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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6.

THE POLICE.

We have not been instinctive observers of the complaints made from time to time of the inefficiency of the Police. If we have not lodged in perpetual reproach, it is because a remedy for apparent evil has seemed neither very clear nor very attainable. Certainly if we were living in a Utopian condition of society, where virtue was paramount and vice scarcely known; where political intrigue was the guiding principle of public men, and the common weal the supreme ambition of officers, we might cut the Gordian knot at once by saying, "Put none on the Police but approved men; good, honest citizens, who are free from partisanship." But unhappily we are in no such realm of purity and perfection; on the contrary, we have to deal with the lowest passions and the most grovelling instincts.

The mere blatant vituperation leveled at the Police by those who are opposed to the municipal party does not merit serious consideration. It is the part of the stock in trade of the political press to find fault with the acts of opponents. Candor and fair dealing are by no means its prevailing characteristics. We have in our time witnessed the ascendency in our municipal government of various parties. We have seen Democrats, Whigs and Know Nothings successively elevated to power—and every administration has been heartily abused by the minority, while the Police have generally been the chief object of attack. Hence we infer that there is no small amount of exaggeration in these assaults; or presuming that they have a foundation in truth, it is clear and undeniable that the evil of an inefficient Police is inseparable from every administration of municipal affairs hitherto experienced.

Now there is no doubt whatever that a thorough system of appointments is one of the principal reasons why the Police are defective. The members of that body are usually selected at least as much in reference to their politics as their qualifications. No one has been free from this grave error, for one remembers the atrociously vicious action of the Police in 1853, just before the close of the American party. It is perhaps better now that it represents Know Nothingism instead of Democracy. All parties have sought to convert the Police to their legitimate functions as guardians of the city, and promoters of public peace and tranquility, into brawling adherents of party, holding office by the tenure of political service. There is of course a gross abuse of this, but it is difficult to conceive how nuisance can be abated so long as our City Magistracy is elected by party, holds itself amenable to party, is governed in its appointments by party considerations, exercises his office with a single eye to the perpetuation of party influence and power. Until this is done away with, there is but faint hope of a change for the better.

The example of the English system of Police appointments has been cited as worthy imitation. We certainly admire that system unreservedly, but its application to America is expressively difficult, because the institutions of the two countries are not analogous. Suffrage in Great Britain is extremely limited, and it may well be hoped whether among the fifteen hundred men who patrol the streets of London, not a single voter. Hence they can feel a minor interest in politics, and have no ambition whatever to become partisans. On the other hand the policeman is not a member of the New Orleans Police is the right of suffrage—a right the exercise of which the appointing power is too apt to demand as a *sine qua non* of office. It appears to us that the sole panacea which would be the absolute and total exclusion of the political element from our municipal affairs; and with regard to this question immediately arises, "can this be accomplished?" It was tried last year in a great city of New York under circumstances peculiarly favorable to success, in the person of FERNANDO WOOD, whose shameless career as Mayor of that city had arrayed against him almost every decent and honest citizen. Well, Judge TEMAN was elected an independent candidate and elected. Nevertheless, the same complaints of partisanship are now repeated in the very journals advocated his election, and he is met with gross favoritism, and an explicit preference for a special political clique. We give some idea of the difficulties attending upon the practice of Independence. The time may come when our city will be blessed with the method, energetic magistrate of the four of action, and fearless in his decisions, and uninfluenced by its subordinate minions of good and sagacious counsel; at all events we desire to see a Police with an unswerving determination to refer the Police, to make honesty and fidelity the sole standard of merit, and to make appointments entirely without reference to the political opinions of the applicants. Then will be formed the germ at least of a good Police—but not till then.

Latest Dates.—We are indebted to Adams's express for New York papers of the 1st inst. and Vicksburg papers of yesterday.

SITUATION WANTED.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a situation as salesman or book keeper is wanted by a young man in every respect qualified.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Eda Cook, No. 36 Royal street, up stairs, has received a splendid assortment of artificial flowers, bonnets, ball toilettes, ribbons and velvets, &c., which are offered for sale at very reduced prices.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Major W. Chapman, Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, committed suicide on the 27th ultimo, by cutting his throat. He was found lying on the beach outside the fort, dead, with razor with which the deed was accomplished by his side. No reason was given for the act. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, entered the army in 1837, and was made Major by brevet in 1847.

A London letter-writer says that Charles Kean is about worn out; fast breaking up in health, his troubles, his habits, and the drudgery of labor to make both end meet, have undone mental powers till they are breaking down. In his reading he looks like a dilapidated beau, a patched, painted, perruked beau of yesterday.

POWER OF MEMORY.—A Northern journal, speaking of Edward Everett, says: "As was a custom in delivering the Washington oration' Mr. Everett spoke the whole of his fine eulogy on Webster without any notes whatsoever. It is a most wonderful exhibition of the power of the memory, and one rarely, if ever, met with in conjunction with such great mental power as distinguishes Mr. Everett."

A COMPLIMENT.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* tells the following:

"Nobody knows all the ups and downs, the changes from prosperity to adversity, which are continually occurring in a city like this. Often we hear of instances occurring in the circle of our own friends. But there are many lamentable cases which never reach the public eye. The following seems to me of this character. It appears as an advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*, under the head of 'Wants:'

"'Mr. Cook.—A gentleman, once wealthy, but now in reduced circumstances, wishes for a situation as cook, in a large private family. Is a good cook. He is thoroughly qualified. Address J. R., Box 2199, Post Office. Would have no objection to go South.'

"There is a world of sadness in this advertisement. Perhaps the new poor man, who was once wealthy, formerly figured in the *Journal of Commerce* in a very different column from that of 'wants.' He may have been the agent of many packet ships, and his name on South street may have been in a blaze of splendid prominence, while many which are now loud and important were then very still and small. There is one thing many rich and noble about them, who have been overtaken on the high road of life by misfortune. He does not seem to be ashamed to say they honest or respectable by which he can obtain a living. Pride and the memory of the past do not deter him even from menial work. Such men as this one appear to be most rise from their poverty—they cannot be kept down.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Washington, Friday, Sept. 29 1859.—S. S. Paul, editor of the Pennsylvania *Express*, and Thomas G. Goode, ex-of Virginia, arrived here to day to settle an affair of honor. Mr. Paul was arrested this afternoon, however, and held to bail in $5000 to keep the peace.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CAMERON.—Charleston, Thursday, Sept 29 1859.—The Courier contains Senator Cameron's speech delivered at Lancaster yesterday. He discusses politics at length, favors Southern rights, and the development of the resources of the South; repudiates agitation and the opening of the slave trade, and opposes Senator Douglas's plans about unfriendly territorial legislation.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

PASS A LOUTRE, October 5.—The steamship De Soto, from New York, via Havana, crossed the bar at six o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Havana of the 3d inst.

At Havana the Sugar market closed much improved, at 10 reals per arroba.

There was nothing doing in Molasses.

The transactions in Lard were limited; prices nominal at $18 to $18 25 per quintal for tierces, and $19 to $19 25 per quintal for kegs. Stock on hand 615 tierces and 1200 kegs.

Exchanges rule high and firm. Exchange on London 15 to 16 per cent. premium; on New York, Boston and Philadelphia, 4 to 5½ per cent. premium; on New Orleans, ¾ to ¾ per cent premium.

The following numbers draw the principal prizes in the Havana lottery of the 1st: 26,557, 2,274, 20,731, 994, 17,923.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Broderick and Terry Duel—Judge Terry Supposed to be Mortally Wounded—Silver Bullion at El Paso—Arizona Mines—The Isthmus Mails—Georgia Elections.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The St. Louis *Republican* has received a note from the Postmaster of Santa Clara, saying that Senator Broderick and Judge Terry had fought a duel. Judge Terry received his antagonist's ball in his throat, and is supposed to be mortally wounded.

BULLION AT EL PASO.

Advices from El Paso state that there is upwards of a ton of silver bullion at that point awaiting shipment to the United States.

ARIZONA MINES.

The silver mines of Arizona are proving very productive, but the miners are greatly annoyed by the constant depredations of the Apache Indians. Rich mines of quartz gold have been discovered in the Santa Cruz river, near Fort Buchanan.

THE ISTHMUS MAILS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Postmaster General Holt has ordered the mails for Aspinwall, Panama, Central America, &c., to be sent to day, by the steamship Northern Light; but nothing further has transpired in relation to the California mails.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

ATLANTA, October 5.—The Third Congressional District in this State is conceded to the Opposition, but the balance is regarded Democratic. In the seventh and Eighth Districts the election is very close.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, October 5.—The steamer Imperial passed down at 2, and the Defender and Adriatic at 9 o'clock this morning.

EUROPE.

THE ASIA'S MAILS.

The Asia brings news to the 17th ultimo.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is officially announced that the Great Eastern will leave Portland, Wednesday, on her trial trip, on the 8th o. October, instead of the 17th September, and finally sail from Holyhead for Portland, Maine, on the 20th of October, instead of the 29th September. The delay of three weeks is the time in which Mr. Scott Russell contracts to repair the damage occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was in when she sailed from the Thames. This contract, however, does not include any repairs which the boiler may be found to require, and although it was apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the int rnal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the shock have either been displaced or bent to a degree so that the boiler cannot be safely used in the present state.

The decease of Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer, occurred at his residence in London on the 15th instant, at the comparatively early age of fifty four years. His last important work was the Great Eastern. On the 5th he was carried from the Great Eastern to his residence in a very dangerous and alarming condition, having been seized with paralysis, induced, it is believed, by overmental anxiety. In spite of the most skillful medical attention, he continued to sink, and expired at half o'clock on the morning.

The *Daily News* states that the Government have ordered to be distributed, several additional steam frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates, to augment the squadron in China. It also expects that a number of our thoroughly additional marines will be dispatched to China. The papers call on the Government to send troops from India to China, rather than from England.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company have announced the arrangements under which they will be prepared to send after the 1st of October, to transmit messages for the public between Alexandria and Aden. Messages for Australia and China will be forwarded by P. & O. steamers. There is also probability that a direct communication with Alexandria will be established through Constantinople in the course of a few weeks. The news from India will then reach London in ten or eleven days. The cable for the Kurrachee section, in course of shipment at Birkenhead, will be laid by the end of the year.

Conflicting accounts are published as to the state of the London builders' strike, but it is evident that great numbers of men are resuming work under the masters' modified terms proposed by the masters.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* revives the rumor that the Empress Eugenie is *enceinte*, and also gives currency to a report that Admiral Hope's fleet is in a similar interesting situation.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says it was stated that twelve thousand French troops had been ordered to be in readiness to depart for China. General Wimpfen was talked of for the command.

Rumors continued to circulate in Paris of a tendency to an agreement between England and France on the subject of a European Congress for the settlement of Italy. Free, were, however, regarded as doubtful.

The King of the Belgians was at Biarritz with the Emperor.

The Minister of the Interior had issued a circular to the Prefects throughout France, stating that it is not the intention of the Government to modify the laws on the press, and requesting them to continue to control the latitude allowed to the provincial newspapers.

The *Moniteur* publishes an address to the Emperor, signed by above ten thousand Bernamachis. The address expresses a hope that the conditions of peace which his Majesty intends to dictate will be calculated to alleviate the sufferings which appear to threaten the future of Venetia. The address is silent respecting the return of the Archduke.

The Paris papers, almost without an exception, express great satisfaction at the announcement of an alliance with France against China; and several of them add a hope that the union of the two flags against a common enemy will strengthen the alliance between the two countries, and dispel recent rumors of a rupture.

ITALY.—The deputations from the Assemblies of Parma and Modena, on the subject of the annexation of those Duchies to Sardinia, had arrived at Turin, and were received by King Victor Emmanuel on the 15th inst. The following is a telegraphic summary of the King's reply to the deputations. He first expressed thanks to the people of Modena and Parma for the unanimity of their votes for the annexation of their provinces to Piedmont, by which they have confirmed the wishes expressed by them eleven years ago to the King, his father. His Majesty continued:

"I agree with the desires you have the mission to communicate to me. They are fresh manifestations of the nation to save the country from the disastrous consequences of a foreign rule, and to erect a barrier which would insure to our countrymen the possession of Italy to the Italians. The deputations will inform your cities in manner the King must proceed toward the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assemblies. Armed with the rights which have acquired, I will support your cause before the great powers, and especially before the French Emperor, who, while leading the glorious legions of France, was fighting for the independence of Italy. Europe has recognized the right of other nations to provide for their security by constituting a Government capable of defending their liberties and their independence; she will neither be less just nor less generous toward the Italian provinces. The votes which your Assemblies have recorded, and the numerous volunteers who have fought under the flag of Piedmont during the days of the last struggle, have proved that firmness is a true virtue with the people of Modena and Parma."

The speech of His Majesty concluded thus:

"There need not say to you, persevere. I will only congratulate you on the order and moderation of which you have given such brilliant examples, in order to prove to Europe that the Italians are worthy to govern themselves, and are worthy to be citizens of a free nation."

The deputations had met with a most enthusiastic reception from the citizens of Turin.

The National Assembly of Parma had unanimously voted the confirmation of Signor Farini as Dictator. The Assembly further resolved to take into consideration a proposal to authorize the Dictator to contract a loan, the amount of which remains to be fixed.

The latest news from Italy leaves little doubt of the desire on the part of the Italians to rely on themselves. Garibaldi was preparing a general concentration of troops on any given point. Gen. Fanti, commander-in-chief of the troops of the Italian league, had fixed his headquarters at Bologna. The soldiers disbanded by Victor Emmanuel were flocking around him.

Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope was almost entirely restored.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the state of siege in Venetia would very soon be abolished.

The Austrian party is represented as triumphant in Naples, and no reforms are to be expected. A new anti-Reform Ministry was spoken of. The great land owners and others in Venetia had signed an address to the Emperor of Austria, praying him to take off the additional war taxes, as the annual revenue from the lands cannot support such heavy burdens.

The National Assembly of Parma met on the 15th for the reading of the answer given by the King of Sardinia to the deputation sent to Turin. The Assembly then, after unanimously voting a loan of 5,000,000 francs and appointing a deputation to present the address to the Emperor Napoleon, was prorogued.

AUSTRIA.—Austria continues to increase her military strength in Italy.

GERMANY.—The movement in favor of Federal Reform is progressing.

RUSSIA.—The large house of Kovrigin & Co., at St. Petersburg, has failed.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to September 7th state that the Sultan had come near losing his life. An Ionian captain, commanding an English steamtug, drove his vessel twice against the Imperial caique, and the Sultan was saved with great difficulty.—The captain was arrested, and Sir H. Bulwer had promised a most searching investigation into the affair.

Political agitation in Servia was on the increase.

The Governor of Candia had sent in his resignation. The smuggling of arms continued there, and a bomb-vessel charged with powder had been seized.

CHINA.—The City of Baltimore and Vanderbilt brought us ample details of the disaster at the Peiho, but the papers now to hand contain additional particulars. "An Eye-Witness," in a letter to the London *Times*, thus speaks of the attitude of the Americans:

"I cannot and without referring to one matter that, in connection with this battle, should be ever remembered. Were we children of the same mother we could not have received more sympathy and kindness than we met with from the Americans.—Never were men more unwillingly neutral. As we passed in to the assault, Flag Officer Tatnall was heard to say, 'Blood is thicker than water!' and in a hundred different ways he and all his people, to the very cabin boys, acted up to this homely proverb.—When he heard that our Admiral was wounded, at great personal risk he went on board the Cormorant to see him. Many of our men slept in the Toowan, American tender, on the night of the fight; cigars, coffee, brandy, every thing a man could want, was placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves, and thought only of the British.

"A few days after the fight, a Chinese junk, with a flag of truce, brought fresh propositions to the Pewhatan, United States frigate. These were immediately sent to our wounded. The bond of American brotherhood was indeed deeply cemented in our trial at the Peiho. I believe there was not a man in the fleet who did not feel it growing up within him, and I am sure there are thousands, if I may not say millions, at both sides of the Atlantic, who will join me in the fervent wish that that feeling of brotherhood may take deeper and deeper root in both lands."

The London *Times*, in an editorial, in which it censures Admiral Hope for his too great confidence and consequent defeat, concludes its remarks as follows:

"It is more easy to found than to "restore supremacy, but in the execution of the duty which devolves upon England and France, it is an unspeakable gratification to find that we may rely, at all events, on the sympathies of the great Anglo-Saxon republic.—Whatever may be the result of the fight, England will never forget the day when the deeds and words of kindly Americans sustained and comforted her stricken warriors on the waters of the Peiho."

Other English journals also acknowledge the kindly sympathy of the Americans.

The *Gazette* publishes Admiral Hope's official dispatch, giving an account of the attack by the Chinese forces on June 25. It is dated July 5.

On the 17th June the Admiral reached the mouth of the Peiho. The works for the defense of the river, which had been destroyed last year, were found reconstructed in a much more formidable manner. An officer was sent ashore to intimate the intended arrival of the Embassadors. He was met by a gunboat apparently of country people, who prevented him from landing, informing him that there were no officials nearer than Tientsin. A promise was given that a commencement should be made for the purpose of removing the obstructions within the next forty-eight hours. On the following day the whole of the squadron moved up to the mouth of the river.

On the 20th the Admiral, finding that nothing had been done towards removing the obstructions, addressed a letter to the "Tautai at Tien tsin," acquainting him with the object of his arrival, and requesting free communication with the shore. To this an evasive answer was received two days subsequently.

On the 21st the Embassadors requested the Admiral to make measures for clearing the river. He gave notice to the Tautai that he should, if necessary, remove the obstructions by force. To this no reply was received, and, consequently, on the 24th the Admiral took the forts inside the bar to prepare for operations, and gave further intimation that after 8 o'clock in the evening, if he received no reply, he should feel himself at liberty to take his own course.

On the morning of the 25th the vessels were placed in position. At 2 P. M. the gunboats opened a passage through the first barrier, and at 2:30 she moved up to the second barrier, supported by three other vessels. The forts at once opened a simultaneous fire of not less than thirty or forty guns, of caliber from 32 pounders to 8 inch, to which the Admiral directed the ships to engage.

At 3 P. M. the ships inside the barrier were getting disabled, and they were dropped out in fresh positions outside of it, where, having received assistance in men, they resumed the action. At 6:30 the fire from the north forts ceased, and half an hour later that on the south side was slackened. At 7:30 a landing was effected. The alarming party was encountered by a heavy fire, but, notwithstanding the very serious obstacles, one hundred and fifty officers and men having reached the second ditch, and about fifty having arrived close under the walls, had the opposition they experienced been that usual in Chinese warfare, there is little doubt but the place would have been successfully carried at the point of the bayonet. On a report that the party could hold their position, but that it was impossible to storm without reinforcements, orders were given to retire under cover of the night, which had now closed in, the force being sent down to the boats by detachments, carrying the wounded with them, and eventually the whole were brought off by 1:30 A. M. of the 26th, commanders Commerell and Heath being the last ashore.

The loss of the enemy, being remarkably well directed and sustained, occasioned the squadron considerable loss, amounting to twenty five officers and men killed, and ninety three wounded, of which fifty four are slight. In the subsequent attack on shore, sixty four officers and men were killed and two hundred and fifty two wounded, of which ninety are slight.

The dispatch mentions the casualties to the gunboats, and concludes by thanking individual officers for the extraordinary gallantry they had displayed.

A Remarkable and Affecting Incident.

It is seldom we hear, says the Belfast (Me.) *Age*, of such a remarkable manifestation of filial devotion on the part of a child, as is evinced in the affecting incident we are about to relate. The age of the child was two years, and is described as being very intelligent and as possessing a high and broad forehead, such as would indicate a mind of no ordinary mould. But to proceed with the story:

On the afternoon of the 4th ult., Mr. Nash, the keeper of Grand Point Light, at Islesboro, started with a skiff for the purpose of removing a few rocks from the place. Whilst in the act of casting over the kedge anchor, the skiff capsized and threw him out.

Because of his lameness he was unable to swim, and upon rising to the surface seized hold of the gunwale of the skiff, and at once endeavored to lift his little boy, Elisha, who looked out of the open window, (the house being but a short distance from the shore) to give his mother the alarm. Mrs. Nash, who had been confined to the house by illness for a few nights, heard her husband's voice, and at once started for the rescue. Before leaving the house she charged Elisha to remain on the doorstep till her return. Seeing no hope of saving her husband herself, she ran to the house of a neighbor for assistance. Elisha, beholding his father's perilous situation, could remain quiet no longer, and so slipped down to the shore, and at once began to wade into the water to attempt to help him. His father bade him keep out, as the water, and sit on the shore until his mother came. Seating himself upon the shore, he patiently waited for his mother's approach.

Mr. Nash, by struggling hard to maintain his position, had well nigh exhausted himself, and while clinging to the side of the skiff, it again turned over, and he thereby lost his hold. Bidding his child farewell, he sank beneath the waves, with the belief that he should never rise alive. But to his joy, he was caught hold of the rope with which the boat was moored, and by this means drew himself up and got aboard. Upon looking for his child, he found he had disappeared. The little fellow, thinking to render his father the essential aid, betook himself to the water as he saw him sink, and waded out as far as he could, and then reached forth his hands towards his father. The strong tide bore the little fellow beyond his depth, and in the quiet of death he relinquished his hold on life. When the neighbors arrived, they found Mr. Nash in the boat quite exhausted, and the body of his devoted child floating near the beach.

Our informant, who saw the corpse of the child soon after it was taken ashore, says that its tiny hands were still outstretched, and the eyes wide open, as if still anxiously looking in the direction of his father. As the fond and heart-stricken parents bent over the cherub like form of the darling one, as it was arranged for burial, many eyes like theirs were suffused with tears because of the pathetic tale connected with his death.

AN INNOCENT BAR OF OTHERS DISCOVERED.—The New York papers have heard of an oyster bed. They say that "last week a party of five oystermen, while up Long Island Sound, accidentally discovered an oyster bed off Eaton's Neck, Long Island, about opposite Norwalk, Conn., which, upon examination, proved to be at least three miles in length by two in breadth, the bed being at least a foot thick, and composed of the largest 'Blue Rivers' ever seen in this market. The discoverers swore each other to secrecy, and resolved to make their fortunes; but one of the party, going among the oystermen of City Island, basely betrayed the secret for $500. The result has been that over two hundred vessels have been at work on the bank, fishing up the bivalves, and planting them for market purposes. On Monday last a steam tug went up, and in a few hours loaded more than five hundred bushels at Rocky Point, Long Island, which, for quality and size, are said to surpass any thing that ever came from Virginia waters." It is further stated that the bed is worth over a million of dollars.

FINE RED WINES—24 casks St. Emilion; including 6 cases in store. For sale by
S D GRATIAS & CO, 28 Commerce st.

PORTO—125 quarter casks, M. Rolz; landing at ship Lancashire. For sale by
S. D. GRATIAS & CO.,
No. 28 Commerce st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURLESQUE.—The Amphitheatre was completely full last night from pit to the upper gallery, and with what is called "a very fashionable audience." Il Trovatore was given very cleverly, the *minores* being rendered in a manner that drew plaudits from the musically inclined.

ARMORY HALL.—Professor Love announces some new and attractive features in legerdemain this evening at Armory Hall. His entertainments are always interesting, and a very pleasant evening can be spent at the Hall.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—A man died suddenly last evening in Beatty's tables, Fourth District, and, as is alleged, from the effects of a kicking he received from a youth named John Welsh, who drives a dray. Welsh was arrested on the levee by officer Marshall, and a little boy named John Davis was arrested as a witness. The deceased was a laborer, and groom in the stables.

The story told by Davis is that Welsh and the deceased had a quarrel about the horse Welsh drives, and which he thought was not properly fed. Davis says that the deceased chased Welsh, when he slapped his face of deceased, knocked him down and kicked him, shortly after which he died. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

THE MURDER OF RYAN.—Recorder Summers made a partial examination of the case of Jerry Casey and Frank McShan, yesterday, charged with the murder of John Ryan in Leede Row. What evidence was adduced we do not know, as we were not present at the examination, but it must have been very different from that at the Coroner's inquest, as the Recorder discharged McShane from custody. Before the Coroner the widow's testimony, corroborated by that of Dan Casey, was positive against McShane, and we wondered why the jury did not bring him in equally guilty with Casey, instead of charging him with being accessory.

DEATH OF A SLAVE BOY.—About five o'clock on Tuesday evening a negro boy died very suddenly in the slave yard No. 46 Baronne street. Dr. Hart, the city physician, the surgeon attending the yard, and the surgeon of the insurance company made a post-mortem examination, and found that death had been caused by laudanum. Deputy Coroner Weyaham held an inquest, and upon the result of the post-mortem only, the jury returned a verdict of "Death by taking laudanum." The boy was eighteen years of age, the property of a gentleman in Memphis, whose agents are Messrs. Campbell & Strong, of this city. The boy's life was insured for $1600.

STARTING ARTERAY.—Officer Marshall, of the Fourth District police, arrested John Hefner last Tuesday night, on St. Andrew near Rousseau, and yesterday he was brought before Recorder Adams and charged with dangerously stabbing a man, named Frederick Wild. He was remanded for further examination.

SICK IN THE STREET.—Officer T. Kearney found a man named William O'Brien lying on the sidewalk of Carondelet street, at ten o'clock yesterday evening. He was too ill to move, and the officer had him conveyed to the Charity Hospital in the Street Commissioner's wagon.

ARRESTED.—A man named John Finnegan was arrested on the levee, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Officer Ely, and Lafargue, on the charge of attempting to murder David Mennessey, some time since in the First District.

RECOVERED SOMETHING'S COURSE.—Eda Long, in default of twenty dollars, was remanded for examination on the 7th. She is charged with breaking open A Myer's armoir, and stealing about $600 in gold and silver coin, a gold watch and other articles of the value of nearly $400.—Ernest Lagenburg the youth arrested on the Mississippi river, she have offered to give him their consent. The boy referred to, was given up to his parents, through the Post Office, in A. J. P. box S, No. 123 oct 6

HUGH MCDONALD gave $350 bail to answer, on the 7th, the charge of assaulting and drawing a revolver on Charles Dobbin.

Nicholas Amodeo gave $250 bail to appear on the 7th, charged with throwing a tumbler at and pursuing Joseph Levegua.

The following prisoners were all discharged: Mary Betts and Kate Hughes, counter charges of assault and battery: B. Pradel, accused of knocking down William Johnson; Margaret McNamara, charged with beating Catharine Riley.

RECORDER WHITE'S COURT.—David Drezler was remanded for examination on the 7th instant, charged with stealing a fifty dollar gold watch from the room of E. Wall, on St. Louis, between Royal street and Exchange Alley.

Estelle Duranco, f. w. c., and Martha Robertson were remanded for examination, charged with abusing J. B. Maithe, of 232 Bienville street.

Bail was given for the appearance of Francis Fernandez, for the use of colored, charged with insulting Mr. F. Daunoy.

Nicholas Jubin, for maltreating his wife, had to give bonds in $300 to keep the peace for six months.

Mrs. Hearne, accused of chopping Juan Reinea's shoulder with a hatchet, was discharged, as no prosecutor appeared.

FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at his auction rooms, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 128, at 10 o'clock, A. M., an invoice of fancy goods, such as dolls, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, chains, enamelled backs, &c. See advertisement.

FURNITURE.—The particular attention of the trade and amateurs is called to the sale of splendid furniture, which will take place TO-DAY, at No. 50 St. Anthony Place, adjoining the Sheriff's office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Francis Fernandez, auctioneer. See advertisement.

Funeral Service.

THE friends and acquaintances of the MARIOTTI family are respectfully invited to attend a Funeral Mass which will be said for the repose of the soul of JOSEPH MARIOTTI, at St. Joseph Church, St Philip street, on Thursday morning, 6th instant, at 7 o'clock oct 6 4t

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

ED. ADLER, Importer,
54 ROYAL STREET, up stairs.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals from Havre, by ships Roger Stewart, Heidelberg and Charlotte, a large assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, new style BONNET GOODS, BALL STYLE RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, MILLINERY, GAUZES, TULLE, &c., &c. Also, a few cases bonnets in Paris, at the lowest reduced prices. oct6 2m

Wanted,

IN a wholesale grocery or dry goods store, or in a counting house, by a young man, a situation as assistant bank keeper, entry clerk, assistant cashier, by a young man writing a good hand, quick at figures, and writing speedily and correctly. Has good English language, knowledge of the city, and perfectly acclimated. To those who meet his wishes, he will give the strongest of testimonials from among wealthy planters on the coast of the Mississippi river, who have offered to give him their consent. The best references can be given. Address, through the Post Office, to A. J. P. box S, No. 123 oct 6

IN STORE.—15 casks good ordinary Claret; 30 do do Claret; 20 do do do; 20 do superior do; 10 hogsheads Sherry Wine; 50 quarter pipes Port and Madeira Wines; 100 cases Bordeaux quarter and half boxes; 100 cases Gaillac Mousseux; 500 do Claret, various qualities; 500 barrels Pigeoni Oil. For sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
No. 44 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Jane S. Walsh, from Bordeaux: 100 boxes brandy cherries, Clouvet; 50 do do fruits, Clouvet; 500 baskets extra mirabelle, Clouvet; 50 do extra do do do, Clouvet. For sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Constantine, from Marseilles—4 casks boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 1 do do cases do Blanc d'Or; 50 do Grenache rotatin; 1 do do trum pe chi; 250 do assorted pickles; 5 do do do; 6 do do; 6 do distilled rose water; 50 casks Bordeaux claret. For sale by
BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
oct 6 44 Old Levee st

PORT WINE—200 quarter casks Port Wine, of the well known "Sing's fine" brand, landing ex ship Lancashire, from Oporto. For sale by
S. D. GRATIAS & CO, 28 Old Levee st

SARDINES IN OIL—101 cases sardines Vertaise & Balmes, in quarter and half boxes; 25 do do do; 100 half boxes, landing ex ship Jane S. Walsh, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
S. D. GRATIAS,
oct 6 28 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux—8 casks claret, Beaubet: 8 do do Sauternes; 8 do do do Barsac; 1 do do, 10 dozen; 6 boxes Champagne, Ayala; 2 do do, 10 dozen; 2 do do Sauternes; 2 do do, half pints; 2 do do do; 2 do vinaille, 2 do Lyons sausages. For sale by
CORNER ROYAL AND CONTI STS
oct 6 corner Royal and Conti streets

LANDING ex ship Global, from Havre—21 cases, 50 half boxes each, green peas. For sale by
FAUSSE MORIN & CO,
oct 6 corner Royal and Conti streets

TO arrive per ship Maid of Orleans, from New York, 1000 cases champagne, Pol Roger and Ed Werbet. For sale by
FAUSSE MORIN & CO,
oct 6 corner Royal and Conti streets

BOURBON WHISKY—300 barrels J. A. Miller's, 1848. For sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
oct 6 18 Tchoupitoulas st

COFFEE—100 bags Cheribelle's Coffee, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
oct 6 18 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—30 barrels and 50 half barrels Jonathan Ice, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
oct 6 18 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEESE—300 boxes Western, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
oct 6 18 Tchoupitoulas st

BEER—100 barrels and 500 half barrels extra Family; for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO,
oct 6 18 Tchoupitoulas st

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux: 50 casks Claret; 50 do do; 50 do do; landing and ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
LOUIS F. MAXENT,
oct 6 50 Toulouse st

EMPTY CLARET BOTTLES—Landing ex Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux, 100 hampers of 1/2 Claret Bottles cash. For sale by
LOUIS F. MAXENT, 50 Toulouse st

CLARET—Landing ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux—
100 cases Claret, Quayrac, 1856;
50 do do do, Blue Ink, 1858;
16 half casks White Wine, Sauternes.
LOUIS F. MAXENT,
oct 6 50 Toulouse st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—
160 baskets Anchor, quarts;
60 do do pints;
20 boxes Dry Hillery, quarts;
40 do do pints;
100 do do half pints;
50 do Imperial, quarts;
30 do do pints;
50 do Cabinet, half pints.
Landing ex ship Heidelberg, from Havre, and for sale by
T & J TARDY,
oct 6 31 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, arrived from Bordeaux:
27 barrels White Wine, Haut Sauternes;
73 casks Claret ... St. Julien Medoc;
276 ... Cantenac;
110 boxes ... St. Julien;
250 ... St. Estephe;
250 ... Chateaux;
250 ... Medoc;
15 ... Artiste in Brandy, 10 dozen;
50 ... Assorted Pralin in Brandy.
For sale by
E. LAMBERT,
oct 6 32 Magazine st

LANDING ex ship Lancashire, arrived from Marseilles:
100 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co;
100 ... Mignot Wine, Jean de Brive;
200 baskets Olive Oil, Jean Plagnol, 10 oz.
200 ... 11 oz.
For sale by
E. LAMBERT,
oct 6 32 Magazine st

CANDLES—1 quarter pipe received per ship Roger Stewart, Heidelberg, for the use of the undersigned.
E. LAMBERT, No. 32 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux: 50 pipes champagne Vouvray, Ed. Proprietors Cognac, 1848; 20 casks do do do; 20 do do do do, 1847; 20 eighths do do do; for sale by
V E E MANNAS, 17 St Louis st

SUNDRIES IN STORE—50 bale White Wine, Barsac; 50 casks do do; 50 bale do Vinegar; 5 casks St Estephe, Marjeau; 10 do do, Lamarque; 5 do do Medoc St Julien; 20 do Sauternes & Talory; 300 demi Marjeau, quarts and pints; 50 do Chateau Lamarque; 100 do do Lavoutie; 50 do Lamarque. For sale by
S D GRATIAS & CO,
oct 6 28 Commerce st

LANDING ex ship Elizabeth Ellen, from Bordeaux: 100 cases Chartreuil's Cognac, Ed. Proprietors; 100 boxes, 24 bottles each St Julien; 100 do, 24 half do do, do; 50 do, 24 half do do, Medoc; 100 do, 100 do do, do; 100 do, 24 half do do, do; 100 do, 12 demi do do, do; 50 half do do, do; 100 do, 12 demi do do, do; 100 do, 24 half do do, do; 100 do, 12 demi do do, do; 100 do, 24 half do do, do; for sale by
V E E MANNAS, 17 St Louis st
nov19 eod6m ly 64 St Charles st.

HENRY PEL.

46.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....46

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses Orthopedic Apparatuses, of Dr. Bennett's Improved Spring Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutch, Cane and improved ankle—SILVER-PLATED SYRINGES; Drs. Wickersham & Hart's Improved Gum Lancets, Instruments for the cure of RUPTURES, when curable. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations from the Medical Faculty, for the cure of Rupture, tested by many years' experience. Bandages for Umbilical and Scrotal Hernia; for Infants, Adults, prolapsus ani, Hypogastric Pads; Elastic Abdominal Belts. Vulcanized Elastic Slip, Thread and Gaiter B