The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. [Vol. xxix.—Whole No. 7929

THE DAILY BEE.

☞ The office of the "Bee" is removed to 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 6th, 1855.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday Monday.

THE ELECTION.

At the hour we write this nothing can be known of the result of the election of yesterday. The vote of the city cannot be counted out before this morning, though whatever ink-slinging there is in the several wards will be over long before going to press will be confined to columns. The vote is not quite as large as was generally made as parties in consequence of the various districts declining to vote newly naturalized voters, yet we believe that numbers of the Whigs—adopted citizens—abstain from exercising the right of suffrage, their interest manifested in the result rather less intense. People will pay passing to and from the polls, doing rather but the election was over in the city.

Strangers were estimated, but we remember with exceeding gladness to announce, that, very few exceptions, it was cool and orderly. The closing of the day witnessed a single decent one between some of the leading causes of the tumultuous result may be seen in spite of the generally pervading the city, concentrated around the polls in a drunken man to be a mandatory proceedings occasioned about by strong excitement and save in one or two wards, the peace far down the Mississippi, the quiet and orderly bearing on the occasion is a example of moderation, and respect for law.

Whatever may have been the result, we cannot but regard the American party as a splendid triumph, and a signal defeat—we may say rebuke—of the Know Nothing and gratification that the better portion of the population have rendered nearly impotent the Democratic party, has passed the ordeal without reputation still stands the Democracy is still without the degraded Know Nothing, and we trust they will be ever. We shall receive the Times Lawless Times, as the precinct vote is very reduced and no difficulties to contend against the day.

Our thanks are due the pubs. has of our twelve weeks sailing on last Sunday morning, by the booming of guns in Mantanzas, in honor of the recent triumphs of the Spanish arms. We were not present, and cannot give an accurate account of the various amusements prepared for the people, we understand that in the evening there was a grand ball given at some of the military quarters, no doubt but it was well attended and passed off pleasantly.

OUR STEAMERS.—The Ranchero and Guadalupe have been in a wonder weights of Debenture and other goods for the Mexican market on the upper Rio Grande, now that several parts are open. We have heard that the Debenture goods alone, will exceed $20,000; this sum will enable the new authorities to discharge some of their most pressing obligations.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 2d, publishes the following letter from their Washington correspondent:

I send you two or three real able facts touching much talked of matters.

The next steamer will carry out the American Government's permission to Mr. Buchanan to return home immediately.

Some months will elapse before his successor will be appointed, and in the mean time the Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, the present Secretary of Legation, will be left charge d'affaires.

The British authorities in this country have certainly committed some errors in their anxiety to obtain men for the Crimea; but instead of quarrelling with Mr. Crampton, our Government has amicably called upon the British Government for explanations and an apology—which will undoubtedly be forthcoming in due time.

Very and decisive positions are sorry to say are likely soon to be made in this city, growing out of the non-settlement of Mr. Webster's estate.

THE CHUTA—This is a sweet grass nut some what extensively cultivated in the South of Spain and to other sections of Europe, and much esteemed both in the raw state, the flavor being as delicious as that of a chestnut or cocoanut, and as the ingredient of a refreshing beverage. The culture is said to be quite profitable in Spain, the yield being as much as $400 per acre. The U. S Patent Office has recently distributed the nut through out this country, and notwithstanding the strongest testimony to the contrary, many people in the South insist that it is identical with the nutgrass, so extensively and injuriously disseminated over the Southern States. But, as Mr. D. J. Browne, of the Patent Office, says, it is essentially different from that pestiferous grass and only slightly resembles it in the blades. The writer of this planted a few tubers in the beginning of the past summer. They grew off at once and rapidly, and at the season of maturity, the blades withered and dried, leaving attached full grown and plump tubers. The bulb, however, is not a new thing in the United States. The seeds of it were cultivated in Kentucky as far back as 1815, and we have seen it growing in Mississippi.—*Mobile Tribune.*

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Jim Bell, confined in jail in this place for the last six months, on the charge of murder, made his escape on Saturday night, the 20th ultimo, through the negligence or carelessness of the officers having him in custody.

Bell, it will be remembered, was brought back from Texas last Spring, whither he had fled in the fall of 1852, after Crowley was killed in the streets of this place.

His friends sought to bail him out, but on trial of the writ of habeas corpus, bail was refused, and the Sheriff was ordered by the court to keep the prisoner in close custody—in irons—till the final investigation. This was never done. Bell was never kept locked up—he was frequently seen in the jail yard, and at large in the room of the jailer. Latterly he has been allowed to go to and from his mother's, some five miles out of town, as often as he pleased, without any guard whatever, giving only his bare word to return. The jailer was known frequently to procure a horse for him, and he was seen all times unknown to the public, and in positive violation of the orders of the court.

Last Saturday night week he stated, on email, that he wanted to go to his mother's, promising to return on Sunday night, but has not since been heard of. The horse he took on him has not returned, but Bell is missing. We have been detailed the circumstances as they were detailed to us, and will to bear making further comments, as a judicial investigation will be had of the affair. Let the law have its course, and let the responsibility attach wherever it properly belongs.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Mr. McGrew, the gentlemanly operator in the National office in this city, kindly held open the line last evening, but was only able to obtain the following returns from the State:

CLINTON, La., Nov. 5.—The following are the majorities in this place for the different gentlemen on the Democratic State Ticket:—Wickliffe 26, Heron 26, Davidson 14, Gressaux 23, Marks 20, Moise 24, Bard 18.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 5.—Manchac precinct, East Baton Rouge, gives 12 majority for the American ticket.

[By the Southern Line.]

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—The steamship Star of the West arrived at this port to day, from San Juan, having on board about $1,000,000 in specie, en route from California!

The passengers by the Star of the West left San Francisco on the 5th ult., but were delayed nine days in Nicaragua, in consequence of political troubles there.

The war in Central America was assuming a serious aspect. Walker attacked and captured the city of Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 14th of October. Previous to its capture, the town was almost entirely destroyed.

On the 22d October a treaty of peace was formally ratified with Carroll, the commandant of the government forces.

The steamer San Carlos, belonging to the Transit Company, which was conveying the passengers per Star of the West, from New York, October 5th, up the San Juan River, was fired into by the Government forces near Lake Nicaragua. A lady and child on board were killed, and the boat somewhat damaged.

On the 19th ult., the Government troops made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin's Bay. Four were killed and eight wounded.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, had been imprisoned for two days by the Government forces.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

By the accident on the Pacific Railroad last Thursday, twenty persons were killed, and about fifty seriously injured. So says a late despatch from St. Louis.

Further Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3d—Annexed are some additional items of intelligence received by the Baltic:

The Russian army in Asia had attacked Kars, but was defeated with a loss of 4,000 men.

The Czar had issued an ukase for the enrolment of 28 men in every thousand souls in the Empire.

In Sicily, bands of armed men were collecting. The troops who were sent against them were repulsed.

The Viceroy of Egypt was about to prohibit the exports of cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov 3d.—Our Cotton market was unsettled to-day by the Baltic's advices. Flour advanced 12½ to 25 cents per bbl.

New York, Nov. 3d.—Our Cotton market is dull, we quote Middling Orleans at 9¾ and Middling Uplands 8¾ cents per pound. Flour is a trifle lower, with sales of State at $9 25 per bbl.

The following despatches we find in the Mobile papers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England had advanced its rate of interest to 6 per cent., and on long dated bills to 7 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

The restrictive measures of the Bank of France are beginning to be felt with disastrous effect. Their consequences are daily becoming more evident, and are telling on almost every branch of trade.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian Bank of credit, with a capital of sixty millions of florins.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Lazmaiff and Phanagria, within the straits of Kertsch, had been destroyed.

BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

The Allies had advanced their posts to within five leagues of Eupatoria, the Russian forces under Liprandi retiring before them. That commander intended, however, to make a stand near the Belbec, a favorable position, and in his lines with dispatch. It was anticipated that a battle would shortly ensue at that place, as it was thought the Allied army, flushed with success, would not hesitate to attack his position.

IMPORTANT MANŒUVRES.

The different divisions of the Allied army had orgnized a Commissariat which gives the troops at Eupatoria. Baider-Kerich and Kem-Burun, with the intent to surround and cut off the retreat of, or communication with, the Russian force under Liprandi. Kerchum is an important position to the North of the Danube, captured by the Allies in one of their late expeditions.

SEBASTOPOL.

The North side of Sebastopol has been reinforced by the gallant Gen. Dodetz, and placed in a good condition to enable it to withstand a siege far exceeding in vigor and duration that to which the South side finally succumbed.

From the Rio Grande.

The U. S. mail steamer *Nautilus*, from Brazos Santiago, Nov. 23, arrived yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Manuel Crozier, lady and two children, Mrs. Rourke and family, A. Unde Leroy, Paterson D. Barr, Capt. Stanburz, Elkin Moses, T. Shannon, E. D. Cottman, H. Rosenberg, O. Donnell Grace.

The *Nautilus* likewise brought $120,167 in specie, consigned as follows:

$800 in specie, Perniat & Co.; $10000 do, J. F. Pepper; $3,962 do, Cramer & Co.; 1600 do, J. Moriss & Co.; 1388 do, Amede Tesson; 700 do, John Corte; 33,400 do, A. & M Heine; 9 do, Jos. Lee; 1000 do, Jos. Lee; 1 Marks & Co. 1657 do, Ferbos Freres; 4500 do, Price, Walsh & Co.; 1000 do, Juan Y. de Evans; 2000 do, N. Perdue; 250 do, Pruan & Couture, 27,000 do, Stourtzer & Esmond; 1540 do, John Pemberton; 2301 do, order; 1500 do, Sisdeker & McKenzie; 13,400 do, J. M. Caballero; 1300 do, Southmayd & Harrison; 1600 do, J. Phelps—Total, $120,167.

By this arrival we have received files of Brownsville papers to the 27th ult. They contain very little news. We copy the following from the *Flag* of the latest date:

OUR NEIGHBORS.—The inhabitants on both banks of our twin towns were alarmed on last Sunday morning, by the booming of guns in Matamoros, in honor of the recent triumphs of the Spanish arms. We were not present, and cannot give an accurate account of the various amusements prepared for the people, we understand that in the evening there was a grand ball given at some of the military quarters, no doubt but it was well attended and passed off pleasantly.

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Jenny Lind on Vocal Music.

Dwight's Journal of Music, published at Boston, in which we always find sound views on every branch of art that it touches, contains an article on vocal music, as taught in modern times, in which it introduces an extract from a letter on the subject written by Madam Jenny Lind Goldschmidt. We copy the letter, with the editor's introductory and concluding remarks:

The following are extracts from a private letter, which we have had for three years in our possession, and which we have hitherto refrained from making public, out of regard to the feelings of the writer, who, at that time professionally before the world, naturally wished to avoid all chance of appearing herself to misunderstanding and unpleasant feeling on the part of amateurs and artists, of a school different from her own. But we are sure that no such ground for silence now exists, and at all events the good that must be done by such most timely words from such a source, is enough to plead here in extenuation of a possible breaking of the seal of confidence. We risk the sin, for it is of the letter only, not the spirit. The remarks were written, at our own suggestion, in fuller explanation of advice given to a talented young vocalist who went to Europe for improvement in her art. We copy word for word from her own autograph, which, as a piece of clear, vigorous, and not ungraceful English composition, is creditable to a woman of fine intellect.

"If I might be permitted to offer a suggestion in regard to Miss ——, it would be a recommendation to her not to go to Italy, as she has been advised by some friends to do. My humble opinion is, that the recently adopted method of Italian singing is not the most natural and healthy. The proof thereof is, that we see only a few singers in our days that know how to preserve their voice, having once been in Italy and there acquired the habit of forcing more sound out of their lungs than nature intended they should.

"I never went to Italy myself from that very reason. After having heard all the modern Italian singers, I was well convinced that my voice never would have been able to preserve its natural elasticity and its character of high soprano, had I undertaken to adopt the same forced style of singing as is now—days almost unavoidable in Italy by the frequent performances of Signor Verdi's operas.

His music is the most dangerous for all singing artists, and will continue to be until the artists themselves will better understand their own interests, as well as that of the beauty of the art of singing, and refuse to sacrifice themselves to a composer who by no means understands the exquisite beauty of the real Italian singing, that cannot be surpassed by any other nation.

"Miss —— will find, both in London and in Paris, masters fully qualified to instruct her in all that is deemed requisite; and in the former city now lives the most distinguished singing master, Mr. Emanuel Garcia, who in my opinion, eminently qualified to understand and to develope her voice and talent.

"A year's residence in London or Paris will enable her to judge of the progress which she has made, and also the propriety of afterwards spending six months or one year in Germany, the land of real music, in which the true artist only can acquire the genuine stamp of art. Germany offers perhaps less excellence for the singer, as a singer; for the German language is very hard to pronounce and often changes the character of the sound, for instance: the quality of voice in singing out the Italian word *Dolce*, and the identical German word, *Schmerz*, will be found quite different in its result, and intuitively in favor of the former. But, to wish to become a good artist, with a good artistical conscience, and not know Germany and its musical masters, would indeed be a great loss for the artist, as it would to the public, before whom he ought to wish to give a right impression.

"I know what Germany is to an artist, and, with all my veneration for the true Italian singing school, I really believe that, unless I had taken the German music as the ground work, my whole knowledge of Italian singing would never have satisfied me, and my musical faculties would have been undeveloped and unfruitful.

"What I therefore wish most earnestly to impress upon Miss ——'s mind is, that she should try to combine Italian song and German music, the one being as necessary as the other—that she would try to avoid false pathos, as the same law exists, to its fullest extent, in art as in life—that she be true to herself, try to find out the beauty of truth, and in the simplest song as in the most difficult aria—and the great secret will be here—the most powerful protector against every false wave she on her side."

These are words to be pondered. They are not one-sided, they are not unkind or prejudiced. Observe, the writer fully admits the paramount claims of the Italian school, and but doubts if the Italy of to day be necessarily the right place to find it. "Italian song and German music" are words which tell the story in a nutshell. Form the voice, acquire the method, learn the pure, the natural *Cantabile*, from the good old Italian traditions; but at the same time remember that the country as at Paris, Germany is the "land of real music," and seek to become baptized into the spirit of the great composers, the immortal Handel, Mozarts and Beethovens, as well as of the Rossinis, or in these days, the still more questionably exclusive spirit of the Donizettis and Verdis.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man, aged about 23 years, named Oscar Bader, in the employ of Mr. Thos. Thompson, butcher, entered the restaurant of Mr. George Brown, bringing some meat from the market, as was his daily custom. As he passed through the room he was observed to walk very feebly and to be spitting bloud. After depositing his burden he stepped to the hydrant for a draught of water, after which he sat down upon a chair near by, where he remained some ten minutes, spitting blood during the time, when he was asked by Mr. Brown how he felt? He replied that his chest seemed to be full of blood," and had scarcely spoken when he fell dead from the chair. The unfortunate young man, thus suddenly and singularly hurried into eternity, had been for some time afflicted with an affection of the lungs. The corpse was immediately taken home by a brother of the deceased, and no inquest has been held at the time we obtained our information.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

MATTER FOR THE RECORD.

The strictures of the official organ upon the speech of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, at Oswego, New York, in which he not only defended his own position, but that of the party with which he acts, and for which he speaks with a reasonable degree of authority, have drawn from that gentleman a gentlemanly and a dignified reply, which we place upon record as a matter of justice to him and to the "Soft" wing of the Democratic party in New York, as well as for the purpose of bringing to the attention of incredulous Democrats in another quarter, the facts stated by the distinguished writer. We copy it from Saturday's *Union*:

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR—I am glad to observe, from some editorial remarks in your column this day upon an address delivered by me at Oswego recently, that our State ticket is awakening the attention of our friends outside the State. We are not such devotees of squatter sovereignty as to reject the advice and instruction that lies beyond our borders, though our voting is done by the actual settlers. I hope you will be pleased with the manner in which we shall do this. The election comes off a week from next Tuesday, and we shall thus soon be able to compare the official returns with a prediction which I wish to put on record. The entire Democratic State ticket which you call Soft will be elected by a plurality of fifty thousand votes. I am sorry to find you stating that, in effecting this result, we shall have "cut ourselves loose from the National Democratic organization." Being deeply engaged in a State election which is rather more important to our citizens than any national contest is likely to be, we may not have had our attention sufficiently called to the position of our friends in other States. *We have no candidates for national honors, and very few of what are called in Washington, office-seekers.* Mr. Marcy, Mr. Cushing, the Surveyor of our port, takes the principal charge of this branch of our politics, which may aptly be termed the heavy business. He is a man of great ability and Constitutional, and rather took it for granted he had seen to this.

As near as I now understand, you object to our occupying now the position we occupied in 1848 upon the subject of slavery. That position was then and now defined as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while the Democracy of New York will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain the reserved rights of the States, they deem this a suitable occasion to declare their *fixed hostility to the extension of slavery to free territory.*"

Which branch of this resolution do you object to in the name of the National Democracy? Are they against the compromises of the Constitution or the reserved rights of the States, or do they desire to extend slavery to free territory? And is their feeling so intense on either of these three subjects that they cannot act with Democrats who agree with them on everything else, but differ with them?

Again: you object to the following remarks of mine, which you quote:

"In the first place, upon the subject of slavery, the practical question is, how to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory. That is a question upon which we have a right to act, and it is a question which affects the rights of New York. For example, under the Constitution, in the apportionment of Representatives, every five slaves count as three persons, consequently, a slaveholder who owns five slaves is represented as four persons. But a man in the State of New York, though he may own ten millions of property, is merely counted as one person. This is an unequal opportunement; but it was one of the compromises of the Constitution, and which we agreed to be bound by, and which we must acquiesce in so far as existing States are concerned. But when you propose to convert free territory into slave territory, you propose to increase that inequality upon which is based your representation in Congress, which lays your taxes, which makes treaties, which declares war, and affects the whole property of the country. It is, then, a question with which we have a right to meddle, and when we undertake to declare an opinion upon it, it should be our true opinion. This is in no sense abolition. It is the ground we took in 1847 and 1848, and we have adhered to it. This does not necessarily require Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, because that may be accomplished under the provisions of the Kansas bill. The settlers themselves may prohibit slavery; but, if they should not, then when the Territory is formed into a State and applies for admission, you *have equal the right to raise the questions whether it is or ought to be a slave State; and, if it is not, then to exercise the right to prevent it from coming into Union, and to preserve itself with a free Constitution, if you choose.*"

I ought to assure that the report of my remarks was taken by the Herald reporter, without my even knowing there was a reporter present, and of course without my knowledge or consent. I suppose it was done by Barnum's man, who thought I would say something in Oswego that would hurt us in New York. On looking over the report, I am amazed at its fidelity, so far as I can trust my own memory. It is a wonderful exhibition of skill and accuracy in reporting, and, on reflection, I do not see that, in addressing our platform, I said any thing that would hurt us any where. As Oswego is in the extreme north of our State, and New York in the extreme South, I am now convinced that our platform is as broad as our State; it may not lap over, I admit.

And now, have you read the extract that you quote? Is it? I say to the people of Oswego that they have a right, if they choose, when Kansas applies for admission into the Union, if it comes as a slave State, to raise the question whether it was fairly formed into a slave State. Do the National Democracy deny this right? If they do, the people of Oswego will not, next year, act with the National Democracy.

I ask you to give this note a prompt insertion in your columns. I might also ask you to publish all of my remarks at Oswego on the subject of slavery and the South. But they have, no doubt, already reached your readers through the columns of the Herald or the Evening Post, both of which papers published them without my knowledge or request. My request is more simple; I ask you to read the extracts you do publish.

Allow me to add that the citizens of New York propose, this fall, to inaugurate a good State Government—a Government that will complete our magnificent system of internal improvements, protect our State treasury, uphold our State credit, relieve the occupations of our citizens from unconstitutional restraints and their earnings from legislative confiscation, and place the adopted citizen, wherever he may have been born and at whatever alter he may worship, on a footing of entire equality with the native. We shall thus substantially provide for the happiness and honor of one state of the entire population of the United States. This is much to do at one State election. Although not strictly national, our numbers perhaps give us some little claim to be called a nation of ourselves; and if we should be, as you anticipate, so unfortunate as not to take part in giving a good General Government next year to the Confederacy, it is the more important that we should now provide a good State Government for ourselves.

The same difficulty occurred in 1848; but, unfortunately, we were not able in 1847 to make similar provision against it. *Every candidate on our State ticket now, except one judge and the canal commissioner, is sound, true and warmly the advocate of Martin Van Buren's* 1848, *They were proud of it then; and I believe I do them no injustice when I add that they have been provoker of it ever since.*

Now, permit me to ask you one question. Does the Washington Union desire our ticket elected or defeated? State seasonably, so that our electors may know, and after election I will tell you why I ask. Though your answer cannot change the result, it can increase or diminish our majority.

Truly, yours, J. VAN BUREN.

OCTOBER 26, 1855.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SANGUINARY AFFRAYS.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a disturbance occurred at the sale of the 20th product, at the corner of St. Ferdinand and Cassaulet streets, Third instrict, having its origin, it said, in a dispute about a pig, one parties as to proceed-ane in voting. High words were used, knives were pulled out, and, from the fact that a Frenchman, named Antoine Fedier, was stabbed twice in the right side with a knife by one unknown person, it appeared that the affair had arisen from being too drunk of the unfortunate man about an hour after, as he was being conveyed home in the charity of some friends. The wounded man is dangerous.

Major Bizoze, of the Louisiana Legion, a well known German citizen, who was also engaged in the sale and finally turned to fly, when some eight or ten pistol shots were fired after him, two of which took effect upon him—one in the shoulder and one in the leg. He was taken to his residence, corner of Victory and Elysian Fell streets, his condition is not considered dangerous.

Dr. Ali, mate of a vessel, was in the vicinity of Ferdinand and Cassaulet streets, when shot three times in the back and once in the shoulder. He was taken to his residence, in a large house of the night in a very dangerous condition and not expected to recover.

Later in the day a young man, name of Joseph Hutter, was shot in the leg in the vicinity of the sixth precinct. Some ten or fifteen shots are said also to have been fired in the vicinity of the Lafayette market, which, upon Mr. James B. Jan, Deputy Street Commissioner, it is now ascertained, occurred in the afternoon, but none of them hit him. A man named Kennard fired a six-shooter and to have been shot at; but it was proven in 19th precinct, but was not wounded. There were numerous rumors all on the city late last night of other persons having been killed or wounded, but we could find none of them on authentic sources. In all other parts of the city, so far as we have been able to learn, the election passed off quietly. The coroner will this morn ing hold an inquest on the body of Fedier, when we may add some further particulars of the above occurrence.

BREAKING UP OF A BALLOT BOX.—Last night about 9 o'clock, some the Committee of the 9th precinct, in Bacon street, near Conti, had finished counting the votes for Justice of the Peace and Constable in a Democratic precinct in the public school, after remaining a great upron, sealed the ballot-box containing the other votes bore it into the streets, public thoroughfare and delivered it to the sole. The conclusion was a great that the Commissioners are culable to say who were the perpetrators of the shameful and inconsistent outrage as this. The ballot box was afterwards found in the middle of the street with the cover torn off.

ANOTHER BALLOT BOX DESTROYED.—About 12 o'clock last night, while the rabble at the polls in the Third precinct, in Commercial place, were counting the ballot-box was broken open by a band of rowdies, who broke it open and strewed the votes about the street. One of the chief Democratic officers of the Treasury of the First Instrict police, reached them bravely, but the former was knocked down and the latter dreadfully beaten, both he and his escorted in their intentions attempt. We refrain from comment until the proper authorities proceedings.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The following are the returns from the various cemeteries, showing the interments therein for the week ending sunday morning, the 4th inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other diseas.	Total.
Charity Hospital	4	13	17
Lafayette Cemetery No. 1	0	2	2
Cypress Grove No. 2	0	1	1
Cypress Grove No. 3	0	1	1
Odd Fellow's Rest	0	3	3
Lafayette Cemetery	0	9	9
Protestant	0	1	1
Catholic No. 1	0	4	4
Catholic No. 2	0	1	1
St. Patrick's	0	15	15
St. Joseph's Asylum	0	2	2
St. Patrick's	0	15	15
Total	4	88	94

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court commenced its week in Court-Justices Thomas, Slidell, Lea and Voorhies in attendance, Chief Justice Merrick, it is expected, will be in the city in a few days.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court convened yesterday, and adjourned without transacting any business until Thursday, when its regular term will commence. The trial of Postmaster Kendall, it is expected, will be the first case which will occupy the attention of the Court.

WIFE BEATING.—Pat. Norton, who lives at the corner of Annunciation and Orange streets, is under charge of the First Recorder, for beating, on Saturday evening, brutally beaten his wife. By this little indiscretion Patrick lost his vote, for he was sent to jail for 48 hours, being unable to give bail.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.—William White and Thomas F. Scott are accused of compounding a felony. Scott and accomplice, Philo Pratt, a baby robbery, and, it is alleged, fetched to a pear and substantiate his charge, on having a watch given him and a promise made him of $10 more. They are both under arrest.

"WHO WILL EXCHANGE OLD LAMPS FOR NEW?"—William Fisher, an aged man, of Gravier street, left with having, about two weeks since, entered the house of John Bonegar, in Carondelet street, and compelled his wife to give him a valuable watch and jewelry, by threatening to pierce a glass lamp belonging to Bonegar upon Bonegar's head; thereby, as the affidavit states, "to kill him more securely." The accused gave bail to answer.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—Thomas Crawford was yesterday arrested in the First District, charged with having, some time since, in conjunction with Samuel Smith, forged the name of Messrs. Eaton & Henderson to an order on Messrs W. B. Wright & Co., for a quantity of cambles and starch. He was sent to the parish prison to await examination.

THE NORTH MARKET STREET HOMICIDE.—Charles R. Clarke and Hagry Jones, who were arrested on suspicion of having killed and shot Lawrence Thomas in the murder of Michael Anderson, at the Fulton Coffee-House corner of Bourbon and New Levee streets, were yesterday discharged by Recorder Bright, there being no proof against them. Thomas is in prison awaiting examination.

RESISTING A FLOGGER.—James Cassidy is under arrest in the First District, charged with having on the 26th from the parish of Pointe Coupee, as he was lying asleep on board the steamboat Oregon, at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on Sunday morning, between 4 and 4 o'clock. A loaded pistol was found on Cassidy's person.

SUICIDE.—During the passage of the steamboat Calhoun, on Friday night, while passing through night, a deck passenger named Peter Gallagher, aged about 35 years, jumped overboard and was drowned. No cause for the rash act is known, but it was noticed that the unfortunate man had appeared melancholy, and evaded intercourse with any one on the boat. It was learned from a fellow-traveler with Gallagher, that he was born in Jackson, Miss., and that he has a sister and numerous acquaintances there.

Capt. Frost of the California, will give any information he may have relative to the unfortunate man, upon application to him.

☞ The attention of ladies is called to the sale THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by M. Burnet, Jr., & Brother, of the dwelling house of Mr. Gale's Mill, Bakery and Fashionable's store, No. 141 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, comprising embroidered muslin, lace, silk and velvet, embroidered bands, lace, silk gloves, &c., &c. The goods are fresh and of fine style. Seats will be prepared for the ladies.

☞ Catalogue Sale of an extensive assortment of Embroideries, Rachel Collars, Sleeves, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the catalogue sale of an extensive assortment of Embroideries, Rachel Collars, Sleeves, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Augustin Gravier, No. 8 Bienville street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, by Sieble & Lonsmann, Auctioneers. Terms, Cash.

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living fluid, which is as strong as water, rushes through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the liver and lungs is generally the primary cause; and Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which make life a burden, result from it. Bilious would rapidly follow attends, if there was no Hop Bitters. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail to effect a permanent cure. See advertisement. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.

old inside

WHISKEY—100 barrels Boyle's copper distilled Rose, 200 bbl do do do; 100 do Cincinnati rectified do; 200 bbl do do do.

LARD OIL—20 bbl white chains winter strained; STANCH—900 boxes Fraser's gum;

SOAP—250 kegs Fraser & Gamble's citrine soap.

CLEAR RIDES—20 bbl clear sides, for sale by

JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

oct9

A BENTH AND KIRSCHBERG SHAWL—To air (five per ship Bulkhead, from Havre:

50 boxes Alnapath, B Formal, superior;

50 do do Alnapath, Ferrin;

50 do do Alnapath, Verdin & Lescuchie, superior

50 do do Alnapath, Ferrin;

50 do do Alnapath, B Dubled;

50 do do Kirchenwasser, do;

4 bales, 6 Strycers Chenet Patent Dounay, as

oct13 A COUTIN, Bienville st. No 12.

TOMBLESTONES TOMBLESTONES—200 boxes for sale at manufacturers prices, 60 do common Tombstones, for sale by C. CARRERE.

CLARET—200 cases claret, good quality, for sale by Francis Alex & Co.; 1,000 cases do, do, do, landing on ship Rosalie from Bordeaux, for sale by PERAUX & COUTURIE.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1855.

The Cotton Market has been rather active to-day, and the sales amount to 7,000 bales, without quotable change in prices:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5¼ @5¾	Fair	7½ @—
Ordinary	6 @6¼	Middling Fair	8 @—
Middling	7¼ @7½	Fine	8½ @—
Good Ordinary	7¾ @7¾	Good and Fine	9 @—
Middling Fair	8¼ @8¾		

In Sugar we have to report sales of common to fair Cuba at 4½ @5 for 100 lbs, and 5½ @6 for 100 lbs for prime. Molasses is quiet at 25c. on half bbls at 28c, and 30 bbls old refinded at 22c.

In Rice we have to report sales of 1,000 bbls undressed at —, and 500 supplies at $3 75.

Of Corn, 1,000 sacks have been sold at 90@75c for ordinary to yellow.

There is a brisk export demand for Wheat, and prices have advanced. The sales to-day amount to 1,000 bbls, which 1,200 at $1 31@$1 40½, and 6,000 at $1 32@$1 40 per bushel.

Of Oats, 4,200 sacks were taken at 46c, and 1,500 at 46@46c.

Of Whisky, 50 bbls rectified brought 24c.

Rice Pork is retailing at $21@$21 50, and 50 bbls undressed sold at $20.

Of Beans, 50 sacks Mexican taken at 75c. Market still very dull.

Lard has been in good demand, and we quote at 10¼ @10½ for Leaf, and 10¼ @10½ for Kettle, which 1,200 bbls at 10c.

Of Coffee, 700 bags Rio have been sold to-day at 10¼@10¾.

A sale of 20 bales Grassy Sugar at 10c., and 134 at 10¼c.

Of Hay, 320 bales have been sold at $25.

Sales of 300 sacks Bale Rope at 9½c.

Freights are steady. Cotton taken for Liverpool at ⅝d, and one for Havre at 1½c for cotton, and 20c for 2½c.

Exchanges are dull at our quotations:

Sterling, 180@180½. Francs, 5 20@5 22½. New York 60 days, 7@7½ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

House Furnishing Dry Goods.

P. & E. REILLY have just received a complete assortment to the above line, including:

50 pieces Three Ply and Ingrain Carpeting, from 4 to 8 a yard;

75 do Linen Damasking, from 6a yard up;

400 pair Red Blankets, from $4 to $10;

670 do Whitecard Colored Quilts, from $2 up;

require 100 inch Bobinet for Mosquito Bars;

75 pieces double width Worsted Curtain Damask at $1 a yard;

Pin a Linen, Diaper, Huck and Damask Towels;

Irish and Scotch Table Damask;

Madeira and D'Oylepe;

Table and Piano Covers;

Printed Dragery and Linen Crumb Cloths;

Tufted and Velvet Hair-cloth Rugs and Mats.

ALSO:

A large addition to our stock of Silks, Embroideries, Cloaks, &c., and a complete assortment of—

Hosiery and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

P. & E. REILLY,

oct6 1w corner Royal and Canal.

"Opening of a New Fancy Store.

LEVOIS & CO. respectfully inform ladies and gentlemen generally, that they will open a new store on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst. Their stock consists in silks, shawls, furnishing goods and latest style fancy articles.

☞ Understand, Agent for the sale of the well known HARMONY SEWING