The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. xxix.—Whole No. 7195.

THE DAILY BEE.

The office of the "Bee" is removed to Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis.

Saturday Morning, October 27, 1855.

The Northern Mail arrived yesterday morn, bringing three out of the four days of the ...

THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.

During the legislative session of 1854, Mr. A. STEWART, of this district, obtained a charter to authorize him and his associates to connect the waters of the Mississippi River and Lake Borgne by a canal through a plantation, in the parish of St. Bernard, near the English Turn. His project was formed in company for this purpose with the report of the Engineers, guide and cost of construction, and we feel so satisfied of the success of the work, both as a speculation, and to the commercial community, that we are disposed to make a few remarks to call the attention of capitalists and property holders to the subject.

Business is one of the chief connections between the prosperity of ports. A cheap mode of transit with the interior, and facing the ocean are indispensable to a commercial emporium. New Orleans is situated in the last necessity, but in immense expenditure of money. New Orleans is unfortunate in the excess of her intercourse with the interior nature has been prodigal—but for an outlet to the foreign imports, the city has to be grateful. The Mississippi, besides having but 15 feet water in the bar, which is only maintained by constant dredging, requires vessels to as much as the ocean voyage to Europe. Any method this charge can be reduced would be a great benefit to the city. It is tending to increase its trade, as the producer, as adding to the profit in all cases, exports, the charges for getting to market are a reduction of the price of the article which can be sold at a certain price. It is offered enable this to be done. It is to offer the Atlantic cities are Already they have taken the great channel of the fountains of that vitality which gives life, adding vigor to the Union. The value of the exports from the Upper Mississippi was over ... years—this last was less than thirty. The statistics show that the tonnage employed in these ten years ... hundred millions of dollars. The ... may be mainly attributed to the ... imported ... is lessened, it ... the railroad.

The Grand Junction Canal ... conducting the ... New Orleans to its ... reduced cost, and ... to recover that ... to prevent further ... that the work now ... to do this com ... serves considera ... to that great ... these circumstances it ... there can be no reason ... equally clear that no ... to secure ... is, in proportion ... required, of ... have higher ... consideration.

... interest of ... we are of New ... offer warm ... support ... of the work. It ... upon the ... trade is now liable, ... price of our ... a penny. This ... is now thrown ... Waters, leaving ... is given to the ... to destroy us, ... upon the Western ... reduce the difference ... our favor. Will ... prevention is ... but will also be ... profit?

Mr. STEWART is quite ... the sources of ... undertaking, ... district to the ... such works ... This foreign and ... 1855 amounted ... very nearly two ... Mr. STEWART ... the trade ... the Gulf now ... 250,000 tons annually. ... of York which all this ... that the dividend will be ... capital. It would ... enough the supineness of ... would fall into the hands ... Western ... Mr. STEWART ... the scheme ... satisfied that an ... conviction to every ... of the best in ... as regards both ... and profit.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

... meeting should be thronged ... and the hearing ... The occasion should ... numerous auditory even ... assemblies during the ... Few of our ... have ... of hearing the ... in number of Congress ... Mr. Clay, the Hon. G. ... Hunter, and ... them ... advocates of ... in addition to these, Col. CHASTY will address the assembly. COME ALL!

SPECIAL ELECTION IN PARIS.—An election held in the 12th arrondissement, for a member of the Paris Municipal City Council, was rendered necessary by the death of Wm. ... Esq., was warmly contested, ... violence and disorder ... occurred, which truly deplore ... the interest manifested ... fell short of that polled a ... attributed to the disturbances ... in the vicinity. The following ...

...son, American	637
...Black, Dem.	561
...ority	76

In the last week the vote stood as follows:

...Baker, Dem.	671
M. ...ds, American	608
...ajority	63

Engagement between the U. S. Steamer Powhatan and a Fleet of Pirates.

...Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has received an engagement between the steamer Powhatan and a large fleet of piratical junks in the Chinese seas, near Hong Kong, which resulted in the destruction of the junks, averaging eighteen guns each, from six to eight pounders. Sixteen of the junks were captured. It is thought that seven five and six hundred pirates were killed and wounded. The Powhatan had two killed and twelve wounded seriously. Among the killed were Lieuts. Pegram and Reinado.

We have the details of this engagement, but have no space to-day for their publication.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The steamer *Atlantic* reached New York on the 18th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 6th.

The chief items in the English news are the rise in the rate of interest from 5 to 5½ per cent, which took place on the 4th.

A good deal of commercial uneasiness has resulted.

There has been a large failure in London; the old established and highly respected firm of De Lisle, Janvrin & DeLisle, merchants and bankers; their liabilities are estimated at £400,000.

The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering of detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol.

Also, the fact that the Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian army both from Eupatoria and Bendar.

The French cavalry under Gen. d'Allonville defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 29th.

A tough campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa.

The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a recret exp dition, it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa.

Kars still hold out according to last accounts, though the previous wires nearly exhausted.

In France the Government has interfered to regulate the price of butchers' meat.

Corn has reached its maximum price.

The Crimea.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals and shipbuilding yards of Sebastopol, and thus spoil the place as a naval stronghold). Though there is no official information on the subject, the Allied generals for obvious reasons being silent as to their future operations, there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 35,000 men. He is since reported that "important menes" of the allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army, from the valley of Baider, whilst a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatens the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's despatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is, that the English transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts (from Vienna), it is stated that the Allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* takes a different view. He says:

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the North side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earth works which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian army. Carts have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed, with provisions.

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie heights. A direct attack from Bakshi-Serai is spoken of, the approach from the South being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's formidable outworks."

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of affairs in the Crimea. The writer in that journal says:

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust to the Moloch of war, intrenched behind a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states, that out of the 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defense of Sebastopol, only a fourth survived, and some six or seven officers.

In a letter which Prince Gortschakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of from 500 to 100 men per day during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the South side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying:

"It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning piles that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls, with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

Sayings and Doings of the Czar.

The Emperor, who has been making a journey to the South, via Moscow, has issued, through the Governor of that place, an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present sacrifices of men cannot be thrown into the scale of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her his benevolent and invisible help. Let us, therefore, also vow trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has done the world for a just cause—the cause of Christendom. I am glad to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the empire and the honor of the country. I feel comfort and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of Alexander the First—'Where there is truth there is also God.'"

"I remain your well-wisher,

"ALEXANDER."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South, a grand council was held, at which it was *decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.*

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian naval depot on the Euxine, where, on the 23d ultimo, he was joined by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock yards. The Emperor, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for Odessa, he is objected to proceeding thither being, doubtless, to inspire his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. General Mouravieff, now in Asia, will take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who has become Minister of the Interior.

Moscow advices state that 192,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

War Movements in Asia.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Cossacks. The reinforcements which Omer Pacha could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, General Williams would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says: Omer Pacha has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half starved garrison of that place. The strength of the *corps d'armee*, which is represented as 16,000 men of all arms, does not exceed at present 4,000 sabres.

BRITAIN.—The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom, made up to the 30th September, show a net increase upon the last quarter of £1,924,124, and upon the half year of £2,929,609; and upon the year of £8,344,781. This is chiefly made up by the income tax, the increase upon which is £6,484,147.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month ending 31st August, show an increase in the declared value of importations, as compared with the same month last year, of £107,759.—A great diminution is shown in the Australian trade, but in the cotton, wool and linen manufactures, and metals, there is little variation. An increase is shown in the arrivals of wheat and Indian corn, but flour, owing to the delay in the American shipments, presents a diminution. According to the shipping returns the tonnage of British vessels entered inwards during the month ending 31st August was 427,464; United States, 126,792; other countries, 34,600—total, 708 856. Cleared: British, 529,608; United States, 130,867; other countries, 249 983.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest another ½ per cent, and it now stands at 5½ per cent. There has been a good deal of commercial uneasiness in consequence, particularly as the stock of bullion has been decreasing at an alarming rate for several weeks past, the Bank of France buying up all the specie it can. Several of the journals are crying out for a repeal of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act. The stock of gold and bullion in the Bank of England on the 4th, was £12,368,835.

FRANCE.—*La Presse* says that corn has at long in reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supply from all quarters. Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the *Moniteur*, a house at Havre sent a large order to New York.

The price of butchers' meat is to be fixed by the authorities (by decree of the Prefect) every fortnight.

Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

The Crop is in very poor health.

The Empress is about to visit Boulogne in company with Abd-el-Kader.

DENMARK.—The King has signed a constitution embracing the form of monarchy and electoral laws.

The last official despatches report the South side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have thrown up earthworks in the Chinese sense, near the Quarantine, and from the rules of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff, in his reports, describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

AUSTRIA.—The project for the organization of a new bank, on a sound basis, is mooted. The State will give the bank a mortgage on State domains of 175 millions of florins, with right to receive the revenues and to alienate the domains.

GERMANY.—A letter from Frankfort, of the 20th states:

The question of food in Germany, as throughout every part of Europe, attracts general attention. Warned by certain unequivocal symptoms of the danger of seeing agitators taking advantage of the dearness of provisions to excite the passions of the people, the governments are concerting beforehand the measures best calculated to calm the public mind. The countries beyond the Rhine are not, however, as regards the corn, in an unfavorable situation. The corn harvest has been a good average one; the potatoes are excellent in quality, and the apples used for making cider, which is the favorite beverage in Southern Germany, are abundant. By means of the extension of the Customs' arrangements for the free admission of corn into the Zollverein, the supply of food may be considered as secured.

ITALY.—Cholera is rapidly on the decline throughout the north.

An order for reinforcements for the Crimean army has been issued by the Minister of War in Tunis.

The health of the King of Sardinia is improving.

The diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Tuscany, it is hoped, will be soon accommodated.

The Revolutionists Astir.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* thus writes:

Within the last two days we have had two more highly seasoned documents coming hard upon those of the Mazzi, Mazzini, and Manin proclamations. The first, signed by Kossuth, Ledro-Rollin, and Mazzini, appeared on Thursday in the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, for which that paper was sequestrated. The second was published yesterday morning in the *Gazzetta del Popolo* of Turin, and is without signature.

The Very Latest.

CAVALRY VICTORY OF THE ALLIES, NEAR EUPATORIA.

The following despatch has been posted at the Bourse, in Paris, yesterday:

Marshal Pelissier reports, on the 1st instant, that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues N. E. of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by Gen. Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under Gen. Allonville.

Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign-forge, with all the apparteunances, and 160 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides 250 horses of the Russian Hulans.

Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Col. Androwsky. Of the French, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

[Prince Gortschakoff's Despatch.

CRIMEA, Oct. 3, Evening.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank and then withdraw.

Our advanced post still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the Northern forts.

The Allies were reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the North side untenable.

The Latest Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, October 6, P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices were irregular, and the tendency was downward.—The day's import was 19,190 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, noon.—Breadstuffs this morning at 27s @27s 6d for money and second.

☞ The Northern counties of Pennsylvania have given a large majority to the American candidate, and have greatly reduced the Locofoco plurality. The Democrats would have been easily defeated, but for the fact that three opposition candidates were in the field against one Democrat.

TORNADO IN TERREBONNE.—The Houma *Ceres* furnishes some particulars of the disastrous tornado which visited that parish two weeks ago. It passed over the plantation of Mrs. Pierce, on Bayou Terrebonne, sweeping everything before it, devastating the plantation, leaving it a dreary waste. We are pained to learn, says the *Ceres*, that some lives were lost, and among them the only child of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Dr. W. Jenoings, who, with his lady and child, a son of about two years of age, were on a visit to Mrs. P. at the time of the dreadful disaster.

Mrs. Pierce's family all sustained more or less injury, and it is accounts she was thought to be in a very critical situation. One of her sons had his collar bone broken, and all the rest of the family were badly bruised. A female servant, about 14 years of age, belonging to Mrs. P., was killed by the fall of the house.

It appears that those who occupied the second story of the house were less injured than those who occupied the first, or ground floor. Dr. Jennings and lady were occupying a room up stairs, and when the roof fell in, it crashed the head-posts of the bedstead on which they were sleeping, and rested on the foot-posts, which shielded them from any injury. It is a wonder to us how any one on the place escaped being killed.

Mr. P.'s dwelling-house, sugar-house, outhouses, fences, &c., &c., were all prostrated, or so badly injured as to leave her plantation in awful condition. We did not learn the amount of her loss, but suppose it must be considerable, as her buildings, mostly new, and her plantation generally in fine repair. The beautiful grove around her dwelling, was so destroyed, and shrubbery which had taken years to bring to perfection, were torn up, or twisted off, and scattered to the four winds.—Some orange trees were taken up by the roots, and lodged in the neighboring trees. Such havoc as was made of every thing belonging to Mr. P., is indeed deplorable, she seems to be very unfortunate. Not quite a year ago, she had her sugar-house destroyed, together with a large amount of sugar, by fire. Just about the time she got a new one, built on a more extensive scale, and is about ready to gather her new crop, a hurricane takes both house and crop, and not yet content, takes her dwelling, and nearly takes her life.

We also learn that Joseph Toupes, of Little Caillou, had his house blown down and two of his children killed, and his wife so severely injured that she has since died. One child was found about two arpents from the house, and when found, it was not yet dead, but died in the arms of the person who found it before he could reach the house. An infant was found about one hundred yards from the house, and, strange to say, it was entirely uninjured.

A Georgia Tragedy.

We find the following in the Savannah Courier of a recent date. The scene of the tragedy is in Telfair county, Georgia:

"Just two weeks ago to-day, one of the daughters of a large planter in this place eloped with a man who had been accused of perjury. His trial was to take place at the next term of the Superior Court. Her parents had been watching her for some time, but on that day there was a political meeting, and while her father was gone to it, she went away. When he returned, his anger was greatly aroused. He hunted for the eloped party in every direction, but could not ascertain which way they went until four or five hours, and then it was too late to pursue them. The next day nothing was heard from the couple, and that evening the father sent a slave across the river in the direction they were, to ascertain something about them. The story was then found to be as follows:

"The young lady rode away on a mule, mounted up behind her lover, to a house four miles from the village on the other side of the river, in Coffee county. From that place they went on to a magistrate six miles distant, the bride still riding *en croupe* on the mule, but the magistrate was a friend of her parents, and refused to marry them. They returned to the house of their friend, and again set out for another magistrate, who lived two miles distant in another direction; but unfortunately for them, he was not at home. They left a request for him to go to the house of their friends, and again they returned there, both mule and riders, undoubtedly sufficiently tired to rest awhile, having ridden twenty miles in that stylish and comfortable way. The fugitives at length succeeded in accomplishing what they so much desired. About 11 o'clock at night the bride had her wish, and the happy bridegroom was drunk. On Thursday morning, after the slave had left, he had so far recovered from his drunkenness as to think of going home to his father's, and they set out, not on the famous mule, this time, but in a buggy, and proceeded about a mile on their way, when some person secreted in a thicket of saplings, fired one ball wealthily, ran along the road after them until he came near, and then shot the bridegroom in the back. His wife remarked to him that she guessed very near, but she did not know that he was shot till he told her to take the reins, for he was dying; and then she saw that her sleeve was saturated with his blood. He expired almost instantly, without speaking a word. She ran for help to a store, about half a mile off, and told the people that her husband was shot, and that she believed that her father killed him, for he had told her that if she went away with him he would shoot him. She afterwards made an affidavit to the same effect before a magistrate.

THE ZOUAVE AND HIS CAT.—The Gazette de Lyons of the 19th states that amongst the numerous wounded soldiers just arrived there, a soldier of the 2d Zouaves excited particular attention. He was dressed in a Republican hat with a plume, a frock coat buttoned up to the chin, and had with him a cat minus one leg. It appears that he was performing a character at the French Theatre before Sebastopol when the drum beat to arms. Without having time to doff his theatrical costume, he was soon in the trenches, where he lost one arm from the splinter of a shell, and had his right ear carried away by a musket ball, his coat, which remained during the engagement on his shoulder, losing its paw at the same time. Even in the hospital he would never part from his cat, which has come with him to France, where the Zouave figures in the same dress that he wore when the alarm was given.

KANSAS ELECTION.—A despatch from St. Louis, of the 23d inst., says:

The Proceedings in Kansas are getting up documents by which to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. Reeder's vote will hardly exceed 3,000. The election passed off quietly. Delegates to form a constitution and to apply for admission into the Union, have been chosen. Reeder will bear the petition to Washington.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN NEW YORK.—Since the 18th of January last, 4,437 aliens have received their final papers of naturalization, from the Superior Court, and 4,913 in the Court of Common Pleas, making the whole number in both courts, 9,350. During the past month the average of about 100 per day have been ... their certificates from the Court of Common Pleas, and 60 or 80 from the Superior Court. Yesterday, the whole number in both courts were 146. At this rate, the number yet to be naturalized before the election, will be 1,000, or a total of 10,350 from 1st of January to 1st of November, of the present year, or exactly one hundred per month, or twelve thousand per year.—*New York Express.*

Free Lovism.

The editor of the Sandusky *Register*, writing home from the city of New York, gives the following account of the new ism—Free Lovism—which now begins to make headway. The New York *Tribune* has also a long account of the thing, and it accords with that of the extract below. It is fair also to say that the *Tribune* very decidedly reprobates it:

Among the latest and most significant innovations in the moral world may be ranked the Free Lovism. A visitor in the city is not likely to learn much of this last specimen of progress, except some one of the initiated shall open the way by introduction to the "Club." Such a friend we found, and what we heard and saw is worthy of record, if for nothing but its moral.

On Broadway is a room occupying the whole 4th story of a large building, where gather the professors and disciples of the "Free Lovers." These persons disregard the marriage laws, and deny their binding force. They propose, as the only true marriage, that persons of both sexes shall come together from "affinities"—that is, they shall live together as husband and wife when their spiritual natures assure them they are fitted for one another, and shall only live together so long as their natures are "harmonious,"—when this harmony ceases, the parties are at liberty to choose other associations, and bad and board with others of the opposite sex if it pleases. This is the rose and substance of the whole institution, regard it as we may; and its fruits may easily be guessed.

We entered the room at 8 o'clock. At one end of the large saloon was an antechamber, carpeted nicely, and fitted up with sofas, tables, &c. A company of men and women—including several persons whom names would not look well in print, but who ought to be known, nevertheless—were gathered around a table, reciting French to Professor Batchelor, the somewhat noted French socialist and coadjuter of Albert Brisbane and Stephen Pearl Andrews. After a short time the lessons were over, when commenced the usual hilarity of the evening. The attendance became constantly greater—chiefly of young men and women.—The exercises consisted of promenading—the man clasping the woman around the waist, and talking apart in low tones. *This* was in earnest of the "assimilation of soul," so beautifully set forth by these impractical abolitionists; and it also was in earnest of such a sin as this pen cannot record without a sense of humiliation for poor, perverse human nature.

The promenading and "promenading together" goes on for awhile, when music strikes up and the floor is filled with dancers. All, then, looks well enough to the careless observer; but let a watchful eye be kept, and see the pressing of hands that is going on, the leering of eyes, the encircling of waists by the gentlemen's arms, and there is little room for doubt of the character of the "affinity which would bring souls harmoniously together." We looked on it in utter astonishment, and could but turn in indignation to the apostles of such a gross deception, to protest against its enormity.

In a lady present we found a willing communicant and a ready convert, though we to authorize the interposition of the strong hand of the law to break up the gatherings. Young women, beautiful and accomplished, were pointed out to us as having given themselves up to the embraces of certain young men for whom they had an "affinity," while the whole brotherhood looked on approvingly and seemed to regard it as entirely proper. One beautiful French girl present looked worn and exhausted; it was told to us by our informant that, a year ago, she was the fairest of the blooming and loveable a creature as ever graced any parlor—that she had become so thoroughly indoctrinated with the Free Love principle as to become a *truthful* disciple, and, as a consequence, she had become the mistress of four or five of the "spiritual minded," and was about to become a mother of what was a woman a few weeks since! This, we were assured, was but one of many instances; and yet the "Club" was rapidly increasing, drawing within its vortex all who are stripped of virtue, who thus blindly sold themselves to the Devil, in the pursuit of an abstraction which is but imperfly itself in its reduction of practice.

Now, it is a fact that these things are well known to Parke Godwin, to Horace Greeley and Mr. Dunlap of the N. Y. "Tribune," to Mattison, of the N. Y. Times—indeed, to members of the New York press generally; and yet, not one of these gentlemen has ever thrown a word in their defence! They give, as an excuse, that it is a social experiment, and they wish to see it worked out; but, great Heaven! has it come to this? "experiment" is a word which should not be misinvoked! New York has many sins to answer for, but none more truly reprehensible than this free love, infidel breathing and soul destroying doctrine. We trust the people will guard against an experiment they wish to see tested, viz: whether human creatures can associate together from affinities, without falling into sin. Why men or women of sanity could, at all, have doubted the result, is a mystery to us; but now that these results are visible in the shape of a degree of crime and misery, and the blight that has been brought to many a happy home, made desolate by the conduct of the father or mother, or both—the depraving cases and broken hearts, lingering among young sons of both sexes, it seems to us that the press of New York owes a duty to humanity to expose the whole rotten affair in its true colors, and it the benefit of a full exposition of the shocking free love principles. Humanity, purity, religion demand it at their hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LARGE AMERICAN MEETING.—There was a large assemblage of the American party of the Seventh Representative District, at the juncture of Bayou Road and Gravier streets, last Friday evening. Upwards of fifteen hundred persons were in attendance, and the utmost enthusiasm reigned on the occasion. The meeting was presided over by Judge Bermudez, assisted by the following Vice-Presidents: C. Cogen, Esq., Jules Andreu, Esq., A. P. Lanaux, Esq., Christval Morel, Esq., Isaac Chandler, Esq., Manuel Prados, Esq. Eugene Sauer, Esq., Louis J. Heard, Esq. and Pierre Cassorne, Esq., were appointed Secretaries. A large platform was erected in the centre of the triangular open space at the intersection of the streets, which was completely crowded with people. Ledoux' American band was in attendance and played in exceedingly superior style, enlivening the scene.

Judge Bermudez, on taking the stand, spoke for some twenty minutes in the French language, in a very animated and able manner. In the course of his remarks, the Judge complained that the Judge of the First District Court, in the exercise of a power of the American party was disposed of, and Mr. George W. Hardy and his employés came in for a thorough show up. He wound up by a review of the American State Ticket, which, he said, was everything that Americans could desire. We regret that the intense of the hour prevents us from giving but this brief notice of Mr *Eurbe* speech, which was one of the ablest and most eloquent we have heard during the whole canvass.

The meeting then adjourned in good order, and marched through the principal streets of the Second District with their shouts and cheers until a late hour.

NATURALIZATION.—The records of the First District Court show that since the 30th of September, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY persons of foreign birth have received their final papers of naturalization, and that the process of naturalization daily converted into American citizens. The number of naturalizations in all the Courts since last August, is little, if at all short of FIVE HUNDRED.

HON. JOHN FIDDLE.—The great Jupiter Tonans, of the Democratic party retired in the city journal, say from Washington. We suppose he has arrived here for the purpose of assisting, as usual, in the approaching election.

PAUPER.—Lost, Premium, of the Second District police, yesterday made complaint to Recorder Ramos, that on Wednesday evening, a man named Patrick Kelly, came to his house in Tchoupitoulas and asked for lodgings for the night. On being questioned, the man informed Lieut. Premium that he arrived here five days ago, on the ship Sweepstakes, Capt. Cunningham. Upon this affidavit being made, Recorder Ramos issued his warrant for the arrest of Capt. Cunningham for a breach of the law of 1819, relative to paupers and suspicious persons.

MURDER OF A SIXTER BY HER BROTHERS.—We mentioned in the Bee of yesterday a rumor that a woman had been murdered by her brothers at the corner of Gravier and Rollier streets. Yesterday the police and the Coroner investigated the matter, and the rumor was confirmed. The horrid and unnatural deed had indeed been perpetrated. The name of the victim was Marguerite Gonzalez, a native and a native of Ireland, and the names of the fratricides, Joseph and Thomas Fingarold. They lived together in a house at the corner of Rolleur and Gravier streets, and were all of them much addicted to intemperance. The two men had often quarreled about their sister, and the latter had recently lost her single bed, sheet and chamber with a cloth of wood and a body, which caused an illness of which she died on Thursday, without any medical aid being called in. The two brothers then forged a physician's certificate, and had the body interred a few hours after in the Cypress Grove Cemetery, on the Bayou road. Yesterday morning they exhumed and an inquest held. Dr. Delaney, the physician, after making a post mortem examination, testified that death had been produced by blows on the head, chest and abdomen, causing an extravasation of blood to the intestines. A verdict was rendered and entered that the deceased had come to death from blows inflicted by her brothers, Thomas and Joseph Fingarold. Joseph was immediately arrested and sent to prison. An affidavit was yesterday made before Recorder Bright by Jane Hickman, charging the young man with the murder. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the other brother, who is still at large.

PORTSMOUTH.—Charles Rees, owner of Tenbrook and Kennedy's steam cotton press, commenced to be extensively engaged, some three weeks ago, a man named M. Brown, down to his house, and representing to his wife that he was a journeyman, and offering a silver watch and gold chain to repair. He frequently has since that time been there or sent them to his house, and on Tuesday last he came and manifested to prefer his watch back again. A warrant was issued for the man's arrest.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a report of this institution for the week ending last evening, the 26th, at 6 o'clock:

Admitted	200
Discharged (8 of yellow fever)	178
Died (6 of yellow fever)	20
Remaining under treatment	501

FIRE.—About six o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the drug store of Mr. Farrar, at the corner of Orleans and Villere streets, at the foot of the Tremé Market. The fire spread rapidly and almost entirely destroyed the building, with the contents of every one, and made of brick, before it could be extinguished. The tenements of the store which were not burned were entirely destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. Wiest, who lives at the corner of Burgundy and Royal streets, and was insured in the Orleans Company for $6,000. The fire had its origin in the burning of a camphene lamp which a clerk of Farrar was using in the rear of the store. He was considerably burned by the explosion and ran out of the shop in his conflagration and when people came in a minute or two afterwards, it was in flames. The furniture in the adjoining building was somewhat damaged by water, but there was no damage to it from fire.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Margaret Rowan, charged with stealing $10 in money and $300 worth of clothing from Mrs. Mary Jane Tallant, by whom she had been employed as a house servant, was yesterday sent by Recorder Bright before the Third District Court, in default of bond, $500 given.

John Hart was sent before the First District Court to answer for carrying concealed on his person a dirk knife. He gave bonds of $500 for his appearance.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Henry Keller was yesterday arrested, charged with having, on Thursday other soon, at his place of business, Hall street, shot Hermann Baumicker in the right arm with a pistol. Keller declares that the shooting was entirely accidental, but Baumicker thinks otherwise. The accused gave bonds to appear and answer.

DISCHARGED.—Philip Price, charged with having committed the crime of perjury in the prosecution of Mrs. Catherine Miller, was yesterday examined before Recorder Bright, but the accusation not being proven, he was discharged.

NOT DEAD.—Noiss, who was stabbed in the workhouse on Wednesday night, is not yet dead, as stated in the Bee and Picayune of yesterday morning. He is, however, in a very dangerous condition, and, it is thought, cannot recover.

BEING THERE.—Edward, slave of Capt. Riley, was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen a piece of mallest from the store of Mr. Mason, at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets. He was locked up.

INSUBORDINATION.—On Wednesday morning, the house of Mr. Louis Colron, in Dauphine street, near Bienville, was the scene of a disturbance, which resulted in a fine of half a dollar and costs against Mr. Colron, in the Recorder's court, yesterday morning.

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