because he ate and drank with publicans and sinners. [Applause and laughter.] And they appear to be just as faithful to the headstrong devil of intolerance as they were in the old times. [Applause.] They are certainly very imprudent and very foolish devils, when they enter into the breasts of professing Christians in such a free and enlightened land as America. Such bigoted intolerance would be bad enough, I think you will go with me in saying, in Timbuctoo or the Fejee Islands; but in America it is like a foul, dirty stream through bright scenery. [Applause.] I am going to Europe for some time, in a few days, and when I come back, which I certainly will do, I shall lecture to you—it may be will give a course of lectures to raise a fund to send missionaries to Christianize those blind bats the Pharisees. [Great applause and laughter]—these Pharisees, ladies and gentlemen, who had rather that the poor and the destitute should die in the streets than that the means should be furnished by the patronage of your very humble servant. [Applause.] Lastly, therefore, and I beg of you all, the prayers of this congregation for all such benighted and miserable sinners! [Tumultuous and prolonged applause.]

CUTTING.—Wm. Smith was arrested yesterday afternoon on Front street for cutting Edward Hamilton with a knife. The cutting was not very serious, as Hamilton was also locked up to secure his attendance as prosecuting witness.

IRON KNOCKELING.—James Kelly was arrested yesterday afternoon on Girod street, charged with beating Peter Gardy with iron knuckles, and with carrying concealed a knife. Pat Kelly, for assisting in the assault on Gardy, was also arrested and locked up.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—Peter Gurley, charged by Lieut. Dryden, from information received, with being an accessory to the stabbing of Wm. Briley, was committed for trial, bail in the 25th instant. Bail was refused until a certificate should be obtained that Briley was out of danger. Catherine Killeen, on the affidavit of Coroner Dauney, was held to answer, on the 22d instant, the charge of being accessory to the murder of Ann Burgoyne by Benj. Gibson. The same day has been fixed for the examination of the cross charges which had been made by the parties against each other at the time of the difficulty between them, which resulted in the death of Gibson. Barney Dougherty, charged with having stolen a silver watch and gold chain from the bar-room of Peter W. Brubu, corner of Basin and Poydras streets, was held to answer on the 25th inst. John Rice, charged with forgery, in adding words to a receipt which changed its meaning and intent, was committed for trial in the First District Court. Charles McVoy was fined $10 for striking Aleck, slave of Mr. Beebe, on the head with a sledge hammer, where he is employed on Notre Dame street. James O'Neal was fined $10 for carrying a slung-shot.

Before Recorder Wilts.—Lamarque, a wood-cart driver, was held in $500 to answer the charge of having refused to permit J. A. Toca, deputy city inspector, to inspect his load of wood, and with having driven away furiously, at the risk of the deputy's life. M. Feh