The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Aldermen.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 14, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

First District,
RICHARD HAGAN.

Second District,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

Third District,
R. A. UPTON.

Fourth District,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.

First District—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.

Second District—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.

Third District—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, J. W. PRICE, THOMAS CURRY.

Fourth District—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVIER.

Fifth District—JULES RENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. DEVERGES.

Sixth District—A. LAUSSE, LOUIS SURGI.

Seventh District—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.

Ninth District—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Whigs of the First Municipality will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 15th inst., at the VERANDA MARKET. Several prominent speakers, and amongst them RICHARD HAGAN, the candidate in the First Congressional District, will address the assembly.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient—as founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations or destroy its salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists or take unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has failed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement, and hung as an incubus around the energies of the people; and that the Whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the new Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to so change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional and Statutory changes, we recognize—

An elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation, the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A "homestead exemption clause," by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks—so guarded and protected, that while in operation, it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital, it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactories and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of Public Education, by where the acquisition of knowledge, shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

THE NORTHERN MAIL, came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. ROBB.

It will be seen by the annexed correspondence that JAMES ROBB, Esq., accepts the Whig nomination of State Senator. Mr. BENJAMIN, we presume, has not yet been heard from. We have no doubt he will likewise consent to run:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1851.

JAMES ROBB, Esq.,

Dear Sir—The undersigned have the pleasure of addressing you in the name of the Whigs of the Parish of Orleans. That party having organized the machine preparatory to the November election, and considering the immense importance to the future prosperity of Louisiana the forthcoming session of the Legislature is unquestionably to be, it was resolved to announce, in distinct terms, the ideas entertained of State policy, and then to select such citizens as candidates, who could not only cordially assent to our doctrines, but also from their known intelligence, their full knowledge of those cardinal principles—their patriotism and devotion to the interests of the State, to command and challenge public confidence and public support. Having two Senators to elect, the Whigs assembled in Parochial Convention, and after the fullest and most frank interchange and of sentiments and views, unanimously and enthusiastically nominated you and J. P. Benjamin, Esq., as being the two gentlemen possessing our entire confidence.

As the same time the Convention passed certain resolutions, a copy of which we enclose that you may see the views of the Convention on some of the great questions to be determined by the next Legislature.

We are not unaware of the inconvenience to which you will be subjected by having to attend upon the session of the Legislature, and the sacrifices the Whigs have called upon you to make, but, allow us to say, there are times and seasons in the history of all men when they should be lovers of their country submit to a personal loss where a great public good is to be accomplished and cheerfully bow to the demands of the public voice.

Having been appointed a committee to wait upon you, and to request your personal acceptance of this nomination, we avail ourselves of your approach to Mobile to discharge a task so agreeable to our own personal feelings. Entertaining not the slightest doubt of your triumphant election, we request an answer by return of mail. Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. DUNCAN,
JULES TOLEDANO,
JAMES A. BEARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13th, 1851.

Gentlemen—I received to-day your letter of the 10th instant, informing me of my nomination by the Whig Parochial Convention of New Orleans, as a candidate for State Senator.

I accept the nomination, and, if elected, hope my services may justify your partiality—and promote the public interest. The accumulation of my engagements at home and elsewhere forbids my assuming the responsibilities of new ones, and particularly those of a public representative; but impressed with a sincere conviction that reform instant and prompt, in our State and Municipal administrations can alone arrest the mischievous tendencies of glaring and growing abuses alike paralyzing private enterprise and public credit—I am willing to set aside all personal considerations—believing that feeling that first and highest obligation of the citizen is allegiance to the good of the State, and to co-operation with those who seek to promote its welfare.

I am, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES ROBB.

Messrs. C. H. DUNCAN,
JULES TOLEDANO,
JAMES A. BEARD.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the Rev. J. Kornbeck, through J. B. STEEL, for a copy of an interesting pamphlet entitled "The Gospel Reader's Guide, offered to the young and unlearned."

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS M. LAVIZZO of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, from injuries received by the explosion of the *Brilliant*, will be deeply mourned by all who knew the deceased. He was a young man of fine intellect and winning manners—an only child, idolized by his aged parents, and beloved by a large circle of friends. He was cut off in the bloom of existence, while prospects of future usefulness and distinction were thickening around him. Peace to his ashes!

☞ Extensive Sale of Furniture and Stoves, Gas-pipe, &c.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the sale of Delaigue sale of elegant goods and 100 lots of very desirable goods which will be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock, at 126 Poydras-st, near Magazine, No. 8 Canal street, Terms very liberal, at sale. oct 14

A REGISTRY LAW.

We trust that at the approaching session of the Legislature, both parties will agree upon the adoption of a Registry law for the city of New Orleans. The expediency of such an enactment has long been felt and acknowledged, but although efforts have been more than once made to secure its passage, the attempt has invariably failed. We believe that in the last legislature, the project of a Registry Law actually passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate either by a direct vote, or by suffering it to slumber on the Secretary's table. Opposition to a measure of such manifest propriety, and so admirably calculated to secure the legal vote of the city, and to foil the designs of unprincipled partizans, has invariably emanated from the Democracy. That party acted under a very erroneous idea that a Registry Law might operate to their detriment. But it is clear that such a law can injure nobody. It can only defeat dishonesty and fraud. The law has been for years in force in the city of Philadelphia, and it was enacted by a Democratic legislature. That its repeal has never even been sought, is satisfactory evidence of the excellent working of the measure.

One obvious advantage that would result from a Registry Law is the facility and promptitude with which votes would be received. In the most populous precincts no difficulty and little delay could possibly arise. The citizens having enrolled their names on the Register book within the period assigned by the act would point to the record as the best *prima facie* evidence of their enjoyment of the right of suffrage. This would to a great extent preclude the necessity of challenging—a practice to which both parties are addicted, which is extremely disagreeable, which is frequently resorted to in the case of persons of undoubted qualifications and respectability, and which unhappily appears to increase at every election.

Again, by the adoption of the Registry Law the perpetration of deliberate fraud is rendered, if not wholly impossible, at least excessively difficult. The citizen must vote in the precinct in which his name and residence are recorded. He cannot vote elsewhere, unless he assumes the appellation of some individual registered in the district in which he attempts the fraud—The means of detection of such rascality are therefore easily facilitated, and the ease with which the trick may be discovered is a tolerably safe guarantee that it will not be essayed. Men who fail to apply within the ample period allowed for registration, forfeit of course their rights. This is so well understood in Philadelphia, that every citizen flocks to register his name, when the books are opened. It is at this time alone, that fraud, to be successfully carried out, must be planned and perpetrated. And as the registration takes place several weeks before the election, while the popular mind is comparatively free from excitement, and not wrought up to that pitch of political insanity which can coolly contemplate the prostitution of the ballot box as a means of triumph, it very rarely happens that the books of registry contain other than the names of qualified citizens. We are aware that occasionally even these almost indisputable evidences of the privilege of the franchise, have been perverted to the defeat of the popular will. We know that cases at least, reckless rascals were found will ing to assume the names and residence of the dead with a view of palming an infamous fraud on the community. This however, only proves that no perfect and infallible safe guard can be found. We must adopt the least objectionable system—that which offers most advantages, with least drawbacks. We contend that a registry law is the most effectual contrivance yet devised for securing legal and excluding illegal votes.

The mass of both parties are unquestionably honest, and desire the fair and unprejudiced expression of their opinions at the polls. Yet it is a matter of notoriety that in this city, all close and doubtful contests can be decided either way by a handful of dishonest vagabonds, whose votes are purchasable, and who have under their control gangs of individuals, whom they induce to vote as they please, without any regard whatever to their total lack of the constitutional qualifications. Any contest that is not hopelessly one-sided, thus becomes a complete game of trickery and corruption, by mining and counter mining, checking and counter-checking all the while. Each side endeavors to obtain the pledges of the unclassable personages we have alluded to, and he who succeeds in paying best or promising most, is tolerably sure of an indefinite quantity of spurious votes. We claim no special exemption from this highly questionable morality in either side. All parties contain factious, unscrupulous and knavish members. Even the usually honest rable and upright are sometimes carried away by the intense ardor of the struggle, blind themselves to the illegitimate character of the means employed, or yielding to the seductive counsels of hope, and having wagered large sums on the result, at their eagerness to win, become insensible to the appeals of honor, and deaf to the whisperings of conscience. It is needless to particularize, or we could cite many a pregnant case, yet fresh in the public recollection, wherein men who would have resented the imputation of dishonesty in any other sphere, have work as actively engaged in the most opprobrious efforts to pollute the ballot box.

These and fatuous practices are gradually becoming an abominable nuisance, and if not abated, will utterly stifle the honest voice of the freemen of the city. Against such infamy, a Registry Law offers perhaps the only available remedy. If there be another more certain and effectual in disappointment, we shall be glad to have it pointed out, pledging our humble influence in favor of its adoption. Both parties ought to unite in a serious determination to put an end to this villainy which wages bolder and more desperate every year, for it is evident that even putting aside considerations of equity, honesty, the purity of the franchise, the violated rights of *bona fide* citizens, and the demoralizing and corrupt tendency of all such deeds, neither party can possibly expect in pitch invariably by systematic scoundrelism. The base instruments themselves will sometimes prove treacherous to their employers. He who will barter his vote for a specified sum, will sell it for a trifle more. In such a case the prostitute of shame must be mortified. He becomes a mere mercenary, and the vendor ever untrustworthy.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Mobile *Advertiser* has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Columbus *Inquirer*, giving the result of the Congressional Election in Georgia, with further returns for Governor and the Legislature. The result for Congress is as follows:

First District—Joseph W Jackson, Disunion, is elected over C H Hopkins, Union, by about 500 majority.

Second District—James Johnson, Union, beats H H Benning, Disunion, over 1000.

Third District—David J Bailey, Disunion, succeeds over A H Chappell, Union, by 160 majority.

Fourth District—Charles Murphy, Union, is elected over John D Stull, Disunion, by 2,000 majority.

Fifth District—E W Chastain, Union, beats W H Stiles, Disunion, nearly six thousand!

Sixth District—Junius Hillyer, Union, beats Thos. F Jones, Disunion, about four thousand!

Seventh District—A H Stephens, Union, is elected over David W Lewis, Disunion, by 2,000.

Eighth District—Robert A Toombs, Union, beats Robert McMillan, Disunion, about 2,000.

The Union majority in the State on the Congressional ticket, it will be seen, is nearly seventeen thousand!

For Governor, eighty-five counties heard from, give Cobb a majority of over sixteen thousand, and our despatch says it will reach eighteen thousand in the State.

The Legislature so far stands thus: *House*—102. Disunion 30. *Senate*—Union 37, Disunion 10.

We commend this result to the special attention of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE and the Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE. Let them seriously meditate upon the moral it conveys, and peradventure their unholy and rebellious strivings against the integrity of the American Union may be somewhat ameliorated and subjured. Whereabout the wounded vulture—now plant its whistles well? It hath no resting place in this broad land, unless purchance it nestles among the foliage of the Palmetto. We think that the voice of the freemen of California will, ere long, scare its even upon this, its final retreat, and drive it a wandering bird, a wanderer over the face of the earth.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the steamship Falcon, Capt. Thompson, we have received Brownsville papers to the 5th ult.

The intelligence from the seat of war is not of great moment.

The *Rio Bravo* says, we learn from a gentleman who arrived on Monday evening, on the United States steamer Corvette, that Col. Carvajal has received large reinforcements of efficient troops, and is now in a situation to attack any point he may choose to assail with a perfect certainty of success. We may look for further operations shortly. General Avalos is busily engaged in strengthening his fortifications at Matamoras, and the city looks almost as warlike as when when General Taylor entered it in 1846.

It was whispered in Brownsville that General Canales, acting Governor of Tamaulipas, was on his way to the frontier, and would soon assume the chief command. The *Rio Bravo* entertains a very poor opinion of this individual, accusing him of want of both courage and honor, and says the Americans will certainly refuse to fight under him.

We find the following in a postscript to the *Rio Bravo*:

"THE FIGHT MAKES BRAVERY ON!"—We hear, on the arrival of a special courier last night, that a detachment of the troops of Col Carvajal, two days ago, entered the city of Reynosa, and demanded of the Government forces, an immediate surrender. After some hesitation, the demand was complied with, and one cannon and a considerable supply of ammunition, provisions, and small arms, fell into the hands of the victors. This was a bloodless triumph, and shows conclusively, that the people everywhere are in favor of this revolutionary movement—The Government troops, meet with cool looks, or hard knocks wherever they turn.

CANALES ARRIVED!—This moment we hear that General Canales has just arrived in Matamoras with a considerable body of men. Gen. Avalos has gone out to meet him, whether as friend or foe is not yet known.

The following circular instructions have been sent to the officers of the Customs, at Brownsville, mouth of the river, Rio Grande City and and Laredo:

CUSTOMHOUSE, POINT ISABEL,
Collector's Office, Sept. 26, 1851.

SIR—The recent reported Revolution in the neighboring Republic of Mexico and the probable confusion which will ensue in the business and trade on the Rio Grande, imposes on the officers of the Customs, of this Collection District, additional, most important and delicate duties.

In view, therefore, of the important events which are now transpiring on the Rio Grande, you are hereby instructed to use the strictest vigilance for the due protection of the Revenue, and to report all violations of the Laws of the United States, by steamers or undershade, forthwith to this office.

You are especially requested and instructed to discriminate and prevent, to the extent of your authority, any invasion of the Republic of Mexico, by armed expeditions from the United States, and to inform the present constituted authorities of that Republic.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN S. RHEA, Collector.

Col. Carvajal has issued a proclamation in which he says no guns or passes will be respected by him, emanating from any other source than is founded in the Guerrero plan adopted by himself.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

MARINE DISASTER.—The steamer Commodore, for New York from Savannah, sank down the shoal Nantucket last night, bound from New York for Westport, Ct., Capt. Hackney was severely injured. The crew was saved.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 5.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The steam planing mill of Mr. Norton Sage was fired by an incendiary last night, and nearly consumed. Loss estimated at $20,000. Mostly covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.

SAILING OF THE S. S. LAFAYETTE.—The steamship "S. S. Lewis" the pioneer of the Boston and Liverpool line of packets, sailed from this port at half past eleven o'clock, with thirty cabin and twenty steerage passengers, and a full freight.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.

THE ACQUITTAL OF CAPT PATTERSON.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Jackson—The trial and acquittal of Captain Patterson of the steamer Louisville, for the loss of the steamer Lucy Walker, at Shippingport, some time since, turns out to be an ex parte affair. Mr Marshall, the district attorney, says the matter is to be properly and regularly investigated, and that the Captain from facts in his possession, was certainly culpable.

TORONTO, Oct. 4.

FROM CANADA.—The Governor General sent for the Honourable A. A. Hicks to Drummondville this morning, to confer with him, relative to the formation of a new cabinet.

At a public meeting last night, a resolution was passed in favor of the City corporation voting $100,000 guarantee towards the completion of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad.

THE SYRACUSE RIOT.—The Syracuse Star contains additional facts in relation to this outrage, from which we make the following extracts:

That the city of Syracuse was disgraced on Wednesday by the occurrence of a mob, during which the authorities were paralyzed and unnerved to perform their duty, is by this time a matter of notoriety in every State and every city in the Union. The fact no one but a traitor or a knave will have the hardihood to deny.

For the outlines of the affair, we must refer to our paper of Thursday. In that report we stated, including that regards alteration. There are here no new purposes to fill up to render the picture of their infamy more complete, when, occupying a respectable station in society, united, by the basest means, a horde of ruffians to desecrate the temple of justice to violate a law of the United States.

The mob commenced in the Commissioner's office, in the second story of the Townsend Block. The principal instigators of it were two physicians and a clergyman of this city. The fugitive was seized by a negro carman of this city.

The fugitive was recaptured and consigned to the police office. Then the abolitionists received the excitement, and their priests, by inflammatory appeals to the crowd which collected in front of the office server, by every means in their power to incite them to an assault upon the Marshal and his assistants.

The disgraceful state of affairs continued from 3 P. M. till the rescue of the fugitive at 5 P. M., and all the while the Mayor made no attempt to disperse the mob or to rescue order and obedience to the laws, further than to ask the rioters individually to go home! He never, in a word, exercised so much authority as an efficient magistrate would have done in the case of an ordinary affray among two or three persons.

The Sheriff being called upon for assistance by the Marshal, very promptly requested the commanders of the Citizen's Corps, the National Guards and the Washington Artillery, to order out their companies. The order was promptly complied with, and the companies were assembled at their armories ready for duty, each man being supplied with three rounds of ball cartridge. Before marching to the Sheriff's office, however, Col. O J Vanderburgh, the commander of the regiment, issued a member to the Captains of the three companies forbidding their to turn out! He did this at the solicitation of Charles A. Wheaton, and other leading Abolitionists, and in accordance with his own personal prejudices—since he was heard to express a desire that the law should not be executed, and his own determination to do all in his power to prevent its execution.

Having received an order from their Colonel to disband, the commanders of the companies had no alternative but to obey, and the troops were accordingly dismissed.

When it became known to the mob that the troops were dismissed, they renewed their menaces against the officers, and the black and white scum of the city followed their redoubled efforts to induce them to do their part regulate for the accomplishment of their infernal purpose. The police office, to which the Commissioner was then holding his examination of the case, was assailed with stones and the windows broken, until it became impossible to proceed with the case. An hour and a half after the adjournment, the doors were forced in and the fugitive rescued.

Col. Vanderburgh's conduct in this affair is aggravated by the fact that, after the final escape of the fugitive, he issued an order for the Citizen's Corps to turn out immediately—thus virtually acknowledging, by his own hand, when too late, that he had been guilty of an unjustifiable act, in previously countermanding the order of the Sheriff.

Several prominent citizens of Syracuse were engaged in the riot, and have, therefore, rendered themselves amenable to the law.

The mob was composed chiefly of white men, and was swelled by the strangers in the city, it being the day of the county fair, and an abolition convention, the larger of which was on hand for a full delegation of law breakers.

☞ Hon. Thos. F. Marshall contradicts, in a long letter to the Frankfort Commonwealth, the statement that he had abandoned the Democrats and joined the Whigs. He says he is willing to wear the ill-fit of Independent, assigned to him by the papers generally at the time of his election, and that he is pledged only to two things—to carry out the spirit and purpose of the new constitution, and to vote for the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator.

Further by the Asia!

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The following is a summary of the news from Europe, brought by the Cunard steamer Asia:

The conductors of the newspapers La Presse and Government have been prosecuted by the Courts to pay a fine of five hundred thousand francs, and to be imprisoned for six months.

The Constitutionnel was fined Louis Napoleon would be continued in power, or confusion and ruin will prevail throughout the country. So far, a state of profound tranquility exists, which may be only the calm usually preceding a storm. The President has received his court to St. Cloud. The votes of the Coupeille generally continue to come in favorable to the revision.

The news of the Lopez's capture has caused the general rejoicings at Madrid. The Spanish Ministers resolve upon sending reinforcements in Cuba, notwithstanding the failure of the invasion. Dispatches have been transmitted to Washington, congratulating of the supposed of the Government of the United States, and demanding satisfaction for the outrage on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. Notice has been given by the Spanish Government to all friendly powers that Spain will not hesitate to maintain her rights under any emergency that which she may be forced.

Russia and Austria!

We have little news of importance from these countries.

The railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow is nearly completed, and will be formally opened on the 6th November. Great preparations are being made to celebrate this event.

The Austrian loan has proved to be a failure.

The Emperor of Austria is now making a tour through Italy.

A recent arrival from New South Wales, brings twenty thousand pounds, fifteen, ice pressure—*Edg.* gold dust taken from the recently discovered mines in Australia. The accounts from that region continue favorable.

The houses of Sayers, Eggers & Taylor, Liverpool, has suspended. Two extensive flax spinners have failed at Dundee. Their liabilities reach twenty thousand pounds sterling.

The metallic cable, for the submarine telegraph, between England and France, has been laid down to a point within three miles of the French coast.

Boston, October 10.

The recent northeastern storm has created great excitement at New Bedford, and the vicinity of that city, from which upwards of seventy vessels are absent, and feared to have been lost.

New York, October 10.

The Cotton market is not active, but there is no further change in prices, sales Net sales Flour is in fair request, and 10,000 bbls. have been taken at $3 62½ a $4 00 per bbl. Corn has been dull, and sales confined to 10,000 bushels at 57 a 58c, per bushel for mixed Western. Rice Pork is selling, in moderate lots, at $15 37½ a $15 50 per bbl. Rio Coffee 8½c per lb.

St. Louis, October 10.

The river here is still rising slowly. Corn and oats are declining, whiskey is selling at 16½c per gallon.

CINCINNATI, October 11.

The flour market is depressed, and good brands are now selling at $3 12½ a $3 25c per barrel. Whiskey is advancing, with sales at 16½c. per gallon.

The river here is again falling, and has receded two inches during the last twenty four hours.

NASHVILLE, October 10.

A great railroad meeting was held in this city last night. Mr J. H. Ingram, of New Orleans, delivered an address, and fifty delegates were appointed to attend the Railroad Convention at the city of New Orleans.

☞ The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at New York on the evening of the 4th instant from San Juan, bringing 465 passengers and $13,000 on freight. San Francisco dates to the 5th September, a few days later than our last advices, were received by the *Prometheus*. The only intelligence of interest relates to the State election. In San Francisco the Whigs obtained a majority of 1,000. Sacramento gave 400 Democratic majority. The result throughout the State was considered doubtful. The following is a report of the markets:

The markets were quiet in consequence of the election, but a brisk trade was expected in a few days—this being the season that miners lay in their winter stores. Flour was active and prices firm. Gallego and Hentall were quoted $11 50 a $12; Sweet Western $10 50—Corn $2 a $1 50. Corn Meal $2 50. Mess Pork $15. Clear do $17. Hams $20. Lard $14. Butter 25 a 40 cents. Cheese 10 a 15 cents. Beans and Stores were abundant, and selling at prices which shall from the other survey, by every means in their power to incite them to an assault upon the Marshal and his assistants.

The disgraceful state of affairs continued from 3 P. M. till the rescue of the fugitive at 5 P. M., and all the while the Mayor made no attempt to disperse the mob or to rescue order and obedience to the laws, further than to ask the rioters individually to go home! He never, in a word, exercised so much authority as an efficient magistrate would have done in the case of an ordinary affray among two or three persons.

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The following anecdote is told of Judge Story and his successor upon the bench:

"It was Judge story's habit, after the session of the court on his return to Cambridge, and before the publication of the reports, to submit the cases decided to the class for argument. On one occasion Judge Marshall had delivered the opinion of the court, Judge Story dissenting. When the points were before the class, Mr. Curtis took the same positions assumed by Judge Story on the bench; and that eminent man, on his return to Washington, said to Judge Marshall that, if the case had been argued with half the ability before the court that it was before the class, the decision would have been reversed. "And," added the judge, "D. R. Curtis, the young man not yet admitted to practice, who made that argument, will yet stand at the head of the New England bar."

That prediction has been verified, and the student occupies the seat the distinguished instructor so well filled.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE CROPS in Thibodeaux are improving with the present favorable weather.

LUTHERANS AND GERMAN REFORMED.—Negotiations are multiplying of more cordial relations between the two principal denominations of Protestant Germans in this country. The last Lutheran Synod appointed a committee to confer with the German Reformed Synod upon the expediency of publishing jointly a Union Sunday School Hymn Book in Germany, to which it is expected the latter body will agree. The Lutheran Synod also resolved to raise $15,000 for the endowment of a Professorship of German in Pennsylvania College.

☞ News has been received of the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller, on the 6th of March last. He died at the village of Unguratua, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou. He had separated from his companions, Doctors Barth and Overweg, in January last. Mr Richardson was an Englishman.

THE CONSTRUCTION of dead letters by Mr. Swartzman on Wednesday last, near the National Monument, has furnished fine exercise to the investigating faculties of some of the boys of the island. Amongst the other things youngsters have succeeded in finding quite a harvest of rings, jewelry, and rents, and even some little money. The best periodical illustration of the Dead Letter office will be a circumstance in which the boys will be not to keep a keen look-out.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

☞ The day staff on Fort Hamilton was shivered by the lightning during a thunder storm that occurred in New York on Friday evening the 2d instant, and at Yellow Hook, near Governor, a large barn was struck by the electric fluid, and in a moment was enveloped in one blaze. It was rapidly consumed, together with two other barns adjoining it. There were three men in it when it was struck, who were dashed to the ground by the shock, but fortunately escaped injury.

☞ Messrs. SETH, SYMINGTON & HUNTSON, commission merchants, failed a few days since in New York. The *Times* says that their liabilities are estimated not to exceed one hundred, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the assets are expected to be sufficient to meet all liabilities.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Methodist journals propose that, after the close of the year 1851, California shall cease to be regarded as missionary ground, that thirteen missionaries be sent out, who with those on the ground, will be sufficient to organize a Conference, which shall become an integral part of the General Conference. It is also proposed that each of these thirteen missionaries shall collect $1,000, so that, when organized, the Conference shall be independent of future missionary aid.

☞ The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at New York on the evening of the 4th instant from San Juan, bringing 465 passengers and $13,000 on freight. San Francisco dates to the 5th September, a few days later than our last advices, were received by the *Prometheus*. The only intelligence of interest relates to the State election. In San Francisco the Whigs obtained a majority of 1,000. Sacramento gave 400 Democratic majority. The result throughout the State was considered doubtful. The following is a report of the markets:

The markets were quiet in consequence of the election, but a brisk trade was expected in a few days—this being the season that miners lay in their winter stores. Flour was active and prices firm. Gallego and Hentall were quoted $11 50 a $12; Sweet Western $10 50—Corn $2 a $1 50. Corn Meal $2 50. Mess Pork $15. Clear do $17. Hams $20. Lard $14. Butter 25 a 40 cents. Cheese 10 a 15 cents. Beans and Stores were abundant, and selling at prices which shall from the other survey, by every means in their power to incite them to an assault upon the Marshal and his assistants.

The disgraceful state of affairs continued from 3 P. M. till the rescue of the fugitive at 5 P. M., and all the while the Mayor made no attempt to disperse the mob or to rescue order and obedience to the laws, further than to ask the rioters individually to go home! He never, in a word, exercised so much authority as an efficient magistrate would have done in the case of an ordinary affray among two or three persons.

The Sheriff being called upon for assistance by the Marshal, very promptly requested the commanders of the Citizen's Corps, the National Guards and the Washington Artillery, to order out their companies. The order was promptly complied with, and the companies were assembled at their armories ready for duty, each man being supplied with three rounds of ball cartridge. Before marching to the Sheriff's office, however, Col. O J Vanderburgh, the commander of the regiment, issued a member to the Captains of the three companies forbidding their to turn out! He did this at the solicitation of Charles A. Wheaton, and other leading Abolitionists, and in accordance with his own personal prejudices—since he was heard to express a desire that the law should not be executed, and his own determination to do all in his power to prevent its execution.

Having received an order from their Colonel to disband, the commanders of the companies had no alternative but to obey, and the troops were accordingly dismissed.

When it became known to the mob that the troops were dismissed, they renewed their menaces against the officers, and the black and white scum of the city followed their redoubled efforts to induce them to do their part regulate for the accomplishment of their infernal purpose. The police office, to which the Commissioner was then holding his examination of the case, was assailed with stones and the windows broken, until it became impossible to proceed with the case. An hour and a half after the adjournment, the doors were forced in and the fugitive rescued.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania* states that an extensive coal bed has been discovered in North Carolina, on the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, and is now being opened by a company of Northern capitalists who have purchased it.

There are three kinds of coal found—bituminous, semi-bituminous and anthracite—all of excellent quality. Professor Johnson, who has examined them, says the bituminous is superior to any other coal yet discovered for ocean steamers, and will doubtless supersede the use of a more foreign coals for all purposes for which bituminous coal is needed—being less liable to spontaneous combustion than any other.

The company are pushing their operations vigorously and expect to have their coal in New York early next year, at a cost much less than any other, owing to superior facilities for transportation, and at the same time realize a liberal profit.

GOV. W. WATTERSON.—The intrepid Whig and able speaker is unceremoniously prosecuting the Senatorial campaign in the parishes of Baton Rouge and Livingston. Although the district is strongly democratic, Mr WATTERSON's fearless, high character and general popularity give him good hopes of success. His own parish, Livingston, will probably go for him by a heavy majority, and if the Whigs do their duty in East Baton Rouge, Mr. WATTERSON's election is certain.

☞ The Whigs of Ohio are preparing for the election which takes place on the 14th of October. There is great odds against them, since the Democrats and Free-Soilers have united, but the judgment of the majority must condemn such a coalition. State and County Whig Conventions, we observe, are every where giving the National Administration a hearty endorsement. We quote from one of the resolutions at a large meeting in Hamilton county last week

Resolved, That the patriotic and enlightened administration of our national affairs by President Fillmore and his Cabinet merits the warmest approbation of the whigs of this county.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election in this great State takes place to day. The candidates for Governor are JOHNSON, (W.,) and BIGLER, (D.,) F. We are in a State of considerable equanimity as to the result, caring very little who whips. Johnson is half a free-soiler, and Bigler is a Whigot Provisionism, now professing adherence to the Compromise. As Pennsylvania is almost always Democratic, we presume the latter will be chosen by a substantial majority.

THE AROUND THE WORLD.—S. S. Wade, Esq., has just returned from Europe to Boston. In December last he left Boston for California, thence proceeded to China in the bark George E. Webster, and thence to England, via the overland route from India, thus having taken a tour around the globe in less than nine months, stopping two months of the time in San Francisco, a month in China, and at least a fortnight in England.

☞ THOMAS REID and HENRY CLEMENTS, confined in the Richmond jail under sentence of death for mutiny and murder on board the schooner John B. Lindsay, in January, 1850, made their escape on Tuesday night week, by boring through the ceiling or floor over the cell, and thence through the roof of the building, from which they descended by tearing their blankets into strips and fastening them together.

The following anecdote is told of Judge Story and his successor upon the bench:

"It was Judge story's habit, after the session of the court on his return to Cambridge, and before the publication of the reports, to submit the cases decided to the class for argument. On one occasion Judge Marshall had delivered the opinion of the court, Judge Story dissenting. When the points were before the class, Mr. Curtis took the same positions assumed by Judge Story on the bench; and that eminent man, on his return to Washington, said to Judge Marshall that, if the case had been argued with half the ability before the court that it was before the class, the decision would have been reversed. "And," added the judge, "D. R. Curtis, the young man not yet admitted to practice, who made that argument, will yet stand at the head of the New England bar."

That prediction has been verified, and the student occupies the seat the distinguished instructor so well filled.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE CROPS in Thibodeaux are improving with the present favorable weather.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1851.

The demand for Cotton was quite moderate to-day, and resulted in the sale of 6,500 bales, at Friday's quotations. We quote Middling to Good Middling, 10½@10¾c.

There is nothing of consequence doing in Sugar and Molasses.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales Ioni bots at $3 62½@$3 75 for St. Louis and Illinois, and at $3 50@$3 for extra and choice brands. About 6,000 bbls of Corn were sold at former rates.

Provisions are dull; New York is selling at $15 75@$15 50. Lard and Bacon are selling on latest lots at previous prices.

Whiskey is dull, at 16c. per gallon for bulk.

Exchanges continue to be offered at 1½ per cent premium, for Sterling, and 1½@1¾ per cent premium, for Paris. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2½@3½ per cent discount, Bills on Paris, at 5 francs 21 cts.

Freights are steady. Cotton to Liverpool 3 d, to Havre, ⅝c.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending October 11, 1851.

New Orleans.

Accidental,	1	do Fall	2
Asthma,	1	do Typhoid	6
Brain Congestion of	1	do Typhus	1
Congestion of	1	Lacerated	1
Effusion on	1	Gastro-enteritis,	1
Convulsions,	1	Gastro-hepatitis,	1
Cholera,	1	Heart, disease of	1
do infantum	1	Hemiplegia,	1
Cholera-infantum,	1	Hydro Cephalus	1
Consumption,	3	Intussusception of intestines	1
Convulsions,	1	Marasmus,	1
Debility,	12	Old age,	1
Dot tremens,	2	Paralysis,	1
Dentition,	1	Pneumonia,	1
Dropsy,	1	Rheumatism,	1
do cerebral	1	Scurvy,	1
Drowned,	1	Still Born,	1
Dysentery,	1	Suicide,	1
do chronic	1	Tetanus,	1
Enteritis,	1	Variola,	1
do follicular,	1	Vomiting,	1
Erysipelas,