THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. Longpoet, Bisley & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Chartres street, dry goods, boots and shoes, mantillas, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Tchoupitoulas street, damaged goods.

To House-Keepers and Others.—Valuable Furniture, Looking-Glasses, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of house-keepers and others to the sale to be made to-day by the Sheriff, at the Court House. Sale will begin at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, Second District.

INCONSISTENCIES.

In conversation with an intelligent Democrat a few days ago, he remarked: "I shall vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in November, and then be prepared, if necessary, to shoulder the musket in defense of our glorious Union, and in opposition to all who seek its dismemberment." It was as if he had said, "I shall throw open the doors and windows of my house, so that robbers and thieves may enter, but when they get in I shall do my best to defeat their nefarious designs;" or "I shall put arsenic in the food prepared for my family, but if any of my children partake of it and are poisoned, I shall send for a physician in all haste that he may counteract the evil." We respectfully submit that it would be better to fasten the doors and windows, so as to exclude robbers; and far more prudent to throw the arsenic away, so as to avoid its baneful effects. There is such a thing as shutting the stable door after the horse has escaped; and there is a musty but precious proverb which tells us that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Both these pithy adages are commended to those anomalous persons who sustain BRECKINRIDGE while professing the liveliest attachment to the Union.

We can understand and appreciate the position of a high-minded, spirited and ingenuous Southerner like E. W. MOSES, who emphatically denies the right of the Federal Government to coerce into the Union a seceding State, and who openly declares that, in his opinion, the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be *ipso facto*, a legitimate and sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. MOSES chertishes deplorable heresies, but at all events he is honest and consistent. Such gentlemen find their proper places in the ranks of the adherents of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. They are intensely sectional, and they ostensibly and reasonably advocate the cause of a sectional candidate. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was the choice of a sectional Convention; of a political junta composed almost exclusively of extreme Southern delegates, thinly blended with a few self-constituted and unauthorized representatives of certain Northern States. The Charleston *Mercury*—misguided, but honest and straight-forward—said long ago that the Convention was purely sectional; and its manifesto and platform equally so. Now that Southern fire-eaters and shriekers should espouse this nomination; that those who, like HUNTT and YANCEY, have been ready any time within the last fifteen years to dissolve the Union; or, like DAVIS, and BROWN, and ORR, and KITT, and HOUSTON, are now willing to let the Union slide—should uphold heart and soul the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is right, fit and proper in the premises. Hence Democrats must from the necessity of the case be in favor of that gentleman. It cannot be otherwise. That class of politicians have no other refuge. They cannot, possibly favor DOUGLAS, for though a Democrat, he is intensely national; they can have no sympathies for JOHN BELL, for he is an Union man, first, last and all the time. They must therefore side with BRECKINRIDGE, and we are so far from censuring their choice, that we conceive it to be eminently rational and just.

The case, however, is very different with citizens like the gentleman alluded to in the commencement of this article. The moment a man proclaims himself a friend of the Union, he can have no ties of affiliation with Breckinridge Democrats; the moment a man expresses his intention to acquiesce in the election of LINCOLN, to judge him by his acts, and to resist or obey according as those are lawful and constitutional or otherwise, he ceases in spirit to be a component part of a political organization which puts forth an opposite doctrine. The idea of Unionists identifying themselves with Breckinridgers is both novel and absurd. Such inconsistencies would be incomprehensible if we were not aware of the extreme facility with which people are duped by demagogues and intriguers. Thus, for example, are there not simletons credulous enough to believe that JOHN BELL, who is the owner of an immense number of slaves, and who for more than a quarter of a century represented in Congress a slaveholding Commonwealth, is nevertheless unsound upon Southern issues; and that EDWARD EVERETT, who has dedicated his time and talents to the canonization of WASHINGTON, the slaveholder, who himself has declared that he would willingly take up arms in defense of Southern rights, and whom BRECKINRIDGE has pronounced NOBLE and TRUE, is an Abolitionist? If such monstrous allegations find their unbending believers, simply because they rest upon the assertion of unprincipled professional politicians clothed in a little brief authority, need we be astonished that when these same crafty tricksters swear that the Breckinridge Democracy are devotedly attached to the Union, and the only hope and safeguard of the South, there should be found numbers of honest equals who are deceived into the belief.

One thing is certain. These are people supporting BRECKINRIDGE who profess ardent Union sentiments. They are either extremely unsophisticated or profoundly hypocritical. If the former, it would be well for them to temper the harmlessness of the dove with the wisdom of the serpent; to enquire a little for themselves; to trace the antecedents and history of the Breckinridge movement and its champions, and to take the bald assertions of others with a liberal amount of salt. If they will pursue a slightly independent course, they will soon have reason to suspect the expediency of their political associations, and to look about for more congenial companionship. If they are hypocrites, of course there is nothing more to be said. They will assume any garb, or preach any doctrine they may deem for the nonce popular, while in the secret recesses of their hearts they remain Disunionists.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following new works:

The Life of George Washington, by Edward Everett. This is a comprehensive memoir of the Father of his Country, prepared by Mr. Everett, at the request of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica. We need scarcely add that it is accurate as a narrative, and clear, pure, elegant and dignified in style. Sheldon & Co., publishers.

French, German, Spanish, Latin and Italian without a Master. By A. H. Monteith Peterson & Brothers, publishers. That this work will impart some correct notions as to the way in which a diligent student will best proceed in acquiring any of these languages, we do not doubt. That it will supersede the use of the grammar, dictionary and phrase book; as a most absurd pretension. The Robertsonian system on which the book is based is a very good one as far as it goes, but unless aided by other and more elaborate means, it can impart little more than a mere smattering of foreign tongues.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The first annual statement of this company appears in our advertising columns. Considering the calamities by fire which have afflicted our community within the past year, this statement shows a sound and healthy condition, and is full of promise for the future. The amount of premiums received by the company for the year was $501,831 41, and in spite of the severe losses, the profits are such as to justify a early dividend of 20 per cent and a cash payment of 8 per cent. interest on per miums to the original subscribers. The total amount of assets owned by the company is $566,873 55.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The Brookinridgers horsehoots, with an assurance that would make the hardest sort of brass blush for very shame, now claim the late election in this State in Mississippi as a Breckinridge triumph! Nothing, says the *Louisiana Signal*, could be further from the truth! We defy the most experienced falsifier in politicshoden to get up a concert more completely destitute of every semblance of fact. The election was purely local elections, the general party lines were not regarded, heads from every party voted just as they pleased, without any regard whatever to the approaching Presidential election. For our part—and we know Mississippi better than most men—we are inclined to believe that she will wheel into the Union line next November, just as she did in 1851, when she rejected John A Quitman, Jefferson Davis, Joseph Thompson, and many more of her most distinguished Secoding Democratic men.

VIRGINIA.—The *Union Guard*, published at Washington, says: Our reporters and reporters Virginia are unusually favorable. Enough has been will extend Goggin's and Goggin's to the vanished everybody. In Mr. Botetort's district Douglas will lead Breckinridge, and Bell will have a very large majority. In Letcher's old district Douglas will beat Breckinridge 2000 votes. In the tide-water district Bell will sweep all before him. Mr. Douglas expects that Bell's vote will be less than Goggin's in the latter. If so, he will carry it by 30,000 majority over Breckinridge.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,800.

John Bell's Record.

Old documents have been unearthed from A to Z—no name has been left unsearched in proof of JOHN BELL unsound on the slavery question; all in vain, however. Like pure gold, he comes out of the fire brightened than ever.

The fact stands patent on the record—and to largest record he refers for his future course—that, as he is the only candidate before the people who has always voted against the Wilmot Proviso.

He is the only candidate who has always voted against Squatter Sovereignty.

He is the only candidate who has voted in favor of protection.

He is the only candidate, now or heretofore, who ever defended slavery in the halls of Congress and before the whole world *as right*, according to the laws of God, and a commercial, political and moral good.

We defy any and all of his detractors to disprove all or either of the above propositions. We have boldly stated them over and over, and no one has yet dared deny any one of them.

These things being true, must not every honest, truthful man look with pity and contempt upon the puny efforts of the envenomed partisans who, day after day and week after week, reiterate the false and slanderous charge that JOHN BELL is unsound on the slavery question? Can any one who themselves know to be false?—*Richmond Whig.*

What the Black Republicans Say of Bell and Everett.

The address recently issued by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention thus refers to the Constitutional-Union candidates, Bell and Everett:

Of Mr. Bell it is known only that he is a defender of slavery, and pledged by his life and associations to its interests.

The recent elections at the South indicate the confidence of the people, and almost the whole country that his policy in regard to slavery would conform in all essential particulars to that of the present administration. This is not the time when the people can be expected to trust the great interests of freedom to men who are not fully committed to its support.

Mr. Everett, like many others, is pledged to the institution of slavery by solemn and repeated declarations in its behalf.

In 1856 he stated, in a speech made in the House of Representatives, that "the great relaxation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of man, is discernible from our cradle. I know of no way by which the form of servitude shall be fixed but by political institutions. Domestic slavery, although, I confess, not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the servant—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation.

Thus, while the Breckinridges at the South are reviling Bell and Everett for being Abolitionists, the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was the choice of a sectional Convention; of a political junta composed almost exclusively of extreme Southern delegates, thinly blended with a few self-constituted and unauthorized representatives of certain Northern States. The Charleston *Mercury*—misguided, but honest and straight-forward—said long ago that the Convention was purely sectional; and its manifesto and platform equally so. Now that Southern fire-eaters and shriekers should espouse this nomination; that those who, like HUNTT and YANCEY, have been ready any time within the last fifteen years to dissolve the Union; or, like DAVIS, and BROWN, and ORR, and KITT, and HOUSTON, are now willing to let the Union slide—should uphold heart and soul the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is right, fit and proper in the premises. Hence Democrats must from the necessity of the case be in favor of that gentleman. It cannot be otherwise. That class of politicians have no other refuge. They cannot, possibly favor DOUGLAS, for though a Democrat, he is intensely national; they can have no sympathies for JOHN BELL, for he is an Union man, first, last and all the time. They must therefore side with BRECKINRIDGE, and we are so far from censuring their choice, that we conceive it to be eminently rational and just.

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Movements of Baron Renfrew.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Messrs. Philp & Solomon, after the reception, presented to Lord Renfrew a large photograph, taken by special permission from Rosaire & Mignot's painting of the home of Washington, tastefully framed; also a copy of Lossing's "Illustrated Mount Vernon," bound in royal blue, with arbutus gilding, and containing a beautifully engraved presentation leaf, bearing the arms of the Prince. This will be regarded as a memorial of his visit to Mount Vernon.

In the course of the afternoon Baron Renfrew visited the Patent Office, attended by Secretary Thompson. Subsequently the party, in company with Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary Thompson, visited the two houses at Mr. Smith's Institute for Young Ladies—tea-pins being among the amusements.

Baron Renfrew has frequently expressed himself much pleased with this country and with the attention and deportment of the people.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, who have followed in the royal train, arrived here to-night.

At the President's dinner, the diplomatic corps and representatives of the army and navy were among the guests.

The grand exhibition of fireworks to-night, though the weather was rainy, was witnessed by thousands.

The Executive mansion was thronged with visitors, one thousand cards of invitation having been previously given out.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY.—A prominent Union man of New Jersey writes that the Union electoral ticket will carry that State by 10,000 majority. He says, that, in the Newark district, Pennington will probably be beaten by Col. Perry, of Newark, a Union Democrat, who will be supported by all the anti-Republicans of the district.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—Rio Janeiro letters announce the failure of the great house of Mills & Lowndes, hide and cattle dealers, for nearly half a million sterling.

Capo of Good Hope mails to the 21st ultimo have arrived in England.

Prince Alfred was at the Cape, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Business at the Cape was dull.

The City of Baltimore has 582 passengers and a large cargo.

On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, she passed the steamship Cay of Washington in lat. 50 deg 48 min., and long. 28 deg. 29 min., bound east.

NEW YORK ITEMS.—New York, October 5.—The Receiver of the Erie Road has obtained an order of the Court, directing the payment of the coupons of the third mortgage bonds.

Advices from Venezuela report that the Spanish Minister had demanded and received his passports, and had left the country; the cause of the quarrel growing out of injuries to certain Spanish subjects, for which Spain demands satisfaction. It is not unlikely that the Spanish expedition destined for Mexico may be intended for Venezuela, and afterwards for Mexico.

General PAEZ was appointed Minister to Washington.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Omaha, K. T., October 5.—A large meeting of bolters from the Democratic ticket was held here last night, which was addressed by Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, Hon. Hasseom charged some of the candidates on the Democratic ticket with corruption and malfeasance in office. Nominations were made for trainers to Popular Sovereignty.

Chicago, October 5.—The number in attendance at the mass meeting of the Democracy today is differently estimated by the Seward demonstration on Tuesday last. Delegations are present from various parts of the State. The procession formed at 12 o'clock and escorted Mr. Douglas to Union Park, where he spoke for an hour and a half. The torchlight procession to-night was a grand affair. Speeches were made at the Douglas and also from the balcony of the Tremont House, by General Dodge, of Iowa, Senator Stuart, of Michigan, and others.

Lafayette, October 5.—The Republicans had a large and enthusiastic demonstration here to-day. The crowd is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. Hon H. S. Lane, of Indiana, Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and others, were the speakers. There were over 2000 torches in the procession to-night.

SENSIBLE VIEWS.—Governor Wise seems to grow wiser as he grows older. Four years ago he was for marching to Washington with a Southern army, and taking forcible possession of the Government, in the event of Fremont's election. He has recently written a letter declaring his opinions as follows:

"What shall we do? For my part, I will not concede, *I will not secede*, I will not acquiesce. I will not submit, I will not compromise any more, but I will fight in the Union as long as I can get a respectable, powerful minority or minority even, of firm, true men to stand by me and with me for the Constitution and the country. With me there can be found no active declaration of war upon their property, safety and honor, without a purpose or a plan of resistance." So much for the question. I am ready to answer, for one, that I will not. *And I will not give up the Union either.* In my negative I have property rights; in the Union I have political rights. I am not the man to be a coward or the slave to give up the one in order to preserve the other; and I will not give up either, but fight for the one rather than either shall be assailed or destroyed. Let not your mass meetings, then, be ordinary political partisan gatherings, but them be noisy assemblages, to consider the rights which they have at stake, and the remedies which they have at hand and counsel action against wrongs, whether perpetrated within or without prescribed forms."

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Boston, October 5.—The American Board of Foreign Missions met early this morning and discussed the report of the Prudential Committee, Judge Jessup, Chairman, to which was referred the subject of the late debt. The prevailing opinion was strongly in favor of going forward, and the vote on the report, as finally expressed their concurrence in the importance of raising next year not less than $400,000. The case of the President of the Cherokee Mission, growing the Cherokee Mission, on the ground of that being a Christian nation, was approved. Resolutions of sympathy in behalf of Messrs. Greene and Cleveland, Ohio, chosen for the next place of meeting. Parting addresses were made by Dr. Parkins, the President, and the Rev. Mr. Stone, after which the Board adjourned till next year.

SLAVERS SUPPRESSED.—Boston, October 5.—The officers of the slaver Orion were summoned to-day in the U. S. District Court for having engaged in the slave trade, as follows: Thomas Hilton, master, was fined $2000, and to the time of her capture, was fined $2000, and to be imprisoned two years in jail. Byron J. Chamberlain, first officer, was fined $1000, and to imprisonment til jail for two years. Wm. Dunbar imprisoned for twenty-one months in jail.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL FOR AMERICA.—The Liverpool *Times*, in a review of the commercial relations between Gotha Britain and America, says:

"The commerce of America now extends to every country, and it would be impossible to find marine which falls short only of that of the Old Country, and for exceeds that of any other nation. In the course of the next half a century America, offers a safe refuge for the persecuted of every clime and an asylum for the oppressed of every land and she is ample theatre for its energies to extend over the whole temperate zone of the north American region of the earth. The redundant population and capital of the Old World find profitable employment with the young and energetic of all countries, and adventurers under the stimulus of hope, supported by the desire for wealth, and rewards lying, from the poverty and penury of their native lands, to the possession of affluence and independence in the grand field of action of the United States. The dense forests which in the time of our forefathers covered the Atlantic coast line, and the wide prairies which were the hunting grounds of savages, are now waving corn fields, the seats of industry and opulence, and the crowded cities of native millions of freemen, or the busy marts of trade."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe—The Czar of Baldmoore at New York—The Orleans in Unity—Success of the Sardinian Troops—News from Sudan and Chinese.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on Wednesday, September 26th, and Queenstown the 27th, which passed to Cape Race a few days since, has arrived at this port.

She brings, in addition to the news already telegraphed from Cape Race, the following interesting items:

General and Political Intelligence.—Orders have been received at Toulon to prepare a considerable number of steamers to convey troops.

It is asserted that three steamers were expected at Malta with reinforcements from England.

Letters from Athens announce a demonstration by students in front of the King's Palace, with cries of "Down with King Otho! Down With Austria!! Long live ITALY!!"

Two Turkish frigate-of-war were at Jean d'Acre. The commander had declared that he would fire on the town on the slightest attempt to create a disturbance.

Great misery and mortality are now prevailing at Constantinople.

A telegram from Paris, dated Thursday, September 26th, says that the Sardinian Minister to France had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon on Wednesday, in order to take leave.

General Goyon, commanding the French troops at Rome, has issued orders declaring his resolution to defend the Pope to the last extremity.

An Envoy from the Pope had arrived at Paris with the Pope's ultimatum. The Pope states that if France does not interfere to prevent the further progress of Piedmontese troops in his territory, he will leave Rome forthwith.

The Sardinians had taken possession of the forts of Tellago and Terlito, at Ancona, by assault.

King Victor Emanuel is about to leave Turin for Bologna.

The King of Naples had arrested General Salzano at Gaeta, and thrown him in prison.

Letters from Shanghae, dated August 2d, say the rebels had taken possession of Maubrey City, in the silk districts. An American named West unsuccessfully undertook to recapture Singapore.

The Allies left for Peiho on the 25th of July. The French division was leading at Pahtsad. Seven engagements had occurred with the pirates, and two hundred of the leaders were captured.

The Rajah of Farnacore died on the 16th of July.

Great Conflagration at Sea—Burning of the Steamship Connaught—The Passengers and Crew Saved.

BOSTON, October 9.—It is rumored that the steamship Connaught, of the Galway line, from St. Johns, N. F., to this port, was destroyed by fire at sea on Sunday. A part of her crew and passengers were saved by a brig which arrived at Scituate.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The steamship Connaught sprung a leak Saturday, and took fire Sunday, one hundred and forty miles from Boston Light. It is reported that the passengers and crew were all saved by the brig Emeraldine. A steam tug has gone to tow the brig to this port.

Census Population of New York.—New York, October 8.—The population of the city of New York, as taken by the Census Marshals, is put down at 710,981, including 5,000 blacks.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 9. The river is rising, with three feet six inches in the canal.

Vicksburg, October 8.—The steamer Lizzie Simmons, passed down at 11 A. M. and the steamer Mary E. Keene at 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday; the Anglo-Saxon and the J. C. Swon at 6 this A. M.

Domestic Markets.—New York, October 9. The Cotton market closed steady, with sales of 3000 bales, at 11 to 11¼c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull; sales to-day of 14,000 barrels at $5 35 for Superfine State. Wheat shows an advancing tendency; sales at an advance of 1 to 2c. Corn, 69¼ to 71c. Pork closed dull; sales of 1000 barrels Mess, at $18 75 for Mess. Lard dull at 12 to 12½c. Coffee firm, with sales at 14 to 15c. for Rio. Sugar steady; 300 hogsheads Cuba at 6¾ to 7¾c., and 450 at 5 6-16c.

Cincinnati, October 9.—The sales of Flour embraced 1000 barrels at $5 to $5 10. Corn declining; prices range from 40 to 43c. Oats dull at 30c. Whisky 18½c.

The Northern Elections—No Reports To-Day—The Reason.

Editors—Knowing the great anxiety felt by the readers of your respective journals to ascertain the result of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, this day, the Agent of the N. Y. and N. O. Associated Press here sent early in the evening a dispatch to the Agent at Louisville, requesting him to keep the lines open for election news. The following answer was received:

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9, 2 P. M.

"The Eastern lines will probably be open till morning.

"*We shall get returns about midnight, but your line closes at 10 o'clock, therefore I can't get to you anything till morning.*"

After receiving this dispatch, and knowing its privileges, I called at the telegraph office of the National Office, and requested the line to be kept open for election news until further orders. The request was translated by the operator at Louisville, when to our great surprise he refused to keep the line open a moment longer, and closed it. I did not know why. This while the journals of nearly every other city in the Union will probably contain enough to determine the result of the elections in those States to-morrow morning, the dead city of the Union is without a word, because a subordinate at Louisville was sleepy.

AGENT ASS'D PRESS.

Texas Items.

We have Texas dates to the 6th instant. A dispatch from Houston of the 5th says:

This morning our city was thrown into a fever of excitement by a report that a woman had been fatally stabbed and horribly mutilated by her husband. On inquiring into the particulars we learned that S. M. Hall, formerly clerk for H. F. Ely, subsequently for Hohenthal, Richman & Co., and lately unemployed, had, in a fit of frenzy, stabbed his wife in the left breast with a most formidable looking bowie knife, and afterwards inflicted several ugly gashes on her head with a hatchet. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the deed, except that being out of employment, and most probably out of money, and undoubtedly desperate, and, in a measure, insane, committed the assault likely to prove so fatal. Hall and his wife kitchens have lived happily together, and their friends were particularly surprised at the report of the affair. Mrs. Hall, it is said, cannot possibly recover. Hall is now in jail awaiting an examination.

Mr. M. Engelmann, of San Antonio, has made wine recently from the grape of the "Riesling" vine, that grown on the borders of the Rhine, and is in use in Germany for wine making. The Texas wine he has made is pronounced to be similar in flavor to and equally as good as Johannisberg.

The San Antonio *Ledger* says the railroad from Lavaca will be completed to Victoria, 27 miles, within the month of November next. The road bed is completed to Victoria; about ten miles of iron have been laid; the cars will have been relaid, and two locomotives have been placed on the road. The materials to complete the whole line have been provided for and have arrived at Lavaca or are on their way out from Boston. The iron is laid down at the rate of two miles a day.

As soon as the road reaches the Sixteen Mile Point, which will be early in October, the stage company intend taking off the relay of horses at Lavaca and at the Sixteen Mile House also. The stages will then run through to San Antonio at the rate of six miles an hour, including a stop of two hours at San Antonio within about twenty miles of the coast.

The company intend, says the *Ledger*, to push the road on to San Antonio as rapidly as possible.

The Harrison *Flag* says of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

"The work on the great enterprise is now progressing finely. We learn from the Chief Engineer that he has been relocated and the Nueces crossed at the Pine Tree, in Upshur county.

"There are now about half dozen or more sub-contractors on the line, and Mr. Burnham, one of them, informs us that he has employed together they have some sixty hands at work, and are increasing the number every week."

The iron for the first miles of the Trinity Valley Railroad, commencing at Liberty, has been secured. The road will be put under contract shortly, and the work commenced.

The Ballstonville *Lone Star* of the 1st instant, says:

"A friend of ours received a letter from New York containing additional information that the iron for twenty five miles of the Columbus and San Antonio Railroad has been purchased, and that the iron will be shipped to Galveston with the least possible delay. This information has been said recently in relation to the movements of the directors of this road, and we are now becoming apprehensive that the charter would expire without any thing being done. But according to our information, instead of the work, which, as the Appeals have it, they have been silently but energetically at work for laying down the track as fast as the road is graded."

Hanging of Nine Thieves in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., October 4.—This afternoon a man named Griffin, living near Van Buren, murdered Mr. Owen, formerly of Johnstown, Bath county, Missouri, who came to Griffin's house to borrow money for horse stealing, in the absence of the latter. Mrs. Griffin and a number of citizens were present. Griffin was allowed to go home to bring the money, and was shot down while in the act of opening the door. He escaped into the jail last night, and to facilitate his flight, stole a fine horse, but was retaken this morning at Van Buren, and returned to this place.

Shortly after the execution, another prisoner was brought into town, charged with the same offence. As he was passing up the street, one named the prisoner, and was soon swung up also as one of his brother in crime. The second victim was a Cherokee, half breed named Shoat. The nine executed by Judge Lynch were notorious horse thieves, and their offences of late have been bold and numerous.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen—The Surveyor's Report on the Overflow—The Flat-Boat Dues—Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Canal Levees to be Strengthened—The Mayor's Message—Finances, Reform, Police, Public Schools, the Recent Catastrophe, &c.

The first meeting of the Board of Aldermen after its summer vacation was held last evening. There were six members present, and President MIGUE occupied the chair. The Mayor's message was read and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

The Surveyor made a report on the dividend of the second foundation of the rear part of the city, in which he stated his opinion that it could not have been prevented by any amount of vigilance on the part of the municipal authorities or the parties interested in the two canals. Nevertheless he suggests that the levees along the side of each of the canals should be strengthened, and that there should be special watchmen employed for the purpose of seeing that they were in good condition at all times. This communication was referred. Alderman MIGUEL offered a resolution authorizing the repairing of the levees at 101, 103 and 107 Christopher street, and fronting them pretty well considering the circumstances. The levees were broken by the flood usually. When the corner building was undermined, the levee previously broke and was not injured, and the corner store was built up again. The levee was broken at the time of the fire in 1851. Am not certain that a portion of the wall was not built after the premises took fire. I thought at the time that the levee was broken by the fire. I only saw it early in the evening a dispatch to the Agent at Louisville, requesting him to keep the lines open for election news. The following answer was received:

"The Eastern lines will probably be open till morning.

"*We shall get returns about midnight, but your line closes at 10 o'clock, therefore I can't get to you anything till morning.*"

After receiving this dispatch, and knowing its privileges, I called at the telegraph office of the National Office, and requested the line to be kept open for election news until further orders. The request was translated by the operator at Louisville, when to our great surprise he refused to keep the line open a moment longer, and closed it. I did not know why. This while the journals of nearly every other city in the Union will probably contain enough to determine the result of the elections in those States to-morrow morning, the dead city of the Union is without a word, because a subordinate at Louisville was sleepy.

AGENT ASS'D PRESS.

Texas Items.

We have Texas dates to the 6th instant. A dispatch from Houston of the 5th says:

This morning our city was thrown into a fever of excitement by a report that a woman had been fatally stabbed and horribly mutilated by her husband. On inquiring into the particulars we learned that S. M. Hall, formerly clerk for H. F. Ely, subsequently for Hohenthal, Richman & Co., and lately unemployed, had, in a fit of frenzy, stabbed his wife in the left breast with a most formidable looking bowie knife, and afterwards inflicted several ugly gashes on her head with a hatchet. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the deed, except that being out of employment, and most probably out of money, and undoubtedly desperate, and, in a measure, insane, committed the assault likely to prove so fatal. Hall and his wife kitchens have lived happily together, and their friends were particularly surprised at the report of the affair. Mrs. Hall, it is said, cannot possibly recover. Hall is now in jail awaiting an examination.

Mr. M. Engelmann, of San Antonio, has made wine recently from the grape of the "Riesling" vine, that grown on the borders of the Rhine, and is in use in Germany for wine making. The Texas wine he has made is pronounced to be similar in flavor to and equally as good as Johannisberg.

The San Antonio *Ledger* says the railroad from Lavaca will be completed to Victoria, 27 miles, within the month of November next. The road bed is completed to Victoria; about ten miles of iron have been laid; the cars will have been relaid, and two locomotives have been placed on the road. The materials to complete the whole line have been provided for and have arrived at Lavaca or are on their way out from Boston. The iron is laid down at the rate of two miles a day.

As soon as the road reaches the Sixteen Mile Point, which will be early in October, the stage company intend taking off the relay of horses at Lavaca and at the Sixteen Mile House also. The stages will then run through to San Antonio at the rate of six miles an hour, including a stop of two hours at San Antonio within about twenty miles of the coast.

The company intend, says the *Ledger*, to push the road on to San Antonio as rapidly as possible.

The Harrison *Flag* says of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

"The work on the great enterprise is now progressing finely. We learn from the Chief Engineer that he has been relocated and the Nueces crossed at the Pine Tree, in Upshur county.

"There are now about half dozen or more sub-contractors on the line, and Mr. Burnham, one of them, informs us that he has employed together they have some sixty hands at work, and are increasing the number every week."

The iron for the first miles of the Trinity Valley Railroad, commencing at Liberty, has been secured. The road will be put under contract shortly, and the work commenced.

The Ballstonville *Lone Star* of the 1st instant, says:

"A friend of ours received a letter from New York containing additional information that the iron for twenty five miles of the Columbus and San Antonio Railroad has been purchased, and that the iron will be shipped to Galveston with the least possible delay. This information has been said recently in relation to the movements of the directors of this road, and we are now becoming apprehensive that the charter would expire without any thing being done. But according to our information, instead of the work, which, as the Appeals have it, they have been silently but energetically at work for laying down the track as fast as the road is graded."

Hanging of Nine Thieves in Arkansas.

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Discovery of Stolen Property.—Not long since we reported the fact that the residence of Mr. Agnes G. Harris, on Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets, had been entered about noon, while Mrs. Harris had gone out to dine with a friend, and that the thief, who must have gone through the alley way and in at the back door, had taken away either seven or eight dollars, marked A. H., and worth $400. No clue whatever was obtained as to the identification of the thief, or the recovery of the property, last week evening, Lieut. Ordway got wind of the fact that an old negro, who had seem to out grass in a vacant lot at the corner of Conti and Dauphine streets, had found a rich prize. The old negro's manner was noticed and his movements watched by the officers, and the result was that the latter were convinced in his surprise that the fellow had come across the wheels of this silver, wrapped up in an old white cotton cloth. The blanket was at once delivered the articles over to their surprised and gratified owner.

Found Drowned.—Sergeant Raymond discovered the body of a drowned white man, apparently fifty years of age, rather unusually dressed, floating in the river, near the Second District ferry landing, at half past seven o'clock last night. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Starving.—A poor woman, ragged and faint, carrying in her arms a great, puny looking babe, came to the Second District police office last night and said that she had walked from the city proper to the Lafayette Cemetery and had not tasted food except a small crust of bread for two days. The kind-hearted clerks, Galtbardy and Price, and the humanity made her a bed in one of the cells and she went to sleep with her baby at her side. Mr. Hollenbeck, who is at present in charge of the station, will look after her in the morning.

Recorder Bloche's Court.—Josephine Oliver made an affidavit against Thomas Keany for committing a violent assault and battery upon her, in her own house, on Burgundy street, at eleven o'clock Monday night. Keany was arrested and held to answer.

Louis Alexander, a slave of Mr. Berry, charged with stealing a variety of items from the steamer Dixie, was discharged, as no one appeared to prosecute him, the best being now up for Red Stone.

The attention of buyers and dealers is called to the auction sale which takes place this day, at 11 o'clock, by Longpoet, Bisley & Co., at 60 Chartres street, dry goods, boots and shoes, mantillas, &c.

We are requested to call the attention of the