The Daily Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII.—Whole No. 1976

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ The Office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis street.

Monday Morning, October 22, 1855.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE PROSPECT.

The present canvass has been maintained with unexampled activity. Almost every parish and in some parts of the State, almost every precinct has been explored by both parties with indefatigable diligence. Nothing has been left undone either for the assault upon, or the defense of American principles, and if a fair and legal vote be polled, the result will be a tolerably accurate manifestation of public sentiment.

The American party went into the contest under the pressure of serious disadvantages. It is true that up to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, they numbered a large majority in Louisiana, and the election been held six months ago, it would have swept the State from the Balize to the Arcansas frontier. But the action of the Philadelphia Convention, first in admitting the delegates of a spurious and insignificant faction known amongst us as the Blue Book order, in preference to the regular delegates chosen by the State organization, and next, in reaffirming the obnoxious eighth section, which was, rightly or wrongly, interpreted as a declaration of hostility to Catholicism, proved a most disastrous to the American organization in Louisiana. In New Orleans the party divides fully one half, and in Southern Louisiana it constitutes three-fourths of the suffrages. Under the strong impression that the American party had deliberately undertaken a crusade against Catholicism, numbers abandoned it, while still larger numbers waxed cool and indifferent. Fortunately for the welfare of the party, the American State Convention assembled in March last, and by the unanimous adoption of a platform boldly repudiating the action of the Philadelphia proscription and proclaiming absolute liberty of conscience, succeeded to some extent in conciliation and restoring harmony. With a structure the Democratic party, by its official acts nominations, determined to dissolve the State. Their orators, with customary union of sagacity and recklessness, proted by the signal blunder of Philadelphia Convention, especially in the North, and went forth among the people urging upon the American party the charge of Catholics, a rooted creed that bath, and a resolute determination to exclude from political office all professed Papists. We all know how tenacious are—even the least devout—in religious particular creed, and we need not to appreciate without much reflection the enormity of that policy which the Democratic campaign against any sect or certain branch of a large fraction population. That the persistent, unjustifiable efforts of the Democratic orators to represent the American party as opposed to Catholics, coupled with some successes, have done. There exists a firm belief in the devotion of certain parishes, such as St. Charles, St. Ascension, St. Landry, and some other parishes. That no such intolerance has been entertained, that we do not believe, that it has been overwhelmed in these parishes, such as St. James, St. Martin, West St. Ann, &c., the steadfast firm and unprejudiced majority resolute, and unwavering and conviction of our fellow-citizens and faith who have followed in the Democratic speakers, have exposed the misrepresentations, related their libels, and the force of their calumnies. Democratic party are fully aware that the Democratic party in defication of Louisiana laws and the right of Protestant America Louisiana would be unknown beyond precedent. Louisiana was a God-send to the Democratic party, and they have used it, or rather abused it, to the utmost of their ability. Have adopted the usual policy of silence. Virginia, there is not a doubt but the great, honest, honest and every American, Blue American party, the capital error, have made and entire duty in this canvass, and continuously and continuously the people in every section of the Union, and that man might be a great cause to place the Democrats before the electors.

We have now to view approaching its termination, and we more the day of trial at hand. Boasting is not to our taste, and we leave to our adversaries to vaunt of the field dispassionately, and impartially, and we think that all the information we have is absolutely entire; if those who have in every quarter of the Union be not deceived, or seeking to deceive, the American party will be victorious in November. We do not, however, we don't believe, we do not, we know, of our credit, that we really and confidently believe that the American party will carry the entire State ticket. Our opponents are accustomed to put faith in us, and we never delude them by predictions of effect. Not being infallible as a prophet, we cannot even now foretell success to be absolutely certain, we may declare with the utmost confidence that the American party are in themselves, exert themselves as beseems and their cause, they will beat Democrats despite the gigantic and unprecedented efforts made by the latter.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

We publish in another column a proclamation of His Honor, Mayor Lewis, containing suggestions and recommendations, and we invite the earnest attention of our readers. One of them is that a box be placed in each of the election precincts in the purpose of receiving contributions in aid of the construction of the Washington Monument. We heartily respond to the invitation of our worthy chief magistrate, and trust that his views may be carried into effect.

The second suggestion of Mayor Lewis is still more important. Aware as he is of the present canvass is an exciting one, that all possible means should be used by good citizens to maintain good order, he particularly refers to the keepers of coffee-houses to close their houses on election day. A similar measure was adopted at Boston at the recent election, and with happy results. Not a solitary outbreak occurred. There were no infuriated men, no per cent maddened by strong drink, no rioting the streets, thronging the polls and provoking collisions, and the city though animated, was conducted with the utmost moderation and calmness.

We are all aware that almost every difficulty which has ever occurred at the polls, during exciting contests, originated in the intoxicating employment of intoxicating beverages. One marked improvement has already been effected, in the removal of the grog-shops, or coffee-houses, where they were in close proximity to the polls. But yet another remains to be accomplished. If by general consent the bar-rooms of our city are kept closed during the 5th November, we will almost pledge our existence that no disturbance, no strife whatever will be witnessed. As lovers of good order, as patriots, as Americans, we unite the entreaties of the press to those of the civil authority, and hope that the coffee-houses will consent to forego their profits for a few hours on the 5th November, and thereby ensure the preservation of peace, and a quiet election, such as was formerly wont to distinguish our city, and to render her a proud and noble exception to other populous communities.

Let the request of the Mayor be universally observed.

Miles Taylor, Esq.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

We have not been able to obtain from this standard bearer of the Foreign party any enunciation of his sentiments and views in relation to the vital questions of the day, save on the subject of the Nebraska bill, which, such is the expansibility of his organs of degustition, he has solemnly and deliberately approved, swallowed, and incorporated, as a cardinal doctrine in his political creed. He does not make a wry face when taking the *alien dose* with it, but gives the clause and the existing laws on naturalization his special attention, and opposes all modifications. With him they are glorious laws, and if elected, all change will be opposed by him. To allow an alien just arrived in our country to become a citizen of the Nebraska territory, and to vote on the day of his arrival and location there, is "marvellously proper" with the anti-American candidate for Congress—to give that alien, immediately on his establishment on a quarter section of land situated in Nebraska or Kansas, which was acquired by the blood and treasure of the American people, and in their legitimate patrimony, the power to confer on himself a fee simple in it, is another article in his political *credo*. These are the titles he exhibits to the patriotic and enlightened suffragans of the Second Congressional District, and upon them does he rely, and challenge their support.

This gentleman has obstinately and unfairly remained silent upon the other great and interesting topics of the day, notwithstanding he has been urged and solicited to break silence and to speak out to his insatient constituents.

He has been called upon to proclaim, or to authorize some of his organs to proclaim his views upon the constitutionality and expediency of a protective tariff, river and harbor improvements, and to define them with precision and without ambiguity. This he has failed to do, and we have a right to impute to him hostility to tariffs and internal improvements by the Federal Government. But I wish to remind the voters of his district of another matter, upon which Mr. Taylor is bound to enlighten them, and if he wraps himself in the mantle of silence, he will be considered as approving. The Democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore and exalted a pettifogger of New Hampshire into the seat, one digitified by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, passed the following resolution, among others. In the 6th of the series of the bumbuge concocted by the wire-pullers who had there assembled, to deceive the people that they might come into the possession of the spoils.

"That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make our the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles to the Democratic faith; *and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the diversion of NOT ALLOWING TO COUNT TO BE RESISTED WITH THE SAME SPIRIT, WHICH SWEPT THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS FROM OUR STATUTE BOOKS.*" This resolution was carried out by the Nebraska bill, and the law which gives to an alien the right, by simply *location on it*, or ownership of a part of the public domain, to become a citizen of the nation is given to him by the other. Now, is Mr. Taylor in favor of the principles of this resolution? He is in favor of or does he believe that an alien has an equal right to the soil of this Republic, as a native-born citizen? Does he believe that an alien has an equal right to claim the hospitalities and benefits of the American government as a native? Has he the same right and title to the soil of our domain, who was not a citizen yesterday, if he will locate on a fragment of it, as the children of the soil who won it by their swords and treasures? Let Mr. Taylor answer these queries in the face of the people of the District, and let the 5th of November give their reply to him.

The resolution invokes the name and high authority of the sage of Monticello, and attempts to cover the aspatriotic dogma it asserts, and the monstrous heresy it enunciates, with his mantle. Mr. Jefferson never contemplated for, never asserted, and never embodied any such principle in any document he ever published to the world. The Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution assert no such principle. The principle is of Democratic concoction, forwarded and promulgated among others to the country for our adoption, and thus to hombug the foreign population and win their votes. The opinions of Mr. Jefferson they concealed and ignored such, and in view of the great immigration of paupers and illiterate and lawless people from Europe to our country, at the period when he was living in his native Virginia, which occurred long subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, "that he was almost inclined to believe with the wish of Silas Deane, *that an ocean of fire rolled between us and Europe!*" This was a period when the annual influx of foreigners did not exceed much more than five thousand. Could the departed sage and illustrious patriot burst the cerements of the tomb and revisit the shores of his ancient glory, what would he say, at witnessing the annual immigration of more than fifty hundred thousand people from the transatlantic world! He would shudder with horror at the mighty perils with which it menaced those liberties to the enjoyment of which he consecrated his glorious life, and which, when he ascended to Heaven, he thought immortal. It was by his statesmanship and diplomacy that our Union acquired Louisiana, which contained a territory more fertile, more bright, more glorious than any, over which the conqueror in the lowest power, ever had the eagles of imperial Rome. He termed her a "terrestrial paradise," and clasped her to his bosom as his favorite daughter. He ever loved, cherished, honored and protected her, and he would rather have seen her merged in the ocean, than witness her fair domains filled up and overspread by the scum from the approaches of the old world. But the age has departed, and his degenerate successors have given away to them the best heritage of the richest and fairest portions of that territory, which is the legitimate inheritance of American citizens. They have given to them the right to vote, and have placed the sovereignty of the country in their hands, so that they have the power of framing constitutions and political institutions to govern Americans, and can legislate, expound and execute laws. Can any one but a Democrat, who hates Americans and loves foreigners, approve of such a policy? Can Mr. Taylor do it? Speak out.

JEFFERSON.

ROPER'S GYMNASIUM.—Our enterprising friends, MR. JAMES ROPER, opens his Gymnasium to the public to-day. This establishment is situated at No. 10 Perdido street, near St. Charles, and is undoubtedly one of the most complete gymnasiums to be found in the country. The second floor is fitted up exclusively for exercises of vigor and agility—such manly recreation as confers tone and strength upon the muscular system, expands the chest, gives equilibrium to the circulation, improves and preserves health, and counteracts most beneficially the enervating influence of a semi-tropical climate. In this apartment, boxing, fencing, and other gymnastic sports may be indulged in at pleasure, under the superintendance of Professor HIRAM HILDET.

The third floor embraces the billiard rooms—one of the few games that is wholly unobjectionable—the chess tables, and the pistol gallery—each apartment being separate and distinct, and all well lighted and ventilated. Connected with the establishment is a bathing-room.

Mr. ROPER has evidently sought to render his Gymnasium an attractive place of resort, where manly exercise conducive to cheerful noses of mind and health of body, may at all times be procured. He richly deserves a large increase of the patronage heretofore awarded him, and we take great pleasure in recommending his institution to the public.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the *John Simonds*, for late Memphis papers.

☞ Our thanks are due the Clerk of the *Princess* for late Baton Rouge papers.

LARGE CARGOES OF COTTON.—The steamer John Simonds from Memphis, and steamer Princess from Vicksburg, both arrived last night, the Simonds with 4646 bales cotton and the Princess with 4050 bales.

☞ The fall accounts by the *Canada* show that the losses on the side of the Allies at the final struggle resulting in the capture of the Southern side of Sebastopol were in round numbers 10,000 men, viz: 7,500 French and 2,500 English. The losses of the Russians are unknown. They have been estimated as high as 18,000, but this is doubtless greatly exaggerated.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—On or about the 20th of September last, the schooner Matilda, of Bangor, Maine, lay in the port of Jacksonville, Florida, loading for Boston. The mate of the schooner enticed a colored man, a slave, on board, on promise of securing his freedom, and hid him in the hold. When the craft was four days out, the fugitive was discovered by one of the crew and notice given to the master. In the meantime, the owner of the slave in losing his property, and supposing that he had departed in the Matilda, sent word to Boston authorizing his arrest. On Saturday morning the vessel arrived, but before the slaves could be taken, under the writ of the United States Commissioner, he was spirited away by the abolitionists. The Evening Telegraph rejoices at the escape, but adds that arrangements have been made, in case of any claim by the national officers, to put in operation the machinery of the Personal Liberty Act.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Nicholas Lanilon, a native of France, and recently, it is said, a merchant there, was arrested by officer De Angelis, of the United States Court, N. Y., on a charge of forgery, in having forged a draft, we understand, for a large amount, on Bonneson, in France, about 300 miles from Paris, and obtaining the money thereon. He went, it is said, first to England, whence he came to New York, arriving there in May last. His extradition (or surrender for trial) has been demanded by the government of France under the treaty. He was conducted for examination.

HAVANA.—The steamer *Black Warrior* arrived on Saturday, with later dates from Havana. Our files of papers do not contain a syllable of news.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK.—The news from Norfolk is unfavorable. Several new cases have occurred among the returned refugees, and two deaths. The authorities advise refugees not to return before the 1st of November.

☞ Dr. Haddell and his clerk were murdered and robbed at Cumberland, Md., having been enticed to go and see a sick woman. The murderers have been arrested, a watch and other things having been found on their persons.

UNITED STATES ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Sixth Memoir of Dr. Kane.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

Our citizens were cheered yesterday by the arrival at this port of the Arctic Relief Expedition, consisting of the brig Release, Capt. Hartstein, and propeller Arctic, Lieut. Chas. S. Simms, Island of Disco, Greenland, Sept. 18th. But most of all, they bring as passengers Dr. Kane and party, who, in the spring of 1853, left this port for the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Release and Arctic left New York 20th May last, in search of Dr. Kane's party, who, it was feared, might have had their vessels crushed in the ice, and so have been unable to return. The relief vessels arrived at Upernavik, the entrepôt Northward, July 5th. Thence they coasted along the shore of Greenland to lat. 76 38 North, touching at Hare Island, Upernavik, Ekaluyt Island, Cape Hatherton and other places. They were twenty eight days boring through the pack ice in Melville Bay. Thence they crossed Davis' Strait, and went up to Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped their progress. They then passed down the Western ocean, examining Possession and Pond's Bays. They were fast in the middle pack for several days, and had a fair prospect of remaining there for the winter; but fortunately the ice after awhile broke away, and they were enabled to escape.

Lat. 69 30 they spoke the English whaleship Eclipse, of Peterhead, bound to Cumberland Inlet. She had taken three whales. All well.

The expedition, still passing Westward, reached Lively on the 15th ult., having entirely circumnavigated the Northern waters as far as ice would permit. At Lively they found Dr. Kane and his party, who had abandoned their vessels in the ice. Receiving them then, the objects of their search, Capt. Hartstein's vessel left Lively on the 18th Sept., for New York, and arrived here as above. On the following day Captain Hartstein boarded the Danish brig Baldur, 37 days from Copenhagen, bound to Lively. On the 27th Sep., spoke the English bark Stella, from Sandwich Bay, bound to Pyrocots.

The last winter in the Arctic has been unusually severe. Many of the natives perished from exposure and starvation, having been compelled to eat their dogs. The extreme cold prevented the usual hunting expeditions.

The relief vessels are in a tolerably good condition, although they have been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in the packs.—They are now at anchor off the Battery.

The brig Advance, of 145 tons, set sail in May, 1853, for Smith's Sound, under the command of Dr. Kane, who was detailed to make explorations in the Northern Seas, by Mr. Kennedy, then Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore. The present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, entered upon the performance of his duties before the Advance sailed, and fully carried out the views of his predecessor. On the 22d July, 1853, she arrived at Upernavik, latitude 73 degrees North, on the coast of Greenland. Nothing further was heard of the expedition from that time until yesterday.

The Advance was left in Rensselaer bay, in latitude 79 deg., where the expedition passed two winters. The vessel was abandoned on the 17th May last, (her flag and pennant flying, imbedded in the ice,) and the party, from which it was found impossible to extricate her, sledded through to attend to the matter. It was the Crimean, and Lords Paumure and Harding are not likely to receive suggestions by "a Sepoy officer."—*London Journal.*

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☞ M. Lundell, surgeon-in-chief of the Neapolitan army, states that he has successfully cured cancer by the topical application of chloride of bromine, in combination with zinc and other chlorides, according to the following formula: Chloride of bromine, three parts; chloride zinc, two parts; chloride antimony, one part; chloride gold, one part; powdered liquice, sufficient to make a paste. The surrounding parts are protected by an ointment of one drachm of chloroform to an ounce of lard. M. Mandelli has been allowed six beds at La Salpetriere, Paris, to test the efficacy of his remedy.

City Intelligence.

GREAT AMERICAN MEETING IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.—There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the American citizens in Washington Square, Elysian Fields street, Third District, on Saturday. Considering the lack of preparation and the distant portion of the city in which the meeting was held, the number of people collected together on the occasion was altogether extraordinary. The extensive Square was nearly filled, and so immense was the crowd, that it was difficult for the speakers to make themselves heard at the extreme ends of it. It is estimated that 3,000 people were there on hand present. The greatest enthusiasm reigned on the occasion. The Square was brilliantly lighted, and the scene was a very animated one.

At 7 o'clock the meeting organized, and the Hon. BENJAMIN MARSHALL was called upon to preside over it. The venerable President, on ascending the platform, was greeted with three loud cheers, in reply to which he addressed the assemblage in the French language for ten or fifteen minutes in a very happy and effective strain. The following gentlemen, eight from each District of the city, were then appointed Vice-Presidents and took their seats upon the stand:

First District—Messrs. Wm. Kennedy, John Plistaverger, E. S. Kenwood, T. A. Johnson, Dr. W. W. Mitchell, G. Sith, John Cooper.

Second District—Messrs. Jas. Lanaux, J. Bermudez, Jules Lavergne, Henry Guyol, George Clark, L. J. Haine.

Third District—Messrs. Wm. Long, J. F. Barnett, Alfred Bourges, Anthony O'Neal, St. Julien Devereux, Jas. Constantine, A. Duparaveau.

Fourth District—Wm. H. Perkins, J. L. Landy, Newell T. Taylor, David Adams, C. L. Marshall, Dr. F. Tobler, Judge E. Rightand, Rob't Mazin.

Eighth Ward—Jas. Cochran, Jos. B. Flash and S. T. Jones were appointed Secretaries.

The President then introduced to the audience George Eustis, Jr., Esq., American candidate for Congress in the First District. Mr. Eustis spoke for an hour, and made one of the most telling speeches of the season. He was greeted throughout by his audience with the most vehement applause.

Col. Richard Stewart, of St. Bernard, followed him and spoke in his usually pleasing and effective manner for about three quarters of an hour. The Colonel was frequently interrupted by cheers and clapping of hands.

Captain Charles D. Drake then arose and made a brilliant and admirable harangue, fervid in eloquence, patriotic in appeal, and close and cogent in argument. He was several times, during his address, complimented by his audience with loud cheers. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting quietly broke up, but a portion of the assemblage, numbering about fifteen hundred, formed in a procession with a band of music at their head and marched through Royal, St. Charles and other streets of the city, and the second day of the meeting was heard until midnight. During the evening few bright there are to be several more meetings of the American party in various parts of the city, so there will be no lack of enthusiasm during the remainder of the campaign.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL WALDO.—The remains of the lamented Adjutant-General General S. Waldo, who died on Friday last, were buried yesterday in the Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by one of the largest civic and military concourses we have ever seen in this city on a similar occasion.—By order of Gen. Lewis, the entire First Division of Louisiana Militia was represented, either by detachments of its companies or by commissioned officers in uniform. The funeral services took place at the house, in Royal street, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, father of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich officiating. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage draped in black crape, and followed by the Adjutant General and staff, and all the surviving field officers of the division, in the manner indicated in the newspapers; but, until more correctly advised, we look with confidence to a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser refers to the subject as follows:

"While the Danish, Swedish, Belgian, Bavarian, Hanover, Wurtemberg, all the South American and other Ministers, were in full dress, as became the representatives of neutral though friendly Governments, Mr. Mason, the representative of the friendly neutral and friendly United States, was left to the unexpressed use the Allied Powers, and from such chilly reception Seward and the rest of the French. Among the Americans whom I know there is but one opinion, and that expressed in the language of Mr. Mason's course. It is hardly to be supposed that for an act that might produce patient consequences would plead the Imperial Government, certainly so see the sight. The Government in especial pains to show that it understood the difference between the official reception of the diplomatic corps by omitting all mention of them from the list of court and company published beforehand in the Moniteur."

AN ATTRACTIVE LADY.—The Springfield Journal of the 13th inst., says:

"Yesterday afternoon, while a lady of this city was engaged with her household duties, a swarm of bees entered the room, settling upon her head, neck and arms. As soon as apparent, the lady was sadly frightened, and quickly beating the intruders away, she sought refuge in an adjoining apartment. The window being inadvertently left open, the bees immediately entered, again took possession of the lady, who finding they did not hang her, and unable to remedy the evil, quietly retired about her work, supposing it had intelligently. The operation of the bees in the meantime, who were in the house the while."

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday has the following paragraphs:

Messrs. T. C. Hunt, Dunlapsand and Dugan arrived here yesterday morning from the Attakapas country. They paid a good deal of the success of our cotton in that section of the country. There gentlemen will be present in the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Some of our sugar planters have 2,000 acres and selling; our will they sell the cane of the month. The entire unsettled state of the country, has caused great anxiety to the disbanded ranger of the Rangers.

A New Book on American Slavery, The New York Times of the 10th instant, says:

We hear from pretty good authority that the Honorable Miss Murray, the distinguished English lady who has been traveling in the United States for some months past, is preparing a book of observations of British criticism upon our people and institutions—and that she intends to vindicate the institution of slavery from the alleged misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Miss Murray has been entirely unfavorable, Miss Murray has come to the conclusion, as the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country; that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than elsewhere in the Union—that slavery is a blessing rather than a curse to the negroes themselves, and that the existence of its opposition and attention given by Mrs. Stowe in her celebrated work, are either very from exaggerations, or so exceptional as not at all to be taken into the account, when forming a judgment of the institution itself. She will make this a prominent feature in her forthcoming book, and designs, we understand, to enter upon a special refutation of the views and representations of Mrs. Stowe.

Miss Murray's book, and especially that part of it which relates to this subject, will undoubtedly make a sensation in the country as well as in England. She is a lady of very great intellectual ability, of great accomplishments, and holding a position in English society which will ensure her the attention of such a subject the greatest consideration and respect.

☞ A despatch from Chicago of the 15th, says:

The steam-tug Seneca exploded both boilers to-day, killing Donaldson, fatally injuring Wm. Vaughan, and badly scalding C. D. Shaldon, owner. The boat was blown to atoms.

WOODWORK IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-ARMS.—Major Jacob, of the Bombay Artillery, the well-known commandant of the Scinde irregular horse, has brought to perfection some remarkable improvements in fire arms, and has made public his results of his experiments.—One missile, which he calls the percussion rifle shell, is the most formidable ever invented by man. The shape of the ball is such that its velocity, after a flight of 1800 yards, is but very little reduced, and Major Jacob desiares that judging from the practice of Jacobsdad, "two marksmen so armed could in ten minutes annihilate the best field battery of artillery ever attacking." The experiments on rifle cannon are not less remarkable, and those who treated Capt. Warner's experiments of three or four miles with ridicule, will be surprised to read the following declaration from Major Jacob, who says: "Judging from experiments made, as an old artillery officer, as well as a practical mechanic, I am deliberately of opinion that a four grooved rifle iron gun, of a bore four inches in diameter, weighing not less than twenty-four hundred weight, could be made to throw a shot to a distance of ten miles and upwards, with mathematical accuracy." Taking the distance at even one-half, or five miles, this is a range far beyond what is now attained. When we consider that Major Jacob's experiments have been made at his own individual expense, during a period of thirty years, and that he is man of scientific knowledge and fastidious ingenuity, as well as a zealous and patriotic soldier, we cannot but his proposed improvements in rifle practice have not commanded the attention of the government. He says that 50,000 English soldiers, trained and armed according to his plan, would be a match for the world in arms, and that "the army which first adopts these weapons and thoroughly obtains an advantage equal to that of the exclusive possession of fire arms a century ago. It is to be regretted that the Major has published his statements on rifle practice. The Russian authorities are sure to take advantage of the valuable information they thus afford, and to follow, if not to improve upon, the detailed directions for manufacturing the weapons. Our own government might yet have the start of any other, but unless the Major's system is taken up every Blackhood of Major Jacob's proposal being neglected. The Master General of the Ordnance, will be caught to attend to matters, if war in the Crimea, and Lords Paumure and Harding are not likely to receive suggestions by "a Sepoy officer."—*London Journal.*

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Second District—Messrs. Jas. Lanaux, J. Bermudez, Jules Lavergne, Henry Guyol, George Clark, L. J. Haine.

Third District—Messrs. Wm. Long, J. F. Barnett, Alfred Bourges, Anthony O'Neal, St. Julien Devereux, Jas. Constantine, A. Duparaveau.

Fourth District—Wm. H. Perkins, J. L. Landy, Newell T. Taylor, David Adams, C. L. Marshall, Dr. F. Tobler, Judge E. Rightand, Rob't Mazin.

Eighth Ward—Jas. Cochran, Jos. B. Flash and S. T. Jones were appointed Secretaries.

The President then introduced to the audience George Eustis, Jr., Esq., American candidate for Congress in the First District. Mr. Eustis spoke for an hour, and made one of the most telling speeches of the season. He was greeted throughout by his audience with the most vehement applause.

Col. Richard Stewart, of St. Bernard, followed him and spoke in his usually pleasing and effective manner for about three quarters of an hour. The Colonel was frequently interrupted by cheers and clapping of hands.

Captain Charles D. Drake then arose and made a brilliant and admirable harangue, fervid in eloquence, patriotic in appeal, and close and cogent in argument. He was several times, during his address, complimented by his audience with loud cheers. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting quietly broke up, but a portion of the assemblage, numbering about fifteen hundred, formed in a procession with a band of music at their head and marched through Royal, St. Charles and other streets of the city, and the second day of the meeting was heard until midnight. During the evening few bright there are to be several more meetings of the American party in various parts of the city, so there will be no lack of enthusiasm during the remainder of the campaign.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL WALDO.—The remains of the lamented Adjutant-General General S. Waldo, who died on Friday last, were buried yesterday in the Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by one of the largest civic and military concourses we have ever seen in this city on a similar occasion.—By order of Gen. Lewis, the entire First Division of Louisiana Militia was represented, either by detachments of its companies or by commissioned officers in uniform. The funeral services took place at the house, in Royal street, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, father of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich officiating. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage draped in black crape, and followed by the Adjutant General and staff, and all the surviving field officers of the division, in the manner indicated in the newspapers; but, until more correctly advised, we look with confidence to a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser refers to the subject as follows:

"While the Danish, Swedish, Belgian, Bavarian, Hanover, Wurtemberg, all the South American and other Ministers, were in full dress, as became the representatives of neutral though friendly Governments, Mr. Mason, the representative of the friendly neutral and friendly United States, was left to the unexpressed use the Allied Powers, and from such chilly reception Seward and the rest of the French. Among the Americans whom I know there is but one opinion, and that expressed in the language of Mr. Mason's course. It is hardly to be supposed that for an act that might produce patient consequences would plead the Imperial Government, certainly so see the sight. The Government in especial pains to show that it understood the difference between the official reception of the diplomatic corps by omitting all mention of them from the list of court and company published beforehand in the Moniteur."

AN ATTRACTIVE LADY.—The Springfield Journal of the 13th inst., says:

"Yesterday afternoon, while a lady of this city was engaged with her household duties, a swarm of bees entered the room, settling upon her head, neck and arms. As soon as apparent, the lady was sadly frightened, and quickly beating the intruders away, she sought refuge in an adjoining apartment. The window being inadvertently left open, the bees immediately entered, again took possession of the lady, who finding they did not hang her, and unable to remedy the evil, quietly retired about her work, supposing it had intelligently. The operation of the bees in the meantime, who were in the house the while."

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday has the following paragraphs:

Messrs. T. C. Hunt, Dunlapsand and Dugan arrived here yesterday morning from the Attakapas country. They paid a good deal of the success of our cotton in that section of the country. There gentlemen will be present in the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Some of our sugar planters have 2,000 acres and selling; our will they sell the cane of the month. The entire unsettled state of the country, has caused great anxiety to the disbanded ranger of the Rangers.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1855.

There has been a moderate demand for Cotton to-day, with sales of nearly 2,000 bales. Prices are steady, at our quotations, which are stated.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5—6d	Fair	8½—9d
Ordinary	7½d	Middling Fair	9½—10d
Middling	8½—8¾d	Good Fair	10—10½d
Middling Fine	9—9½d	Good and Fine	11—12d

☞ We have no notice of the big Tobacco.

The Sugar market is firmer, and to-day's transactions have been confined to about 50 hhds. old, at 6½ @ 6¾c. A few more are offered in the trade by the Consignees, prices ranging from 6½ to 7½c.

Molasses.—No fresh good rebolled were taken at 23c, and 25 prime at 26c.

The Flour market continued to impart confidence. Sales of Lake Superior at 8 bbls. at $8 75, of which 100 bbls. at $7 50@8 to the trade, and superfine and fancy at $8 25@8 50, and 50 bbls. good rebolled were taken at 8½, and 25 prime at 8¾.

The Corn market continued to impart confidence. Sales of 7,000 bushels at 70c, of which 1,000 bushels at $7 50@8 to the trade, and superfine and fancy at $8 25@8 50, and 50 bbls. good rebolled were taken at 8½, and 25 prime at 8¾.

Mess Pork continues to retail at $21 50@22 ⅌ bbl.

Of Lard we have sold 1,000 bbls. at 10c, and 500 bbls. retail at 11½c. Of Bacon we have sold 1,000 bbls. retail at 11½c.

Of Bacon we have sold 1,000 bbls. at 10c, and 500 bbls. retail at 11½c.

Of Lard we have sold 1,000 bbls. at 10c, and 500