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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements to each language.
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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.

THE NOVEMBER MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THEN AND NOW.

There are concessions and admissions made in Gov. WALKER's latest Kansas proclamation, which the Charleston *Courier* properly qualifies as "a step to the rear." It cannot be forgotten that no sooner did ROBERT J. WALKER reach Kansas than he announced it as a part of the policy of the administration that the Constitution to be framed by the Convention should be submitted to the rejection or ratification of all the resident settlers of the Territory. In his inaugural address he assumed this position in a distinct and unequivocal form, and referred to the approval of the President as the sanction and endorsement of his views. In his speech at Topeka, pronounced a few days subsequently, WALKER was still more emphatic and earnest. Addressing the bogus legislative members at that place, he told them:

My doctrine is this, that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people. *I do not mean those who are now registered under the Territorial law.* I do not mean those who were residing here on the 15th of March last; but *I mean the whole people of Kansas*—not only those who are here now, but *those who will be here next fall as actual residents*—that they, the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their Constitution and what shall be their social institutions.

And in order to clinch the nail, and show the punishment in store for all who may venture to refuse obedience to his decrees, this insolent Satrap expressed himself as follows:

That Legislature (the Territorial Legislature) has called a Convention to meet in September next: That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the actual majority of *the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. I cannot do less, I cannot do more, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in the opposition!*

The utterance of sentiments so entirely at variance with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act, and so fatal to the hopes of the Pro-slavery party, was received with equal astonishment and indignation at the South, and, with very few exceptions, WALKER's infamous treachery was denounced by presses of every political hue. The effect of this spontaneous outburst is visible in one quarter at least. If Mr. BUCHANAN, firmly seated in his high office, disdains to notice the well-founded complaints of that section which placed him in his present eminence, and continues to treat the question of the Kansas Constitution as it were absolutely and irrevocably settled that the Convention must refer it to the Squatter rabble of the Territory, WALKER himself, whose tenure of office is less certain, but depends on the will of the majority of the United States Senate, evidently thinks it time to beat a retreat. He has accordingly, in his elaborate proclamation, taken special pains to assume the virtue of neutrality. He acknowledges that he has no right to interfere; that the Convention alone is the sole and exclusive judge as to the propriety and expediency of submitting or not submitting the Constitution to the people. He says: "This is a matter which belongs exclusively to the Convention, over which I have no power;" that he "has no right to interfere in that question;" that the Convention may make the Constitution "if they deem best," &c. Contrast this language with that quoted above, and observe what a falling off there is in the mildness and meekness of the one, from the arrogance and impudence of the other.

We have not a particle of faith in the sincerity of the political demagogue who is vested with Executive authority in Kansas, and feel entirely convinced that his sole motive in thus descending from his lofty and menacing attitude is one of self-interest. He has become alarmed at the unanimity of public feeling against him in the South. He sees that even the partisan sheets which defend Mr. BUCHANAN censure him, and are perceptibly willing to make him a scapegoat, and load him with the putative sins of the administration. He dreads a unanimous Southern vote against him in the United States Senate, and consequently a disgraceful and humiliating rejection. Hence this baffled trickster, after doing the South all the harm that a recreant son could possibly inflict, is now disposed to play the part of a spectator, and relieve Kansas from the ridiculous influence of his dictation. We are afraid that his repentance comes too late, or that it is mere surface-contrition; that the game he professes to abandon, will be played secretly to the last, and that, while disclaiming all right to interfere, he will clandestinely and pertinaciously employ the full weight of his power to carry out the designs of the Northern Freesoilers, of whom he has been hitherto the instrument, and who are determined, *coûte que coûte*, that Kansas shall never enter into the Union as a slaveholding State.

SORGHO AND IMPHEE.—Our thanks are due B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Olcott's valuable treatise on the culture of the Chinese and African sugar canes. It is published by A. O. Moore, No. 140 Fulton street, New York.

CHINA'S BI-SULPHITE OF LIME.—We invite attention to the advertisement of R. H. CHINN, corner St. Charles and Union streets, to be found in today's paper. During the past year Mr. CHINN has added largely to his extensive works on Canal street, for the manufacture of bi-sulphite of lime, erecting the necessary buildings for storage, cooperage, &c., so that the entire structure now covers a square of ground. Having a large supply of materials and operatives, the preparation of the product proceeds night and day, without intermission, and enables Mr. CHINN to offer as good an article as any in the market, and in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of consumers. Those who may be desirous of seeing for themselves what industry and energy can effect, and of testing the strength and purity of CHINN's bi-sulphite of lime, would do well to visit the establishment and examine the works for themselves. We learn that Mr. CHINN was one of the earliest manufacturers in our State, having been engaged with Mr. JARVIS in the business as long ago as 1849, and having since greatly enlarged and improved his manufactory. His products are now patronized by a number of the best planters and merchants in Louisiana.

LIBERIA.—Letters from the Rev. John Seys and others, in Liberia, have been received at the office of the American Colonization Society, bearing date to August 15th, in none of which is a word said of a famine, from which we infer that none (certainly to excite anxiety or alarm) exists. The interior settlement continues to prosper. The *M. C. Stevens* was expected to leave Monrovia about the 1st of September, and may be looked for in a very few days. Mr. Seys returns in her. She will sail from Baltimore on her third voyage the 1st of November.

The London *Times*, says the *National Intelligencer*, in the course of a recent article, stated that the United States stocks held in England were to the extent of from eighty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling, that is from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000. This must be an error; for, according to the United States Treasury Report for 1856, the total amount of American stocks held by foreigners, so far as the returns were received, amounted to $222,921,937. Thus—

United States stocks	$5,000,000
State stocks	74,931,937
Cities and towns	16,662,322
Counties	3,000,000
Railroad bonds	93,571,000
Railroad stocks	9,000,000
Banks	6,888,596
Insurance companies	578,172
Canal bonds	1,967,347
Canal stocks	54,000
Miscellaneous stocks	962,726
Miscellaneous bonds	265,773

It is right to add that all the returns were not obtained, but, making the most liberal allowances for absent accounts, it may be fairly inferred that the entire amount of stocks held in Europe does not exceed $300,000,000. Such at least was the impression when a previous return was ordered.

THE PROFITS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—A letter published in a London paper says that at Lagos, the greatest slave market in Africa, the supply of slaves is obtained by the King from the Jaboo country, where all prisoners of war are considered as slaves. The price paid by him is a roll of tobacco for two, the cost of the tobacco being from 25 to 30 dollars. The dealer pays the King about 60 dollars for each slave, a young and well grown man bringing $75, while an inferior "piece of goods" brings from 30 to 40 dollars. The writer states that in 1854 the cost of importation to Havana was computed at about $75 each, and that they brought in that city about $1,000 each, while in Brazil they would bring only $500. He furnishes a tabular statement, showing that 600 slaves in Havana, at an avg about $500, the expenses big computed at $63,576, and the clear profit at $236,424.

By Telegraph.

[PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.]

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Our weekly bank statement, as follows, is rather unfavorable:

Decrease in loans	$1,504,000
Do in specie	1,134,000
Do in deposits	5,337,000
Increase of circulation	789,000

A NEW PAPER.

BATON ROUGE, October 6.—We learn that the first number of a new daily, to be called the *South West*, will be issued on Thursday next. Politically, it will be a Southern-Rights Democrat, and will advocate the election of Mr. Sigur to Congress from the Third Congressional District.

The managers are men well known in newspaper circles, and eminently calculated to carry through such an enterprise.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d, has arrived. She brings the same dates as brought by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

INDIA.

Lord Elgin had reached Calcutta with 1700 troops, who were to proceed up the Ganges forthwith

A letter to the Paris *Patrie* says that Nena Sahib, who was reported to have committed suicide, was marching on Lucknow with 15,000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock.

Fort Lucknow is deemed impregnable.

PRIZE-FIGHT.

A fight took place between "Caunt" and Langhan for the championship of England. After one hour and forty minutes, darkness came on, and the fight was drawn.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, October 6.—The Governor's message to the Legislature, which convened to day, recommends that the banks be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by their suspension of specie payment.

NEW YORK CITY FINANCES.—Controller Flagg's semi-annual report of the condition of the city treasury gives a very unpromising view of the municipal finances. The expenses of the city government proper during the year ending last July were $4,271,859, and the additional sum of $1,778,487 was raised for purposes authorized by laws of the State. The amount of the tax levy for the present year, including the sums required for the payment of interest, is $8,068,300, which is an increase of very nearly three millions over 1853. The total amount of the city debt on the 1st of July was $15,421,605. A very large increase is authorized for various purposes by the laws of last winter.—The Controller says the property holders of the city have the prospect, therefore, of having their taxation still more largely increased in future.

"Among the ancient Germans," says some body, "it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty years old." According to physiologists, the same law applies among our people at the present day.

About the best thing, it would seem, that a man can do in these times, in the way of providing for his family, would be to get killed on a railroad—taking pains, however, to choose one which still remains solvent.—We observe that a widow in Massachusetts the other day recovered $1,000 damages against the Worcester Railroad for having killed her husband.

HEAVY LOSS FOR A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—The New York *News*, in noticing the failure of Persse & Brooks, paper manufacturers, says:

This house owes James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, $50,000, they being his bankers, and have been for some time past. Mr. Bennett has recently purchased a country seat for $100,000; but instead of paying for it in money, as he might, placed a second mortgage on it, preferring, to allow Persse & Brooks to use his funds. This is hard on our neighbor.

Some of our exchanges publish the above paragraph with a great deal of satisfaction. We can only assure them, says the *Statesman*, that Bennett will never lose a dollar by the failure of Messrs. Persse & Brooks.

On Thursday, the 1st inst., there was a white frost at Columbus, Ga.

Telegraphic Items.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, September 29.—Col. Emory, the United States Commissioner for running the Mexican boundary, has formally turned over to the Interior Department the maps and official papers connected with that work. The Mexican Commissioner and corps of assistants will leave this week for Mexico.

Thomas Sargent has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, vice Mr. Van Nutwerp, resigned, and J. D. Evans has been appointed Receiver at Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice Mr. Lowell, resigned. James Baker, Receiver at Chariton, Iowa, has resigned.

The Commissioner of Patents is sending out circulars with the view of ascertaining the number and cost of cotton consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, and the qualities and values of the different classes of goods into which it is manufactured.

The Navy Department has returned from its visit to Wheatland.

The "Banks of Commerce" and "Farmers and Mechanics' Bank" of Cleveland, have followed the example of the Washington banks, and suspended specie payments.

Note of the bank in Ohio may be refused to meet the demands made upon them, except the suspended houses of Paine and Norton.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—The Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair commenced today at Powelton, on the Schuylkill. There is a large attendance, and the articles on exhibition never were finer. The trials of speed in the race course is the great attraction. The three candidates for Governor are judges, and will be present to-morrow.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—The American Sunday School Union has recently discovered that notes and acceptances of the Board amounting to nearly $60,000 have been circulated without authority. A card has been prepared disowning them and asserting that the Board is not responsible for the payment.

A QUEER CASE.—Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—In the United States District Court the case of Quartermaster Reynolds, charged with defrauding the government to the amount of $130,000, the jury to-day returned a verdict that the government, on the contrary, was indebted to the defendant over $100, and judgment was entered in his favor.

THE MURDERERS OF THE CREW OF THE BARK ALBION.—Portland, Sept. 29.—The bark *R. H. Knight*, with the murderers of the crew of the brig *Albion*, Capt. Cooper, has arrived here. The bodies of two of the crew, witnesses of the crime, died of yellow fever on the passage.

DATES AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—Washington, Sept. 30.—Advices from Fort Kearney to the 5th inst. have been received. Two companies of troops had arrived there on their way to Salt Lake. The 5th and 10th Regiments had reached Laramie. Col. Hoffman had secured five hundred kegs of powder in a Mormon train.

Returning Californians say that the Mormons are making open preparations for hostilities against the United States. Elder Kenball had addressed a sermon at Salt Lake, that the army supplies would never reach Utah.

WASHINGTON TRIFLES.—Washington, Sept. 30.—Dr. Tate, the newly appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has arrived.

Geo. Wharton, of Va., has been appointed Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

Virginia Johnson is taken in trade at a dollar. The brokers charge ten per cent. Washington notes are selling at five per cent. for specie.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—New York, September 30.—The panic has subsided, and there is a better feeling in all kinds of business. No failures have been reported.

IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, September 30.—The banks here are still pursuing the same inharmonious course, causing great vexation to business men.

The Bank of Pennsylvania refuses for the present to come into the arrangement with the other banks. Hearing, it is supposed, that her largest depositors will move their balances to other banks, thus creating a large indebtedness to them, which could not at once be settled without difficulty, she is, however, making arrangements to place herself on a firmer basis.

The banks generally are at variance in regard to receiving certified checks on each other, thus confusing all arrangements of those having balances due, while their funds are locked up. The people are outraged for want of some system.

THE HARTFORD BANKS.—Hartford, September 30.—The banks here have no thought of suspending, being satisfied that the crisis has passed.

UNLUCKY FRIDAY.—Our well-known fellow-citizen, A. C. Keenon, has informed us of a number of accidents which occurred on his farm last Friday, so unlucky for one, another as to render their occurrence really remarkable, and fully entitling the day to be ever thereafter called Unlucky. A number of Mr. Keenon's neighbors had collected on his place, to assist him in removing the fences for the purpose of marking out a new lane on his farm. During the day a son of Mr. Richardson, while attempting to climb into the wagon, which the father was driving, got his leg fastened in the wheel, and before the wagon could be stopped his leg was broken and very badly mashed. The little fellow, we learn, is suffering intensely from his injury. A few hours after this sad accident occurred, Mrs. Keenon, while engaged in gathering grapes in her garden, slipped and broke her leg just above the ankle. Her friends will sincerely sympathize with her in her misfortune, and will be glad to learn that she will probably recover the use of her limb. As if to prove the truth of the old maxim that "misfortunes never come alone," Joseph Clarke, in attempting to drive a nail into the fence, made a false lick and split his thumb in two pieces. This last accident also took place on Mr. Keenon's farm. It will not be strange if all the sufferers become superstitious, and refuse in future to do anything on Friday.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, Sept. 22.*

Letter from the West Indies.

The Baltimore *American* has received Bermuda papers to the 15th, by which we receive later news from Demerara, St. Thomas, Antigua and St. Vincent, Barbadoes and Jamaica. In Jamaica there was some sickness consequent upon the rainy season. The sugar market was failing. In the island of Trinidad the estates had made handsome returns for the season.

In Demerara an outrage at Georgetown had been committed on Governor Wodehouse and Mrs. Wodehouse at the moment of their embarkation for England. A mob of men, women and children lined the streets and saluted the whole party with stones, plantain stalks, sticks, and other missiles, clean and unclean. The Governor was struck and Mrs. Wodehouse received a severe blow on the head from a stone. The Bishop and Chief Justice, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodman and other officers, and the Government Secretary received blows, more or less serious, but equally ignominious. The disgraceful conduct pursued His Excellency's party even when it had taken the boat for the steamer, and while on the waters were assailed with offal and filth from the shambles. Governor Wodehouse will long remember Georgetown.

The schooner *En lesson*, of Kingston, Durant, master, had been attacked by the Indians off San Domingo, the captain and cook murdered. The rest of the crew escaped in the Indian's boat. It is said the Indians were themselves afterwards massacred by another tribe in retaliation for Captain Durant's death. The murderers set fire to the *Endeavor*.

ST. VINCENT.—The schooner *Tobago*, owned by W. Ross, Esq., of St. Vincent, had been, with her cargo, lost on the second Bocas at Trinidad.

An extraordinary case of double shipwreck is reported in the St. Christopher papers.—The *Rosabella* left Dominica early in May for the Spanish Main. On the night of the 14th May a storm suddenly brewed up a heavy sea, struck the vessel, and she became a total wreck. Nothing was saved but a trunk of money, and with this captain and supercargo got ashore. They then purchased a cargo of sugar and chartered the *Esther*, of Curaçoa. During the return voyage a fearful tornado struck the schooner, and she instantaneously went down.

Twenty-one persons were washed off, and with great difficulty avoided the vortex of the sinking vessel. The boat fortunately got adrift, but the plug was out! For three hours they madly struggled to stop the hole, and at last it was done.

But meanwhile the sharks had taken off several of the miserable men, and only thirteen succeeded in getting into the boat.

WALL STREET.—The *Tribune* thus graphically describes Wall street:

Wall street is *sui generis*. No other thoroughfare is like it. Its features are peculiar. No 'Change Alley is like it; no other Bourse—no other Rialto. Trinity Church looks down upon it like a superior, but Trinity Church cannot christianize it. Like a melon growing next to a pumpkin, the church may have a better heart within, but Wall street will never obtain any flavor from the church.

The business of Downing street in London is irrevocably associated with diplomacy; as Wall street with stock-jobbing: but as Downing street is not full of foreign ministers, with laces Palmerston-ward, neither is Wall street occupied solely by the members of the Brokers' Board.

Wall street is not a long street, though it is felt a long way. A man, without corns, can walk the length of it in five minutes. Another, if he should keep on, would find himself in the East river. It is not a wide street. Ride have been made from curb to curb. Wheels get "locked" there daily, especially near the head of it. And a vast deal of high ornamental profanity is done by sweet tempered carmen, who, having wedged themselves in, seem to think that, "like the poor debtor," they can *swear* themselves out.

It is not a handsome street—still there is nothing wonderful in it, except, perhaps, the heads of some stock buyers. White marble, brown freestone, terra-cotta and substantial granite do not speak its wealth. Here is that wonderfully intricate building, the Merchants' Exchange, as full of lawyer, insurance and other offices as a dog is of fleas. Near by is the focus *in one* of the Brokers' Board, where many millions of dollars daily exchange hands and cross over," while the members cheerfully (speaking in metaphor) "balance to their partners." In the rotunda of the edifice real estate auctioneers are crying sandonmaly, yet without shedding a tear, over sacrifices of property to an almost fabulous amount.

On the other side of Wall, at the corner of Nassau, and facing Broad street, stands, today, it don't stand, but *squats*—the Customhouse, where there has been so much hard swearing over fraudulent invoices and political assessments, that the white columns have turned as gray as an old man's hair, or as Chelmsford granite, which they much resemble.

On either side of the street is an illustrious row of banks and insurance offices, with foreign insurance agents, land agents, coal agents, railroad agents, steamship agents, and many other sorts of agents, (Satan's, too, perhaps) including some lawyers on the second and higher floors. The basements swarm with brokers. Every nook and cranny in all these buildings commands high rents. Add to this picture innumerable groups of earnest talking, scolding, chaffing, gesticulating men, dividing the rapid currents of merchants, brokers, idlers, foreign consuls, financiers and commercial editors, who are continually passing, and you, who have never seen this notorious thoroughfare, will have a tolerably graphic idea of Wall street.

New Orleans and Cairo Mails.

With a view to guard against irregularities in the transmission of mails on this very important route, Postmaster-General Brown has issued instructions that whenever the contractors fail to depart in schedule time the less masters at New Orleans, La., Memphis, Tenn., and Cairo, Illinois, are authorized to make up and forward the mails by the first class steamboats, on the best terms practicable.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We are pleased to learn that the Postmaster General has determined to enforce, if possible, the prompt and regular transportation of the mails on this highly important route. The service, as performed by the contractors, has been of the most disgraceful character. Instead of owning and running a regular line of packets, as was contemplated by the act of Congress, the contractors have had but two boats under their control, and one of them has been laid up a great part of the time. They have relied on transient boats to perform the service, and, while themselves receiving at the rate of $900 the round trip, have refused to pay over $100. The result has been that the mails have been carried very irregularly, and generally carried by boats which offered the most speed, that would carry it cheapest. Very frequently, as we learn from the Cairo and Memphis papers, two and three, and one occasion at least five daily mails were carried on the same boat. Here it is not uncommon to receive in a batch, at one time, three or four days papers from New Orleans, Memphis, and other Southern river cities.

If the postmasters at Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans will, without fear or favor, enforce the order of the Postmaster-General, there will, we are satisfied, be some approach to regularity in the transmission and delivery of our Southern mails. Our commercial interests are so closely identified with those of the Mississippi valley that this mail route is one of the most important to us.—*Cincinnati Times.*

This change will be a great improvement on the service performed by the contractors; but it is doubtful if it will induce the government to continue a contract after it has been thoroughly violated by calling in the aid of a third party to answer the original contractor's default. Why not, in obedience to the post-office law, get rid of those who have not the ability to perform their engagements, and make a new bargain with those who have.

In justice to the Postmaster-General we are happy to say he has manifested a disposition to get clear of the imposition, and would have long since annulled the contract but for the unbecoming partiality of the President for the contractors of the Cairo and New Orleans mail line. Why, the government expend more money to supply the Indians in Oregon with a mail accommodation than "Pressidy Jimmie" will give the South.—*Memphis Eagle.*

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—According to a recent act of Congress, the annual returns of the Mint are now made to conform to the fiscal year of the Treasury, and consequently the returns of the present year only cover the six months ending on the 30th of June. The operations of the Mint and branches for the last six months have been as follows:

Gold coins executed	$15,821,563
Silver	1,457,000
Total	$17,278,563
Gold bars	9,371,515
Silver bars	144,644
Total gold and silver	26,794,722

This exhibit, says the Philadelphia *American*, shows some falling off as compared with the previous year. Recently, however, the coinage has increased, and to contribute relief in the present stringent currency the director has wisely employed the whole force of the Mint, night and day, to provide the smaller denominations of silver coin especially. About three hundred thousand dollars of gold and silver coin are stamped daily. As the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a commendable disposition in this crisis to adopt any useful and practical proposition within his discretion, we would suggest the expediency of increasing the coinage of gold dollars, and reducing the number of $20 and $10 pieces. The latter are more readily handled and counted at the Sub-Treasury, but the additional labor ought not to be regarded in comparison with the public convenience. All the small denominations of gold and silver will be in requisition over the country, and cannot be too abundantly supplied.

DISCOVERY OF A LIBRARY IN THE TOMBS OF MEMPHIS.—M. de Saulcy, a member of the French Institute, who has passed some time from his injury, a few hours after this sad accident occurred, Mrs. Keenon, while engaged in gathering grapes in her garden, slipped and broke her leg just above the ankle. Her friends will sincerely sympathize with her in her misfortune, and will be glad to learn that she will probably recover the use of her limb. As if to prove the truth of the old maxim that "misfortunes never come alone," Joseph Clarke, in attempting to drive a nail into the fence, made a false lick and split his thumb in two pieces. This last accident also took place on Mr. Keenon's farm. It will not be strange if all the sufferers become superstitious, and refuse in future to do anything on Friday.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, Sept. 22.*

[CORRESPONDENCE BY THE BEE.]

Lent's Landing, Mississippi River, October 3, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I find that I shall be detained here in isinglass county till after the election on Monday, so that I shall hardly reach New Orleans before the 12th or 13th inst., I take occasion to offer you some remarks on the crops.

Cotton picking and ginning are going on quite rapidly, as the high prices induce all to rush their cotton into market. On some plantations the best hands are picking from six hundred to eight hundred pounds. The yield, at most, however, is hardly an average one, and, considering that the picking has been commenced much later than usual, and that the season is so far advanced, we should estimate that scarcely two-thirds of an average crop of cotton can be saved in the country. The bolls at the tops of the cotton stalks, through numerous fields which I have noticed, seem to be opening prematurely, but a slight rain which has just fallen may remedy that evil in a great measure.

Yours, in haste J. J. L.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—The *States*, of the 30th ult., has the following:

The Northern Liberties Fire Company, being on parade with music, at about nine o'clock this morning in front of the Washington House, at or in the vicinity of which are known to be persons inimical to them; and they here countermarched. At this moment a pistol was fired; by whom we do not know, but we believe it was not from the line of the procession, nor at this line. It may be mentioned, however, that the procession was followed by many persons known to be friendly to its members; and it is alleged that it was fired by one of these, and at another party. Instantly a number of pistols were fired and missiles thrown at the company, who, being well armed, responded to the fire; and it is believed that within two or three minutes fifty or sixty shots were exchanged; while brickbats and stones flew on every side. The party attacking the line were chased in various directions. The doors and windows of stores were perforated, and, as we are assured, pistols were fired from windows of the Washington House.

The names of all the injured have not been made known. We learn that Charles Combs, painter, was wounded in the thigh and ankle; Jefferson Taylor, bricklayer, badly wounded in the abdomen; Thomas Boyle, wounded in the head; W. McGlue, shot in the arm; and a negro man injured.

The lives of many innocent persons were in peril throughout these disgraceful proceedings. Ladies, walking upon our once secure and peaceful streets, ran terrified and screaming from the scene.

The Northern Liberties Company finally retired from the ground; and after they had gone, numbers of the rowdy boys were seen coming armed from various sections of the city, with the manifest purpose of participating in the sanguinary conflict.

POST-OFFICE THIEVES.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times* says that the Post-office Department throughout the country is filled with thieves, and that its subscribers are continually complaining that their papers are delayed or stolen altogether. The *Spirit* adds:

We were told by the Postmaster in this city, in a recent conversation we had with him on this subject, that it is almost impossible to get the letters and papers through the mails, because of the temptations they present to pilfering clerks; and he perfectly agreed with us that it should be the contract of our contemporaries to this effect. The matter is of vital import to their business; and we will unite actively in any general measure which will greatly diminish the miserable rogues who thus daily sap the prosperity of the press, because they are too mean to pay for a newspaper.

OHIO LITERATURE.—A newspaper comes to us from Fulton county, Ohio, from a place called Ottokee, addressed on the envelope:

"Milwaky centrel
Milwaky
Wis."

Here follows a 'leading article' in the paper, *verbatim et literatim*

"*The Health of Ottokee*, *when they are like to be present.*—Died in Wauseon, Sept. 3d INST., the late Editor of the Wauseon Sentinel, after a struggle for nearly three months, with the horrs was obliged to give up the ghost and, which produced a decease called rotinsmen and a dishonest heart, which proved to be a fatal disease. Poor Fellow how he must have suffered."

We propose a subscription among our brethren of this region in favor of the editor a year's tuition in some good common school.—[*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—The subjoined important circular was issued on the 25th ult. by the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

Circular to Land Officers in the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

By the joint resolution of Congress, approved 3d of March, 1857, valid pre-emption claims on the 10th and 16th sections, heretofore reserved for the benefit of the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, will be *recognized where the settlement has been or may be made prior to the survey.*

1. In cases where the approved plat of survey has not yet been returned, the decisions and statements must be filed *within three months after the receipt of such approval plat of the duly of office.*

2. When the plat is now in the register's office, the declaration must be filed within three months from the *first publication of this circular in your land district.*

A failure to comply with this requirement will work a forfeiture of the claims.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DUEL.—Assisted in our paper of yesterday, by the Coroner, we duly notice yesterday morning at Hy St Leon. The parties were Mr Henry and Col. Rodgers, of the Nicaraguan Army. The weapon used was the Colt's revolver, pistol, not thirty, as we stated. After first fire, Mr Henry, who fired, grazed the side of Major Henry's head, without, however, inflicting a mortal wound. The affair was then not satisfactorily adjusted.

RECORDER SIRTS'S COURT.—Michael McCormack was yesterday committed to the Criminal District Court on the charge of having stolen the 4th and beading Frederick Page, Back, Gook.

Also, an extensive assortment of Burgundy and Chablis Wines.

Landing ex ship Protector, from Bordeaux:

30 cases Family Wine; 5 bbls White Wine;
40 do good ordinary Wines;
100 boxes Brandy Apricots;
50 do Prunelle;

L. DECHAMPS,
21 St. Louis street.

LANDING ex ship Protector, from Bordeaux—

15 cases Claret, in bottles, quarts and pints;
10 do Sauterne do;
10 do Barsac do;
10 do Grave do;
10 do Medoc do;
10 do Hermitage do;
10 do Cote Rotie do;
10 do Cote Rôtie do;
10 do Cote Rôtie do;
10 do Cote Rôtie do;

P. DUPUY & CO.,
Corner Rampart and St. Louis sts.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Corner of Gravier, New Orleans,
Are in receipt of a large assortment of
Men, Boys and Children's Clothing,
suited to all the various tastes and callings.
—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS.
Large and complete assortment

One Price the Model!

And in part, we mention the following styles:
BLACK AND COLOURED CLOTH FROCK COATS
BUSINESS SUITS to match
FASHIONABLE MOUNTED COATS—All kinds
R. C. D. B., and half D. B. VESTS—All kinds
PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities.

Patent or Challenge Shirts.

They insist is that they are made in the best possible manner, and cannot be rivalled by any other maker, and superior in form and fit to any.

BOY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for men, suitable for dress or business.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,
North east corner of Gravier street

S. RIES
GIVES INSTRUCTION ON
PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, FLUTE,
AND IN DRAWING.
Also, in Ancient and Modern Languages.
RESIDENCE: 114 ST. ANN STREET,
New Orleans. (oct3 1y)

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
19 Chartres Street 19

We are receiving direct from manufacturers, MEDALLION VENETIANS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY INGRAIN, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, of various qualities and color, which we offer at very low rates, bale, &c., &c. Associating men, all kinds of Upholstery, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair cloth, Brilliant cloth, &c.

Cocoa and Cocoa MATTING, &c.

All of which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Notice.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public, has removed his office to Carondelet, to No. 30 Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. oct2 1d

Silks, Silks, Silks.

HAVING bought a large quantity of SILKS, SILK ROBES and SATINS, at the late sale of Mr. Ogden, I will sell them with a small advance on the cost.

MORMONS, VALENCIENNES, CASSIMERES, with a large assortment of DRY GOODS for the fall trade.

THEODORE BLANCHARD,
Corner of Robertson and Orleans streets, and
122 Rampart street.

Broadcloth, Cassimeres and Satinets

AT
THEODOR BLANCHARD'S
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORES,
Corner of Robertson and Orleans streets, and
122 Rampart street.

TWO BALES of superfine black and colored broadcloth; 10 cases of satinets; 20 pieces cassimeres and satinets, from 40c to $1. sep30

BAYSHERS'
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORES,
Corner Robertson and Orleans streets, and No. 183 Rampart street.

FOR sale at wholesale and retail, 800 pieces Cotton Sheetings, 4-4 to 10-4; 50 bales Cotton Flannels, 3 to 10 oz. sep30

Notice.

CYPRIEN DUCROS, Notary at Law, has removed his office to No. 98 Bienville street. sep24 1m

St. Louis Institute for Young Ladies.

Conducted by Mrs. Doron.

No. 313 *Dauphin street.*

A VAST and well ventilated building, in the centre of a garden, is now the residence of the above short, at Mandeville; a complete course of studies, moral and religious education, accomplishments, musical care—such are the advantages of the above establishment recommended by the many young ladies therein educated. Parents wishing to place their children, will find these advantages are especially referred to the parents of Mrs. Doron's pupils.

For terms see prospectus of the institute. sep30

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
53 Bourbon st., New Orleans,
CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will be reopened on THURSDAY, 1st October, when the pupils are expected to join their classes.

Parents intending to enter their sons are invited to do so early in the season. sep29tf

BOYER'S ACADEMY,
No. 149 Conti Street, between Dauphin and Burgundy Streets.

THIS institution will be opened on the first of October. sep25 1m

Coffee-House for Sale.

THE Coffee-House known as the EXCHANGE, on the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets, Nos. 79 and 79, between St. Louis and Toulouse, having a good run of customers. Apply on the premises. sep26 1m

Grates, Grates, Grates.

JUST received, from New York, Cincinnati and Louisville, a large assortment of GRATES, of every size and pattern. Competent workmen need to say part of the city for setting the same. For sale, at very reduced rates, by

B. NAUTRE & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Conde street.

BRANDIES—1er ship Protector 150 half pipes Cognac, Pinaud, 1841; 10 hf. 19 qr and 8 eighth do do, 1840; 8 and 8 eighth do do, 1835; 20 do do, 1819; 20 eighth do do, 1840; 8 eighth do do, 1795. Landing and for sale by

NORTHEN THOMAS & CO,
9 Gravier st

LANDING ex ship Protector, from Bordeaux—22 cases superior Claret; 200 baskets Sweet Oil; 20 cases of dried plums; 25 do of France. 250 do of Malaga raisins; 10 half quarter boxes (new fishery); 30 do of assorted Preserves; 20 do of Strawberries in Juice (new fruits); for sale by

GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
No. 20 Customhouse st

EXTRA FRENCH BLANKETS—24 bales of the Fil well-known J. Grenier's French Blankets, landing ex ship Protector; for sale by

GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
20 Customhouse st

IN STORE.

160 CASES Family Wines; 30 do Claret; 25 do Sauterne Wine; 5 casks Bergasse Wine;
12 bbls Port Wine; 15 do Madeira do;
30 qr pipes Cognac, various brands;
15 bbls Bourbon and Rye Whisky;
15 bbls Brandy; 15 do Gin;
3 pipes Jamaica and Northern Rum;
100 boxes Assorted Wines, various brands;
200 boxes family Claret; 30 do Rhenish Wine;
150 boxes superior Claret Bordeaux Wine;
25 baskets Champagne, various brands;
60 boxes Vermouth; 100 do Cordage;
50 do Choice Brandy Cherries, new crop;
140 do Assynth, various brands;
150 do Marachino; 50,000 colored Caps;
400 do Liquors, various qualities;
1600 baskets Annette, various qualities.
15 boxes Kingston Sardines;
in sacks containing 500 each;
20 baskets Cherry bounce; 60,000 white Caps;
20 boxes Orange Flower Water; 10 bbls Curaçoa;
1000 gallons Absynth; 5 bales regular Corks;
30 bbls common Annette;