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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both insertions, and to count as many squares every other day.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements entirely within the line of their business, and to count as one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1854.

{ Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{ Vol. xvIII.—Whole No. 1564.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, October 10th, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

DANIEL ULLMAN.

A telegraphic despatch in yesterday's paper announced the nomination by the Know Nothings of New York of DANIEL ULLMAN as their candidate for Governor. Mr. ULLMAN has been heretofore known as a Whig, and has been invariably classed with the Silver Grays, or National Whigs of the Empire State. His nomination proves conclusively that the Know Nothings cannot and will not sustain the anti-slavery candidate, MYRON CLARK. This is precisely what we were led to anticipate. The N Y *Mirror*, and other journals favorable to the views of the Know-Nothings, are anti-abolition to the core, inveterately hostile to CLARK, and intimated immediately after the result of the Syracuse Convention was made public, that the American party would have nothing to do with such a piebald, woolly-head as the Whig nominee. The Know Nothings have evinced wisdom and patriotism in their selection, and Southern men of all parties should rejoice that one, and not the least powerful of the parties which divide New York, has, by its choice of a candidate so thoroughly national as DANIEL ULLMAN, established its freedom from the detestable influence of the abolition element.

Mr ULLMAN ought to be warmly sustained by every Silver Gray in the Empire State. The *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Express* and other papers which have justly and reasonably complained of the merging of the Whig with the Abolition party, have now a splendid opportunity of establishing their consistency, and vindicating national principles. If they are true to their professions, they cannot advocate the election of CLARK. Two of his opponents—BATEMAN and BRONSON—though the latter is retained by the Anti Slavery heresy—are the nominees of portions of the Democratic party, and as such, may be rationally objected to by Whigs. But now the Silver Grays have a candidate who is one of themselves—an able man, a pronounced man, a hater of abolition heterodoxy, and who in political convictions agrees with them. That he is a Know Nothing is true, but the only question among national Whigs who may be opposed to the principles of that order should be, whether it is not more advisable to vote for a reliable man on the great issues agitating the country, though he is Native American in feeling, than to uphold such narrow minded sectionalists as CLARK and SEYMOUR, or throw away their suffrages on such a hopeless case as BRONSON. There can be no shadow of doubt as to what the decision of the Silver Grays ought to be, and will be, if their professions are anything more than empty lip service.

It seems to us not improbable that in the distracted and bewildered condition of the various parties in New York, Mr. ULLMAN stands a fair chance of success, particularly if he should be cordially supported by the National Whigs outside of Know Nothing lodges. Nevertheless we should have prefered seeing BRONSON actively upheld by all who do not feel disposed to be transferred to the abolitionists at the bidding of WM. H. SEWARD and HORACE GREELEY. Had the Know Nothings concentrated upon Judge BRONSON his triumph would have been almost certain. It would not have been a victory of the Administration, since the Hards utterly loathe and abominate GEN. PIERCE; while it would have been a signal rebuke to the anti-slavery fanaticism, inasmuch as Judge BRONSON, like Mr ULLMAN, occupies broad national ground on the slavery issue. But we presume the Know Nothings were confident of their strength, and resolved to nominate one of their order for the gubernatorial dignity. He the as it may, in behalf of the South, we thank them for placing before the voters the name of so approved a conservative and patriot as DAN'L ULLMAN.

THE TARGET EXCURSION by Companies C D and E, of the National Guards, on Sunday, to Bayou des Allemands, appears to have been a highly pleasant and exciting occasion. We copy the result of the shooting from the *True Delta*, one of whose editors, more fortunate than we, found time to accompany the Guards:

Company C, in command of Capt. Tracy — Distance 60 yards. Private Rufus Hunt won the first prize, his shots measuring 12¼ inches. Second prize to Private J W Mount, 19¾ inches. Third: One of the shots of the latter perforated the centre mark!

Company D, Rifles, Capt. Solomon. Distance 80 yards. First prize, shots striking the target out of sixty fired. First prize, to Private B Eliot, 16¾ inches. Second prize, Sergeant Bristol, 21¾ inches.

Company E, Lieut Vincent in command, Captain Voorhies being sick. Distance 60 yards. First prize, Private J B Dawson 25⅝ inches; second prize, Private G Valcour Aime, 30¾ in nea.

All the prizes speak in the very highest terms of the precision and beauty with which the various Companies, after the target practice, performed a number of complex military evolutions—especially of company D, under Captain Solomon.

STEAMER PRINCESS BURNT.

We learn from the officers of the Frank Lyon, arrived this morning, that as the Princess was backing out from Fort Adams about day break, yesterday morning, she took fire and was burnt to water's edge. She had 3300 bales cotton on board, which, together with the boat, is a total loss.

Four lives lost—two female passengers whose names we could not learn, and two negroes.

The captain and crew are all saved, and will arrive this morning, on the Cora No. 2

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Princess.

The steamer Princess took fire in the wood rack directly below the clerk's office, at about 5 o'clock, A M., whilst backing out from Fort Adams landing. She had on board 3039 bales cotton. The steamer Cora left her burning, all her upper works being destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that everything in the office, baggage, mails, and valuable letters and monies was lost, with the following persons as far as could be ascertained:

Lost—Mrs Wise and child; Miss Wilson, one boy, from St Louis; Andy Thompson, Jr., pilot; George Barrett, first engineer; two negro women, and some fifteen hands and negroes belonging to the boat.

Saved—Jacob Wise and two children; Miss Watson; C M Allen; Mr Rawline; John Myers. Mr Dunbar

The boat and cargo will nearly be a total loss. Most of the crew and officers came down on the steamer Cora No. 2.

LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS.—The proprietors of the *Courier* have our thanks for a handsomely bound copy of Vol. VIII of Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, for the year 1853. The typographical execution of the work is very admirable, and reflects much credit on the job office of the *Courier*.

☞ The people of the Empire State will have abundant latitude this year in selecting State officers. They will experience, very decidedly, what the French term *l'embarras du choix*. The tickets now in the field comprise the following: Hard Shell Democrat, Soft-Shell Democrat, Seward Whig, Free Democratic, Liberty Party, Temperance, Saratoga Coalition, Saratoga Seceders, Know Nothings.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER.—During the month of September, the gold coinage at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, amounted to $2,656,797 98; that of silver, to $30,000, and that of copper to $9,734 39 Total, $2,957,532 50

FLORIDA ELECTION.—We have meagre returns from nine or two counties, of the recent election in Florida For Congress, Maxwell is, so far as heard from, ahead of Brown, Whig, in Escambia. In Santa Rosa, the vote is very close. Nicholson and Rowley, Know Nothings, are elected to the Legislature over Wright and Ynisetta. From the complexion of these scanty returns we should infer the re election of Maxwell, as Escambia and Santa Rosa counties usually give decided Whig majorities.

THE OLD WORLD COMING TO THE NEW.—The tide of emigration still pours onward. It is estimated that nearly half a million of souls will arrive in the United States this year from various parts of Europe, principally from Ireland and Germany. On a recent occasion the ship *Mars* sailed from Waterford for Liverpool with one hundred and thirty passengers, all destined for America. On the same day the Dundalk steamer left her moorings at the quay crowded with emigrants for the same destination. The Limerick *Examiner* also says:

"This day (Friday) large numbers passed through the streets of Limerick to take shipping in the vessels about to leave for America. The emigrants, in general, are of a comfortable class—each a chief and would manifest a strength and hope of a nation under other and more cheering auspices."

And so on from various other points. The cry is "still they come."

KEYSBURY'S CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—This is one of the largest assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever offered for sale at auction. THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M., by H Keysbury & Co. at their auction room No. 28 Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets.

City and country buyers will find it to their advantage to attend sale this day, the terms of which are very liberal. See advertisement on cataloges.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DAY CLOCKS.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the sale to be made this day by Messrs. Gordon, Hibbert & Co. at their store No. 12 HIGHAY, without reserve, by Wilson & Co.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Most of the Liverpool brokers in their circulars received by the Canada report a dull Cotton market with very little demand for speculation, and quote prices easier, without any actual alteration.

The advance in Flour had been about 1s per barrel, in Wheat 2d @ 3d, and in Corn 1s @1, 3 quarters. Rice was firm, and prices unchanged.

Case of Dr. Graham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The District Attorney has moved for the empannelling of a new jury to try the case of Dr. Graham. The motion has been made on account of the discovery that one of the general jurors is a cousin of Mrs Graham. The evidence so far is very strong against the accused.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th.—The demand for Cotton continues limited in this market, but prices are unchanged. Flour is firm, with sales of Ohio, at $7 37½@$7 50 @ bbl. Rice is firm, but with only a limited business doing.

Dr. Graham's Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The trial of Doctor Graham is drawing to a close. Opinions generally run adverse to the accused. The counsel will argue the case to-morrow.

[By the National Line.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Flour Market here is active and prices for Ohio brands have further advanced 6c @ bbl. Pork is dull and drooping, sales since our noon-tide at $12 25@$12 50 @ bbl for Mess.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived here with dates from San Francisco to the 16th of September—two weeks later than previous accounts. She brings $950,000.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—There has been a slight rise in the river here, but the river is again falling, with about 18 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The river here is yet stationary, with seven inches water in the canal.

Flour is higher and has sold to-day at $7 75 @ 8 00 per barrel. Nothing of consequence doing in Provisions. Whisky is dull at 30c @ per gallon.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The river here is now at a stand.

Flour is higher and has sold to-day at $7 75 @ 8 00 per barrel. Nothing of consequence doing in Provisions. Whisky is dull at 30c @ per gallon.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—The river here is yet very low and stationary, with two inches depth of water.

GLEANINGS.

On Wednesday week a free negro, named David Thomas, stopped at the house of Mr Wm. H Butler, residing about two miles from Buresville, Caroline county, Md., and having called repeatedly for Mr. Butler, who had retired, he sot up, and going to the door, had some conversation with the negro, and there went with him to the gate, a short distance from the house. Whilst standing there, Thomas, for some cause unknown, dealt Mr. Butler a blow on the head with a heavy musket which felled him to the ground and produced death in about three hours. The murderer was subsequently arrested.

The growth of commerce in Cincinnati exceeds anything recorded of commercial progress. In 1826 the entire value of her exports and imports did not exceed four millions. In 1854, the value of the leading articles of export and import exceed one hundred and ten millions, and if the unenumerated articles could be included, would probably reach one hundred and fifty millions!

The Mormons continued to make great progress in Europe. All over England they are making converts, and the London Times thinks their religious services ought not to be protected by the laws. The British army in Turkey contains several branches of the church. At Hamburg the authorities have prohibited their meetings. The Mormon emigration of next year to the United States will be large.

The first money ever received by Thomas Carlyle for any book of his, was remitted to him from Boston, he always having published on the "half profit" principle, and the English publisher's balance-sheet never showing any profits to live. This money was for the reprint of his Miscellanies, and this was after he had achieved as illustrious reputation as author of The French Revolution, which, together with his earlier works, was out of print.

A letter from Illinois to the Charleston Courier speaks of an enterprise which appears to be on foot in that State to repeal the clause of the State constitution which prohibits slavery, and to take a decision of the people on the question of establishing slavery. He says that those engaged in the movement have already been sounding public sentiment on the subject, and find it singularly favorable, and in order to insure its success, he urges Southern men to emigrate to Illinois in preference to Kansas or Nebraska.

Joel L. Green of Cincinnati has invented and has on exhibition in this city, a method of bleaching or soldering cans or bottles of fruit while in the receiver of an air pump. The apparatus will not be expensive and will be useful to fruit growers, as it will enable them to put up fruit in that best of all ways, by excausting the air, by which it can be kept without sugar, and without cooking enough to destroy the natural flavor.

Another riot occurred at Lasalle, Ill., on the 23d ult. A drunken Irish laborer, discharged from the steamboat Nile, threw stones at the boat, whose mate then knocked him down. An Irish mob then gathered, and a fight ensued: revolvers and shot-guns were used, the Nile returning about a hundred balls. One man was shot through the thigh and others less seriously wounded. The affray lasted several hours, mostly in the night. It was owing to the darkness that so little damage was done.

The City of Charlestown has decided to be assessed to Boston. The result, however, is said to have produced considerable excitement on the part of the opponents of the measure.

Wednesday night, says the Montgomery *Journal*, was quite cold, and we heard several persons say on yesterday morning, that they saw a light frost upon the ground. The weather continues cool, and we hope in a few days to see old Jack make such a demonstration as will gratify the wishes of all who are cautiously looking for his coming. His presence was never more earnestly desired.

☞ The Augusta *Age*, a Maine paper, is secretary decidedly over the raised hopes of the Democracy of that State—a calamity which is sure then entirely to the agitation of the Nebraska question. It gives a list of the "cases for Congress at the late election, compared with those cast two years ago, and shows that 5 Democrats have lost 13 votes. Well, the *Age* has nobody to blame but Mr. PIERCE for this sad mishap.

☞ A Consul of the United States being long absent from his consulate, is said to have had a stamp cut, bearing the *fac simile* of his signature, and with this his clerk, who is vice-consul, attaches his signature to documents brought there for signature, verification, or legalization. A question has been raised, whether the office of consul may not be altogether abolished, and its expense saved, if the duties can be discharged by a clerk with a *fac simile* of a consul's signature. But another difficulty presents itself. A writer on this subject says, "that in several of the United States, a dead, acknowledged in a foreign country before a United States vice-consul, is invalid. The signature of the consul himself is indispensable. The stamped signature of the consul would not be accepted, and all documents so stamped would be void. Now, if stamped signatures are sent there, what is the hope entertained in so sending them? That they will escape detection, and that the irregularity will pass unnoticed. What must be thought of the United States documents which are only sound when the truth is not known, and which are vitiated by a knowledge of facts!"

☞ Mr. MERRICK's majority over Mr. McVea, for Judge of the Feliciana District Court, is 78.

THE CASE OF DR. GRAHAM.—On the 9d, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, at New York, the case of Graham was called, when Mr. Whiting, one of his counsel, said they would be ready for trial the next day. Messrs. O'Conor and A. Oakey Hall are also retained as counsel in his behalf. The trial is expected to occupy two or three days.

MRS. ANN ROYALL died at Washington on the 30th ult., aged 82 years. The Washington *Sentinel* gives the annexed account of this eccentric lady:

For the last quarter of a century she was the editress of a weekly paper, the name of which was, originally, the *Paul Pry*, but was afterwards changed to that of the *Huntress*, who was the authoress of several volumes, entitled the "Black Book," a narrative observed through out the United States, and criticisms of individual character. She was a woman of considerably literary attainments, and benevolence, and of strict integrity, although peculiar and peculiar in her views. Her husband having been a captain in the army of the Revolution, she, as his widow, drew a pension of forty dollars a month. About six months ago she associated, after recovering from a severe attack of sickness, that she felt as strong and healthy as she did at any former period of her existence. However, she then trembled with age, as might naturally be expected. But she is gone, after a long period of active life, during which her name has become familiar especially among visitors to the metropolis, many of whose portraits, painted in her usual symbolic style, adorned the "gallery" of "*The Huntress.*"

Since writing the above, a friend informs us that Mrs Royall was born in Virginia, and at an early age was married to Mr. Royall, a man whom she continued until she had seven fifteen summers in the western part of that State.—After her release, she met with Captain Royall, who became her husband; and then it was that she first acquired the rudiments of an English education, having graduated as it were, in the free school of nature. Captain Royall removed to Alabama, and, as a planter, dispensed his ample hospitalities. She had a half-brother, Colonel Butler, of Ohio, who acted a prominent part in the late war with Great Britain. He afterwards made war in the legislature of Indiana, and, but a few years since, died in Cass county, in that State.

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—The Portland Argus relates that Captain K., a shrewd steam boat captain from the State of Maine, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making from Boston to "down east," and pinned him up in good style. It seems the fellow had a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the clerk that he had paid but lost his ticket.

"Where did you pay?" asked the clerk.

He rather guessed it was the captain; so K. was summoted to the conference.

"Oh, yes, yes," said Captain K., "it appears to me I do recollect. Let me see; you gave me a five dollar bill?"

"Yes," says the Diddler, "I did."

And I gave you back seventeen in half dollars, did'nt I?" (The fare was only half a dollar—competition very high)

"Yes," says Jeremy, "that's it—I recollect it perfectly"

"Very well, says Capt. K., 'I won't dispute your word for anything—but if you please, *I should like to see the money.*"

The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the bairns, and had to fork out his fare.

ARREST OF MASSIMI.—The Journal de Geneve, of the 9th ultimo, contains the following:

"A letter from Berne, of the 7th, informs us that Massimi has been arrested at Basle. He was coming from Nice, where he had spread some days in the house of a patrician, to whom he described himself as an Italian Count, greatly attached to the cause of liberty. He came from Basle by the fear of the cholera. According to our correspondent, the police had discovered his resistance, and was preparing to apprehend him, when he absconded. He left for Basle, under a false name. The government gave notice to the authorities of his arrival, and he was arrested on alighting from the diligence."

YELLOW FEVER IN BAYOU SARA.—The *Ledger* of Saturday says:

We are again compelled to chronicle the breaking out afresh of the yellow fever once in our town. At present there are some ten cases under treatment. There were three deaths from the disease between Thursday night and Friday morning. We have been informed, whether credibly or not, we cannot say, that there is one house in town with six out of a family of seven, down with the fever. The weather for the past few days, has been, and is at present quite favorable for health; but no matter what benefit cool weather might confer from a mere physical point of view, we think all can be very easily counteracted by the fresh air that is now being hauled in to level our nice wines.

GAS.—Two or three of the principal hotels, and as many literary establishments, are manufacture the gas required for their own consumption, and thereby effect a great saving to expense. The St. Nicholas has had one of these apparatus in operation about four weeks, and the saving is considered equal to 100 per rent. Previous to the enlargement of that establishment, the gas consumed was about $300 per month. The number of gas burners has since been increased to 2100, and the cost per night is not known to exceed that amount.—The apparatus is very simple. A fireman and two laborers are all the men employed. The gas is manufactured from rosin, after the old style, and is of an excellent quality.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Dodging the Issue.

Some of the Western papers afford amusing instances of "artful dodging." It is often announced that "Nebraska resolutions were unanimously adopted," and this sounds well to the Southern Democratic ear. But the subjoined paragraph gives an insight into the quality of the Nebraska resolutions. See how coolly the Chicago *Times* chuckles over the fact that the South have no line of protection, no barrier:

From the Chicago Times of September 28.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Williams, Norton, Washburne, Archer, Blackwell, Woodworth, and the other Whig and Free Soil candidates for Congress in Illinois *are in favor of re-establishing an arbitrary geographical line, south of which slavery will be legalized by Congress*; while Richardson, Allen, Jackson, McMurtry, Marshall, Harris and Drake, the Democratic candidates for Congress, believe that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and are in favor of leaving the people of the new Territories perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

The same paper states, in another article, that in every Congressional district where the Democratic party has made or will make a nomination, there has been a full, fair, open, manly declaration of principle. "They are (it says) utterly opposed as individuals to slavery. We are the question of its existence or suppression a question in which, under the Constitution of their country they had a right to decide, they would cheerfully decide to vote the 'captives free,' &c. Thus, says the *National Intelligencer*, it is that a word of comfort to the anti-slavery men is regularly thrown in. With what sincerity such "natural allies of the South" must work!

PITTSBURG, Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the extensive drug store of B A. Fahnestock, at the corner of Wood and Front streets. The store was entirely destroyed, with most of its contents. The stock of goods was valued at $70,000, upon which there was an insurance of $50,000, as follows: In the Pittsburg office, $15000; London, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $3,000; Ætna of Hartford, $10 000. The building was insured for $6,000 in the North American of Camden.

The fire raged with great violence, and communicated to the house owned by Mrs. McDowell on Wood street, and occupied by Messrs Collins, produce dealer, and S McKee, grass warehouse; also to the house on Front street, owned by Wm. Noble, and occupied by Robinson & Minnis, steam-engine builders.

McKee's loss is $2,500, for which he is insured in the Delaware Mutual Company. Robinson & Minnis's loss is put down at $2000. Mr Noble's loss was estimated at $2,000, for which he is fully covered by insurance in the Delaware Mutual Company. Mrs. McDowell was insured for $4,500, but it will not cover her loss. Mr. Collins's loss amounts to almost nothing.

Dr. Fondersmith, a dentist, who was passing Fahnestock's store during the fire, was struck by a package thrown from an upper story window, and very severely, if not fatally, injured.

RESCUITES.—A most unfortunate rescue. So occurred in town on Tuesday last, between Dr. Joseph Pilot and Mr. Wm. Kirby. Some misunderstanding having taken place between them, Mr Kirby attacked Dr. Pilot in front of his drug store, under the Odeon hall office. After mounted blows dealt by Mr. Kirby, the Dr., retreating some steps, drew and fired a revolver, but the ball glanced in Mr. K's right arm, inflicting a slight wound. Mr's Isabel stood from Dr. Bayley that the patient is doing well.

We are informed that on Tuesday last, near Fredricksburg, in this county, a fracas occurred between William Mollicut and Charles T. Smith, the former stabbing the latter in several parts of his person, which is said to be very serious. We have not learned any further particulars of the affair.—*Cumberland (Md.) Chronicle, Sept. 30.*

The Egyptian Emperor.

A letter to the New York Evening Post from Port-au-Prince gives the annexed description of his noble Majesty Soulouque, or Faustin I:

The Emperor has the weakness of his race for dress, and probably few, if any of his imperial or royal brothers in any quarter of the globe have a more costly wardrobe. He never appears in public except in full toilet. All can at private receptions he constantly wears his sword and basket hilt, a little smaller than that of Napoleon, though irregular, worn on the whole tolerably fine.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5 d	Fair	5½ d
Ordinary	5 d	Good Fair	5¾ d
Good Ordinary	5¼ d	Fine	6 d
Low Middling	5½ d	Good Fine	6½ d
Middling	5¾ d		

We did not hear of any recent advance in Tobacco to-day. Transactions in Sugar and Molasses were confined to small lots without change in prices.

The Flour market is dull, and quotations are somewhat lower than last week. Sales of 4,000 bbls at $7 75 @ 8 00, as to brand, some small parcels extra higher.

Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 65c @ 66c, afloat.

The Pork market is dull, and there is retailing slowly at 15c.

A sale of 10 casks Prime Beef from Rider was made at 8c. Also, 20 casks Beef, Goodwin on private terms.

Coffee has been sold at 10c @ 11c.

Exchange is unchanged, with a fair demand.

Freights to Liverpool, by steam, 7-16d @ ½d; by sail, 5-16d @ ½d.

Cotton to Boston, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Sugar to Boston, ¼d @ 5-16d.

Molasses to Boston, 1-16d @ 1-8d.

Corn to Liverpool, 3d @ 3½d.

Flour to Liverpool, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Bacon to Liverpool, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Lard to Liverpool, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Pork to Liverpool, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Liverpool, 70s @ 75s.

Cheese to Liverpool, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Liverpool, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Liverpool, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Cotton to Havre, 3-16c @ ¼c.

Flour to Havre, 1f @ 1f 25c.

Corn to Havre, 50c @ 60c.

Pork to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Beef to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Lard to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Cheese to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Tobacco to Havre, ½c @ ¾c.

Rice to Havre, 12f @ 15f.

Sugar to Havre, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Havre, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Cotton to Bremen, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Flour to Bremen, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Corn to Bremen, 3d @ 3½d.

Pork to Bremen, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Bremen, 70s @ 75s.

Lard to Bremen, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Bacon to Bremen, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Cheese to Bremen, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Bremen, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Bremen, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Sugar to Bremen, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Bremen, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Cotton to Hamburg, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Flour to Hamburg, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Corn to Hamburg, 3d @ 3½d.

Pork to Hamburg, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Hamburg, 70s @ 75s.

Lard to Hamburg, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Bacon to Hamburg, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Cheese to Hamburg, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Hamburg, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Hamburg, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Sugar to Hamburg, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Hamburg, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

COMMERCIAL.

The Mockings.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1854.

Notwithstanding the advices from Europe were not of the most favorable character, buyers entered the market to-day with considerable spirit, and the sales of Cotton reached 6,000 bales, taken in great part for England, France, through transfer, were on the whole tolerably firm.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5 d	Fair	5½ d
Ordinary	5 d	Good Fair	5¾ d
Good Ordinary	5¼ d	Fine	6 d
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Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 65c @ 66c, afloat.

The Pork market is dull, and there is retailing slowly at 15c.

A sale of 10 casks Prime Beef from Rider was made at 8c. Also, 20 casks Beef, Goodwin on private terms.

Coffee has been sold at 10c @ 11c.

Exchange is unchanged, with a fair demand.

Freights to Liverpool, by steam, 7-16d @ ½d; by sail, 5-16d @ ½d.

Cotton to Boston, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Sugar to Boston, ¼d @ 5-16d.

Molasses to Boston, 1-16d @ 1-8d.

Corn to Liverpool, 3d @ 3½d.

Flour to Liverpool, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Bacon to Liverpool, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Lard to Liverpool, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Pork to Liverpool, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Liverpool, 70s @ 75s.

Cheese to Liverpool, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Liverpool, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Liverpool, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Cotton to Havre, 3-16c @ ¼c.

Flour to Havre, 1f @ 1f 25c.

Corn to Havre, 50c @ 60c.

Pork to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Beef to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Lard to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Cheese to Havre, 30f @ 35f.

Tobacco to Havre, ½c @ ¾c.

Rice to Havre, 12f @ 15f.

Sugar to Havre, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Havre, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Cotton to Bremen, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Flour to Bremen, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Corn to Bremen, 3d @ 3½d.

Pork to Bremen, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Bremen, 70s @ 75s.

Lard to Bremen, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Bacon to Bremen, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Cheese to Bremen, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Bremen, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Bremen, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Sugar to Bremen, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Bremen, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Cotton to Hamburg, 3-16d @ ¼d.

Flour to Hamburg, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Corn to Hamburg, 3d @ 3½d.

Pork to Hamburg, 80s @ 85s.

Beef to Hamburg, 70s @ 75s.

Lard to Hamburg, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Bacon to Hamburg, 20s @ 22s 6d.

Cheese to Hamburg, 30s @ 35s.

Tobacco to Hamburg, ½ @ ¾.

Rice to Hamburg, 12s 6d @ 15s.

Sugar to Hamburg, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

Molasses to Hamburg, 1-16c @ 1-8c.

American Artists' Union.

The Annual Exhibition of the Paintings belonging to the members of the Association, will be opened to the public on the evening of the 15th inst., at the Gallery of the Association, in the Custom House, and will remain open for one month. Among the pictures will be found the works of many of the most eminent artists of the country, and a gallery of unusual interest.

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE.

The Union is composed of the most distinguished artists in the United States, and its object is to encourage the fine arts by the purchase of paintings, to be distributed by lot among the members. The Association has already purchased paintings to the amount of $20,000, and has now on hand $4,000 more, which will be distributed in the same manner.

$24,000 GIFTS, OR THE ACTUAL COST OF PICTURES.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Ticket, therefore, receives not only a chance in the distribution, but also a valuable picture, which he may keep, or dispose of for any price he can get.

For FIVE DOLLARS, a Middle Ticket is issued, entitling the purchaser to a picture and FOUR CHANCES in the GIFT TICK.

For TEN DOLLARS, a Large Ticket is issued, entitling the purchaser to a picture and ELEVEN CHANCES in the GIFT TICK.

The Pictures are now on exhibition, and subscriptions cannot be brought under the 15th, at which, some small portion of the pictures will be distributed.

A copy of the Constitution, together with a catalogue of the pictures, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The Committee invite the names of this Great Republican Organization will be received by the following Agents, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and forward the money collected to them with the names of subscribers, to whom the Engravings and Gift Tickets will be given immediately on the receipt of the money.

LIST OF GIFTS:

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$500	$50,000
100 "	200	20,000
100 "	100	10,000
100 "	50	5,000
100 " Oil Paintings, in splendid frames, at	100	10,000
100 " " "	50	5,000
10,000 Steel Engravings, after celebrated pictures, executed in oil, of the Washington Family, at	100	1,000,000
1 Splendid Building, Astor st., N. Y.		15,000
1 " " Broadway,		12,000
10 Lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on 10th st.		2,000
10 " " " " 11th st.		2,000
10 " " " " 12th st.		2,000
10 " " " " 13th st.		2,000
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