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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

What is the matter with the Democracy throughout the North? What evil genius is it that tempts them to revive the buried issues of the late Whig party, and to reproduce them as Democratic doctrines? In all directions we find the party at primary meetings, and at more solemn and deliberate conventions, avowing principles which, to the genuine, unfaltering Democrat of the South, must appear as monstrous and unmitigated heresies. The time was when to favor a protective tariff was to be a British Whig; to advocate internal improvements was to be a Federal Whig; and to uphold the expediency of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was to be that incarnation of political heterodoxy—a Clay Whig. But now that British Whigs, Federal Whigs and Clay Whigs have been quietly incurned, with scarcely a ghost of them left to reveal fitfully the hideousness of the quotations; now that Democracy is lord of the ascendant, culminating to the very zenith of its power, and having no antagonists to dispute its supremacy, save perchance the scattered remnants of Abolition—behold! it is coolly appropriating the exploded and defunct dogmas of the Whig party, and parading them as veritable expressions of Democratic sentiment.

We have once already pointed out the extraordinary change manifested in the views of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, in reference to the tariff. Nearly every nominee for Congress of the dominant party has avowed himself favorably disposed towards the principle of protection. This is not so surprising in Pennsylvania, since the iron interests of that Commonwealth oppose with irresistible force mere abstract theories of free trade. But when we see New Jersey boldly taking ground for protection, as has been done in nearly all the Congressional districts, what are we! believe save that the Northern Democracy are everywhere renouncing their past errors, and embracing the tenets of their quondam opponents, without being liberal enough to acknowledge the source whence they are derived.

These manifestations leave little or no doubt that the tariff is destined to undergo important modifications. Congress will soon possess the requisite majority to accomplish this end, and will exercise it. When it is remembered that every opposition member in that body is a tariff man, and that one half the Democratic representatives stand committed to the doctrine, the fate of the tariff of 1846 may be readily predicted. Since the depression of business succeeding the panic of last October, the manufacturing industry of the North has been seriously impaired. Large numbers of workshops are closed, and thousands of operatives are thrown out of employment. It is believed—whether correctly or not we shall not now enquire—that the languishing interest of manufactures would be greatly stimulated by such a readjustment of imports duties as would prevent foreign importations from coming into conflict with home industry. The cry has gone forth in the North for a change in the tariff, and it is a potential cry which will make itself both heard and obeyed. Nothing but an unexpected and material revival of trade will avert the consummation.

The truth is, we have never been able to comprehend the doctrine of free trade as preached by the Democrats of the South. The only way to attain absolute and undeniable free trade is to cease to raise revenue by the indirect process of a tariff on foreign goods, and to resort to direct taxation. This would be free trade, as every dollar's worth of merchandise imported into the country would enter free of duty. The nearest approach to free trade compatible with a tariff would be, in levying duties for revenue, purposely to avoid discrimination; in other words to admit free all articles which are manufactured in the United States, and to impose duties on such only as do not come in competition with our domestic industry. That this principle is completely set at naught is obvious to anyone who examines the present tariff, though avowedly a revenue tariff. Now nothing can be clearer and more conclusive than that every cent of duty laid on fabrics which are likewise manufactured in the United States, operates *pro tanto* as a discrimination in favor of the home production. It is protection within the ratio of the duty imposed, if, for instance, woolen cloths are taxed twenty per cent., either *ad valorem* or specifically, a discrimination is made in favor of American woolen manufactures. This is of constant occurrence in the tariff of 1846—a much lauded by the advocates of free trade. It follows, therefore, that the question is not between protection and free trade, since there is neither free trade nor the semblance of it recognized, but simply a dispute as to the amount of duties which should be imposed, as to whether such duties should be specific or *ad valorem*, and as to whether the raw material should be subjected to a higher or lower rate than the manufactured article. We can very well understand that among those who believe that the consumer pays the duty there may be a natural desire to put the rate as low as possible, while those who contend that protection in the long run renders goods cheaper, may urge the imposition of such rates as will practically keep the foreign article out of the market. But the moment any goods manufactured both abroad and at home are made dutiable, the entire theory of free trade becomes mere "leather and prunella." The term is a gross misnomer, and cannot apply to any system of indirect taxation in force either in our country or in any of the leading nations of the world.

Whatever the Democrats of the South may say to the view of the subject, it evidently meets the approbation of their brethren of the North. We have rarely, if ever, witnessed so marked and general a transformation of sentiment as that which has taken place in the Northern Democracy. This is another of the numerous differences of opinion between the same party in opposite sections of the Union, and hence it is that thoughtful minds predict that the Democracy will in the end become heterogeneous, and losing its identity, will fail to process.

THE COMET. The earth and the comet are getting to be quite near neighbors. The distance between them now is said to be only about 40,000,000 miles.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS.—Messrs. A. Ferrandou & Co., No. 71 and 73 Chartres street, offer for sale 100 bales of Granier's celebrated 3/4 point white French blankets. The superiority of this article is well established.

At the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States of Odd Fellows a resolution was adopted to set apart the 26th day of April, being the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Order — to be observed, by the entire membership under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the unexampled prosperity which has attended the Order since its organization on the American continent. The city of New York was selected for the place of this national jubilee, and a committee appointed who are charged with the details.

Arrival of the Prince Albert with the Austria's Passengers

NEW YORK, September 24.—The Prince Albert, from Halifax, with several of the rescued passengers of the Austria, arrived here at 11:30 this forenoon. The names heretofore given of the survivors are correct, but the names of Mr. Paterson and F. Thompson were omitted.

Several of the passengers by the Prince Albert, including Rosin, of Richmond, and Berry, of Hackensack, New Jersey, give statements of the Austria's disaster, differing, but not substantially, from the previous accounts.

Mr. Peterson, a Swede, says the captain was the first to jump overboard, and no officer or engineer was to be found, consequently all discipline was at an end.

Mr. Rosin says his father was in the boat when it was cut from the davits, and fell out; but afterwards supported himself with an oar. When the boat righted his father caught hold of the stern, but being exhausted, let go over and was drowned. The narrator wished to jump over and save his father, but was prevented by those in the boat.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The London *Times* says that it appears that recent experiments induce the belief that the fractures or fractures of the cable (for there may be two) will be found at a distance of between two and three hundred miles from the shore. For at that 240 miles the depth is only about 400 fathoms, and within that range the mischief may easily be repaired; but then a sudden descent occurs to 1500 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if it can be done. The probability seems that if it is at about this point that the injury has been sustained. Valentia advices as to the cable continue to be discouraging; but Mr. Bleakley is sanguine of making the line serviceable again with his new magneto-electric. Shares have been sold as low as £315.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

COTTON ADVANCING.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg-American line, via Havre and Southampton, has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 18th and 20th ult., two days later than the Arabia's dates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—The estimated sales on Monday, the day of the steamer's sailing, were 10,000 bales, of which 2500 were taken for exportation and speculation.

The quotations exhibit an advance of 1-16d. in some cases, and holders were demanding an advance generally.

CONSOLS.

Consols for money closed at 97¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, September 20.—Breadstuffs generally have advanced in this market from 1 to 2d.

The money market was decidedly easier, and money was abundant at 2 per cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

The general news by the Hammonia is unimportant.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

The steamer Nova Scotian, of the Montreal Steamship line, has arrived at Quebec, bringing Liverpool advices of the 22d ultimo, three days later than the Hammonia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—The sales of the three days preceding were 30,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken by speculators, and 6000 for export. Middling qualities had improved most, the advance being 1-16d. The market closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions also very dull.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed at 97¼ to 97¾.

SOME CHANCE FOR THE CABLE.

Reports from official sources say that there is still some chance for the working of the cable.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's line, has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 20th ult., already anticipated by the Hammonia and Nova Scotian.

The general news is not important, but a few items are found worth transmission.

TAHITI AND MARQUESAS FREE PORTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a late letter, says the ports of Tahiti and Marquesas are about being declared free.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia has assumed the nominal title of Co-Regent, but with unlimited powers.

HOLLAND.

The States General of Holland were opened on the 20th of September by the King in person.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—Arrived from New Orleans the steamboats Taylor, Dispatch and Musk. Departed, the Champion and Henry Lewis.

THE RIVERS.

The Mississippi is falling at St. Louis, with 7 feet in the channel to Cairo, and 9 feet from Cairo to Memphis.

The Missouri is difficult to navigate; the upper Mississippi is receding.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, October 5.—The steamboat T. C. Twichell passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, October 5.—The steamboat Natchez passed down at 4 o'clock today, the Vicksburg at 10 o'clock, P. M., the R. M. Hill at 5 P. M., and the Morrison at 6 o'clock, P. M.

THE MURAT STEAMSHIP.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The excitement arising from the loss of so many persons by the burning of the steamer Austria has increased rather than abated. The catastrophe, in every way, was so appalling that, notwithstanding the lucid and thrilling statement of Mr. Charles Brew, published by us yesterday, it is reasonably supposed that the half as yet has not been told, as to the amount of human suffering. Relations and friends of those on board continue alive to every breath and rumor, hoping that by some kind Providence there may yet prove to be more survivors. We continue, therefore, to glean every fact that meets our eye in reference to the scenes attending this awful conflagration!

The New York *Express*, of Tuesday evening, says: "By a telegraphic message from Halifax, received by Messrs. Kimbardt & Co., the agents of the Hamburg line, we learn that two more passengers arrived at Halifax in the Lotus, in addition to those already reported. Their names are S. Peterson, of Sweden, and F. Thompson, of Australia."

C. Verzin & Co., of Philadelphia, have received a dispatch stating that Mrs. Verzin, Miss Mary and Miss Clara Verzin were certainly among the lost. Mr. A. Fred Verzin was the only one saved of the entire family.

E. M. Sherr, of that city, also, and father-in-law of Herman Thorbecke, the musician, was not on board as supposed, he having fortunately postponed his return until some time in October.

The copy of the manifest of the Austria, expected by the agents of the line in the city of Washington, has not yet been received.

It is conjectured that the captain of the Austria must have fallen overboard, when, according to the Swedish sailor's account, he was endeavoring to get the people out of the boat on the port side, in order to have it lowered, as no mention is made of his subsequently. That would account for the confusion and want of discipline on board.

In addition to the names of the passengers already published, the following have been obtained from private sources:

Mrs. Francois; Mrs. Hoffer; Mrs. Albine Cohn, of Breslau; Mrs. Sachs, of Potsdam; Miss Lowenthal and sister-in-law, of Instruck; J. Israel and Oscar Israel, of Piermont; Wm. K. Brull, of New York; Mr. Oppenheim and four children, of Posen; ——Caro and brother, ——Kayser, ——Newmann, ——Hoerter and son ——Newbrick, all of California; the Misses Kuhner, going to St. Louis; A. Hesse, of New York.

Miss Henrietta Wolff, of Copenhagen, who was also among the lost, had lived some years before in the United States, and was returning to this country after a visit to her native land.

Charles Brew left for Boston in the steamer Eastern Star, on Friday. John P. Fox, of Boston, the other survivor of the ill-fated Austria, who declined a passage in the Prince Albert, also embarked on board the Eastern State.

The chief engineer of the ill fated steamer Austria, Von Bergenstern, during his brief sojourn in this country, by his many acquaintances in the line of his profession, by whom he was very highly esteemed, not only as a gentleman of refined education and manners, but also as an accomplished engineer. Upon the previous trip he brought over his bride with him, bride upon a wedding tour, and she returned home with him on the last outward trip. He was a person of fine sensibility, and was accompanied by family with the nobility of Germany. He was about 30 years of age.

THE FAMILY OF MR. WILLIAM.

Mr. William, of Washington, says that he had received advices from Hamburg assuring him of the departure of his wife and family on the Austria. He also received a letter stating that they were in company with several of their returning friends, and ascertaining that they could obtain accommodations for a number of berths in the first cabin, reluctantly resorted to the second. In company with Mrs. William were supposed to be a Mr. Meyenberg, whose brother resides in Alexandria, with his sister, (Mrs. Reichart) and three children, besides other friends from Baltimore, all of whose names do not appear, from the above cause, among the cabin passengers.

The Alexandria *Gazette*, of the 29th ult., however, says: We learn by a private letter to a lady in Washington that Mr. Wolf Meyenberg, reported to have been a passenger on the ill-fated Austria, was seen in Gottingen, Germany, on the 3d day of September, the day after the sailing of the Austria from Hamburg. Upon this supposition, new hopes have arisen that the letter announcing Mrs. William's shipment may have been premature.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in commenting upon this fearful disaster, says:

It is a noticeable fact that notwithstanding the superiority claimed for iron steamships, on the ground of their security from fire, a steamship of this description is the first of the transatlantic lines to perish from conflagration. The coincidence is also remarked that the destruction of the Austria occurred on the 13th September—but a single day from the anniversary of the ill fated Central America, which was lost September 12th, 1857.

Thus we have added to the fearful catalogue of steamship disasters one more appalling and more destructive of human life than any that has preceded it. This fact appears from the following statement:

	Lives lost.	Value of Vessel and Cargo
President, British	150	$1,200,000
City of Glasgow, British	430	350,000
Tempest, British	140	300,000
Arctic, American	300	1,800,000
Pacific, American	140	2,000,000
San Francisco, American	160	400,000
Central America, American	437	2,500,000
Independence, American	140	190,000
Yankee Blade, American	76	210,000
Lyonnais, French	160	200,000
Austria, German	471	800,000
Total	2643	$10,440,000

The President, Pacific, City of Glasgow and Tempest were never heard from; the Arctic, San Francisco and Central America foundered; the Independence and Yankee Blade were wrecked; the Lyonnais was sunk by a collision, and the Austria was burnt.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.—A gentleman lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance: "She is dead," very gravely replied the person to whom he addressed the inquiries. "Is it possible! I never heard of it —what was the disease?" "Vanity!" returned the other, "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a golden tomb."

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

A Liverpool trade circular of the 17th instant has the following report:

"The Manchester market is still in a strong position; the demand is active for almost all descriptions of goods. The manufacturers are mostly under contract, and are thus unwilling to enter into further engagements except at higher rates, which has caused buyers to pause. The less favorable accounts of the growing cotton crop are received with some anxiety, but also with a good deal of hesitation. It is, however, true that the consumption is very large at present.

"The weather has become much more settled; harvesting progresses, therefore, vigorously; but it is to be apprehended that a good deal of wheat has been stacked prematurely of late."

The St. Petersburg journals of September 10th announce what they call a decisive defeat of Schamyl in the Caucasus. According to them, on the 2d ultimo a large detachment of his forces attacked a Russian column, but were repulsed with considerable loss, and upon Schamyl resolved to make a diversion. In this movement he encountered a Russian column. The Russian General maneuvered in such a way as to entice them forward, and then dividing his force in two columns, he attacked him both right and left, and at last routed him, capturing 42 cannon, 24 horses, 424 muskets, 280 swords, 445 pistols and 14 tonts—one of the latter Schamyl's own. It was on the 11th ultimo that the engagement took place, and it is said that the Russian loss was only 14 killed and 16 wounded.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company issued a circular to their shareholders, notifying that they had made an arrangement with Croskey & Co. for the settlement of all matters in dispute between that firm and the Board. Croskey & Co. are to pay into the hands of the directors £30,000 forthwith, on the attachment being removed, and are to find the money for sending the Lady Jocelyn and Calcutta to sea—the two ships under engagement for the conveyance of troops to India. The Board hope that the arrangements in progress will enable them to put all the vessels of the company into profitable employment at an early period.

A deputation from the Great Eastern Steamship Company had visited Bristol with a view of ascertaining the capacity of that port for accommodating their mammoth vessel, it having been found that Liverpool and Southampton would be unsuited.

The London *Times* paris advises the purchase of the Great Eastern for the royal navy, to be used as a floating ram, observing that ten years hence, when the ship is no longer saleable, Parliament will be asked for a million of money to build such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost two millions to do so.

The acceptances of Messrs. Ascoll, Hartwig & Co., of Manchester, had been dishonored. The firm were connected with Tortelli, Schembri & Co., of London, in the Mediterranean trade, who lately suspended.

From Austria we are told that the construction of the temporary railroad bridge across the Rhine, at Kehl, had already been commenced.

The States General of Holland were convoked for a new session, to commence on the 20th of September.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and the new House had been convoked, to meet on the 1st of December next. Some disturbances took place at Pinta on the occasion of a religious *fete*, and the Madrid *Espana* ascribes them to Protestant agents.

It was reported at Berlin that the Prussian Chambers would be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. That done, there would be a dissolution and general elections. The King's family physician, Dr. Benger, is said to have frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete restoration to health.

Late advices from Constantinople say that the excitement among the Mussulmans in various parts of Turkey was daily and hourly increasing. The sums spent in the purchase of weapons are said to be enormous.

The son of Fuad Pacha was to set out on the 11th of September for Paris with the ratification of the convention relating to the Danubian Principalities. It was reported that on his arrival in London he was to demand explanation as to the bombardment of Djidda and the occupation of Perim.

An insurrection had broken out at Djerbigian, Peroia, but had been suppressed.

A case of plague is said to have occurred at Alexandria, Egypt.

Said Pacha had by his energy intimidated the fanatical Mussulmans. Several ulemas had been banished, and several pachas and beys sent to the galleys for peculation.

The mails from India and China, already telegraphed, had reached London. Full details are given of the treaty negotiations at Tien tsin, but little of importance is added to our previous information.

The ship Mary Cushing, of Bath, Maine, bound from Gottenburg to Boston, with a cargo of bar iron, was abandoned at sea, in a very leaky condition, on the 4th of September. Her crew and passengers were taken off and conveyed to Glasgow by the British ship Sir John Moore.

The mails from China, received in London, inform us that at the latest dates the United States steamer Mississippi was at Hong Kong; the frigate Germantown was in the Canton river, and the steamers Powhatan and Minnesota were in the Gulf of Pechili.

A Vienna dispatch announces the death from typhus fever of the Archduchess Margaret, daughter of the King of Saxony and wife of the Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor of Austria.

The London *Times*, of the 15th instant, speaking of the probable fate of Mexico, says:

The fact apparently is that Mexico must be held in torment, not on account of any inherent difficulty in the process of absorption, but because of the rivalries of the abolition and slave parties in the Union. Government can take no step without their mutual consent, but private filibustering bands can act without consulting either. Whether the thought that in this way also the country may be acquired without any necessity for a formal recognition of its outstanding liabilities, and without the stigma of annexation it would be disagreeable to seek to determine. As regards any course the federal government may take, the suspicion would be unjust, but a most ugly symptom on the subject accompanies the statement just put forward at New York. The creditors are taunted and seeking to recover their "unauthorized" ventures, and in modern days the plea of usury is never raised except as a preliminary to repudiation. A few years back the Dry Dock Bank of New York succeeded in wiping off a debt to Mr. Morrison, of London, by the plea of usury, but the foreign creditor appealed to an alteration of the State law, and we were never to hear any thing more of such proceedings. Englishmen lent their money to Mexico on terms which induced her to prefer the London market to any other. They took her bonds as a prize which they thought might cover the risk of future instability, but they did not include among those risks the possibility that one of the greatest nations of the earth would force her on to a state of collapse and seize the property she had made over to them.

The Chess Contest in Europe.

The admirers of chess on this side of the ocean were somewhat taken back, on the arrival of the Niagara, to learn that the American chess-champion, Paul Morphy, was beaten by Harrwitz, in Paris, on his first game with that great player. It was unfortunate that the steamer did not bring us intelligence of two or more games, when, no doubt, a very different story would be told. Chess people here will be very much disappointed if the next steamer does not bring us news of the defeat of the German.

As it was, however, the victory was not much to boast of. Herr Harrwitz had the first move, and he adopted the unusual course of requiring Mr. Morphy to accept the King's gambit, a game which gives the second player to remain on the defensive for the first dozen moves at least, while the first player has a fine attack. Mr. Morphy chivalrously consented to the wish of the German, although he thereby had to adopt a defensive game, while his great strength is in his masterly and overwhelming attacks. In the course of the game an opportunity occurred whereby Morphy, by sacrificing a knight, could get up an attack on his own account; and, tired of being on the defense, he yielded to the temptation, which eventually cost him the game. With a weaker player the attack he got up would have been overwhelming; but Herrwitz happens to know two or three things about chess more than the American gave him credit for, and he defended himself with such wariness that towards the close of the game, when the pieces were all changed off except the queens, he retained four pawns, whereas Morphy had but one. The German then compelled an exchange of queens, and, of course, won easily with his preponderance of pawns. It is very likely that next time Morphy will be careful how he sacrifices pieces with a player like Harrwitz.

On Morphy arriving in Paris, and while awaiting the arrival of Mr. Harrwitz, who was at Valenciennes, the young American amused himself by encountering the few notabilities to be found in the Cercle des Echecs, with the following result: He played one game with M. de Riviere, (a brother to the Zouave) which terminated in a drawn battle; three against M. Journoud, all of which he won; and seven where he gave the pawn and two moves to M. Lecrivain, of which he won five and drew two.

The following is the score of Morphy's games up to the present time:

EVEN GAMES.

Barnes	7	Morphy	19	Drawn	0
Bird	1	Morphy	10	Drawn	1
Boden	1	Morphy	5	Drawn	3
Hampton	0	Morphy	1	Drawn	0
Kipping	0	Morphy	2	Drawn	0
Lowe	0	Morphy	6	Drawn	0
Lowenthal	8	Morphy	9	Drawn	3
Medley	2	Morphy	8	Drawn	0
Mongredien	0	Morphy	2	Drawn	0
Owen	1	Morphy	4	Drawn	0
Harrwitz	1	Morphy	2	Drawn	0
Journoud	0	Morphy	3	Drawn	0
De Riviere	0	Morphy	0	Drawn	1

PAWN AND MOVE.

Owen	0	Morphy	5	Drawn	2

BLINDFOLD—EIGHT GAMES AT ONCE.

Opponents	1	Morphy	6	Drawn	1

CONSULTATION GAMES.

Stanton / Owen	1	Morphy / Barnes	2	Drawn	0

[*New York Herald.*

HUME, THE "SPIRIT RAISER."—Mr. Hume's marriage is said to be definitely negotiated, although the lady's family felt some scruples to see her marry a "spirit raiser." He, however, declares his powers have quitted him forever. Before their departure he gave an exhibition of their powers at the palace, upon the commands of the Czar and Czarina, producing his accustomed wonder; the Czarina gave him a diamond ring worth $600.

He is offered $600 a night by hundreds of people at St. Petersburg to display his powers, but he refuses. I think I told you his brother-in-law gives his bride $60,000. Mr. Hume has an income of $1200, left him by an English lady, besides what money he may have made "professionally." There is no doubt that an English lady left him a life annuity of $1200.—*Paris Letter.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing under date of the 14th September, thus describes the condition of the Atlantic telegraph:

The Atlantic telegraph continues dumb. There is still a feeble communication sufficient to denote that the cable has not actually parted, but that is all. Until within the last few days the belief was that such injury as had occurred would be found to consist of some fault within a mile or two of the shore. Experiments since made have demonstrated, it is said, that such is not the case. It is at a distance beyond that in which the new and strong portion of the cable manufactured expressly for the coast would extend. This portion was only to be fourteen or fifteen miles long. The defect is alleged to be certainly at some distance exceeding two hundred miles, and may be at any point beyond. The laying down of the new part is therefore postponed until further examinations have been made, and detailed particulars can be obtained by letter of the state of affairs at the Newfoundland terminus. Meanwhile the price of the shares has fallen up wonderfully, look as that may be cause for discouragement afforded by the discovery that the flaw is not within reach. The Government insure only to Monday, October 4th, as officially announced by the Board of Health.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The following is the report of the Howard Association for the week ending October 3d:

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

	New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1858.
Cases on hand last report	818
Received since to date	345
	863
Discharged	503
Died	141
Total cases on hand	319
Cases treated to date	2707

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following is the report of the Sick Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the week ending October 3, 7 P. M.:

Number of cases under treatment at last report	279
New cases received	292
Discharged cured of yellow fever since last report	145
Discharged cured of other diseases since last report	33
Dead of yellow fever	31
Dead of other diseases	2
Number of cases still suffering received	86
Cases now under treatment	185

Total number of cases treated from August 27 to October 3, at 7 P. M. 1386

THE LATE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.—Lawrence Keen, the young gentleman who was arrested on suspicion of having been accessory to the frauds recently practiced upon the Post Office Department by William Lloyd, has been released by the Chief of Police, as there was no conclusive testimony against him. He was found, on his release, to be a good deal, and his arrest furnishes but another illustration of the danger of evil associations.

J. F. Richards, who was also arrested last Saturday on a charge of being an accomplice of the youth Dennart in the great Texas Post-Office robbery, has been discharged, he has to appear for examination, the 16th instant, before U. S. Commissioner Lusher, upon the affidavit of Postmaster Marks, of this city.

RECOGNIZANCE FORFEIT.—*Black Bill.*—J. S. Winn, a policeman, was arraigned yesterday upon the affidavit of the Chief of Police, charging him with having taken from a house occupied by colored people, Campbell's pantry sum of $10 after the fashion of levying black mail, by representing that he would arrest the occupants for keeping a disorderly house, when he knew that such power was vested only with the Recorder. He gave a bond of $500 for his appearance, which will now better serve for his condemnation. Examination the 12th instant. Bail, $250.

Reprehensible Expression.—Philip Stapleton had to pay $10 for compelling passengers to his carriage whom he had agreed to take to a funeral to get out on the way, or else pay him more money. He was so angry, besides grossly insulting and abusing the parties, and compelling them to seek other means of conveyance. Mr. Bothick, the complainant, would do right to sue Stapleton, or the owner of the cab which he drives, for damages. For the information of the public we would state that the accused is driver of cab number *seventeen*.

Not to be Confounded with Robbery.—Jose Cocky.—*Committed for Robbery.*—Jose Formosa, alias Ricento Ramirez, Juan Formosa, Juan Regoal, and Luiz Garode were examined yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, for robbery and assault and battery with intent to murder Francisco Blanchio, late Monday evening, about 10 ult., when complainant was knocked down by them and nearly drowned in the Canal Carondelet. The accused were all armed with knives.

Committed for Breach of Trust.—Peter Bobl was examined yesterday, and committed to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of breach of trust, in the amount of $412 of the funds of Fire Company No. 10, while he was treasurer of the company. It appeared that he had required the company to his securities, but the latter had signed no bond for his good conduct, and were, as he must have known, not responsible.

RECORDER JONES'S CHAT.—*Serious Complaint Against Members of a Society.*—Henry Outerman made affidavit yesterday complaining that, on the evening of the 30th ult., at his drug store, corner of Greatman and St. Ferdinand streets, Henry Mueller, Christian Nagle and one Peter, beat, kicked, cowhided and drove him out, in the presence and despite the entreaties of his wife and children, and then, by way of *ad captandum* to their exploits, took him down the hall of the Jackson Benevolent Association, of which, he says, they are members, and after subjecting him to the mockery of a trial, decided that he had been served as he deserved. Outerman, who was quite recently a member of the society, also charges them, with others, with having beaten him a second time, while yet sharing under his wounds, and tried to force him to sign a promise not to prosecute them. He says he knows of no motive for this attack, except his withdrawing from the association, and selling his regalia, instead of returning it to the society. Warrants were issued for accused.

The Havana Cigar Trade Sale which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, at No. 80 Poydras street, is particularly recommended by the auctioneer, D. E. Monroe, why is a connoisseur upon whose representation we feel justified to advise buyers to attend.

BIRD.

Last evening, at three-quarters past 5 o'clock, at Algiers, JOSEPH MARIONNEAUX, aged 54 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the families of A. G. Mandeville, Dupuis and Hunt, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Second District ferry landing, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

POTATOES.—3000 barrs choice Louisville mechanks, in floor barrels.
BEANS.—150 barrels small and large white.
SPLIT PEAS.—100 half barrels, in store.
APPLES.—150 barrels and boxes in good shipping order.
BARLEY.—100 packages first quality Northern Pearl, in store.
For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.
oct7 14 Poydras st

THE DRUGS commonly administered to fever and Ague patients are generally ruinous to the system, instead of curative and strengthening; yet the nostrums devised by self-sufficient old women are not much better. Something is needed which shall be the product of profound skill in the healing art, yet beyond the ordinary routine of the profession. This desideratum is supplied by the distinguished Dr. J. HOSTETTER, whose Bitters take rank among the most wonderful medicines ever devised. Its effects are speedy and certain. Even the most settled cases of the disease yield to the tonic properties of the Bitters.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct4 6t dlw 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Electric Oil.

The operation of this oil in removing rheumatic pains and other ills is indeed astonishing. Like every good article, it has a base counterfeit, entirely useless.

But the preparation of Prof. De Grath, of Philadelphia, has received testimonials from Congressmen, mayors of cities, merchants, hotel proprietors, all of the highest character, attesting its beneficial effects in cases under their own observation.

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct4 6t dlw 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Succession of Alexandre Godin.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late Alexandre Godin are requested to present their claims, the persons indebted to the succession are requested to pay, and those who assy, after the death of said Godin, received from a pretended Mre. Godin furniture, or some other effects, are required to return them to the undersigned, in order to avoid costs.

J. B. MALHE, Curator,
oct5 10 1d 220 Bienville st

Sam's Saloon—Now Open.

The proprietor of this house is now prepared to furnish refreshments of a quality (either solid or liquid) not to be surpassed by any other establishment SOUTH. He hopes to merit and receive his share of public patronage. oct4 1m

DYEING.

J. BOSTEMPS, Dyer and Scourer,
69 BOURBON STREET.

HAS the honor to inform the public that he has just assumed the business of the Dyeing establishment, No. 72 Royal street, and that he will continue it, as heretofore, with the careful attention for which he is celebrated.

The manner in which, for the last twelve years, he has satisfied the numerous customers of his establishment on Bourbon street, is a guarantee for those who may honor him with their patronage.
jy2 1y

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO man—a good driver—that is a young boy to take care of horses. Apply at No 122 Customhouse street. oct6

QUININE—500 ozs. in store, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
oct6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—500 bbls crushed and powdered, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
oct6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

DATES—20 frs in, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
oct6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CITRON—200 boxes, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
oct6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs selected, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
oct6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Sybil, from Bordeaux—40 casks claret, Lafon Frugnac; 20 do do, Lafon Bouscaut; 5 casks Haut-Sauterne Wine; 5 do Wine; 5 do do do. For sale by
J. N. CUDIN,
oct6 14 Poydras st

POTATOES—200 barrels choice Louisville Mechanicks, landing and in store, for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.,
oct6 14 Poydras st

ONIONS—100 sacks Iowa reds, landing from steamer Gladiator, for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.,
oct6 14 Poydras st

POTATOES—250 barrels Northern whites, landing and in store, for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.,
oct6 14 Poydras st

BARLEY—20 kegs, first quality, for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.,
oct6 14 Poydras st

ONIONS—100 sacks Iowa reds, landing from steamer City of Memphis, for sale by
A. CHOPARD & CO.,
oct6 14 Poydras st

HAVANA CIGARS.—We have just received a store an assortment of Half Regalia and Cabinet Regalia of the brands Perfecciones, Washington and Cervantes, and offer them at a small advance on cost of sales and the present prices.

CABALLERO & BAST ALES,
oct6 34 Gravier st.

SODA.—between Customhouse and Bienville streets, on Bienville street, 50 kegs Bergner's No. 1, good ordinary, 50 do do, 1 quarter pipe Burgundy port, 70 do Madeira malaga, 50 do Sherry, 1 pipe Malaga, 1 quarter do, 1 pipe Port red wine, 24 Julienne, 20 cases, 12 bottles, red wine, 4 quarter casks Madeira, 200 cases, 12 bottles, Hock Rhine, 100 cases, 12 bottles, quarts and pints, champagne, Heidsick Piper and Lefercier. Is store and for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
oct4 Y and 11 Jefferson st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Boston, from Havre—100 cases Hennessy cognac, 10 do do, 1 pipe pale brandy. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
oct4 Y and 11 Jefferson st.

ALMONDS—60 bales assorted, 10 barrels shelled, just received and for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
oct4 Y and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Heidenberg, from Havre—440 half boxes Bordeaux, 50 do Brandy, Brandy, Paris, 200 do mushrooms, do, for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
oct4 Y and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Sylvie, from Bordeaux, 5 half white wine, Haut Sauterne; 200 cases brandy cherries, for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
oct4 Y and 11 Jefferson st.

MARBLE.—1 block white Carrara marble, 250 cubic feet, white Sarravezza mar