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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in most styles of the Bee, for each insertion, and HALF that price for subsequent ones. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each and every day for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 7295.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 11th, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side*

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

A Hard Hit at the Softs.

Mr. Senator DICKENSON, of New York, made a speech a few days ago at a public meeting in Detroit, in the course of which he denounced the Administration and the Softs in very unequivocal language. He affirmed that the former had been brought into power by the free-soil party and lauded the latter with scathing invective and caustic sarcasm. He declared that against the Administration and the Softs he would battle in the State he was "enlisted for the war, and was not to be driven off nor bought off." He passed a high encomium on the National Democracy, and maintained that the time would arrive when every just and honest man would rally in favor of the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, and be irresistably impelled to unite his fortunes with that party.

In the debate on the Nebraska bill, Mr. DICKENSON was explicit. After bitterly sneering at the Softs for their wishy washy resolution in reference to the measure, and demonstrating how in the same breath they condemned and approved right, he went on to state that while he could not consider the Administration entitled to any thanks, in the premises, he regarded the repeal of the Missouri interdict as the repeal of an unconstitutional act, and that by sponging out the line, not the slightest conceivable damage had been done to the cause of free soil. On the contrary, he contends that the breaking down of the Missouri barrier opens the country South to free labor, and to the addition ultimately of another free State or two to the Union. The direct position of Mr. DICKENSON on this business is non-intervention, which he holds to be expedient because it is just, and right. He therefore submits to the repeal, and abides by the law, leaving for himself the merit of this position, as assumed in the United States Senate, a year in advance of the famous Nicholson letter of Gen. CASS.

It is perfectly clear from this exposition, that with all Mr. DICKENSON's patriotic abhorrence of abolitionism, he takes precisely the same view of the operation of the Nebraska bill, which the Northern and Western Democrats are endeavoring to impress upon the people of the non-slaveholding States. He looks upon it simply as a boon to freedom, believing that the operation of the principle of non-intervention enunciated in it will assuredly banish slavery from Nebraska and Arkansas. This is strong confirmation of the opinions we expressed a few weeks since, and goes to show that all the clamor in the South to procure the abolition of the restrictive, were unwisely directed towards factious opposition. Every Democratic journal out of the slave States takes the same ground, and we have not a doubt that the result will prove that they are right, and that the South has been foiled and foiled.

Mr. DICKENSON's speech gives a quietus to the cherished hope of the administration that the Hards and Softs would coalesce. If his influence over the former has not disappeared, such a union is at present impossible.

☞ The *Delta* says that we sink the Creoles down below the ordinary level of humanity, and that we demand that they shall show them selves superior to all the rest of mankind. This is simply rather too far. Our neighbor misconstrues, and, though not wilfully, misstates our position. We neither seek the one, nor claim the other. We have already expressed our admiration of the individual courage of the Cubans. But there is a vast difference between courage and constancy; between the possession of one quality common to every people and another which is the attribute of but few. The Cubans are no doubt personally brave, and act upon the fact stern resolution, tenacity of purpose, and indomitable spirit of resistance to which alone, if ever, they will be enabled to achieve their independence.

The *Delta* bids us consult history, and see whether any people gained their independence save at obstacles such as environ the Cubans. This is unnecessary, because we never required the Cubans to do anything for their independence, but with not striving energetically to free. Admitting to its full extent the political despotism under which they suffer, were it ever quoted, resolved, and absolutely bent on liberty, would they not ere this have struck a blow for themselves. Look at Ireland—the Ireland which the *Delta* lauds. Ireland not united. A large fraction of her population has made with the British Government ever since the universal extirpation of the country by the Anglo-Saxon slaughter-injunction in Protestant, and averse to any affiliation with the Catholic party of Repeal, and within the memory of those at living, there have been rebellions in Ireland, which needed a strong display of English power to quell. The fact is, that if a nation is ever to be suppressed, and yearns for liberty, and is free from union in feeling, and invincibly determined to break its chains, no street fighting, no barricades, can long contend with the material resources at the command of the Government, suffice to crush it.

Connected to the argument is that the *Delta*, which is any other evidence than the fact that a few, and a number of Cubans joined LOPEZ when that starred expedition reached the Island, is entirely satisfied that the Cubans in a mass are ready, or for independence, are the very means to obtain it, and are only kept down by obstacles such as they cannot possibly surmount. We have no proof of these positions be yond the scanty and inconclusive one furnished by the contemporary, and we fancy that all the friends of the *Delta* will fail to convince impartial persons who are not filibusters, that the Cubans are the embodiment of heroic patriotism. As for the influence of a tropical climate, which renders men "quick, violent, impatient of restraint," &c., permit us to observe, that it has not terminated them luxurious, inapathetic prostrated exertion, and opposed to their concentrated action, and deliberate fixed determination which are precisely the qualities in it needed by the Cubans at the present juncture.

INTEREST ON BONDS.—It will be seen by the advertisement of the city Comptroller, in our columns that holders of city Bonds B and C, issued to the two companies, are not entitled at the interest coupons due on the 1st November, are payable at the counting house of Messrs FRENCH & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl street, New York.

Lives of Leaders — Sketches of Jefferson, Harrison, Jackson, Clay and Randolph, by Jo O. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi." We are indebted to the Appletons, publishers, through J. S. STEEL, No. 61 Camp street, for this interesting volume. Mr. BALDWIN is a writer of considerable merit, and his portraits are usually impartial and discriminating. His style is eminently taking, though his antithetical propensities sometimes lead to involuntary exaggeration.

NEW RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE.—Messrs. TAYLOR, DUREE, will offer for sale from and after Monday next, the 16th instant, a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at their store, No. 8 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets. The ladies would do well to give them a call.

☞ We are indebted to the obliging care of J. P. WILSON, for a late number of the *Telegraph and Texas Register*.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Dry Goods which will take place this DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lyon's commission rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. See notice.

THE TRIAL OF DR GRAHAM commenced on the 9th instant, at New York, before Judge MITCHELL, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The witnesses was occupied in endeavoring to obtain a jury, but at 6 o'clock, when the Court adjourned, only eleven were sworn. All the others except four had formed an opinion on the guilt or innocence of the accused. At the adjournment of the Court the eleven jurors present assumed to go home after a caution from the Court neither to speak to any one nor allow any one to speak to them on the case. The trial was to be resumed on the next day.

☞ The death of the Hon. Presley Ewing, a Representative in Congress from the third district of Kentucky, is announced. He died of cholera last Wednesday, at the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The Administration has received nothing yet, confirming the rumored cession to the United States of the Hayti port Samana. Still the fact is considered probable.

The statement that the British Consul, at Buenos Ayres, has notified the people of San Juan, that they must not expect British interference against the United States, is fully confirmed.

The revived rumor that Soulé is about to return home is not credited.

Mr. Buchanan's return from London at the expiration of two years' service is considered settled.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.—The election on the 3d instant, at Wilmington, Del., for Inspectors of the general at cions, and for Governor of the city, resulted in the election of the Know Nothing candidates by large majorities.

☞ We learn from the *National* of Sunday that the *Bank* issued a proclamation at Rome's Saloon, and that five or six cents have terminated fatally.

THE CESSION OF SAMANA.

If we are to believe the statements of various intelligent and well informed correspondents, the mission of Gen. CAZNEAU to the Dominican Republic has been entirely successful, and a treaty has accordingly been made with that government, by which the latter cedes to the United States the port of SAMANA, on the Bay of that name, with a strip of land. The *Tribune* gives the following description of the ceded territory:

The Bay of Samana lies in the north-eastern corner of the island of St. Domingo. Its entrance, which looks out upon the Atlantic, is some twenty-four miles wide, and its waters extend fifty miles inland. In its center, at some fifteen miles from Cape Raphael, which marks the entrance on the South, and twelve miles from Cape Samana on the North, are two islands, called the Grand Cayamacoa Keys, each something like a mile long, which effectually break the force of the external winds and waves, and render the anchorage within as secure as it is convenient. Indeed, it is admitted that there are few if any better or more capacious harbors in the world. On the north of the Bay stretches the peninsula of Samana, which, though rather low and marshy at its connection with the main body of the island, is a hilly and irregular extension of land, shaped something like a boot, and varying in width from four to ten miles. The port of Samana, which is said to be ceded to the United States, is formed by a cove some half a mile wide, and a little longer, which puts up from the Bay into the peninsula. How deep the water is we have no means of knowing, since no accurate survey of the Bay was ever made; but there is no doubt that the frigate Columbia, at her recent visit, examined the soundings, and found them sufficient for every purpose, or otherwise some other point would have been treated for. We believe there are a few houses there, occupied by wood-cutters, but on this head we have no distinct information; at any rate, the number of inhabitants must be very small. The region is remote from the settled portions of Dominica, being about 200 miles by sea, the only convenient mode of getting there, from St. Domingo City.

The object of the acquisition of Samana would appear, to every reasonable mind, simply to obtain a first rate naval station on the Gulf of Mexico—one which, if necessary, may be fortified so as to command that portion of the Gulf, and which, at all events, would serve as a secure and excellent harbor where our men-of-war may repair for supplies or other purposes. Such an explanation, however, does not suit the philosopher of the *Tribune*, who, having the crutchet of slavery firmly fixed in his brain, sees nothing whatever in the reputed treaty but the extension and confirmation of slavery in the North American Union. The *Tribune* is too lofty in its notions to deign to give a common-sense elaboration of its views, but from its intimations we are justified in the conclusion, that Mr. GREELEY believes that Samana is to be a starting point for the annexation of the Dominican Republic, and its incorporation into the Union as a slave State. Nobody but the *Tribune* would have dreamt of such a plot, and we suppose nobody save himself and his followers will give it the slightest credence. It is questionable, indeed, whether Mr. GREELEY himself credits a syllable of what he says in reference to this conspiracy for the spread of slavery; not he uses it on the principle that any rumor, how absurd and baseless soever, which excites Northern fanaticism, tends to the success of the principles he has at heart. If he only succeeds in exciting the agitation that the Administration is bent upon the perpetuation of slavery, and is undertaking all sorts of terrible schemes to achieve its design, he may keep up Northern excitement, when Nebraska ceases to create more than a languid hostility to the South. Besides, the *Tribune* wants CLARK and GREELEY must not, by any means, suffer the fire of anti slavery to slacken. Hence its ferocious onslaughts about these times.

CLEARINGS.

The delay of the steamer *Arctic* does not appear to create much uneasiness. It may, perhaps, be explained in this wise: the *Arctic* is steamer on which a new experiment was introduced in the furnace and boilers, and this voyage is the first with that experiment. By many knowing men it was said it would not answer—and that the experimental trip to Boston was a failure—she may, therefore, be detained at Liverpool for repairs or alteration.

The spiritualists of Boston and vicinity are holding a Convention in that city. On Sunday, Professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, the celebrated philosopher (?), addressed the Convention, and detailed the scientific experiment which had been instituted by himself for the purpose of demonstrating the non-spiritual origin of the phenomena, but which had resulted in making him a convert to the spiritual theory, and giving him proof of a future existence, in which he had never before believed. The venerable philosopher professed that he had been rendered much happier by the evidences which had come to him from this source.

We learn from the Sussex (Del.) News, that a distressing fire occurred on the 19th ult. in Sussex county, near the Maryland line. The dwelling of Elisha Dickinson was consumed, and two children were burned to death.

Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said: "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

Ewell, the individual suspected of being the murderer of Mr McAlpine, near Princess Anne C. H., Va., has been re-arrested and lodged in jail. The coroner's inquest and examination, which was not concluded at our last advices, it is said that the testimony of some thirty witnesses has been taken, and that new testimony is coming forward every day.

The sudden death of young Mr. Draper, son of the U. S. Consul in Paris, is announced by M. Guillardet in his French *Courrier* correspondence. Near Dieppe he was climbing up a precipice and fell, and a young fisherman seeing him was so alarmed that he too fell, from a congestion of the brain.

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SAILING OF THE ARABIA—SPECIE GOING OUT. New York, Oct. 4.—The Royal Mail steamer Arabia sailed to-day with one hundred cabin passengers, and over one million of dollars in specie. Amongst her passengers is Mr. Sedam, of New York, the American Consul to Trieste.

The Havre steamer which sails on Saturday, will also take out a large amount of specie.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer Northern Light, which arrived to-day, brings the intelligence that the recent election has resulted generally in the success of the Democrats, who have a large majority in the Legislature. The Know-Nothings, however, have elected their candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, and the anti-Broderick party have chosen their Congressional ticket.

Business was reviving in San Francisco, and the accounts from the mining districts are very favorable.

Florida Election.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—The returns of the election in Florida, as far as received, leave no doubt that MAXWELL, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, and that the State Legislature is Democratic.

Dr. Graham's Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The jurors for the trial of Dr. Graham have petitioned the Court for their discharge, on the ground previously taken by the District Attorney, that one of their number is a relative of Mrs. Graham. The decision of the Court on this application has not yet been given.

Mobile Cotton Market—Weather.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—The cotton market was dull yesterday, and barely 400 bales were disposed of—Prices are without any change of moment.

The cotton is very gloomy with every prospect of an early rain.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York, of the evening of the 6th, and morning of the 5th instant, as late as due.

Verdict in Dr. Graham's Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Jury in the case of Dr Graham after being out eight hours, have brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

Steamer Burned—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Despatches from Detroit state that the steamer "Colima," has been burnt on the Lake. She was full of passengers at the time, and twenty-three of them lost their lives.

Dr Graham's Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Doctor Graham's counsel have moved for a delay of judgment, to allow them time to make up and file a bill of exceptions, and the Court has granted them twenty days for that purpose. The punishment for manslaughter in the second degree is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than four, nor more than seven years.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Cotton Market here is firm, with a fair demand. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¾c. @ lb. Flour has further advanced and good brands of Ohio have sold to day at $7 62½ @ $8 @ bbl.

☞ Louis Napoleon is engaged in paying his uncle Napoleon's legacies. Napoleon, by his will, appropriated his private domains and money, to the amount of two hundred millions of france, which was to be distributed among the soldiers who served under him at Waterloo and other campaigns. This property was never realised, and Louis Napoleon now proposes that 9,000 000 francs (81,500,000) shall be appropriated out of the public revenue in the following proportions: 300,0000 francs to the officers and soldiers of the battalions at the Isle of Elba, or to their widows and children; 600,000 francs to the wounded at Ligny and Waterloo; 1,500,000 francs to the officers and soldiers who fought from 1792 to 1815 for the glory and independence of the nation; 400,000 francs to the town of Brienne; 300,000 francs to the town of Mery; 1,200 000 francs to the provinces which suffered from the two invasions; 4,000,000 francs to the private leastees, to their widows and direct heirs. Louis thinks this a "feasible compromise between the extravagant pecuniary millions which Napoleon had appropriated," but says "the disasters which the Emperor had then in view have been relieved by time, and the country has already in part repaired them."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to announce the sudden death of Mr. JOHN FELIX MCKINNE, Discount Clerk in the Bank of Attakapas, by one of those casualties which look fearsight on his part could avoid. He was coming in from the Sand Hills, in a buggy, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and just as he neared Simpson's stable, in Ella street, a horse, which was running away with a portion of a vehicle, turned from McIntosh into Ella street, passing by and on the wrong side. His horse took fright, and becoming unmanageable dashed off at a furious rate, running the buggy against a tree just opposite the Ella-street Hotel House, against which Mr. MCK. was thrown with such violence that he expired in a few minutes.

It is only a few days since that we announced the death of his half brother, JAMES G GOULD, Esq., of the prevailing epidemic, and now the deeply stricken mother of the deceased and a family connection are left to mourn the tomb to perform the last and offices to one so dear to them. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Augusta Chronicle.

Freak of an Old Man.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

Quite an excitement was created here today in consequence of a strange freak of an old man named Lyman Hawes. The track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad runs through land which formerly belonged to him, and the price of this land had been assessed by commissioners at a valuation which he refused to accept. To-day he erected a small house erected by himself upon both tracks, in which he put several kegs which he said contained powder, and then fastened himself inside by nailing up every entrance to it.

The Boston and Providence train and the Providence and Worcester train were, as they came along, brought to a stand-still by the construction and detained for nearly two hours.—The old fellow swore that if they attempted to run the engine through the house he would fire the powder and blow everything around him to atoms. After a long delay, during which the crowd increased to over a thousand people, the North Providence and the Providence police arrived, when they fell to work, and with well-directed blows soon smashed in the doors of the house, and the crowd rushed in and took him. It was with difficulty at first that the crowd could be kept from injuring him. He was hurried away to jail. The powder was examined and found to be a long examination, which was not concluded at our last advices. It is said that the testimony of some thirty witnesses has been taken, and that new testimony is coming forward every day.

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FROM TEXAS.—By an arrival last evening we have been put in possession of late Texas papers, from which we gather the following:

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—The weather was never finer at this season of the year in any latitude than that we are now enjoying at Houston, for health or comfort. We have agreeably coolish days, and the nights are clear and almost cool enough for frost.

SLAVE PROPERTY.—A public meeting was held at Austin, on the 27th ult., for the adoption of measures for protecting slave property in that part of Texas. Resolutions were adopted recommending a more efficient mode of government of the slave population. Five delegates were appointed to attend the slaveholders' convention at Gonzales, which was to commence on the 2d inst.

The slaveholders' convention which was appointed at Gonzales for the 2d of Oct., is postponed until the 23d inst.

THE CROPS.—The effect of the late heavy rains on the cotton crops of this county, will materially change the former prospects of the planters. Last week a heavy norther prevailed, which caused much of the cotton to fall out—added to which, the heavy showers of this week, and the large crop in the ground, in some parts of the county have shortened the yield by at least one-third.

We clip the following items from the Ranger of October 5th:

BRAZOS NAVIGABLE.—We are happy to state that the Brazos is navigable. The steamer Brazos left this place for Galveston on Monday, freighted with cotton, and will return immediately, loaded with supplies for this market.

A Sulphur Spring, whose waters are equal to those of Kellam's, in Crimea county, has been discovered on Judge Lipscomb's plantation, near Independence.

The following items are from the San Antonio Western Texas of the 28th september:

Gen. W. Claude Jones, United States Attorney-General for the New Territory lately acquired from Mexico, is now laboring in our city. He is a gentleman of vigorous constitution, thoroughly business habits and extensive practical experience, and the very person suited for such a station.

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—The health of our city, we regret exceedingly to state, has not continued to improve as was hoped for some days since. It will be seen from the Sentinel's report, published this morning, there has been an increase in the number of interments. Although this is but a slight increase, still it is sufficient to show that the fever has not left the city, and that it is not as healthy as was hoped for. We were informed by a physician that new cases of fever had themselves yesterday.

Since the above was in type, we are happy to learn from the Sexton, that there was no interment yesterday.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The Association of this city, has received the sum of fifteen hundred dollars from the citizens and "Howards" of New-Orleans. Further aid is also promised. This is certainly an evidence of a most liberal spirit, as it also manifests a feeling of sympathy worthy of the highest encomium, and as an example for other cities to follow.

YELLOW FEVER.—There were but four deaths in all from this disease on Wednesday and Thursday last.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Charles Merlin, an old resident of Houston, and formerly keeper of the Alabama House, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning last. He had been in apparent several days before, and had a phial of black drops, from which he had taken a few drops to relieve him from the toothache. It was found that he had taken during the night the entire contents, which occasioned his death.

LOCAL ITEMS

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

This Board met last evening, Mr. Place in the chair. When the roll was called fifteen members answered to their names.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A motion on the Board proceeded to elect a Secretary, Mr. James Hopkins received 16 votes and was declared elected, his opponent Mr. Pierson receiving but 5.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: Authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Surveyor pro tempore to effect a partition of property donated by the late John McDonogh, in order that the city of New Orleans may be benefitted.

Providing for the fencing of vacant lots under certain penalties.

Appropriating $4,720 87 to pay the school teachers of the Second District for the months of April and May last, and the Comptroller is empowered to pay school teachers of the Third District for the last two months. The Mayor were also authorized in the school lands of the District, to expend, for proper purposes, not meeting all the expenses incurred by the District Board, but not to exceed $1,000.

Requiring the lamps on Washington Square to be lighted each night.

Returning thanks of the Board to Julian Neville, for his services while Secretary.

Appropriating $419 to Access Recorder Fifield, for his services in the registration of the names of the Board.

Recognization of Alderman Lamothe (tendered by letter) as a member of the Board.

Communications Received.

From Ex Recorder Sommerez, stating that when he took his office out of the First District, he had ordered certain repairs in his Court room, and regretted that the Finance Committee had not ordered the same to be done. Referred to the Committee.

From Mr. Lowber, Agent of the Bone Black Company of the Fourth District, offering to remove all dead animals from the corporate limits of the city at a cost of $1,000 per annum. Referred to the Police Committee.

From citizens resident in the Second District, complaining of nuisances caused by the oyster saloon keepers. Referred to the same Committee.

From Fire Company No 3, asking for an appropriation to repair their Engine. Referred to the Committee on Fire.

From the other Board informing the Assistants that of concurrence in a number of resolutions and acts of the Assistant Board.

A resolution to set apart the old Third District workhouse as an Asylum for the indigent insane—Laid over till next week.

A resolution to pay the contractor for lighting the lamps of the Second District, which was agreed to.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Board of Assistants and Aldermen both Boards proceeded to transact business in

Joint Session.

Mr. Wits nominated Mr. G. C. Bright, as a candidate for Recorder of the First District, and Mr. Thayer nominated Mr. Bloomfield, for the same office. The vote was then taken by ballot, and those there appeared 6 for Mr. Bloomfield, and 3 for Mr. Bright.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the Assistants, and Mr. Bloomfield being first called, voted for himself. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the President of the Lower Board, objected, as one of the rules declared that no member should vote on any subject in which he was personally interested.

A discussion then arose, and discussions are not allowed in Joint Sessions, the Upper Board retired.

The Lower Board by a vote of 10 to 7 decided that Mr. Bloomfield could not, under the rules, vote for himself, and a motion was then made to declare Bright duly elected, but it was found that that body had not carried.

The Board of Assistants then proceeded to the call of the roll, and Mr. Bloomfield was declared elected.

The Police Committee reported in favor of granting the permission to the proprietors of the Ballentine Engine Company, to remove their engine to the street steam engine in their printing office. Adopted.

The Committee on Fire reports in favor of appropriating $270 for repairs to the Fire Engine of the House, and $190 for the repair of Pelican Hook and Ladder Co's House. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

FIRE.—Yesterday evening at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cotton factory, situated in the Third District, near the embankment of Metairie Ridge. The flames were discovered by the watchman of the establishment, and the alarm was given. The building was entirely consumed. The fire it is said originated among cotton.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FINED.—Adam, a slave belonging to Mr. Ferguson, was examined on the Levee on a charge of having at ten a hour, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or to receive twenty-five lashes. He accepted the financial arrangement.

JOHN MCCABE, for insulting citizens on the street in a gross and vulgar manner was fined $5.

WM. JOHNSON was arrested on the side walk on Carondelet street, by lying across it when drunk, was fined $5.

LARCENY.—Bill O'Brien and Davy Donovan who were caught by wharfinger Philips in the act of stealing ballast belonging to the city, from the Levee, Philips alleges, were in a mistake, as they acted in their assistive effect.

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SECOND DISTRICT.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Margaret Dempsey, who resides on Orleans street, near Villere, where she keeps a grog-shop, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having feloniously embezzled and converted to her own use two boxes of cigars, left with her for safe-keeping on Friday last by Auguste Chavenet. In the absence of Mrs. Dempsey, the accused threatened to kick him into the infernal regions.

TEARING HER TABLES.—Annette Marcotin, f. w. c. 40, was arrested for tearing up the floors and tables, and a rocking chair worth $50, with Pierre Abadie, at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets. The parties are married, and the wife further avers that since that time she has in vain endeavored to get possession of her furniture, wherefore she charges Abadie with a breach of trust. The accused has been arrested and held to bail.

DANGEROUS VAGRANT.—William Davis, who bears the sophisticated alias of Buffalo Bill, was yesterday arrested on the double charge of vagrancy and suspicious character and a vagrant of the most incorrigible stripe. Bail, $1,000. Bill couldn't give it, and so had to go to prison.

LARCENY.—Isaac F Gilly, late mate of the Bark Victor, was yesterday arrested at the instance of the master, Capt. H. G. Stockmeyer, on a charge of having taken the ship's logbook.

MOLOYED.—Jean Capdeneau, who, in company with one at his friends also at work by mistake, beat Felix Summers most unmercifully about a week ago on the Esplanade Road, was yesterday examined and fined $10.

Mary Haddington who dragged Mary Smith by the hair, and beat her as if she were smashing iron there to time, was fined $10.

INCUMBENT.—A free man of color named Pierre Soand, who resides on 4th Ann street, was yesterday committed to the Parish Prison, and warning his neighbors, both male and female, to act in an orderly manner. There were no 5 or less three drinks—no mess against him. He gave bail for his appearance.

DISSEMBLE AND DARKNESS.—The house occupied by Margaret Thompson, on Burgundy street, is reported to be a resort for all sorts of gallery in character, the number of valuable dead letters reached 9,333, containing $14,401. The second quarter yielded 8,827 letters, and $14,285 in money.—We have from the third quarter—ended 30th September last—9,384 letters, in which were found $14,008 in cash. When it is recollected that these do not embrace the dead letters from foreign countries—which are all returned unopened—the importance of this branch of governmental service is apparent.

Under the present prompt and efficient official management, the dead letters are disposed of, from day to day, notwithstanding their enormous number, by whom they are duly registered—the amount of money found prepared and the whole transmitted by the earliest practicable mail. The letters and the letters were originally mailed, by which quick process an average of seven-eighths of the money is safely returned to the legal owners.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Incorporation.—John Fowers was arrested for the crime of incorporation, and was committed to the calaboose of his party. No other arrests in this district were of even less importance than that recorded.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

BEATING A WOMAN WITH A WHIP.—Alice Hodgeman complains that Mary Ann Jones, f. c. aged, assisted another unnamed woman to beat her with a whip, thereby greatly injuring her feelings and reputation.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Charley Jones was arrested on the double charge of carrying concealed weapons, and for trespassing on the premises of John M. Jones.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING Oct. 10, 1854

There was a fair demand again for Cotton to-day, and sales were sold at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@4¾	Fair	5¾@—
Ordinary	4¾@5	Fully Fair	5¾@—
Good Ordinary	5@5¼	Low Mid	—
Good Middling	5¼@5¾	Good & Fine	—
Middling Fair	5¾@6		

Nothing was done in Tobacco to-day.

About 150 bales Sugar were sold, principally at 4½@4¾c. for fair to prime common, 5@5½c. for prime to fully fair, and 5¾@6c. for prime choice.

The Flour market is dull, and only sales are confined to small lots, principally for home consumption.

But little business was done in Corn. Prime range about 60@62c. for bonded for prompt delivery.

Of Oats, not much were sold at 40@42c. per bushel.

Pork is dull. Hams in nothing to small quantities, at $15 @.

Lard is heavy, and sales of 300 tierces have been made at 11¾@11¾c.

Prime Bacon Sides are selling at 10@10½c.

Of Coffee, but little was sold.

Whiskey is nothing at all for sale in bonds.

Exchange