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The New-Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 28, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

FIRST 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, G. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.

THIRD DISTRICT—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WAFERMAN, 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. LEVERGES.

SIXTH DISTRICT—A. LARCHER, LOUIS SUIGI.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.

NINTH DISTRICT—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 internal improvements, and by a wise, just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations or destroy its salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has fed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement, and hung as an incubus around the energies of the people; and that the Whig party owes 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 so 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 improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional and Statutory 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, the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in the 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 operation, it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital, it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into 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, manufactures and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the moral and develop the resources of the State.

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

THE MAIL of yesterday brought dates from New York to the 18th, from Washington to the 20th, and from Charleston to the 22nd instant.

A SUGGESTION

As the election will no doubt be an exciting one; as large crowds of both parties will attend the polls, and as it is of infinite moment that no citizen should be deprived of his right to vote, we would suggest for the consideration of the Whig and Democratic Inspectors, an arrangement simply and easy, and by which all inconvenience and difficulty may be obviated. It is briefly thus: At all the polls, let a Committee composed of an equal number of both parties be detailed, and charged with the duty of admitting, say ten or twelve voters at a time, at one door, and of passing them out, after voting, by another. Let the places of ingress and egress be carefully guarded by the Joint Committee, so that at no time the room in which the election is held shall be thronged. In this feasible manner, the reception of the votes will be greatly expedited, and every citizen will be enabled to deposit his ballot.

In the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, a pretty tough precinct, as our readers well know, the above plan has been put in practice for years, and the elections there have always been peaceably conducted, while the voters have experienced no embarrassment in reaching the polls.

What says our cotemporary of the *Courier* to the proposed arrangement.

THE CROPS—A planter writes to us from Lake Providence as follows: "The crops upon the low lands surpass all crops that have been heretofore made. Planters have gathered more than an average crop, and their fields have the appearance of being yet untouched, and are whitened by the opened boll. Corn is also an abundant crop—enough for all purposes."

LOUIS HORSTON.—We learn with unfeigned regret that our Candidate for Auditor is still detained in the Parish of Avoyelles, by severe indisposition. He writes to us, that his chamois will not yet enable him to stir about, and hopes that his friends in New Orleans will bear him in mind on election day.

☞ We take great pleasure in publishing the annexed letter.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26th, 1851.

Gentlemen of the Bee—

Will you be kind enough to inform the good people of this City, through your most valuable paper, that the Portuguese Benevolent Association, intends as an act of charity to the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum on Camp street, to make a collection at the Tombs, at the old Catholic Cemetery, No 1, Baron street, on All-Saints Day, SATURDAY first of November next, the proceeds of which will be presented to the Asylum.

By giving this a place in your columns, you will be doing a great service to the poor Orphans, and will oblige the members of the Association on whose behalf,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ANT. VIEIRA, Jr., Secy.

P. S. The Tomb on this occasion will be handsomely ornamented and dressed in black mourning, in remembrance of the deceased members of the Association.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—By the official returns from twenty counties, including the city, the majority for Judge Coulter, Whig, over Judge Campbell, Democrat, for the Supreme Bench, amounts to 13,195. The vote for Governor is still incomplete, but it is probable that Bigler's majority will be over 9,000.

Faunce, the Whig County Commissioner, was sworn in at Philadelphia on Saturday, and entered upon his duties. Samuel C. Thompson, the Democratic candidate for Recorder of Deeds, John McLaughlin, Democrat, for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and Henry Hannings, Democrat, for Auditor, made application in court, on Saturday morning, for the examination of the tally papers, prior to contests being the election of the Whig candidates who have been returned as chosen to fill said offices.

The Legislature will stand as follows at the next session: Senate, 16 Democrats, 16 Whigs, 1 Native. The Senate is from Philadelphia county, Mr. Jackson having been defeated. In the House there will be 54 Democrats and 45 Whigs. In Philadelphia county, six Democrats and five Whigs and Natives have been elected to the Legislature, the first time for many years that the County Assembly ticket has been divided.

SALE OF CARPETS AND DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the great sale of Carpets and Dry Goods, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at E. H. Pettejohn's auctioning room, No. 8 Canal street. Details very liberal, as sold.

☞ The fire respected to call the attention of buyers to the sale of seasonable Boots, Brogans and Shoes by Morphy & Navins, THIS DAY, at the store, at No. 87 Magazine street, up stairs.

TIDINGS FROM THE INFERIOR.

Through the attention of a friend who has been recently travelling in a large portion of the Third Congressional District, and in several Parishes of the Fourth, we are enabled to lay before our readers some political intelligence of interest. Our informant is a dispassionate and careful observer, and his statements may be received with much confidence. He tells us in the outset, that a Whig Legislature in both branches is almost certain. Such a result can only be prevented by the most shameful disconfiture of the Whig ticket in New Orleans—a misfortune which, we need scarcely add, is little to be apprehended.

In the Parish of Ouachita, Mr. SPARROROOM (W.) will be chosen to the House; in Carroll, WATT (W.) will be elected; in Madison, FARHAM'S (W.) success is certain; JOHN RUTER (W.) cannot be beaten in Tensas, nor RIVERS (W.) in Concordia. The Senatorial District of Ouachita, Union and Morehouse, will elect J. McRAE—the Whig nominee.—In the Caldwell, Franklin and Caldwell District, MAY (D.) is running without opposition. In Catahoula we shall undoubtedly elect one Whig, Dr. ALEXANDER, and possibly Mr. CALVIT—the Independent Union Candidate. In East Feliciana, PRESTON POND'S (W.) success is regarded as certain, and Dr. KENNEDY'S as probable. In the above named Parishes the Whigs cannot fail to gain two or more representatives. Dr. PERKINS (W.) stands the best chance for the Senate, in East Feliciana.—MARKS, Independent Union candidate for Senator in West Feliciana, will beat his Democratic opponent. "I give you", adds the writer, "the foregoing, as the deliberate opinions of gentlemen who are well posted up in the different localities."

In respect to the Congressional election in the Third District, it is almost too much to expect a Whig victory in that nearly hopeless Locofoco region. This much may, however, be relied upon. Mr. PENN has assumed an ultraism on the Union question, as distasteful to the Democrats as the Secession doctrine is odious to the Whigs. Through his mouthpiece, Mr. PERRIN, of Baton Rouge, he declared himself opposed to resistance, even in the event of the repeal by Congress of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. These sentiments have injured Mr. PENN extensively, and his own party are everywhere in the District calling upon him to disavow formally these opinions—otherwise they threaten to withhold from him their support. Mr. PENN cannot deny the truth of Mr. PERRIN'S statements, and they admit of no explanation. Unless he receives an unusually heavy majority in the Pineu Wood country, there is a chance of his defeat.

The Fourth District, as we gather from our informant, will be the scene of a fierce struggle. MOORE has become so thoroughly alarmed at his dismal prospects, that he has openly renounced his abominable disunion heresy. He is canvassing the district with great activity, proclaims himself a Union man, and seeks to coax the Democracy back to his support. The impression generally is, that he has impaired the confidence of his party too strongly, to be enabled to rally them successfully in his behalf.—The contest is still involved in uncertainty, but the chances are favorable for the election of Judge MOORE. In the Opelousas and Attakapas country, he will obtain an overwhelming vote; and if MOORE fails to maintain his full strength in the Northwest, he cannot be elected. Our correspondent terminates by saying: "Personally, I have no doubt whatever of the triumph of Judge MOORE, but being unwilling to give you anything but definite and well-founded information, I have preferred transmitting to you the opinions of others more familiar with the District than myself."

The Whigs of Orleans have now an inkling of the prospect in the country. Is it not a glorious one? Should it not incite and animate us to the fulfilment of our whole duty at the election next Monday? Let us emulate the spirit of our rural brethren, and we shall achieve one of the most signal triumphs that has ever graced the Whig cause in Louisiana.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning, in a small grocery store on the corner of Hamilton and Dauphin streets, and before it could be extinguished all the buildings fronting on Dauphin, on that square, were laid in ashes. They were of wood—generally small, and occupied as groceries, oyster shops, front stores, &c., and belonged to B. LOPEZ and M. O'CONNER. The building where the fire commenced was occupied by Mr. SHANNON, who is confident that it was the work of an incendiary. Quite a number of poor people are thrown out of their houses by the fire, and probably have lost most of their small stocks. So far as the real estate is concerned the loss is but trifling, as the naked lots would be considered, by most buyers, more valuable than they were before.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN W. GLOVER.—Sunday's Mobile Tribune says: From a telegraphic despatch received yesterday in this city, we learn that the schooner John W. Houston, Captain James Buchanan, was lost a short time since on the coast of Florida. The vessel was loaded with lumber and bound from Pensacola to Havana. The captain and crew were all saved and taken to Boston. The vessel was insured for $4000 in the agency of the Lexington Insurance Company of New Albany and owned in Pensacola. There was no insurance on the cargo.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The Greenville Mountaineer says that the funeral ceremonies of William Grant, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in August last, took place near Pendleton, on the 3d inst. A large number of persons assembled and moved in procession to the grave, under command of Gen. Garvin as Marshal of the day. The Richland Artillery corps fired thirteen minute guns over the grave, after which suitable addresses were delivered by Major Wm. K. Easley, and Col. J. L. Orr.

Mr. Grant was born in Virginia, but was brought to this State when a child, by his parents, who settled in Spartanburg District, near the Cowpens. He entered the army at an early age, rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and served through the war. He was in the battle of Cowpens, to which place he piloted Gen. Morgan, and also in the battles of Guilford, Blackstock's and King's Mountain, besides others of less importance. He moved to Pendleton about 1798, and resided in the district until his death, which took place after he had attained his 99th year.

Charleston Courier.

[From the Trenton (Tenn.) Banner.]

Dreadful Tragedy.

A mortal combat occurred a few miles from this place on the 18th ult., between A C Hopper, a citizen of this county, and his brother, a resident of Kentucky.

It seems that an elder brother of the Hoppers died in Kentucky, a few years since, a bachelor. He had some property, which a younger brother desired to keep without making any division with his other brothers. The other brothers, including A C Hopper, insisted on a division, and had the property administered upon and sold. This greatly enraged their younger brother, who was a desperate character. At the sale, A C Hopper purchased a negro woman and children, and brought them home. So things went on—the younger brother having threatened to kill, or burn up, three of his brothers who interfered in the property affairs of his deceased brother. A day or two previous to the the 15th ult., A C Hopper learned that his brother was in ambush—secreting himself in the woods about his plantation, and was armed as he suspected, for the purpose of assassinating him, the first opportunity.

He procured one or two of his neighbors—armed himself, and, with one of his sons, proceeded to ascertain the whereabouts of his brother and drive him from his lurking place. The company finally discovered him by the popping of a cap, simply camped in the woods, with implements of death, one or two horses, &c. Immediately after popping the cap, he seized his rifle and fired upon A C Hopper, the contents taking effect. A S Hopper, recovering somewhat from the effects of the shot, fired on his brother; having a double barreled shot gun, he discharged the contents of both barrels, which took mortal effect. Both, mortally wounded, now closed in on each other, A C Hopper breaking his gun over the head of the other—carving with bowie knife. The younger brother expired in agony. A C Hopper only lived a few hours after, by the ballad to his rest.

THE SENATORS, &c.—[illegible] Oct. 18.—[illegible] evidence on the part of the [illegible] Syracuse slave rescuers [illegible] The prisoners offered no defence. The Judge intimated that they would deliver their decision to-morrow morning. Little doubt is entertained but that they will be held, to bail for trial. Much arrests are expected in the south for the decision in these cases is made known.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Illinois*, Capt. HARTSTENE, from Chagres, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th instant.

The *Illinois* made the outward passage to Chagres in eight days three hours. On the return, she reached Kingston in forty-seven hours, and from Kingston to New York in five days seventeen hours—thus making the running time from Chagres to New York seven days sixteen hours—being the quickest passage on record.

The *Brother Jonathan* arrived at Chagres in nine days six hours from New York, and left on the evening of the 9th inst. for San Juan de Nicaragua, with very few passengers on board.

The *Illinois* brings three hundred and seventy-four passengers, among whom are Mr. Gwinn of the U. S. Senate, and his lady. The specie on board amounts to $1,859,359.

We are indebted to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* for the annexed summary of intelligence:

From the Isthmus.

The officers of the *Illinois* report that the Panama railroad was doubtless completed to Gatuna by the 10th or 11th inst., as only about four hundred feet of the work remained unfinished when the *Illinois* left, and that was only a single day's work. The engineer of the company confidently anticipated that the cars would be running on the road on the 15th. The absence of the rain usual at the season had enabled the work upon the road to be pushed forward with unexpected dispatch. The whole force of the company will now be placed on the route between Gatuna and Gorgona, so as to have that section completed as soon as possible.

By the last arrival from the Isthmus we had an account of an unsuccessful attempt to rob the specie train. Thomas Summers, of New York; Dr. Berry, of New Orleans, Laban Manning, of Illinois, and Charles Cromwell, (colored,) of New York, are in custody, charged with the offence. The Panama *Herald* publishes a report of the examination of Dr. Berry. He stated that the robbery was planned by J. G. Burch and Dr. Roberts, the latter being the captain of the gang. Of these two the *Herald* remarks:

Burch is a man well known in this city. He is an American, well educated, and by profession a lawyer we believe. He was, for a brief period after his arrival here, connected with the Orleans hotel. Since then, he has done little of anything but dissipate and gamble.—He has spent some time on the Realejo route, where, it is said, he kept two or three hotels. He is a man of talent, if properly bestowed, would secure him a position of high character in the estimation of his fellow men.

Dict. Roberts came here from California about six months ago. He is an Englishman—shrewd, cunning, smart, of extraordinary intellect and wonderful conversational powers. His education is of a highly artificial character, but he is bold, daring and desperate. He has resided some years in Mexico, and speaks the language fluently. A more accomplished rogue cannot be found in any country.

In relation to transferring over the Isthmus the Panama *Herald*, of Sept. 29, remarks:

The roads are now in their worst condition and travelling, consequently, of a difficult and fatiguing character. The Cruces road is literally lined with the dead bodies of mules. Yet with all this, travelling over this route is constantly increasing, as we perceive by the large numbers crossing at this time. Notwithstanding the bad state of the road, we know several persons who came from Cruces in four hours and a half, within the past week. In a very short time the heavy rains will cease and the travelling begin to improve.

The Panama *Star*, of the 3d inst., furnishes the following information relative to affairs in New Granada:

About nine o'clock on Wednesday night, the city was startled "from its propriety" by the sudden sound of apparently every church bell in it—and the loud cries of "Viva la Republica Nueva Granada" from the throats of the loyal democratic "paisanos," who all at once thronged the streets. On inquiry, we learned that a courier had just got into town, with despatches to Gen. Diaz, informing him that General Tomas Herrera, leader of the government forces, had subdued the remaining revolutionary forces in the republic, under command of Gen. Borrero, in the province of Antioquia.—This is the main established fact. How it was brought about, we are not clearly informed, as there are different stories.

But from the information we have been enabled to gather, we are led to believe that General Herrera has accomplished his purpose in this, as on previous occasions, more by his ability, in using his powerful reasoning and persuasive faculties, than by the force of arms.

Doubtless before our next publication we shall have full and official accounts of the closing scene in the late revolutionary movement in New Granada. In the meantime, we think we inform our readers that law and order once more prevail throughout the country.

The Panama Star has a letter from San Juan del Sud, giving an account of a conflict or fight to which the government troops and some American emigrants were parties. The account is manifestly one-sided, but we give it. It states that San Juan del Sud, September 21, and is, we think, but a fuller explanation of rumors brought by the previous California mails.

We had a most unfortunate affair yesterday in the shape of a conflict between the natives and the Americans, in which two of the latter were killed, and the soldiers had one killed, two mortally wounded and one slightly. It arose through a Col. McLean, who came here in a brig from Realejo was suspected to be, and believe was, an emissary from Gen. Munion, who is at the head of a strong argument the government of Senor Pineda, the President. McLean, I believe endeavored to raise a party, of Mormons, and held out offers of land and money to those who would join him, which I believe he succeeded in getting some to promise to do.

On the 15th there was a meeting held on board the brig here, by Col. McLean, of which the commandante got some wind; and the next day a large force, (50 or 100 men) under the command of Don Juan Ruiz, marched in from Rivas, and without giving any notice or saying a word, marched to and surrounded the house of Mr. Musgrave, an Englishman, who keeps a hotel here. Firing commenced at once, on which side is as yet disputed (but I believe on the American side) and there was a continued volley kept up for fifteen minutes by both parties.

The old commandante had not pluck enough to enter the house, and but for Mr. White, the American consul elect, and Mr. Tillen, an agent of the company, there is no knowing how the affair would have ended, as they were about firing the house. McLean was taken prisoner, and the affair ended. The excitement was, and is still, very great; and the Americans threaten great things. The man that was killed is Isaac Jerome, last from Panama, a boatman; he had 36 wounds on his body, mostly bayonet stabs. He was down a native, with a knife, cut his face most horribly; he lingered 12 hours.—There was an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of 'wilful murder.' The evidence, all taken down in writing, is going on to Washington. The troops went away the next day. A deputation from the 240 passengers of the North America waited on the commandante, and he liberated Col. McLean. I fear it may lead to some worse results.

The Star adds, respecting Jerome, whose name will be familiar to our readers:

The unfortunate Jerome, mentioned by our correspondent as having been killed, is the before sailor who several years since, immortalized himself by saving at the imminent risk of his own, the lives of a large number of persons from the wreck of a vessel met at sea. Poor fellow—he was a thoroughbred sailor of noble and generous disposition, and all who knew him can but grieve that his end was not more peaceful and less barbarous.

An account had been received at Panama of a mutiny on board the schooner Elseron, on the 12th, when at Arequipa. She was ordered by the United States consul to lie under the guns of the Vandalia, and the mutineers were arrested.

REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—The French brig Marie Louise, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 21 inst. She reports that when she left, on the 20th of September, the steamer Chili had just arrived from Valparaiso, bringing information that a revolution had broken out in Chili, and that many of the troops had declared in favor of Gen. Santa Cruz, for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that every thing throughout the republic was in a disorganized state.

Gen. Santa Cruz was the unsuccessful candidate for the presidency at the late election, Senor Don Montt being chosen by a large majority. The latter is a civilian, and its being the first time that the army candidate has been beaten, trouble was anticipated when it was known that he was elected. This anticipation, it appears, has been more than realized.

FALSE CALIFORNIA.—By this arrival, we have San Francisco papers of the 13th of September—nine days later than our previous addition. The intelligence is mainly in regard to matters of no interest or importance. The Sun furnishes the following, of the latest date, in its editorial gossiping of the preceding day:

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bonnet Carré Canal Company, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on the 1st day of November, 1851, commencing at 12 o'clock, M. and continuing open for the receiption of votes, until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the same day.

FRANCIS'S OFFICE, Nantilus, Oct. 27, 1851.

[illegible]

SUICIDE OF EX ALDERMAN JOSEPH A. DIVVER.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 234 Varick street, upon the body of Joseph A. Divver, a native of New York, 35 years of age, who committed suicide at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by taking a large dose of prussic acid. Mr. Divver was, in 1844, elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward by the democratic party, and at that time carried on the wholesale liquor business at the corner of South and Rosevelt sts. He was once in affluent circumstances, but has within a few years past lost much of his property, and at the time of his death was a bookkeeper in a mackle store in Thirty-ninth street. *N. Y. Tribune, 18th inst.*

FRANCHER'S OFFICE,
Nantilus, Oct. 27, 1851.

[illegible]

HENRY C. FOSTER, Secretary.

[illegible]

TH. BAILLY BLANCARD & CO.

POST SCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Important Political News.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Cuban Prisoners Arrived.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 27th.

The Collins steamer Pacific has been arrived from Liverpool, by aging dates from that city to Oct. 15. The following is a summary of her intelligence:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—The Cotton market has been fully supplied, and prices since the departure of the Niagara have been in favor of buyers. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, of which 4500 were taken by speculators. To day 6000 bales have changed hands—making 18,000 bales during the three days. The quotations last evening were for middling Orleans 5d, Mobile 4 13-16 a 5¼d. Fair was unchanged. To day sales have generally been on a decline of ⅛d since the departure of the Niagara. The Flour market has been dull—the quotations are for Western Canal 18 a 19s per bbl. Wheat corn is quoted at 49s, and yellow at 34s 6d. The Provision markets are poorly supplied. Mr. Mendez's circular says that early arrivals of bacon will meet with ready sale. Pork has been dull. Lard has declined 1 a 2s per cwt.—Tallow is dull. Coffee is unchanged with a fair inquiry for Jamaica descriptions. Sugar has been in limited demand at previous rates—Cotton has declined to 8¾ a 9¼. Manchester trade is dull, and parties show a willingness to effect sales at lower rates. Money has advanced and is in more request.

England—Kossuth not Arrived—Emigration from Ireland—Failure

All the latest accounts Kossuth had not yet arrived at Southampton.

The immense emigration from Ireland is awaking serious apprehensions in the government. Thomas Allen, broker to London and Manchester, has suspended.

France—Resignation of the Ministry.

It is confidently believed in Paris that the President has accepted the resignation of the Ministry—It is also said that Emile Girardin will be asked to form a new Ministry. These reports have caused a decline of ½c. in the funds. The cause of the resignation of the Ministry is said to be a proposition from Louis Napoleon to repeal the electoral law of May last.

Spain—Arrival of the Prisoners and Lafuente.

The Spanish frigate Guatemala had arrived from Havana with 106 American prisoners. The widow of General Lopez, and Lafuente, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans, had also arrived.

The women of Portugal Revolt, of Spain, Es. has been discovered of a dead child.

Further by the Niagara—The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, October 25th.

The Niagara arrived at a quarter before 9 this morning. The quotations for Fair Upland Cotton on the 10th in Liverpool was 5¾d; Fair Orleans, 6d. The sales to speculators were 1,000 bales—Stock of Cotton on hand in Liverpool on the 10th was 700,000 bales, of which 500,000 were American descriptions. The total sales of Cotton during the week have been 1,280,000 bales. The quotations of Wheat on Canal Flour, as given by the Liverpool Times, 18s 19 shillings, and for Holstein 49s. Corn was nothing of full prices. Beef and Pork were in fair demand. The market of Bacon was on all Coffee was without change. Molasses tending to a lower. Sugar declined. Rice 15s 6d shillings. In Rosin there was pretty much supposed, owing to the Queen's visit, prices were generally in favor of buyers. The Gallipoli oil, Joseph Bank, of Newport had suspended payment, as had the House of Welch & Williams.

The English news papers are almost entirely occupied with details of the Queen's progress to Ireland.

Russia—Terrible Railroad Disaster

A terrible accident occurred on the new Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Many persons were killed, and a large number dreadfully mangled.

France—Rumored Change in Ministry—Abdel Kader—Prince de Joinville—French at Rome.

Business in Paris of a change in the Ministry had the effect to produce much depression at the Bourse. Nothing has yet been done towards the release of Abdel Kader, and the Journalists have declared the same offence bills against the Northern department. It has been decided positively that the French troops are to evacuate Rome.

Italy and Austria—The Pope and the Emperor.

Pope Pius has placed himself under the protection of the Emperor of Austria. The reception of the German Diet gives the Emperor much satisfaction. The new political organization of the Austrian Empire is now ready for promulgation to the Emperor's signature. Austria has promised the officers of the late revolution in Hungary, what is said to be a full amnesty.

Turkey and Armenia.

The Armenians have again revolted, and a dreadful conflict has recently occurred in which great losses were suffered on both sides, and both claimed the victory.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 27.

The Cotton market has been firm to-day, with sales of 700 bales—Five steady at 8 27-32 a 8 (6) Flour—Sales of 1,000 bbls, including Ohio at $3 87½ a 4 (6) Corn—Sales of 30,000 bushels at 58c per bushel for Mixed. Wheat—New Pork is in fair req est at $15 12½ a 15 25 per bbl. Pre quotations.

Steamers—Virginia Elections.

The Cunard steamer Asiatic has sailed for Liverpool—She took $400,000 in specie—The Charles Chaper Georgia sailed for Havana, and the Illinois for Chagres. The election returns from Virginia so far as received give the following results—from the 1st district, Wilson, democrat, is elected; 2d district J. Bouldin, democrat; 5th district Bedford is elected. Barcher, whig, is elected; 15th district Thompson is elected. A despatch from Boston says that Judge Sprague has decided the celebrated case of Chas. Goodyear vs Horace H. Day, in favor of the defendants.

Ohio River—Weather.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.

The river is again rising with 3 feet 8 inches in the channel—we had yesterday and last night a heavy storm of rain, hail and snow.

Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.

We have not learned that the steamboat Pomeroy has collided a float at the mouth of Salt River, 70 miles below this city, several persons are severely scalded, but we have heard of no lives lost. The steamer Clara Fisher has brought the Pomeroy to this city.

Ohio River—Weather—Coal

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.

There are now thirty two inches in the canal. The weather cool—the supply of coal is barely sufficient for the consumption of the current week, it is now selling at three cents per bushel.

Tremendous Storm—Wrecks and Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, Oct 26th.

A heavy storm prevailed during Thursday night and yesterday, on Lake Erie. The steam propeller Henry Clay, with a valuable cargo was wrecked on the Canada shore off Long Island point, and all her passengers and crew, except one man, lost their lives. The propeller Atlas was also wrecked at the same place, off the mouth of Grand Gulf river.—There was thirty-one souls on board the Henry Clay. The crews of the two steamers named in Bawlf Kirk—we have not heard who that any lives were lost in the Atlas.

The first snow of the season fell to-day, about 2 inches have fallen.

Snow in Boston—Launch of a Steam Frigate

BOSTON, Oct. 27.

It has been snowing here all day to-day—The steam frigate Princeton is to be launched on Wednesday next.

Ohio River—The Markets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.

The river here is yet extremely—weather cold and frosty—Flour does not change—Sales 300 bbls at $3 87½ per bbl. Whisky 16½ cents per gallon. Two hundred and eighty hogs have been slaughtered to-day.

Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, October 27th.

The river is falling, and there is now seven feet water to Cairo.

Great Walking Feat—Markets.

Ellsworth, the celebrated pedestrian, yesterday completed the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours. An immense crowd was present, at the place of his performance.

Flour is dragging; sales at $3 87½ a $3 50 per bbl. Yellow Corn 50 a 52c per bushel. Oats 35 a 38c. Pork nominal at $15 25 per bbl. Bacon—Sales at 5 a 5½c per lb. Whisky—Sales at 16 a 16½c per lb. Lard 6 a 6½c per lb.

[illegible]

Boston.

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1851.

The demand for Cotton to day was only moderate. The sales were confined to 3,500 bales, as per various figures, say 8¾ [illegible] for Middling to Good Middling.

In Sugar and Molasses, nothing of particular importance was done, 50 half bbls of the latter were sold at 30c ⅌ gallon, and a few bbls at 27c. A few small lots of new sugar were sold at 4¾ a 5½c.

The Flour market is dull; sales 1,000 bbls, at $3 10 @ $3 75 for Ohio and St. Louis; and 200 at $4 75 for extra brands. Of Corn, about 3,500 sacks were sold at a range of 50 @ 52c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling at $14 @ $14 50. Bacon Sides are worth 5c. Nothing has been done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling at 16 @ 16½c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted. Sterling, 109½ @ 109¾; Paris, 5f 30 @ 5f 27½. Bills on New York, at sights, ¼ @ ⅜; 6 cent discount. Checks ½ @ 1 ⅌ cent. disc unit.

No alteration in Freights.

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Guion, C. H. HORTON and THERESA A. MERRILL, all of this city.

EL FIGARO.

HAVING recently arrived from Havana, I have learned from good authority that there are in [illegible] and cigarettes of *Julian Rosa* and *Ramon de la Pragan*, these counterfeit brands are fraudulently sold in this city. It is my duty to inform the public that the only place where the genuine cigarette *El Figaro* are found is in the establishment of *Hernandez* 192 Royal St between St. Louis and Toulouse, by the manufacturer of my manufactory are very inferior as regards the paper, the quality of the tobacco and the [illegible] will always have on hand a complete assortment of my cigars and cigarettes, for sale at wholesale and retail. I take this opportunity to inform the public that *El Navaja* does not receive from my brother, the best tobacco, and consequently *El Figaro* [illegible] of cigarettes and seventy [illegible]

FRANCISCO RIVAS.

[illegible]

HAVING received a [illegible] in the *Bee*, signed by "*Fabricante*" [illegible] to repeal in the sale in this city of counterfeit [illegible] of my manufactory in Havana, and as I conceive that there must be some error or misunderstanding in the wording of said advertisement, I am compelled to make the following explanation:

By the brig *P. Soula*, arrived in this port on the day, the 8th instant, from Havana, I have received an invoice of Segars from *El Figaro* manufactory, as follows:

Regalia Britanica (cost at manufactory) per thousand [illegible] $25 00
Do Cabinetes [illegible] 25 00
Cilindados, London [illegible] 25 00
Flor Fina [illegible] 20 00
Rosarios [illegible] 20 00
Vegueritos a la Vanda [illegible] 30 00
Cigarros [illegible] 30 00

The shipment forms a portion of 100,000 assorted Segars, of the *Figaro* manufactory, which I have ordered through my agents Havana.

Mr. Fauvrel Rivas being sick in this city, will, I hope, be able to inform the public whether the above are the prices which his brother, Mr. Julian Rivas, generally charges for said description of Segars—and he is in a position to know the truth, when the lot per *P. Soula* is landed, I would be glad to call on the [illegible] when they are opened, in order to examine the quality, and if they are genuine to take the [illegible] Fauvrel Rivas being sick I may now to my distinguished friend, Mr. Jose Lopez [illegible] Rosario, Havana, [illegible] I have [illegible] the pleasure of [illegible] have been brought [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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