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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

No. 1014, Vol. X., NEW SERIES. Vol XXX, Whole No. 8467.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Saturday Morning, Oct. 18, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
1ST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.
FIRST DISTRICT—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.
SECOND DISTRICT—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.
THIRD DISTRICT—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, J. W. PRICE, THOMAS CURRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVER.
FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. DEVERGES.
SIXTH DISTRICT—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.
SHERIFF—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of river improvements, and by a wise just and economic administration of the affairs of the country, advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient to be bounded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impugn its integrity or sincerity is salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interests of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State is rich in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of any preponderance of the State—checked its progress in commercial aggrandizement, and keeping as in orbits around the energies of the people, and that the Whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvement.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional amendments or changes, we recognize—

An elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation, in the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A "homestead exemption clause," by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks—so guarded and protected that while in its operation, it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital, it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible on a specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactories and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develope the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of Education, by which the acquisition of knowledge shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

STRAWBERRIES.—We take pleasure in calling the public attention to the advertisement of Mr. Lawrence, offering for sale several thousands of the celebrated Strawberry Plants. Mr. Lawrence's establishment embraces every variety of this most delicious, delicate and fragrant of fruits; but amongst them all there is, perhaps, none to compare with the description known as the *Crescent Seedling*. The vigor of the plant is such, that in our variable climate it continues in full bearing at least six months in the year, while in the size of the fruit and in luscousness and richness of flavor, it is unsurpassed. The stems of the *Crescent Seedling*, when the season is at its prime, are literally lit well down beneath the weight of the ruby-colored, mellow and juicy berries which spring from it in every direction. Think of ripe strawberries in December, ye gastronomes and gourmands, and provide yourselves with slips of the plant from the office of Mr. Lawrence!

☞ We learn, says the Thibodaux *Minerva*, though not officially, that his Excellency, Joseph Walker, intends calling an extra session of the Leg islature to meet on the 1st Monday of December next. There is much to be done, and a great deal to be undone at the next regular session of the General Assembly, and we doubt not that such a move on the part of the Chief Executive would meet the wishes of a large and respectable number of the people at large.

South Carolina Elections.—As far as may be judged from the partial returns received of the election in South Carolina, for members of a Southern Congress, the advocates of immediate secession have been gloriously defeated. From Richland, Charleston, Kershaw, Newberry, York, Chester and Lancaster the returns exhibit considerable majorities for the Cooperationists a party that embraces, not merely those who are hostile to separate State action, but all who are opposed to secession and in favor of the maintenance of the Union. If Daunion is the word in Carolina, we see no hope for it, except in Mexico.

Since writing the above we perceive that later despatches announce the utter defeat and discomfiture of the Secessionists. The latter have chosen but two delegates—Rhett and Duncan—as far as heard from. The returns from two-thirds of the State exhibit a popular majority of over seven thousand. So we go!

The President of the United States has recognized Carlos Mortos Stewart, as Consul of the Argentine Confederation for the port of Baltimore.

The Firemen's Charitable Association.—We learn with much pleasure that Mr. Cator, the eminent pyrotechnist, has tendered a benefit to this most charitable Association, to take place on the 15 h November next, on Lafayette Square. The exhibition will consist of a most splendid display of Fireworks, the principal feature of which will be a representation of the Great Crystal Palace. The Association is at present very low in funds, having no less than thirty-three widows and a large number of orphans to support, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that this benevolent institution will reap a substantial benefit. Tickets are for sale at all the Book Stores and other places of public resort.

From the Ship Gertrude.—Towboat Louisville, Capt. McPherson, arrived this morning from the ship Gertrude, ashore at South Point, with a large quantity of goods,—also, the sails and water-casks. Most of the goods in good order. Capt. McPherson reports the ship settled eight feet in the sand, with fourteen feet water in her hold. All the goods between decks have been taken out, and boats alongside are stripping the vessel, and taking the freight out of the lower hold; all of which will be damaged.

The towboat Yankee, Capt. Flinton, also arrived from the Gertrude, with goods, spars, and rigging. When the Yankee left the ship, about one half of the cargo was out, and the wind blowing fresh from the eastward, with a bad prospect of getting the vessel off.

Sale of Clothing without Reserve.—This Day, 18th October, at 11. Peytavin will sell at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 9 Canal street—the Latest ready made Clothing. The sale is positive and without reserve and purchasers will find it to their advantage to attend each sale.

☞ The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive catalogue sale of 778 packages and lots of seasonable and desirable Dry Goods, to be sold THIS DAY, by Thomas & Co., without, papers, at 42 Bienville street.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

Our correspondent who signs himself "A Few More Facts" exhibited in yesterday's paper the marked duplicity of which the Locofoco party has been guilty on the question of an Elective Judiciary. He showed by the record that when the subject was formally brought before the last Legislature, almost its only opponents were Locofocos, since the proposition of Judge Labuzan to extend the application of the principle by making all officers elective was defeated by Democratic votes. We trust our correspondent will not suspend his labors at this point. His observations prove him to be a diligent investigator. Let him re-consult the Legislative annals, and he will probably discover additional evidence of the hide and seek policy of Locofocoism.

In the meanwhile, it may be well to carry back our reminiscences to a period not very remote, in order to accumulate additional testimony of the settled abhorrence of the Democratic party for a principle, which they now sustain, and which they accuse the Whigs of filching from their platform. The question of an Elective Judiciary had never been agitated in Louisiana prior to the assembling of the State Convention of 1845, under whose auspices our present immaculate and lovely Constitution was framed. To that body, after a very animated contest, a decided majority of Democrats was chosen. The party of progress, as it is pleased to style itself, had therefore the power in its own hands, and is responsible for its work. What it did achieve is before the people of the State in the shape of the most monstrous piece of incongruous patchwork, destitute alike of symmetry and system, that has ever been graced with the title of a Constitution. But let that pass. We say, then, that the propriety of electing Judges by the people had become an element in the canvass for the first time in 1845. The Democracy assume that it has ever been one of the fundamental articles of their creed. Now, if this be true, as it is undeniable that they were in a clear majority in the Convention, why did they not incorporate the principle in the Constitution? We can state the real reason, for we were present at nearly every sitting of that memorable assemblage. It was because a large number of Democrats were inveterately hostile to the proposed change. There were bold and ardent spirits in that body who did not hesitate to press the question, to discuss it fully, and to force a vote. The late Mr. Brent, of Rapides, delivered the ablest speech in favor of the proposition to which we have ever listened.—O'Bryan, of Lafayette, Porter, of Caddo, several Whigs from the North-Western part of the State, such as Judge Garrett and others, took the same ground; yet the movement failed, and by the vote of a large number of Democrats, among whom we recollect as prominent in opposition, the names of Gen. Downs, Pierre Soule, Col. Grymes, Winder, of Terrebonne, Sprane, of St. Mary, &c. And one at all disposed to enlighten himself on the subject, need only refer to the Journals of the Convention.

It appears then, that only six years ago the Democracy did not regard an elective judiciary as a fundamental portion of their faith. The measure was sustained exclusively in upper Louisiana, and there it found favor in the eyes of both parties. Elsewhere it was repudiated by Whigs and Democrats. Had Locofocoism sincerely desired to render it a Constitutional feature, it could have accomplished the end, as it possessed a majority in the Convention, and was certain of the support of several of those who were then termed "radical Whigs." The failure of the project arose simply from its general unpopularity.

Within about three years the question has again been brought forward, and has rapidly concentrated popular sentiment. There is no earthly doubt that three-fourths of the citizens of Louisiana are in favor of it, and that, Convention or no Convention, it will become the settled policy of the State. But, the idea of framing it as Democratic doctrine, and charging the Whigs with pilfering it from that party, is supremely ridiculous, when it is incontrovertibly established that on the first occasion when the topic was discussed, the most prominent Democrats in Louisiana *refused* to sustain it: while it is equally certain, that in the last Legislature, the Democracy, though content to unite with the Whigs in permitting its adoption, opposed and defeated the resolution of Judge Labuzan to make all offices elective—a proposition which was simply carrying out to its extreme limit the principles above stated, and which was an infallible test of democratic professions of attachment to popular sovereignty.

The truth is, that to all candid and intelligent minds the elective judiciary is beyond the pale of party platforms. It is the exclusive appanage of neither, but the common property of both. It was at one time, when the experiment had hardly been fairly tried and when politicians were more timorous and more conservative than now, banned and reprobated by Whigs and Democrats. In these progressive days it is upheld and advocated by all. There are not probably a thousand voters in the State who would record their suffrages against an elective judiciary. It is sound Whig doctrine and sound Democratic doctrine too; and we contend that the Whigs have been not a single single step in the rear of their opponents in maintaining and enforcing its necessity. If any party has lagged it is the Democratic, as our correspondent has irrefragably established.

☞ The *Courier* seems to be highly delighted with the result in Pennsylvania—at least with the presumed result, for beyond the announcement of the probable success of the Democratic ticket, nothing is known. Now, strange to say, we are well pleased too. For once in our lives, we fully agree with our neighbor. We are as much pleased at the defeat of Johnson, as if he were a Democrat. We always like to see *Free* Soilers beaten. Unfortunately though, in this instance, Butler the successful opponent of Johnson, is a Whig not Provisoist, and so, as the Yankees say, "it is much of a muchness." Whig victories, under such circumstances, afford us little pleasure, and Democratic triumphs little regret.

☞ When is Mr. St. Martin going to enlighten the anxious citizens of the First and Third Municipalities with a "Full and Explicit Exposition" of his views in relation to the Compromise and Democratic measures? Are the Pilots at the Balize to remain the only auditors of his eloquence and his logic? Does he intend wasting his sweetness on the desert air of the Balize, instead of uncorking it here, to diffuse pleasure and perfume and joy among the thousands of good Democrats in our city? By what tenure can these Balize men claim the exclusive monopoly of Mr. St. Martin's arguments? He has satisfied them. He has given "full and explicit" expositions. He has convinced them that he never was an anti-Compromise man; that he is for the Union, through thick and thin; that he is the best patent Democrat in the land, and they ought undoubtedly to vote for him. We don't complain of this. Mr. St. Martin has an indefeasible right to make speeches at the Balize; but the democratic suffragans of Orleans say that they are not altogether insignificant, that they are not wholly unworthy of the privilege of learning their candidates opinions, and that Mr. St. Martin must evince for them at least as much deference as he did for the Pilots. Otherwise, they hint at opposition and scratching tickets and other dark and dubious threats.

We ask the *Courier* again for information! When is Mr. St. Martin to make his maiden effort before the Democracy of this city? Let us not burst in ignorance.

Treasury Circular.—Our readers will remember, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that in commenting a few days since on the Circular of the Secretary of Treasury, imposing onerous restrictions upon shipmen to California, over the Isthmus route, expressed our confidence that Mr. Corwin would rise in practical injustice, and modify it accordingly. We are very glad to learn that he has done so, and has suspended the action of the circular, as will be seen by the following, just recd from

To Hunt Morehead, Esq., Collector at the Port of New York.

Until further instructed on the subject, you will suspend the execution of the act of regular No. 60, of the 30th ult., except so far as the recording of the packages, with a brief and general description of the contents of each package, which is to be required from the consignee, and the following, upon receipt and recording which he is charged to the person, will be passed on a reasonable despatch, and in no case to exceed the usual delay.

THOS. CORWIN.

FURTHER BY THE HUMBOLDT.

A new treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between Holland and Belgium, and was signed at the Hague, on the 20th ult.

It is rumored that a rich gold discovery has been made at Piedmont.

The reports from the Australia gold diggings continue very favorable.

Several more of the persons arrested in Paris on the charge of conspiracy against the government have been released. There are now only about 60 of the alleged conspirators in prison.

Trade at London was very brisk.

The King of Sardinia left Genoa on the 7th, to participate in the annual religious ceremonies at the sepulchre of his family.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Naples on the 27th.

There had been great inundations in several of the Italian provinces, which caused much destruction of property.

It has been decided that twelve thousand men be concentrated about Frankfort, to be held at the disposal of the Diet.

The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary.

A court martial at Hermanstadt had pronounced the sentence of death on 42 Hungarian officers. The sentence, however, was afterwards commuted to imprisonment.

It is rumored that a democratic conspiracy had taken place at Athens. A great number of the government officials had been dismissed.—The editor of the "Minerod" was thrown into prison.

The St. Petersburgh Journal publishes a long account of successes said to have been obtained in Caucasus, over Chamyo and other native chiefs.

England.—The potato disease is spreading in the North of Ireland, causing considerable alarm, but owing to the abundance of the wheat crops, no apprehension is felt of a deficiency of food.

J. S. Silsbee, the Yankee Comedian, made a successful debut at the Adelphi theatre, London, on the 23d ult, in the character of "Jonathan Ploughboy."

A telegraphic despatch from Liverpool announces the arrival of the steamer Atlantic, Captain West, in the Mersey, on the 24th, after a passage of 10 days and 15 hours.

The proprietor of McCormick's reaping machine has challenged all other machines to a trial of their capabilities.

Mainland, Fox Co., produce dealers, had suspended payment in London. Their liabilities were thought to be small.

News of the loss of the Randolph, East Indiaman, had reached London. She was wrecked on a *reef* near Mantua, the day after she sailed from Port Louis. She had on board 300 passengers, men, women and children of whom 20 or 30 were lost. Among the lost, was Ensign Charles H. Scott, of the 45 h Regiment. Two of the crew were also drowned.

The receipts at the Crystal Palace on the 23d of Sept, amounted to nearly £3,000.

A self pruning mushroom, invented by Dr. Maynard, of Philadelphia, attracts much attention at the exhibition.

The Lady Franklin, Capt. Penny, of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, arrived at Woodwich on the 16th September—all well. The Danish interpreter expresses the belief that the discovery ships Erebus and Terror are still safe.

The advices from New South Wales relative to the gold discovery-ries still continue exciting. Large quantities of gold seem to be found near Bathurst. A lump weighing one pound seven ounces was lately picked up and sold for £50.

The immense flood of emigration from Ireland still continues.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has consented to stand for the Hertfordshire protection interest.

France.—The revisionary movement continues. Thirty Councils which have hitherto refrained from expressing any opinion upon the subject, have now passed resolutions in favor of revision.

The public mind is still kept in a state of feverish excitement, rendering the markets unsettled, and the government suspicious and arbitrary.

Austria.—Prince Metternich arrived at Stuttgard on the 19h of September.

An infernal machine has been discovered by the police at Breslau.

Count Alexander Arrivabene, late a Lieutenant in the Austrian army, has been condemned by a court-martial to be hanged, for having written an article entitled the "Secret Agitators."

The subscriptions to the new Austrian loan have reached only 6,000,000 florins. An appeal was about to be made to the Jews to subscribe.

Switzerland.—The revision of the Constitution of Switzerland, demanded by the people, is shortly to take place.

The Hudson River Rail Road Celebration, on the 8th instant, was a magnificent affair. An excursion was made the whole length of the road, and at every stopping place, the villages poured out their population, and greeted the trains with booming cannon and exultant shouts. At Albany, the Governor and his suite together with the invited guests, were received with great distinction and entertained with profuse hospitality. On returning from Albany, the first train from New York was put in motion at eight minutes after two o'clock. It made three stoppages of an average of about four minutes each, and arrived at Thirty first street, New York, at forty-eight minutes past 5, performing the whole distance, stoppages included, in three hours and forty minutes, or three hours and twenty eight minutes running time. The distance is over 150 miles.

Spring Hill College.—The Mobile *Tribune* of Thursday says: The scholastic year of 1850-'51 terminated yesterday, and until the 1st December, the busy scene of youthful study and boyish recreation will remain quiet as a church on week days, or a theatre in mid-season. The celebration commenced on Tuesday by the public examination; followed by representations by the students of two Spanish Dramas; then by addresses on "Beauties of Literature," by E. Murphy, of New Orleans; on Oratory, by J. Augustin, New Orleans; and on Poetry, O. A. Shaw, of Boston, and finishing with a light French comedy. On Wednesday, yesterday, the students performed two acts of Julius Cæsar—Brutus, by E. Murphy, of New Orleans and Cassius, by W. Thompson of Mobile. The whole performance was most creditable, to the young men. After an eloquent address on "Education" by Father Adams, the premiu ms were distributed, and the students started for town—and those whose parents resided in Orleans departed on the Florida at half past 4 P. M.

The whole proceedings were of the highest rate to the spectators, and most creditable to the faculty of St Joseph College.

Colored Emigration.—The colored population of New York city held an adjourned meeting last week, and resolved, in view of the preju dice felt against them by the white people, to form an association for the propagation and encouragement of African colonization, to be known as the United African Republic Emigration Society, to bear the standard ensign the tree of liberty, and the motto: "Equal, civil and religious right to every man." It is the duty of the society to promote emigration, and the speedy building up of the African Republic.

A New Route to California.—Mr. Childs has just returned from Nicaragua. He reports that the Suruly route is complete. The length of the canal to be dug will not exceed forty-five miles. The whole cost will be much less than originally estimated. A meeting of parties interested will soon take place in New York city, when stock to the requisite amount will be issued.

The Lafourche River, according to the *Minerva*, is now at its lowest stage.

A Failure that is no Failure.—The Newburyport Herald, referring to the rumored failure of David Pingree, of Salem, repeated one of the millionaires of the latter city, as ys:

"It is said, however, that his liabilities are only $75,000, while his assets are nominally $2,500,000, and that at the worst his liabilities can be paid and leave him a fortune of a million. The reason given for the suspension of payment, is said to be large amounts of the endorsed paper of insolvent tanners, leather dealers, &c., which is becoming due, and on which Mr. P. refuses to pay extra interest. A great portion of the amount of assests must, no doubt, be unavailable property, and probably a large portion is in Maine lands, in the purchase of which the Smiths, of Bangor, it was stated two or three years ago, were acting as agents of the Salem capitalist."

New York, Oct. 8.

Heavy Failure.—Wm. H. Imlay, of Hartford, has made an assignment. His assets are over a million of dollars, and his liabilities less than half a million. The suspension probably will be only temporary.

New York, Oct. 9.

Shipping Intelligence.—The City of Richmond, has arrived, in 30 hours from Norfolk. The new ship Invincible, loading for San Francisco, was consigned this morning.

Norfolk, Oct. 9.

Sailing of the Ocean.—The Ocean Queen, Capt. Pierce, sailed to-day for Glasgow.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

A very large and most enthusiastic mass meeting of the Whigs was held last evening in St. Mary's Market. Capt Maurice Grivot called the meeting to order by nominating the following officers:

President,
J. W. STANTON.

Vice Presidents,
W B Lindsay, Isaac Hart, E Laureger, L E Bachus, Chas H Churchill, F Timmerman, Thos Dykes, J C Glen, Alex McKeever, Dr F J McIlheny, Nicholas Murray.

Secretaries,
H R Alsebrook, Thomas Converse, J H Winsfield.

The Chair having made some appropriate remarks, Mr. C. C Lathrop, one of the nominees to the Legislature, from the Second District, addressed the meeting. He declared himself to be unqualifiedly in favor of the Whig platform; he considered himself in fact a progressive Democrat. He was a working man himself, and sympathised and was thoroughly identified with the industrial classes. The Whig platform was in every respect unexceptionable, and recommended itself to the intelligence of the people. Mr. Lathrop was frequently and loudly applauded.

Col. Campbell being then called for, spoke in favor of a change of the Constitution, and contended that the necessary modifications should be made as early as possible, by calling a Convention. New Orleans was suffering greatly under the present organic law; her commercial interests were trammeled, and her representation, whatever her population might be, was limited to a certain number in both houses of the Legislature. It was also necessary to call a Convention for the purpose of obtaining free Banking.

Messrs. Gaennie and Mathewson each made short addresses, the former in his usual humorous and amusing vein, after which G. B. Duncan spoke at some length. He stated that he appeared in behalf of his cherished friend J. P. Benjamin, one of the nominees for the State Senate. The most important question to the mind of the Speaker was the necessity of promptly calling a Convention to frame a Constitution worthy of the progressive age we lived in. On this topic he spoke feelingly and convincingly. He was also in favor of an Elective Judiciary, admitting that he might be accused of inconsistency in advocating this measure, but that he was not ashamed to change his opinion. When Mr. Duncan concluded, the meeting adjourned.

Several of the Freret Clubs with their banners and bands of music were on the ground, and added greatly to the enthusiasm of the evening.

New York Correspondence.

New York, October 9th, 1851.

This morning the atmosphere is such as I have met with bright and early, on the Mississippi river, a little later in the season. It is like Indian summer, bright, warm and luxurious, grand weather for colds, and very treacherous to invalids.

By a very polite invitation from the accomplished chief of Adams & Co's extensive establishment in Philadelphia, I observe that the newly fitted office of that prosperous and wealthy express is to be honored with a *fete* at which many of the *celebrities* of the Quaker city will be present. I am informed that the counters, desks and other furniture of that office cost upwards of $4000. The aggregate of salaries paid by Adams & Co., in the various offices in the west from Boston to New Orleans and California, cannot be much less than $5,000 per month.

Some idea of their business may be formed by the immense consignments of gold dust which they have received from them from California. The shipment to them per steamer Ohio this week, for instance, exceed $650,000.

The Cunard steamer yesterday, carried away a number of certain shop-keepers $497,000 in hard money, (not "wild cat" bank notes) to pay their debts in Great Britain and Europe. We are bound to come out bright, I presume, but for a week past monetary matters have made a mighty poor face of it. Things are a little more easy to-day, and we hope to rub and go, with out any more large failures.

I went down to Castle Garden yesterday to see the Fair of the Am. Institute. The display is not remarkable, as I have seen at the semi-annually—a little too often for any elaborate efforts at preparation. Still, there are many things worth seeing in the present exhibition. A very useful invention I saw was a portable forge.

A magnificent large show-bull in the streets, the morning, warms the public of the approach of Kossuth to the Battery. He is coming to the great "Champion of European Liberty" He shall have it, say our Common Council. Invitations have already been extended to the various societies and military companies to be on hand for the anticipated occasion. The noble Hungarian will probably be surprised at the warmth of his welcome. Should the Mississippi steamboat the May of New York before the preparations for the reception of this great passenger have been completed, the authorities will find some pretence for detaining the ship at Quarantine a few days.

In the meantime, the great Genin, (well known as a hatter, but more famous for *capping* the climax in the composition of the first ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert,) hsim fult ot en-Hudson, has created new reputation by pledging to the Mayor that he will pay $1,000 if the balance of $100,000 can be made up, to be called the "Kossuth Fund," for the use of the exile and his family.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (formerly the able editor of the New Orleans Bulletin) has shown a printer's good sense by so "altering the form" of the new Treasury Circular, as to save the California trade from being "knocked into pi." By this change goods shipped here for Chagres or San Juan are not to be rummaged over by the Collector, but simply recorded and passed.

Steamship Winfield Scott will leave here tomorrow for New Orleans, and the Empire City the day following.

The rate of Exchange with New Orleans is in our favor. The best drafts on New Orleans sell at two per cent. discount.

Telegraphic Items.

Washington, Oct. 9—11 P. M.

Daring Incendiarism—*Destructive Fires &c.*—A little before ten o'clock to-night the stable of Muley, Ager & McLean, machinists, on the margin of the canal, at the foot of Thirteenth street, was set on fire and totally destroyed.

Whilst this fire was burning, the large stable of Wm. J. Selby & Co., within two squares of the former scene of conflagration, was set on fire, and, with two valuable horses, entirely consumed. These fires were surrounded with lumber and other combustible matter. The calm prevented a most disastrous conflagration. Considerable lumber was damaged, but the fire is now under control.

Boston, Oct. 8—P. M.

Forgeries and Counterfeiting—*Hicentennial Celebration.*—Thomas Cook, of Hadley, who formerly sustained a very high character for integrity, has been detected in forgeries to a considerable amount. He has absconded.—The principal sufferer is the Northampton Bank.

Another supposed honest man named Geo. M. Harvey has been committed to Northampton jail on the charge of passing counterfeit money, a large amount of which was found upon him.

The bi-centennial anniversary of the Settlement of Malmi took place to-day. Among the invited guests were the Honorable Daniel Webster, Governor Boutwell, and many honorables.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 9.

The Manchester Agricultural Fair.—The Agricultural Fair since as anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city or State. Secretary Webster was received at the cars and escorted to a platform, erected opposite the depot, where he was welcomed by the Hon. S. H. Ayer, to whom he replied in brief terms. Mr. W. was then escorted to Hanover square, where Colonel Wilder delivered the address, and Mr. Webster spoke at some length in reply.

City Intelligence.

Pilfering Cook.—Mary Florine was arrested in the Second Municipality on Thursday for stealing corn from the Levee. She had already gathered a considerable pile. The case has not yet been examined.

Discharged.—J. Lopez charged a few days since with having stolen $6.50 from J. Levin whilst the latter was buying fruit at his stand, was discharged yesterday by Recorder Caldwell inasmuch as the prosecution failed to appear.

Arraigned.—J. Christy was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having shot Jeremiah Cook with a revolver on Thursday last. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for examination on Wednesday next, provided Cook is then considered to be out of danger. At present his recovery is deemed doubtful.

Dismissed.—The examination of the charge of arson preferred against M. S. Darwin and T. Medley, by Ex-Sheriff Fox on the score of the former in North Market street on the night of the 6th instant, was concluded yesterday by Recorder Caldwell.—The evidence elicited was altogether in favor of the accused and they were both honorably discharged.

Sent to the Workhouse.—A confirmed vagrant, known under the name of Mrs. Carney, was sent yesterday by Recorder Caldwell to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Assaults.—A few cases of this kind came up yesterday in the police courts, but as the public is not likely to be enlightened by the details, we shall omit them.

Larceny.—A colored woman named Helena, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genella, with having stolen a shawl and two shoats on Wednesday last, from Catherine Ban, f. w. c., in Dauphine street. The matter remains to be inquired into.

Programme

OF THE GRAND FERRET PROCESSION

For Monday Night, 20th instant.

The First Municipality Clubs will form on the north side of Canal street, with their right side resting on Dauphine street. The Second Municipality Clubs will form on St. Charles street, their right resting on Canal street. The Third Municipality Clubs will form on Royal street, with their right resting on Canal street. The ship "Independent," will rest on the corner of Pryania and Thalia streets.

The Procession after being formed on Canal street will take up the line of march by going up Baronne to Triton Walk, up Apollo to Thalia, up Thalia to Prytania, to where the ship rests, down Pryania and Camp to Canal, down Canal to Rampart, down Rampart to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Moreau, down Moreau to St Ferdinand, up St Ferdinand to the Levee, up the Levee to the Railroad, where the Procession will be disbanded.

Officers on board the ship "Independent:"

NED MITCHELL, Captain.
JAMES P FERRET, Pilot.
D. C. VANDEGRIFF, before the Mast.
Grand Marshall—H. M. SUMMERS.

Assistant Marshals—To be on Horseback.

James B Carrell,	Felix Forstall,
Thomas J Upsur,	John Schnauss,
Louis Sere,	Jos Jennings,
Leon Sere,	Julien Neville,
Capt A Larose,	J H Helsborn,
Thomas Wilson,	R H Prendergrast,
Colonel DeFerel,	Capt Theo Lewis,
Victor Grojean,	J Douglass,
Claude Bragonier,	H Pance,
	John McClelland.

Marshals for the Ship—To be on Foot.

W A Bille,	Charles Forno,
Wm McKane,	George Rosalius,
E F Phillips,	J J Casey,
George Porter,	John Kelly,
W W McGarity,	W W Smith.

The friends of James P. Ferret are respectfully invited to join in the Procession.

H HUMMERS, Grand Marshal.
Thomas Wilson, Sec'y.

No Ice.

The friends of James P. Ferret, who are ready to join in Monday's procession on horseback, are requested to attend a meeting of corps, organized for the occasion, called The Ferret Mounted Rangers," on Saturday Evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets.

The invitation is extended to all parties and Municipalities without distinction. 018

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Friday Evening, Oct. 17, 1851.

The continued tightness of the money market and the upward tendency of freights are calculated to check business, but notwithstanding this the transactions in the leading staples have been large, and prices are tolerably well sustained. The rates are coming forward rapidly, and the weather is remarkably fine for securing the remainder of the crop. In other articles the operations have been restricted, and must necessarily continue to be so until some improvement takes place in the markets of the Upper Rivers. Several of our Sugar planters have commenced rolling, but those for so new Sugar has come to hand. Of Molasses, it will be seen that a few bbls. of the new crop have reached market.

The weather has been delightful, and our city is filling up fast. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 10th instant, 29,943 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 7,164 bales, 5,500 Antwerp, 314; Trieste, 800; New York, 1,643 Boston, 1,498; together, 17,104 bales; making an addition to stock of 11,130 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 93,718 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851	bales	15,790
Received last week	29,943	
" previously	113,197	143,140
Exported last week	17,104	126,036
" previously	44,914	61,118

Took on hand and on shipboard..... 80,718

Our last report closed on a prospering market though the transactions of the week have not been of extensive scale. The upward tendency of freights and the great speed difficulty of passing Exchange in the present state of the money market, have caused a further decline of ⅛c, but this reduction brought forward a number of buyers, on that during the first three days of the week 21,000 bales were disposed of, the greater portion on English account. This imparted more firmness to the market, and the sales of Wednesday and yesterday, amounting to 6,000 bales were made at full prices. To-day, the market has been rather quiet, and the turn would seem to be again in favor of the buyer, especially for the lower qualities, caused partly by the advices from Europe, and partly also by the very heavy receipts. The transactions nevertheless reached 3,500 bales, making the total business of the week 35,500 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—UPLANDS AND MISSISSIPPI.

Ordinary	4½@4⅝
Middling	4⅝@4¾
Good Middling	4¾@4⅞
Middling Fair	4⅞@5
Fair	5@5⅛
Fully Fair	5⅛@5¼
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 10th instant, 999 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Havre, 543 hhds. Antwerp, 445; New York, 60; together, 1037 hhds. Stock in Ware Houses and on shipboard, 1,815 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851	hhds.	23,871
Received last week	999	
do previously	2,120	3,330
Exported last week	1,037	26,910
do previously	6,228	7,265
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		19,815

The Tobacco market has remained in an inactive state since our last, the sales not having exceeded 250 hhds., nearly the whole of which was on private terms. Prices have experienced no change, and we quote Lugs, 2½@3½c.; Leaf Inferior, 3¾@4¾c.; Common, 6@6¼. Fair to Fine, 6¾@7½c; Choice and Selections, 7¾@8½c ₰ lb.

SUGAR—The business in this article has been extremely limited, as must necessarily be expected with the present tight state. Prices are unchanged and we quote *Inferior*, 4¼@4¾c.; Common, 5@5¾c.; Fair, 5¾@6¼c., Prime and Choice, 6¾@7c ₰ lb. Several planters have commenced grinding, and we look forward next week to receipts of the new crop.

MOLASSES—The business in this article has necessarily been limited. A lot of 93 bbls. Syrup of this years crop, from Mr. Delorme's plantation, parish of St. James, received on Monday, was sold at 28c., and subsequently 22 bbls Molasses came in the same lot, which have been set aside. To-day, 30 bbls. of Syrup of the present crop, from the plantation of Mr. Bringier, parish of St. James, received on Wednesday last, were disposed of at 28c. Another lot of 30 bbls. new crop was sold, Old Refooted in lower, and sales have been made at 18@23c ₰ gallon.

FLOUR—The market has preserved a quiet appearance since our last, and prices are a shade easier. The week's sales have only amounted to 5,500 bbls. including several parcels of light weight St. Louis, at $3 75@3 90, $3 93@4 00 for brands, and $4 12½@4 25 for extra brands. To-day's business was confined to small parcels, at $3 90@3 94 for superfine St. Louis.

GRAIN—The inactivity in the Corn market noticed at the close of our last report, was followed at the opening of the week by a decline of 5@6c ₰ bushel, at which reduction, purchasers have since operated with freedom, the sales for the week reaching 34,000 sacks, of which 7,500 to day, at 37 @39c for inferior and mixed, 40@43c for mixed and yellow, and 44@45c for ordinary to prime white. The market remains bare of Wheat, and prices are nominal. Oats have been selling to a fair extent at 30@33c ₰ bushel. We quote sales of Bran at 85 @90c ₰ 100 lb.

PORK—The market has been excessively dull during the past week, the sales having been restricted to a few small lots of Mess, at $13 ₰ bbl. A transaction of 400 bbls. Mess was reported yesterday, the price of which was withheld; but it must have been at a material decline, as no large parcels can be sold without submitting to a concession.

BEEF—The market continues to be almost bare of stock, and the sales are consequently confined to a few trifling lots, at former prices, say for Mess in ⅓bls. $15; half bbls. $8@8 50. Prime $11 50@ @12 ₰ bbl.

BACON—A moderate business has been done in this article since our last, the sales comprising a few small lots of Shoulders, at 8¼@8¾c., and of Sides, at 11½c ₰ lb. About 130 casks of Hams have been sold in lots at 10, 10¼ and 10½c., and a small parcel of extra cured Hams brought 10¾c ₰ lb.

LARD—A further decline has taken place in this article since our last, which has partly had the effect of bringing forward buyers, and we notice sales of 417 tierces Prime in three lots, at 9¼, 9¾ and 9¾ cents: also, 100 tierces ordinary, at 8½c.; and 30 on private terms. About 500 bags of Prime in lots have been sold at 10¼c ₰ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The light receipts advanced prices in the early part of the week to 16 @18c for Butter, and 8¾ for Cheese, but they have now settled at 15c ₰ lb. for good Western Butter, and 8c for Cheese.

WHISKEY—The demand has been very lim