THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
BINDERS AND PRINTERS.
G. F. WEISSE, R. HARNY,
E. POWERS, H. DUPUIS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance, ...
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance, ...
In all cases, subscribers must give our Post Office in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI—WHOLE NO. 10,497.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the best knowledge and skill shall point for each insertion, and Fifty Cents for every ten lines thereafter for each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertising strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to other square every other day.
One Dollar per square for the first day, One Dollar per square each succeeding day.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charlestown. The mail due the day previous came through.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Mrs. OCTAVIA W. LE VERE has been named by the *Southern Matron* as her representative to promote the interests of the Mount Vernon Association, in the States along the shores of the Mexican Gulf. In this capacity she requests us to aid in advocating the noble effort of that association to purchase the home and grave of WASHINGTON. The project of rescuing Mount Vernon from the grasp of selfish speculators, and securing it in perpetuity to the American people, as an everlasting memento of the glory and patriotism of the Father of his Country, originated with, and will, we doubt not, be successfully accomplished by the women of the South. To their exquisite appreciation of the character of Washington, his claims upon the country, and the obligation we are all under to respond to them, is due the conception of this scheme. Although the ladies of the South have given birth to the idea, it is eminently the duty of the men of the South to assist them in maturing and imparting to it substantial life and vigor. We are entirely willing to contribute our feeble exertions towards the consummation of this patriotic undertaking.

No lady in the South could have been selected for the purpose of furthering the objects of the association, more competent, more zealous, more energetic and persevering, and more persuasive than Mrs. LE VERE. With an enthusiastic feeling of nationality, an ardent and enduring patriotism, and an abiding reverence for the memory of WASHINGTON, she will engage heart and soul in the cause entrusted to her. Already we learn that, through her solicitation, EDWARD EVERETT has consented to visit Mobile this winter for the purpose of delivering his oration; and doubtless, having proceeded so far South, he will extend his journey to New Orleans, where he will be greeted with a cordial greeting and a heartfelt welcome. We learn from the Mobile *Tribune* that Mrs. LE VERE has exhibited a more generous and disinterested devotion to the cause by resolving to contribute to it a per centage of the sale on her work, the "Events of Travel," which has been just published in New York. That it will yield a considerable sum, for we predict that the book will have an unprecedented sale within the country.

In connection with this subject, we take pleasure in complying with a suggestion of Mrs. LE VERE, that, at the election to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday in November, a contribution be taken up at the various precincts, with a view of augmenting the Mount Vernon fund. This is no unusual step in our city. Whilst the abortive and unfinished Washington Monument was in progress, there was hardly a political contest in our city at which collections were not received in aid of that gigantic project, and the result was always highly gratifying. We trust that a similar course may be pursued now. An extra box may be provided at every precinct, and the voters may be reminded, as they deposit their tickets in the ballot-box, that a voluntary contribution, however trifling the amount, in aid of the Mount Vernon fund will be gratefully received. Whatever sum may be obtained, this way can either be transmitted direct to Mrs. LE VERE, or may be placed in the hands of Mayor WATERMAN to be forwarded. There is no difficulty, and scarcely any trouble, in carrying out Mrs. LE VERE's proposition. We hope it will be attended to. Certainly it is a little strange that what has been done in every city at all elections, the accumulated dimes contributed by patriotic citizens would speedily produce a respectable sum, and augment materially the treasury of the association.

DEATH OF JOHN HAGAN, SR.—The venerable JOHN HAGAN, one of the patriarchs of New Orleans, is no more. He died, as will be seen by the obituary notice elsewhere, at St. Germain, near Paris, on the 1st September last, at the ripe age of 72 years.

Mr. HAGAN came to New Orleans fifty four years ago, and for forty years was extensively engaged in commerce, being at the head of one of the largest cotton houses in our city. He was present at the battle of Chalmette, and took an active part in the defense of New Orleans. He was a gentleman of active enterprise, and had an abiding faith in the future greatness of the Crescent City. He constructed that extensive range of three-story brick buildings in Canal street, familiarly known as "Hagan's Row." The present site of the St. Charles Hotel is the former cottage seat of John Hagan, and the station of WASHINGTON which adorned the portico of the old St. Charles, and which was destroyed by the fire which consumed that building a few years ago, was the gift of Mr. HAGAN. The deceased was liberal, frank and open-hearted, and preeminent for his benevolence to the various charitable associations of the city.

We are indebted to Mayor WATERMAN for a copy of his general message to the Common Council of our city, transmitted to that body on the 1st instant. It is a carefully written and elaborate document, and bears the marks of a patient and laborious investigation of the various municipal departments. We shall probably refer to this able message hereafter.

OPENING OF CRISP'S GAIETY.—This theatre, it will be seen by the advertisement in another column, will be opened for the season on Monday evening. The fine play of Love's Sacrifice, the last Irish Lion, and a lively farce constitute the programme announced for the occasion. The names of the performers, with but one exception, are new to us, so that we must leave the public to form their opinion, this evening, of their various merits. We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. Crisp, and were much gratified to learn that he has made an engagement for the Gaiety with both Miss Jane Davenport and Mrs. Frank Wright. The intelligence must prove highly welcome to the public.

The schooner *Harriet Maria* came into collision with the steamship *Niagara*, while the latter was entering Boston harbor, and was sunk. One of the passengers, Mr. Higgins, lost his life.

Mr. VERAS, the gentlemanly and talented teacher of the chirographic art—in the vernacular, dancing—has arrived in our city for his winter campaign. He has secured Odd Fellows' Hall for his soirées, and will no doubt have a brilliant and successful season. Mr. VERAS will give due notice to his patrons through the columns of the papers.

NOTES OF SUSPENDED BANKS.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the notes of the suspended banks are received at par in payment of goods by Messrs. J. & J. TARDE, 31 Old Levee street; Messrs. R. CHAMPAGNE, Old Levee street, opposite the Meat Market; Mr. H. VALENTON, 90 St. Louis street; Mr. R. H. STEER, Auctioneer; Mrs. FABIO, at the corner of Hospital and Chartres streets; Messrs. D. P. SCANLAN & Co., 12 and 14 Chartres street; Messrs. E. J. HART & Co., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Messrs. BLIS & CRAWBRIDGE, 78 Chartres street; Messrs. M. G. HAGGETT & BRO., Messrs. LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street; Mr. FRD. BOCHERAU, 17 and 19 St. Louis street; N. C. FOLGER, cor. Magazine & Gravier; L. MAZENT, 50 Toulouse; A. BROUSSEAU & Co., 19 Chartres; P. N. RIVERA, Royal & St Peter.

GAS CURBS HOLDING DISEASE SPECIE?.—The Fredericksburg *Herald* says that the Circuit Court of Spotsylvania is about to be called on to decide the above question. All admit that checks bearing the name of the cashier or president are demandable in specie. The question is as to others.

A very stupid question, for the depositors have only to receive the amount of their checks in bank notes, and thus demand specie for the latter. It is merely taking two bites at a cherry.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST BOSTON INSURANCE OFFICES.—The case of William Tewing, Esq., a Boston merchant, against several Boston insurance offices, has resulted in his favor, and he has recovered a verdict of $44,550 50, divided among the five offices, as follows: Washington Insurance Company; Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Hope Insurance Company, and Boston Insurance Company. These actions were brought to recover insurance for a total loss of ship *Caroline* and freight on a voyage from the Chincha Islands, loaded with guano. The five thousand dollars, and from this sum deducted the amount received by plaintiff from the proceeds of the ship when sold.—*Providence Tribune.*

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL DISEASE AT CHICAGO. The *Magnolia Gazetter*, of the 14th inst., says:

We have seen a private letter from Chicago, stating that a mysterious epidemic had broken out there, and proved fatal to many persons, all of whom were sick but a few hours. The disease is said to resemble black vomit, but the physicians have been unable so far to determine its real character. A large number of cattle have also been carried off, the same symptoms being presented upon them.

THE BANKS.

After the excitement of the two previous days, and especially the prodigious run upon the Citizens' Bank on Thursday, it was really a refreshing contrast to witness the quiet and confidence that seemed to prevail yesterday. The banks opened as usual, but in most of them there was no demand whatever for coin. At the Citizens' there was at no time even the semblance of a crowd, though a few timorous note-holders were occasionally seen to step up to the paying-teller, and exchange their bills for the more cumbrous but not more valuable specie. The panic disappeared almost as rapidly as it had supervened. The Citizens' Bank, as a measure of precaution, does not yet pay checks in bills, but certifies them; and we understand that the other banks, with a view of confirming and strengthening public confidence, have agreed to receive certified checks on the Citizens' Bank in payment of notes due them.

We trust that the panic is now at an end, and entertain little doubt that in a few days all the specie-paying banks will move along harmoniously in their accustomed sphere of operations. With regard to the notes of the suspended free banks, we have only to say that they are received nearly everywhere at par—a circumstance fully explained by the fact of the positive and undeniable safety of the bill-holders—the guarantees for the redemption of the issues of these institutions being of the most ample and unquestionable character.

What London Will Say.

When Threadneedle street (London) sees what Wall street is doing—that is, sending *for*, instead of sending specie—there will be open war there made upon "cotton," "American flour," and everything else American, in order to keep specie at home. England, just now, with the war in India upon hand, and the war in China, has no specie to spare for America, and will not give us, without a fight for it—which fight, says the New York *Express*, will result in screwing down all our productions, and in *blessing* up the credit of every American house in London, Liverpool and Manchester.

Nevertheless, gold must come, no matter what it costs us—for "cotton is king," and cotton alone can be had of us in sufficient quantity to meet the overruling demands of British manufacturers. Bread may be got elsewhere, and other things also, but cotton is American, and cotton must be had, and gold now must pay for the cotton.

Our own California gold now, instead of going to London, will go into the Philadelphia mint, to be coined as fast as possible into eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles—and no more of this gold will, for some time, go to England. What we owe abroad, for the present, must be paid in "suspended paper," and what we have to sell, must come back in gold.

Produce has fallen, and is to fall. Everything, from the useful, like wheat, to the luxurious, like tobacco. Sugar, of course, is to go on falling as it has fallen. The specie crucible will melt up property like wax. Threadneedle street has the crucible, and will melt us all till the tide turns, and we pay again in California gold, instead of keeping it at home.

Meanwhile, shipping—commerce, the first thing to start into life in carrying abroad the raw material—will be the first to recover, and the first to extend that recovery to other branches of trade. It will have but little to bring back, but every thing to take out—the things weighty, bulky, the raw material, that makes and pays the freights. A great setting day with the world has come, and ships become the messengers of the settlement.

The New York *Courier* cites the following facts as illustrations of the terrible working of so wide-spread a crisis as the one we are now suffering under:

The census of 1850 shows that in New England over three hundred thousand persons were engaged in manufacturing establishments; in New York about two hundred thousand; in Pennsylvania one hundred and fifty thousand and in other States nearly three hundred thousand more, making an aggregate of very nearly a million in the entire country. This number comprises those who are actually employed in these mills. If to them be added those who, as children, or other family connections, are dependent upon the wages there earned, we get some adequate idea of the immense personal interests at stake in the prosperity of these establishments. The capital invested in them is five hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, and the value of their annual product over a thousand millions; and every one must see that the cessation of the work of such a vast capital in idleness, and the cessation of such an amount of productive industry, must tell with tremendous effect upon every material interest of the country.

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH HIS MONEY. A sturdy looking man appeared before the paying teller of one of our banks yesterday morning, and demanded the payment, in specie, of a certain amount which he had deposited for safe-keeping. The obliging teller immediately complied with his request, and handed the specie over. After the process of carefully recounting had been got through with, the alarmed depositor commenced filling his pocketses with the precious metal. He first filled his pantaloons pockets; then his vest pockets; this, however, did not exhaust the pile—the greater portion of it still remained on the counter before him—and he seemed at a loss to know what to do with it. After a few minutes' study his countenance brightened up, and he plunged his hands first into one coat pocket, then into the other—but not finding the expected hiding place, his countenance fell from his face and left a despairing blank. He then examined each coat pocket and shook his head; which act signified that, in his opinion, the pockets were like the banks—rather weak and unsafe. At this juncture a blush of a great deal of modesty mantled his ruddy countenance, and he hastily pulled off his hat, brushed the troublesome tresses into it and started for his home, where he will, we probably enjoy an undisturbed sleep till this source of happiness and misery which he possesses shall again be safely locked in the vaults of the bank.—*Mobile Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1857.

The late visit of Mr. Yrizarri, the Guatemalan Minister, to this city, and his informal interviews with the Secretary of State, have been noticed in the newspapers, and it has been intimated that he had presented himself for recognition as the accredited representative of the present provisional government of Nicaragua. The powers of Mr. Yrizarri were, however, derived, some time ago, from the Rivas government, and do not, as has been understood, from the present executive of Nicaragua. However this may be, Mr. Yrizarri has, as I learn to-day, applied for the recognition by this government of the present government of Nicaragua.

The subject is before the administration at this time, and will receive early consideration.

There are many reasons in favor of the measure, and if the provisional government is the government of Nicaragua, it would be consistent with the general policy of this government to recognize it as such. But the question has not yet been decided by our government.

The dispatches received from Wm. Carey Jones, the Dyer agent, contain no information whatever in regard to the political condition and relations of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Ouachita *Register* has the following paragraphs:

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—As some of our young men were standing upon the bank of the river, a few days since, they heard a pack of hounds in full cry, and soon a large buck, with wide-spread antlers, made his appearance on the opposite shore, hotly pursued by the dogs. He plunged into the stream and made for the bank, thinking, no doubt, thus to elude his pursuers. But, alas! what a fatal mistake! The talismanic word goes forth—"A buck, a buck!" and in less than a twinkling, a mighty band of Nimrods like the hawk, who with pikes and staves, and brickbats, and guns, and pistols, &c., soon dispatched the "poor stricken deer."

A cotton house, containing about five thousand pounds of seed cotton, and all the baskets and sacks used in picking, belonging to David McKinnie, of Jackson parish, was burnt on the night of Thursday, the 1st instant—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. An old man named John Rogers was committed to jail, charged with the offence.

Our river is again on the rise; and if the late rains were general, as they seem to have been, we hope to bear no more of low water this winter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GAME OF CHESS.—A very extraordinary game was performed, last Saturday night, in Twelfth street, New York, by a German, just from home. He has come to contest the highest prize in the Grand Tournament. He played three games with three opponents at the same time. One of these opponents was a first-class player; another nearly so; the third was a good player, but not considered of the first class. In two hours and a half he had beaten the best and poorest players, and in another hour, it getting late, he gave up the game without bringing it to a close. All this is not astonishing. The wonder consists in his doing this without seeing either of the boards of his antagonists, or having any of his own. He was all the while in another room, lying or sitting on a sofa, and between him and his adversaries there was no communication, except through a gentleman who announced the moves of both parties in a loud voice. The German, Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, saw all the three games played simultaneously on the tablet of his brain alone, beating some of our best players. He says he can play four games in the same way. This is a preternatural performance, which we should have hardly believed possible without some trick, had we not personally been a witness.—*Newark Advocate, Oct. 7.*

REVOLVING MURDER.—Pittsburg, October 8.—A revolving murder was committed last night in this city, when one entered the second story of the house of an aged German, named Wineman, who lived, with his daughter, in a secluded spot on the East Liberty road, near Pittsburg. Their object, it is supposed, was to commit a rape on the daughter, who first discovered their entrance into the house. Wineman, while protecting her, received several blows with a heavy iron bar, which fractured his skull, and he died shortly after.

Some time ago James Kelly, John Richards and Daniel Dougherty were arrested to day under circumstances strongly implicating them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

MOBILE, October 16.—There is a brisk run on the Southern Bank this morning. It is believed that the bank is fully prepared to meet all demands.

The Savings Bank will probably resume soon.

SEMMESMOVE CORNER.—Vicksburg, October 16.—The Alcalco passed at 10 last night, and the Pelican at 5 this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Northern Light* has arrived, with $1,860,000 in gold.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—New York, October 16.—Business affairs are more cheerful. The banks are going forward as usual, only not paying specie. Stocks are looking upward. It is reported that a special agent of the Rothschilds came on the *Vanderbilt*, with orders to buy securities to a large amount. Specie is abundant, and lacks buyers at 1 per cent.

The Clearing House balances are settled in current funds of the banks, and every thing is handsomely worked, with a tendency to the restoration of confidence, and a revival of business.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Every thing is quiet here. The banks have no idea of suspending.

There are four feet water in the channel at Wheeling, and a rise of six feet expected.

MARKETS.—New York, October 16.—Cotton quiet. Flour buoyant. Wheat 2d 72 to $1 40. Corn firm. Rio Coffee 10½c. to 11½c. Linseed Oil 68c. to 70c. Tallow 8c. to 8c.

Cincinnati, October 15.—Flour $4 35 to $4 40. Whisky active at 15½. Wheat dull. Corn 40c. New Corn, deliverable between December and March, sold at 36c. Oats 30c. to 32c.

ADDITIONAL BY THE VANDERBILT.

LATEST.—Liverpool, October 3.—Since the July reduction of the rate of interest, the bullion in the bank of England has decreased £600,000.

Cotton—Quotations are barely maintained. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull, generally showing a slight decline. Rosin buoyant.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, October 15.—The indisposition of the Philadelphia banks to accept the late act of the Legislature has cast additional gloom over the community.

OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.—Cincinnati, October 15.—It is thought that the Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana banks remain firm.

IN ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis, October 15.—There has been a heavy run on the State Bank all the morning. Opinions conflict as to the final ability of the bank to sustain itself.

IN BOSTON.—Boston, October 15.—At a meeting of the bank officers to-day, it was proposed to discount undoubted paper liberally.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, October 15.—The Secretary of the Interior instructs the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis and his agents to remove all intruders upon the Delawares Indians and their reserves in Kansas. The War Department requests the troops in that Territory to cooperate in the above purpose.

SEMMESMOVE CORNER.—Vicksburg, October 16.—The Princess passed down at 11 the Wm. Baird at 5, the Magnolia and Selma at 6, and the Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

New York News.—New York, October 16. Governor King refuses to convene an extra session of the Legislature.

Mayor Wood has been renominated at Tammany Hall by a vote of 80 against 13.

SPECIE CONSIGNEES BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—New York, October 16.—The following is a list of the consignees of treasure by the *Central America*:

Wells, Fargo & Co., $243,300; American Exchange, $351,410; Robt. Hallett & Co., $136,000; to order, marked $107,814; James Patrick, 105,000; Howland & Aspinwall, $67,479; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $60,579; Shelby & Co., $41,000; Freeman & Co., $36,000; Ross, Falconer & Co., $33,912; F. M. Ruggles, $25,000; Coleman & Co., $245,000; Sharp Bros. & Co., $21,120; Howes & Macomber, $10,000; Trescott & Co., $18,800; Cleveland & Co., $10,000; John Durand & Co., $9,929; O. Adams, $6,000; W. Appleton & Co., $5,000; Tenstien Brothers, $4,000; J. Rosenfeld, $2,800; C. C. Knight & Co., $2,620; H. Shybury, $2,600; S. G. Hand & Co., $2,500. Total $1,219,189.

VIRGINIA BANKS.—Richmond, October 16.—Our banks suspended to-day.

WASHINGTON BANKS.—Washington, October 16.—The Metropolitan refuses to have any thing further to do with the banks of the District of Columbia.

The rest of the banks will establish a clearing-house.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—Savannah, October 16.—Our banks suspended this morning.

PASSENGERS BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—New York, October 15.—The *Northern Light* brings a list of the passengers of the *Central America*. The whole number was 454—saved, 160. Crew, 100—saved, 29.

ARRIVAL OF CASTORFORE.—Syracuse, N. Y., October 16.—The mail train met with a wreck of the track West of this place last evening, crushing the baggage, mail and four passenger cars. All the mail bags but one were lost. Miss Brown, of Toronto, Canada, was drowned. Mr. Brown and son, of Conn., died of their injuries to-day. Many others were wounded, six of them seriously.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 10th, gives various incomplete returns of the election, and says:

Upon these returns the Democrats claim the Legislature by a decided majority.

It is conceded that Parrott (the Republican) is elected delegate to Congress by a considerable majority over Gov. Ransom.

The election was all quiet, united one, but terminated without any disturbance whatever. It is understood that United States troops were posted in the neighborhood of various towns where there was reason to apprehend collisions between the two parties, but there was no occasion to call them into service.

Par of Exchange.

To some of our readers the terms of Exchange may need explanation, especially of Exchange with England, where a certain premium of Exchange on England is in fact no premium on a par value at all, but a mere fanciful addition to an arbitrary value of the dollar fixed in colonial times. In those days the Spanish pillar dollar was the most common money of Exchange, and rates of value were fixed upon this then common piece of money. It was reckoned four shillings and sixpence sterling, which is equivalent to $4 44.44 in dollars, cents and mills, viz: 4s. 6d. sterling 9 sixpences sterling, or one pillar dollar, a pound, or 20s. sterling—40 sixpences sterling; therefore, as 9 sixpences are to one dollar, so are 40 sixpences to four dollars, forty-four cents, four mills, etc. Dividing 40 by 9 gives this $4 44.44, etc.

This $4 44.44 is commonly but falsely called the par of Exchange. It is, however, the basis on which the market of Exchange is calculated. Ever since the adoption of the pillar dollar of the fixed value of 4s. 6d. sterling as the basis, the variations of the market have been calculated at so much per cent. on that fixed rate. It has varied from one to even twenty per cent. at different times; for when our only means of obtaining the precious metals was from Europe or South America, the variations or fluctuations were very great, and sometimes very sudden. Since the discovery of California, and the regular supplies that State affords us, the rate of Exchange on England has been more steady. To this fixed sum of $4 44.44 per pound sterling, we have to add the market rate of Exchange, which at present is six to seven and a half per cent. for sight-pay bills. For sight bills the rate is near eight per cent., but we will call it ten for the sake of easier illustration.

The price is, therefore,.....$4 44.44
And 10 per cent., or.....44.44
Or.....$4 88.88

Say in round numbers $4 90 cents per pound sterling, or $490 for £100 sterling.

It would be far more convenient to calculate the Exchange at so many dollars and cents per pound sterling, the number of dollars and cents varying with the market, and the pound being as before fixed; but custom, ancient custom, still adheres to the varying per centage in the 4s. 6d. value in sterling, or the old pillar dollar, which is no longer in circulation here. We commonly say that English Exchange is at a premium of so much, meaning only a per centage on this $4 44.44, or 4s. 6d.; whereas the true meaning of the word premium is a value beyond the common par of Exchange, which is reached by the comparative value of gold in New York and in London. The true par of Exchange we will describe on a future occasion. The rates of Exchange with France are calculated in a much more simple manner. In this case one dollar is the ever fixed term, and French francs and centimes the varying one. For instance, the present rate of sixty day bills on Paris is five francs and twenty centimes per dollar. A thousand dollars are, at this rate, equal to five thousand two hundred francs. The higher the rate, the lower are the figures in the rate; thus five francs twenty centimes for a dollar is a lower rate than five francs fifteen centimes to the dollar; for French importations cost more at five francs fifteen centimes than at five francs twenty centimes per dollar.

[*New York Independent.*

ACCIDENT.—The Gallatin (Miss.) *Argus*, of Wednesday, says:

A Mr. Rains was finishing a well in this county last week, and had filled up the last bucket of sand, and was at it up, when, just as it reached the top, the rope broke, and it fell forty feet upon the unfortunate man below. He was taken out, dreadfully bruised and mangled. He was alive the next day after the accident our informant said, but physicians pronounced his recovery impossible.

THE "HEMP OF INDIA."—Brig. Gen. Have-lock, whose recent feats in India have made his name familiar to one reader, was born near Sunderland, in England, in 1795, and consequently 62 years of age. He studied for the bar, but by the advice of a brother, and through his interest, he obtained a commission as lieutenant, soon after the battle of Waterloo. In 1823 he went to India, where he first saw active service. In 1837 he published a history of the war in Cabul, in 1838, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern, he was appointed major, by brevet, for service in battle. He remained in India till 1849, being in active duty all the time, and then retired to England, after an absence of twenty-five years. In 1851 he went back to India. He went with his family to Persia, and on the way back was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon. Upon his arrival at Calcutta he was at once appointed to the command of the army, with which he attacked and defeated Nana Sahib. In all his service, for a period of over thirty years, he has never been wounded. He believes, by God, he never shall be killed by a bullet with the Minie, in his hat.

Bank Notes at Par.

WEEKLY NOTICE.

I WILL receive in payment for CLOTHING the following Cash Notes at par:
LOUISIANA STATE and BRANCHES,
LOUISIANA,
JAMES BANK,
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE,
NEW ORLEANS,
SOUTHERN and CANAL BANKS.
The Clothing will be sold at CASH PRICES, at the New Store, corner Magazine and Gravier streets.
N. G. SOUDER.
oct17 6t corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

P. E. RIVERA, JEWELER,
Corner Royal and St. Peter streets.

NOTES OF ALL SUSPENDED BANKS of this city received in payment for jewelry. oct17

Suspended Bank Notes.

WE are taking, as heretofore, the Notes of all our City Banks in payment for Carpets and other goods in our line, and also for bills due us.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
19 Chartres street.

Suspended Banks.

THE notes of all the City Banks will be received at par in payment of goods sold by the undersigned.
In Press—300 packs Cards, different qualities.
LOUIS F. MAXENT, 50 Toulouse st.

NOTES of all Banks and Banking Houses of this city taken in goal.
M. R. HAGGETTY & BRO.

NOTICE.

NOTES of all suspended banks taken in payment for goods by the undersigned.
FOR SALE.—50 pipes Gin;
400 cases Wine;
300 pipes ex Brandy;
500 baskets Champagne;
100 boxes Claret.
We will sell on the same terms as usual, and will allow the customary discount for cash.
J. & J. TARDE, 31 Old Levee street.

Bank Notes Taken

TAKEN AT PAR in exchange for goods, at R. CHAMPAGNE'S Clothing Store, oct16 tf opposite the Meat Market, Old Levee st.

Notes of the Suspended Free Banks

OF this city will be received in payment of goods sold by the subscribers.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Notice.

WE take the notes of all the Banks in New Orleans at par in payment for hats and goods.
LION & PINSARD,
oct16 66 and 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

Notice.

NOTES of all suspended Banks received in payment for goods, by
ELIE & CHARBONNAC,
oct16 76 Chartres st.

Bills of Suspended Banks
RECEIVED FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
MRS. G. FABIO,
Chartres street, corner of Hospital.

MRS. FABIO offers to sell a large assortment of MILLINERY and Fancy Goods, comprising full and elegant Bonnets, Cloaks, mantillas, shawls, Embroideries, Zephyrs, Wax Flowers, ALL NOTES OF SUSPENDED BANKS RECEIVED IN PAYMENT.
NO VARIATION IN PRICE.
MRS. G. G. FABIO,
Chartres street, corner of Hospital, N. O.
P. S.—On all sales made, and the amount of which will be paid in notes of the suspended banks, Mrs. Fabio will give a discount of 10 per cent.

Change Your Paper Money.

SPALDING & ROGERS will take ALL city money at PAR for bonnets to their Hamden and Amphitheatre.
oct15 3t

NOTICE.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
CANAL BANK,
LOUISIANA STATE BANK
BANK NOTES taken in payment for any article in FAURES & HOMMAS,
36 and 38 Royal st.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the charter, an election for Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 5 November next, at the office of the Company, No 3 Commercial Street, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M.
By order.
C. O GAILLARD, President.

Wanted.

TO a Piano Stool, a Musical Clock, speaking English and French, and a little Spaniel. A liberal reward will be paid. Apply, by letter, or at this office.
oct17 3t

GEORGE W. BELSHEE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND,
A Positive Cure for
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Also, an effectual cure for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Chronic Cutaneous Eruptions, Chronic Rheumatism, Bilious Disorders, General Debility, and all diseases depending upon an impure state of the blood.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 84 WHITE STREET, N. Y.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

The great gorgeous somebodies of Japan may now be realized; for the small trade we may mention, is from actually curing the horrible disease. But one trial will convince the most skeptical of the fact, that man no earthly grave, when a sure remedy is at hand.

Some poor sufferer, full of anxiety and doubt in regard to the cure, may say, "Oh, I have tried everything, I believe a portion of lung that disease has entirely rotted away, leaving a cavity!" We answer, certainly not, another is formed by nature, and the wound is healed over. If the treatment be continued in one case, but little is required in the other, it is a cheap one. The human lungs are mostly new two-story wooden ones. The foundation of the frame work is the principal water of the lung, commonly known as the "bronchial tubes," also, one, Mrs. Meyers, one; Mr. Wall, five. One of the same family, Mrs. Mary Ann Hatchett, was declared, in a small, a heavy stock.

Now, reader, if you have the misfortune to be in the building known as the Arch Rooms, in which passes the railroad track, near the head of the Old Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, and the wind was blowing at the time very violently, and the flakes were seen swept in the direction of the Washington Hotel, you will be able to find the dropped on the ground. The whole one of this fire is about "Old Ironsides." Sentiment and feeling were manifested in the Gulf Rooms, which were destroyed, and nature either forbade the carrying of the Arch Rooms, or it must come to a full stop, when it is of large size, its walls full together and fall, leaving a gear; and the remaining portions of the respiratory apparatus, which is a law running through the whole physical economy, becomes some one of the same family, separated from, and contains components for that which has been lost.

Consumption is in a powdered state, but ready prepared for use, and is sold in packages with directions which accompany it. Dispatches are promptly attended to and expressed.

Pamphlets—One hundred pages, sent free by mail, containing testimonials, &c., &c., &c., will be sent free to any address.

Prices—One box, $5 00, half dozen, $24 00; one dozen, one and a number greatness, $40 00; one box, $2 00.

Agents in the Country.

Agents—One box, $2 00, half dozen, $9 00; one dozen, $16 00; one box, $2 00