G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
No. 5 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY BEE (one year in advance) ... $12 00
TRI-WEEKLY BEE, semi-weekly, four year ... 5 00
WEEKLY BEE, one year ... 3 00
Single copies, one cent each. Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail addressed to the publisher.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisements limit to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square more each other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1851.

No. 1581 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXX—Whole No. 6060.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Wednesday Morning Sept 17, 1851

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
CARISTIDE LANDRY,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

THE NEGRO MAIL come through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CONQUEROR CONQUERED

Our transatlantic brethren of the JOHN BULL school, who have long revelled in the blissful ignorance of their superiority to the rest of mankind, and have looked upon other nations with a distributed pride or a derisive pity, begin at length to entertain certain highly uncomfortable misgivings of their vaunted supremacy. They do not exactly understand how it happens that the Americans—that conglomeration of vulgar and unpolished Yankees, with their Republic, their homish manners, their absence of pretensions and their absence of taste in government—should, in every contest of a nature every character with Great Britain, bear away the palm of victory; but they are most reluctantly compelled to admit the fact. To them it is now becoming really the last advice of the British press, while we, formerly so thin-skinned and susceptible, can now afford to smile at such objurgations. It is natural that we should feel and find ourselves outstripped by a larger and more vigorous limb, we may perhaps be grateful. In all ages the privilege of a distinguished to rail has been freely conceded, and hence we should not attach any importance to the vituperation of the London *Times*, or feel any resentment; but compassion for its painful grievances and affected sneers.

Truly, Mother BRITAIN is getting into a pretty plight. She has been calling us hard names for the last half century, and we have been all the time gradually creeping up to her, and encouraging her rivalry, then aiming at mastery and finally winning both. While she has slumbered and peered on, we have silently improved our workmanship, advanced step by step, and finally we have wrested from her hail the prize. We have beaten her on land and we have beaten her in peaceful competition and in the field of battle. Man for man and gun for gun, she has never conquered us. We have beaten her in rowing matches and regattas, in ploughs, in sales, and in naval architecture; in government, in the products of art and science, and in every thing except abstract science and literature. We admit, that America has produced a NEWTON or a SHAKESPEARE, but we are young. HERCULES is hardly out of his swaddling clothes. Give us another century of existence, and we shall divide with Britain her proudest heritage of glory.

We are not disposed to write in the Cambyses vein, but it has kind of to see the contrast with which the English journals now speak of America and Americans. We are now from the very bottom of our hearts the sudden *morgue* of the haughty Briton has been of late most refreshing. Happy the lesson will—one lesson, then, will they not—forbeth learn the folly of underrating a people sprung from their own loins, and inferior in every thousand advantages of which they are deprived. If experience should teach them any thing, they will only be the subject of mockery and sarcasm to others. Perhaps they can no longer laugh at others, but they may laugh last, and they will, if they have not learned to her cost.

In a recent article in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, there is a long and interesting table, under date of the 5th, by Mr. VIGNE, an amanuense of the Cuban volunteers, who has recently left and no doubt faithfully records the sufferings, privations, losses and miseries of the party from the time of their first departure to their remnant by the Spanish authorities. We do not translate it, because it has been published in a hundred journals. Mr. SUMNER declares that the whole country is aroused to the most profound tranquility and repose. He speaks highly of the kindness and attentiveness of his companions by the Spanish officers, but adds, that they are wholly destitute of means, and make a strong appeal to the country men in New Orleans to contribute funds for their assistance and relief. Let the General Benevolent Association of Havana, by which they can be forwarded to Spain. Mr. SCHWATZ, to whom the letter is addressed, will receive any contributions which the benevolent may feel disposed to make.

WHIG MEETING.—At a meeting held in the REWARD and NORTH Representative District of the City of New-Orleans—

Mr. J. R. VIENNE was called to the Chair, Mr. Bonnimane appointed vice-president, and Mr. Potche as Secretary.

Mr. Vienne, in a speech, composed of three sentences, was appointed by the Chair to retire and report to the meeting suitable persons to act on the following committees:

Convention Committee—Messrs. F. J. Forstall, Jr., Legarit, Laurent Royer.

Executive Committee—R. Wynne, C. R. Parker, J. R. Vienne.

For Representative—John Laidlaw.

The committee retired, and resolutions were ordered to be published in the Orleanian and Bee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. R. VIENNE, President.
R. BONNIMANCE, Vice-Pres't.
E. POECHE, Sec'y.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS SENT TO SPAIN.—A despatch from Savannah states that by the arrival of a vessel at that port, from Havana, intelligence has been reported that 170 of the Lopez expedition had been sent in a government transport to Spain.

AN IMMENSE STORE.—The splendid marble dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., which, says the New York Tribune, is to be opened in its full extent to-day, is probably the most beautiful and costly building ever erected for such a purpose. It is five stories high, and now extends from Reade to Chambers-streets, fronting one hundred and fifty feet on Broadway. It frons one hundred feet on Chambers street, and its length in Reade street is one hundred and twenty-seven feet. There are also large vaults beneath the street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet in length, lighted by numerous gratings, and so well furnished that it is difficult for the visitor to realize that he is under ground. Below these, and extending under the whole building, are vast cellars, stored with goods not required for immediate sale. The average value of stock in the store is upwards of $2,000,000.

WEST INDIES.—The *Georgia*, at New York, brings Kingston, Jamaica papers to the 30th ult. Business was dull. The cholera continued to linger in many of the parishes.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The following table shows the number of vessels and emigrants that have arrived at New York, from ports in Europe, during the past three months:

	Vessels.	Emigrants.
June,	112	24,000
July,	126	30,034
August,	125	34,720
Total,	363	88,754

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The occupation of an editor during the present Regulation days of France, requires no small degree of courage, as appears by the following extract from a late Paris paper:

"The person of the Concierge contains at present the editors of the *Presse*, three of the *Gouvernement* one of the *People*, and two of the *Messager de l'Assemblee*. One of the editors of the *Siecle* will join them soon."

JOINT LITERARY LABOR.—A Paris correspondent relates the following anecdote—

When the committee of the French academy were employed in preparing the well known Academy Dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came one day into the room where they were holding a session. "Glad to see you, M. Cuvier," says one of the forty; "we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but on which we should like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word crab, and have explained it thus:

Crab, a small red fish, which walks backwards." "Perfect definition [said Cuvier] only if you will give me leave—I will make one small observation in natural history. The crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backward. With these exceptions, your definition is excellent.

Arrival of the steamer Europa.
DECLINE IN COTTON.

PATTERSON, Sept. 16.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Halifax this morning. The news of a decline of ¼ in cotton. The sales during the week are reckoned the arrivals of the steamer amounted to 80,500 bales—Orleans quoted at 6d.; Mobile 5¾; upland 5¾. Breadstuffs were active. Provisions dull—Tobacco quiet. Trade in the manufacturing districts was brisk.—*Exp. Pic.*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes extracts from an official despatch to the Navy Department, from Commander CHARLES P. PLATT, Commanding the United States ship *Albany*, at Havana. The despatch is dated the 1st September. Its most interesting particulars relate to an interview had by Commander PLATT with a number of the imprisoned Volunteers. It appears that permission was asked to visit them, and granted by the Captain-General, in the following terms:

HAVANA, August 27, 1851.

SIR—I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this Island. I inform you in reply, that I order the Commander of her Majesty's frigate "Esperanza," on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient. And I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and honorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect,
Your obedient servant, &c.
JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT, Esq., Commanding U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and senior officer of the naval force of the United States in this port.

On the 30th the interview took place, the prisoners having in the meanwhile been transferred to the castle of the Punta, and some accessions having been made to their number.—The prisoners were heavily ironed, clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arched gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron.—Captain PLATT asked for the officers, whereupon Messrs J. A. KELLY, ROBT. M. GRIDER, and J. D. BAKER stepped forward. We copy from the despatch:

They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might choose to give, which would be forwarded to the government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of deterring others of our countrymen from placing themselves in a same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish Government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any person joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the Government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes from my visit.

"The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

"They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer Pampero. They were not sure of the exact number commencing it, but thought it was 457; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba, they touched near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no officer; but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them 80,000 cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the Patriots, to use their own language, and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They supposed that the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They said, moreover, that the fact that they were disappointed by the reception they met with, had occasioned a very sad, with the lies and deception practised towards them.

"The country people generally fled at their approach, and more joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing the body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not, at that time, heard of the offer of life to such as would give them alive up, but their in excess waste throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not come in a body, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their comrades' horses. There was a lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rain. Lieut. Golder stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty eight rounds of cartridges in his belt when he threw it away.

"They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition. Col. Downman was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains. Col. Crittenden had been an officer in the United States Army during the war with Mexico. An Hungarian named Pragay, who acted as Adjutant General, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

"It is matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to speak first.

"At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had—They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said that they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the Island.

"I should have stated that my first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, was with me during the interview.

"The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty."

We learn, says the *Republic*, that upon receipt of these despatches, the President directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister the further to enforce an appeal already made to that government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers.

HORRID OCCURRENCE.—*Thirteen persons poisoned by Arsenic on Sunday afternoon—Death of Three of them and others not expected to recover.*—It is our melancholy duty to record one of the most unfortunate and fatal results of poison by arsenic that ever has occurred in this country. It appears that for a long time past Mr John Carr and his wife have kept a boarding house at No 130 Prince street. Yesterday, after the dinner was finished, the inmates of the house, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, four gentlemen, two ladies, three children, and the servant in the family, commenced vomiting in a violent manner, when Drs. Stout and Lewins were called in and pronounced the whole household to be poisoned. The medical gentlemen immediately administered such medicines to their patients as was calculated to relieve them, but notwithstanding all their efforts one of the unfortunate children died at 5 p. m. The physicians remained with the poisoned people during the whole of Sunday night, and nothing was left undone by them to secure the comfort and restore the patients to health, but in the case of Mrs. Carr and one of the boarders' children, their efforts were unavailing, as they died this morning in great agony.

Mr. Carr and several of his boarders are still very sick, but are not considered in immediate danger, although they are in critical positions, providing the poison cannot be removed from their stomachs. The facts in this lamentable occurrence, as near as could be ascertained, are as follows: It appears, that about two weeks since, Mr. Carr requested one of his gentlemen boarders, who works in a manufactory of some description down town, to bring him some arsenic, for the purpose of poisoning rats. The dangerous drug was accordingly procured, taken to the boarding house, and laid away for Mr. Carr, who, upon looking where it had been deposited for him, it was not to be found. A general search was instituted, but it had mysteriously disappeared, and no one knew where an ill yesterday, when it was stated it was found on the table in the culinary department, near where stood a large bowl of flour. This flour Mrs. C., the deceased, manufactured into a pudding for her family and boarders, and, as is stated and believed, she mistook the arsenic for flour or salt, and mixed it into the pudding, of which all in the house partook, with the fatal effects as above stated. It is difficult, however, at present, to reduce the case to a certainty, but Coroner Geer has been notified to hold an inquest on the bodies of the deceased parties, which he will do this afternoon, at which time more and reliable particulars will be developed.—*N. Y. Tribune 5th.*

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The steamship *Franklin* reached New York on the morning of the 9th instant, having left Cowes on the 24th ult. The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool in ten days and six hours. On the first day out from New York, she ran down an American schooner, or brig, the crew of which were saved. Three American steamers, the Baltic, Pacific, and Franklin, have crossed the ocean consecutively in thirty-two days and a half, each of the two last carrying answers to letters brought by her predecessor.

The Washington arrived at Cowes on the 25th.

The Queen attended the great regatta at Cowes, and at the close sent £5 to the crew of the America, with which to drink her health.

The daughter of the English vice consul, at St. Sebastain, was stabbed to the heart recently at a ball by a young officer of the Engineers, whose addresses had been prohibited by the lady's parents.

Gibralter has threatened a quarantine in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the vicinity.

The *Morning Herald*, of the 27th ult., publishes the following editorial paragraph, in reference to the yacht America:

"The great surprise and consternation which seem to prevail in many quarters, on account of the performances of the American cupper, will perhaps subside in some degree, when it is considered that this yacht has been built with the expect of at view of competing in a race with the English yacht squadrons, whereas the English yachts of large tonnage have, for the most part, been constructed to combine last sailing qualities with the accommodations necessary for the comfort and convenience for a long voyage of their owners and their families. The American and British yachts do not, therefore, compete on equal terms, and we may just as well expect Lord Wilton's carriage horses to beat the flying Dutchman as the Yariffs to have any chance with the America. The only thing to be deplored is, that knowing the Americans were building a yacht to race with our squadrons, our yachtsmen and yacht builders had not sufficient national spirit to lay down a new vessel to compete with her.

It appears, however, very likely that the America's triumph will be short lived, for we understand that no less than three yacht builders have offered to construct vessels to run against her, and one of these is Mr. Charles Mare, of Blackwall, the builder of the Mystery, Belvedere, and the justly celebrated Mosquito; this gentleman, it is said, has offered to build within 10 weeks, a yacht which shall sail against the America for £500. We feel assured that if either Waterman, of Mare & Co's. firm, Pasco, of Miller & Ravenhill's firm, in the Thames, or White or Ratsey, of Cowes, or Wanhill, of Poole, were afforded the opportunity of building a yacht for racing purposes only, the Yankee would run a great risk of doffing her well earned plumes before she re-crossed the Atlantic.

The greatest excitement existed as to the result of the single match between the America and the Titania (Mr. Stephenson's yacht.) The latter vessel was being fitted with new spars and other improvements but no day had been fixed for the race.

The announcement made by the London *Times* of the 26th, of the failure of Messrs Rucker & Sons, created general surprise and regret. The house was held in high esteem and had hitherto been undoubted. The liabilities are stated to be over half a million sterling, and the house was said to be considerably involved in the failure of Messrs. Castelli, Gumbani & Co., reported by a previous steamer. Immense advances on produce, which, during the past few months, had sustained a heavy depreciation, are stated to have caused the suspension; but we understand that it is probable that all liabilities will ultimately be covered in full. A painful impression was created in the city in connection with Messrs. Buckner's failure, by the news that the senior partner died on the 25th ult. Mr. Ruckner was 76 years of age and had been, some time, an invalid; but his death, it is assumed, was hastened by the misfortune to his house.

Parliament will be further prorogued till November 4 th. The Queen will visit Manchester and other adjoining towns on October 10th.

Trade in London is in a most prosperous condition. The tuition in the bank is in a favorable position.

At Amsterdam and Rotterdam business was inactive.

English funds and Railway shares were flat.

Great preparations were making for the Queen's journey to the North.

IRELAND.—The unfortunate country is believed to be on the brink of a great crisis. The new Catholic Association of Ireland has defied the law and the government in the most open manner, and the Catholic priesthood have joined in their denunciation of the anti papal bill, and in the expression of a determination to violate and set at the law at naught. A new and comprehensive tenant right bill is now in the street, a native of this city and a man of equal worth and accomplishments has been engaged for many years in the investigation of their habits, has improved upon all those Catholic bishops who assumed the titles of their respective sees on the occasion of the recent demonstration at Dublin.

FRANCE—France is tranquil. The Paris commercial reports are favorable. The harvest has been received in excellent condition.

Commercial prospects in France are in a comparatively prosperous condition. The harvest is excellent and mostly secured.

The Council General of the Seine et Marne has adopted resolutions not only in favor of an immediate revision of the Constitution, but also of Article 45th, which prohibits the re-election of the President.

SPAIN.—The French ambassador at Madrid, had offered the assistance of France, if necessary, to quell the Cuban disturbances

PORTUGAL—Universal quiet prevails. The grape has been much injured by the drought.

AUSTRIA.—A treaty of international copyright has been concluded between France and Austria.

The Court-martial sitting at Prague has again published a series of condemnatory verdicts against the captives of the insurrection of 1848. Two of them, Messrs Sad Kowsky and Worbel, have been condemned to imprisonment and hard labor for terms of 20 and 16 years. The Court martial at Vienna has published verdicts against Ignaz Pick, John Rieder and Joseph Glaim, to have been convicted of the charges of riot and treason in Oct. 1848. The above named three persons have been condemned to imprisonment, with hard labor, for 12 and 10 years, and eight months, respectively.

PIEDMONT.—The Maritime Council of Health of Genoa has ordered that all articles coming from Cuba shall be subjected to the same quarantine as those from the Brazils, in consequence of the yellow fever having broken out in the former place. The same Council, having ascertained that the disease now prevailing in the United States was the cholera, and not the yellow fever, has reduced the quarantine on arrivals from that country to six days.

INDIA—There has been an insurrection in Cashmere. Goolab Singh is collecting an army for its suppression, and his success is considered certain.

The English officers who were reported to have been murdered during the disturbance were really only imprisoned, and have returned in safety in the Punjaub.

The Governor General has required the Nizam to give up temporarily to the management of the Resident territory worth £360,000 per annum, to be retained till his debt is liquidated. The Resident is empowered to take military occupation of the districts under requisition, unless they are peacefully given up before the 15th of July.

The intelligence conveyed by every mail from China affords sufficient proof that what has been towards the suppression of piracy in the Eastern seas bears a very small proportion to what there still remains to do in that particular. The complete extermination of these wretches is a duty which, from our position in Eastern commerce, Britain owes to civilization, and if they do not perform it the Americans shortly will.

"To those really acquainted with the state of the Eastern Archipelago, nothing, in this age of wonders, appears more extraordinary than the unaccountable hallucinations labored under by a section in England who persist in ignoring the prevalence of piracy in the Eastern seas, notwithstanding the direct and repeated evidence to the contrary afforded once a month by the China mails."

Foreign Markets.

Cotton since the sailing of the America has been active at ¼d advance. The sales are 90,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7,000 bales. The quotations are Fair Orleans 5¾d.; fair Mobile 5¾d.; fair Uplands 5¾d.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was in good demand at late rates. Indian corn was in better request, at 27s6d for white, and 26s 6d@27s for yellow. Wheat is in fair demand at unchanged rates.

Provisions without change, except lard, which is 6d. better. Sales of best quality at 47s 6d.

Groceries.—Sugar is in limited demand, and prices are barely sustained. Tea is very quiet. Molasses is dull and unchanged. Sales of Carolina rice at 18s. 6d.

The Manchester market is gradually advancing and yarns and most kinds of cloth are in good demand.

The English funds have slightly fluctuated in the last three days. Consols closed on the 26th, at 96¼@96⅝. Railway shares exhibited a continued decline. American securities quiet, but steady.

☞ Lord Brougham has the honor of being related to Patrick Henry, the great orator of Virginia. Patrick Henry's mother was Sarah Winston. His father was John Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland. John Henry's mother was Jane Robertson, sister of Dr. Wm. Robertson, the Historian, from whom Brougham is descended.

Destruction of the Janissaries.

BY JAS. HENRY BREENE.

The value of the Janissaries as a regular army had been sufficiently tested, and the time had now arrived when Sultan Mahmud II. judged it expedient to cut the Gordian knot—He issued a proclamation, obliging all his troops to submit anew to the discipline which they had cast off for more than a century and a half. The Janissaries refused obedience. The Sultan unfolded the Sacred Standard of the Empire, and placing himself, with his only son and heir, beside it, he appealed to the patriotism of those around him. He drew his dagger, and said, in a loud voice:

"On my subjects wish to save the Empire from the humiliation of yielding to a band of seditious miscreants, or do they prefer that I should put an end to that Empire by here stabbing my son and myself in order to rescue it from the disgrace of being trampled upon by traitors?"

He then ordered that the standard should be planted on the Atmeidan, or Hippodrome; crowds of people, from the highest to the lowest classes of society, headed by the Ulloma, or magistrates, and the Sofis, or students, assembled around the standard, and, having heard what the Sultan had said from those whom he had addressed, the mob, excited by enthusiasm, hurried away to carry the alarm through the town. All who possessed a sword procured arms prepared them, and rushed to attack the barracks of the Janissaries. The corps of artillery, having torn off the badges, which were also worn by those abhorred regiments, that all appearance of fellowship with them might not once be destroyed, commenced the onslaught. Three hours, with 4,000 artillerymen and students, incited by that resolute will, which had foreseen and provided for every possible casualty during eighteen years of apparent submission to the tyranny of a caste, sufficed to annihilate the military ascendancy which had once made the sovereigns of Europe tremble abroad, as it had the sultans at home. The attack, however, was directed against only one side of the square, and the other three, as well as the neighboring gate of the town, were purposely left open, with the view that those of the Janissaries who did not wish to resist the Sultan's order might escape unharmed; and quarters was given to all who chose to submit. Similar orders having been simultaneously sent to every part of the empire where Janissaries were stationed, the same conditions were offered to 150,000 individuals affiliated to the corps. Of these only 3,600 refused them, and they were the most incorrigible of the check. Having been made prisoners they were tried by a regular court of justice, and it was only necessary to prove their identity in order to condemn them as the Sultan had carefully compiled the profiles of their respective crimes during many years.

Eighteen hundred of them were executed, of whom 600 at Constantinople, 1,200 being put to death in the provinces, and the remainder were exiled. Although it must have been an appalling sight to behold those 600 corpses lying around the Atmeidan, one cannot help admiring the patriotism elicited on that occasion, when the Janissaries perceived it, they were stupified by the unexpected excitement of the people; and many fled, fully convinced of the impossibility of opposing a force which had thus once domineered with impunity. Their despersion was an essential condition of the very existence of the Ottoman Empire; the examples made were necessary to be carried home, and to raise it out of that state of prostration into which it had fallen; legal forms were rigidly adhered to, and in no case was sentence arbitrarily passed; and being, therefore, a necessary measure, legally executed, it is impossible to admit the justice of the censure which has been lavished on it by detractors of Turkey, or to refuse the admiration really due to the long forbearing, and at length, when it did arrive, energy, with which this act of summary retribution was consummated. That the example was most salutary became evident on a subsequent occasion, when the Pacha of Scutari, Khoursf Pasha, the admiral in chief, was ordered to call upon them to make their submission, or to suffer the alternative undergone by their comrades; and not a single individual hesitated to abjure the name and profession of Janissary, or to swear unbounded allegiance to the Sultan. Even if he, which could call to mind the mere existence of the hated band, were destroyed, all the inscriptions which had by them were eschewed; the very tombstones of their predecessors were broken and defaced; and the designation of every public office, which bore a title connected with their hierarchy, was altered.

The most important part of the work, however, is the account given of the present organization of the Turkish army. It is to long for us to quote, but whoever looks at it will see a description of its organization and strength, means of recruiting, &c., will find it in Mr Skene's pamphlet. His conclusions are thus:

"The data are scanty, and on them he is confidently argued, not only that the reform has passed into the domain of Ottoman history, and that the present is really a period of political regeneration, but also that the Ottoman Empire again be invested in a war, its military resources will be found less inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion than they have been in a notable number of instances; more especially as the power of conquest, possessed by the only State which there appears to be the slightest probability of a rupture taking place, is so greatly, perhaps, exaggerated as to put all doubts on the part of Turkey to immediate rest.

A BRAZILIAN DISCOVERY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.—It has been for ages a well-established fact, that bees fly at night to the hives, called from them in the morning, by the sound of a bell, or other musical instrument, a native of this city and a man of equal worth and accomplishments has been engaged for many years in the investigation of their habits, has improved upon all those Catholic bishops who assumed the titles of their respective sees on the occasion of the recent demonstration at Dublin.

Arrived yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging one Calile, with keeping a gambling house and a disorderly resort for slaves and colored persons, at the corner of Dauphin and Conti streets. The charge has not yet been investigated.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—A woman named Caroline, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality for disturbing the peace, and threatening to fight another female.

FIGHT.—About half a dozen turbulent characters were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of fighting and disturbing the peace. They were severally fined in sums of $3 and $5.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.—John Porter and James Penn, colored men, were arrested yesterday before Recorder Genois, with his dagger in the store of Lawrence W. Moore, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets, and there an assault took place with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill him. No examination has been had as yet.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a white man, name unknown, who was found drowned opposite Port street. Third Municipality. Verdict Accordingly.

ASSAULTS.—Barbara Horan and wife, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of assaulting and striking Timothy Mather, with a bricklat. They were ordered to give bonds to keep the peace.

Ed Ranee, a sailor, charged with assaulting and abusing the mate of the bark Immolee was required to furnish bonds to keep the peace, or in default to stand committed for thirty days.

ENTERING WITH INTENT TO BREAK.—Samuel Smith was arrested on Monday night in the Second Municipality, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and also with having entered the cabin of the steamer Saranac with intent to steal. The case has not yet been examined.

AN ESCAPED JAIL BIRD.—The notorious Bill Oliver, alias Lewis, alias Fire-an-Tight, alias Hale, was arrested yesterday by officer Brady of the First Municipality police, charged with being a dangerous character, who if allowed to remain at large would commit depredations on society. The Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court. It has since been ascertained that he managed lately to escape from the Tombs in New York, where he had been confined for grand larceny.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—J. A. Barelli, Consul of Sardinia, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, stating that from information received by Captain C. Delcasse, of the Sardinian brig Nicaragua, a youth name Giovani Lanasire, a native born on board of that vessel, died in the month of August last, whilst the brig was lying at Grayiuma, returns a murder in the person of Felippe Spiturno, another native boy of the vessel. The accused have been arrested until some opportunity can be found to send him to his native country for trial.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a lad named Jeremiah Rogers, of years of age, found floating in the Mississippi opposite Independence street, Third Municipality. Verdict found drowned.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—A called meeting of the Second Municipality Council was held last evening, for the purpose we understand, of having a contract advertised for the sale of some work connected with the wharves.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1851.

The Cotton market was somewhat easier to-day, buyers being generally enabled to operate at a shade lower rate. The sales reached 2,000 bales.

Only a few of flour transactions have taken place in Sugar and Molasses, at former prices.

The Whiskey market is unchanged; sales 800 bbls at $3 75@$3 85 for St. Louis, and $1 50@$5 for extra brands. About 1,000 sacks Corn were sold in lots, mostly at 41@50c @ bushel.

Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork is retailing at $16 50@$17. Nothing of consequence is doing in Bacon.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 12½@ 19½c @ gallon for rectified.

We notice a sale yesterday of 1,500 sacks Rio Coffee, at 8¾c @ lb.

Exchange—Sell at former rates. Sterling, 110 @111. Paris, 5f 15@5f. 05. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1⅛ @ 2¼ @ cent discount. Checks, 1@1⅛ @ cent premium.

There has been no freight engagements to-day.

Ahoy—On Thursday night an American Child, about three years old, was stolen from the lockbed and was under the jam. A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will bring the same to ... BLAIZE LAFORGUE.
sept 17 ... cor Dearing and Morales.

A STRAY OX, brown house, stamped T on the right side was found on my stable on Monday night. The owner can have it by paying costs. CHS. FRANCIS GRELLE.
sept 17 ... 8 Polydras st.

LANDING ex ship Clubhouse from Havre, 100 cases bordeaux claret for sale by
sept 17 ... NADAU DE TREIL.

LANDING ex ship Minerva, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned—
50 pieces 40-4 Poplins, red and gr ropes,
2 do Taffeta silk boxes and bottles,
4 do Muslins.
WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAS,
sept 17 ... 3½ Poydras st

OUTRAGE vanquished! arrives from superior food ... Minnesota, from Harper's ferry by
sept 17 ... H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

Ship CLAIBORNE, Capt Warham, from Marseilles, is now landing her cargo upon the levee ... Goods not permitted to be landed in the day ... sent to the store of the Custom House at the risk and costs of the owners.
sept 17 ... DOMINIQUE LANATA.

HARDWARE PAPER—50 reams all sizes ... 1,000 do wrap Paper, landing and for sale by
sept 17 ... E J HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CAYENNE WINE—1000 cases ... quantities ... E J HART & CO.
sept 17 ... 79 Tchoupitoulas st

FINE CRACKERS—200 bbls new for sale by
sept 17 ... E J HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SALERATUS—50 barrels halves and quarters ... for sale by E J HART & CO.
sept 17 ... 79 Tchoupitoulas street

BROOMS—25 doz. of different sizes, for sale by
sept 17 ... E J HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st

CHEMAN'S PATENT COAL OIL—10 cases ... for sale by E J HART & CO.
sept 17 ... 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WANTED—To accompany a family going to France—a Nurse to take care of a young child. Preference will be given to a person desiring of availing herself of the opportunity of returning to France promptly and free of all expense. The child is of a delicate constitution, and requires a nurse of good character, and of a good disposition. Apply at No 27, St. Louis street.

BOILS, PICKS AND BRIGANS—300 packages, now landing from ships Forrest, Prince Venice, Lex, Wm Bury and Tennessee, and for sale by the undersigned, comprising a complete assortment for country and city trade, for sale on the usual terms.
P. F. Particular attention paid to orders for landing.
G. W. HUNDAR,
sept 16 ... 5 Magazine street.

WINE—2 cases Claret, Jacquet, Medoc, 1846; 4 do Vermont Madeira, 1847; 4 do Pale Cognac, 1846; 4 do Talence, 1846; 2 do Lace grant Vin Lacombes Margaux 1847, 50 do Table Claret, 1848; 25 do Pique Cadiac, 1848, landing ex ship Lyman, from Bordeaux and for sale by
H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

LANDING, ex ship Calhoun from Marseilles—50 cases Claret Bordeaux, 12 ounces, 12 do do; 195 bbs Preserves; 1 do Attach ke, Garganin; 10 bbs Anchovies, Languedoc; 100 do Mustard Wine; 75 do Vinegar; 25 do Absynth, Sauvagol & Brussetou; 100 baskets, of 12 bottles, James Pagnoni; 50 do of 24 half do do. For sale by
B TALAMON, 188 and 196 Royal st.

LANDING, ex ship Calhoun, from Marseilles—50 cases assorted Preserves; 1 do Mustard and Fromagean Wines. For sale by
NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

LANDING—ex ship Lyman from Bordeaux—60 half casks Claret, Bordeaux, for sale by
PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Lyman from Bordeaux—60 casks Claret, Monferrand, for sale by
F ROUMIEU.
26 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE—4 casks Haut Pauterne, landing ex ship Hanse, from Bordeaux, for sale by
B TALAMON,
188 & 196 Royal st.

LANDING—Ex ship Minerva from Havre, 30 cases Sardines in boxes; 8 do Mushrooms; 3 do Truffles, in oil and bl bar; 4 do Raugen in oil; 90 do Claret, Ordinaire, for sale by
B TALAMON, 188 and 196 Royal st.

CLARET—Landing ex ship Hanse, from Bordeaux, 12 casks Claret, Monferrand, 28 do do St Estephe, 47 bbls White Wine, Haut Pauterne, for sale by B TALAMON,
188 and 196 Royal st.

BRANDY.—Landing ex ship Lyman from Bordeaux—14 barrels Cognac, Henry Patton, 18.0, for sale by B TALAMON,
188 & 196 Royal street.

MADEIRA WINE—London Partenair Alberia, and Blackburn, in quarts and half pipes for sale
LOISON & SILVESTER,
26 Chartres st.

MUSLIN—4 cases for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTER,
26 Chartres st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—60 bales white and blue for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTER, 26 Chartres st.

EMBROIDERIES, Collars, etc., for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTER,
26 Chartres st.

OLIVE OIL—600 boxes marked Pragnier, Leurgio, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTER.
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres st.

CORSETS WITHOUT SEWING—1 case assorted for sale by LOISON & SILVESTER,
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres st.

VARNISHED CALF SKIN—4 cases of 90 doz each, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTER.
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres st

BRANDY—in pipes qr. and half, marked Alex Seigaette and others different quantities for sale by LOISON & SILVESTER,
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—Landing ex ship Clubhouse, from Marseilles, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTER,
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres st.

CLARET—230 casks Monferrand, St Estephe landing from ship Minnesota, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTER,
sept 16 ... 26 Chartres street.

WHITE WINE.—90 bbls marked B. de G