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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

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{Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 7340.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, September 22, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

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

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The decision of Judge LEA in the *qua warranto* case, involving the right of the Board of Police to abolish the office of Chief of Police, appears to give unmeasured and universal satisfaction. The argument of his Honor is lucid, able, and we believe indisputably correct.

At the time we write this, it is impossible to predict what will be the action of the Board of Police. That body may prove intractable, and instead of gracefully acquiescing in the judicial decision, may seek to interpose fresh obstacles to the exercise of the authority vested in Mr. JAMES. Such conduct would be eminently unwise for two reasons. In the first place, the only mode of contesting the judgment of the Second District Court, would be to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. That tribunal is not now in session, and will not be for some time. In case of an appeal, considerable delay may be expected, so that a final decision will probably be rendered until about the period when the term of office for which Mr. JAMES was chosen will expire. A litigious spirit on the part of the Board of Police will therefore occasion delay, and if the Supreme Court should in most likely it will, confirm the judgment of the Court below, the City will be the loser, both heavily and wholly unnecessary costs.

But it is evident, the sentiment of the community on this subject is all but unanimous. The Board of Police is composed of a majority of gentlemen who profess to be guided by Democratic principles—or in other words, to respect and be the predominant opinion of the body politic.

It is certain therefore, that while the Board is actuated by a desire to promote the common weal, and to carry out the public wish, it will at once drop further proceedings, withdraw all opposition to Mr. JAMES, and atone for its unjust and reprehensible conduct, by allowing that officer to continue in the discharge of the functions devolving on him.

We trust that the Board of Police will so act as to fulfil the just expectations of our citizens. Much more much they accomplish, were they disposed earnestly and zealously to co-operate with the duty of protecting our city and promoting public tranquility. Let demagogues and partizans say what they please, every unprejudiced man in New Orleans knows that the Police requires reforming. Its inefficiency has been too clearly established during the recent crisis, to admit of a doubt. It needs reorganization. It should be reorganized, and composed of better materials. We care not a brass farthing about the politics of the individuals who sit at the Board may elect to replace the inefficient and unworthy. Let the Police, if it be so desired, be constituted exclusively from the ranks of the Democratic party. Let not a single Whig be placed upon it. The citizens at large will be confident. But in the name of our outraged and bleeding community, give us a force composed faithful and intelligent policemen—men of timid, time serving, turbulent or ruffianly characters. Let it not be said or even affirmed by one of the officers of the Police that there are notorious thieves and burglars in the employment of the Police. Let it not be reported that a portion of the night watch enter houses and break open safes, while on duty. Let citizens not be terrified at their approach, and let it not be known, and that others again strip themselves of their distinctive badge, to mingle, unrecognized, in disreputable affrays. We speak of what is in the city and its peace and quiet are disturbed by a succession of political broils. We have no desire to create fresh prejudices, or to foster and nurture what is to us an odious remembrance, but the events of the past week have too abundantly signalized a time indeed, that the detestable inspire a more partizan demonstration should disgrace us, and that the authorities who create the police and who are thus directly responsible for the safety of the city, should not be the servants of unbridled ruffianism, and disorder and intemperance, and instigated by these best of cities, should proceed to do all that may possibly be done to avoid a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes which have blighted the reputation of New Orleans.

The Board of Police bear in mind that the eyes of citizens, before they are partizans, and of the world.

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In the above was in type, we perceive, with considerable satisfaction, that the Board of Police have passed a new ordinance abolishing the office filled by Capt. JAMES. This is the first step towards reform. Let the Board now take it in genius to reorganize the Police on a proper basis, and public expectation will be entirely answered.

DEATH OF MR. GABRIEL AIME.

It with profound regret that we have to announce the death of this estimable citizen, which occurred some time at his residence in St. James, on the 20th inst., at which place he had retired, after having developed that affection a short time after his arrival there, and carried him to a premature grave.

Deceased was the only son of Mr. VALENTINE AIME, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of our State. We sincerely sympathize with our parents and relatives in the loss they have sustained, and we feel confident that the community at large will participate in our feelings. The death of no one could have a more depressing effect on a more wide circle of friends. He must have been a man of noble heart and generous impulses, to have won the confidence and love of so many friends in the short space of his existence.

—Our fair Mayor, and pay most efficient townsman, Mr. CROSBY, is expected very soon from a trip to the Northern and Eastern cities. He is a traveler during the summer, and has a large number of States, and a most incessant mission. He comes home with a better pocket than ever with the profits of the business, and cordially welcomed by all friends.

Warmth. The rain, it raineth every morning, not gently, like the blessed dew of heaven, but in a perfect deluge. It is warm with the rain we have. It is getting to be rather too much for us, putting a damper upon business, and keeping the streets in a most unpleasant condition.

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Take to the officers of the steamer S. Weber for late St. Louis papers.

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COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES

New York Shipping and Commercial List, the 20th, comments with its usual accuracy upon the cotton crop of the United States. It results that the growth of 1854 will be about 3,000,000 bales, showing a decrease of 500,000 bales from the year before. The following comparative statement is interesting:

Years.	Crop of the United States.	Consumed in Great Britain.	Consumed in France.
1853-4	3,000,000	1,360,875	1,373,000
1852-3	3,500,000	1,345,000	1,360,000
1851-2	3,257,000	1,327,000	1,300,000
1850-1	2,355,000	1,083,000	1,000,000
1849-50	2,096,000	1,054,000	1,000,000
1848-9	2,728,000	1,054,000	1,000,000
1847-8	2,347,000	1,054,000	1,000,000
1846-7	2,156,000	1,054,000	1,000,000
1845-6	2,100,000	1,054,000	1,000,000
1844-5	2,394,000	1,054,000	1,000,000

The receipts it will be seen show a falling off in the growth of the present year of 355,000 bales as compared with the previous year, and the consumption is also shown to be less.

The following comparative statement of the exports of cotton from the United States for the past three years is also given:

	1853-4	1852-3	1851-2
New Orleans	1,249,925	1,300,875	1,373,864
Mobile	526,864	545,059	549,449
Florida	55,441	179,476	199,499
Texas	57,750	53,750	64,750
Savannah	316,015	369,690	395,744
Charleston	416,754	462,801	476,614
North Carolina	47,256	47,996	16,943
Virginia	34,966	35,625	30,995
Total bales	2,917,804	3,016,282	3,017,057

The exports to foreign ports have been divided as follows:

	1853-4	1852-3	1851-2
Great Britain	1,173,730	1,174,950	1,208,745
France	614,754	638,788	691,315
Spain	174,574	171,176	168,275
Other Foreign Ports	104,196	75,856	104,177
Total	2,219,254	2,060,770	2,172,512

The exports coastwise for the same number of each of the three commercial years (August 31st) was as follows:

	1854.	1853.	1852.
New York	98,181	10,200	8,750
Boston	99,278	7,515	2,919
Philadelphia	562	1,850	951
Baltimore	650	700	317
Norfolk & Augusta	11,416	10,961	6,027
Charleston	17,881	15,154	11,349
Savannah			
Mobile	760	400	400
New Orleans	32,502	67,075	43,795
Florida Ports	17,119	10,400	14,800
Total coastwise	132,866	136,663	11,170

JAPAN.

The New York papers publish letters from the Japan Squadron, as late as the 14th May. A correspondent of the *Tribune* relates the following:

Before the fleet went down to Simoda, (one of the ports designated in the treaty as open to American ships) the Commodore desired us to have a view of Yedo, which desire met with great opposition on the part of the Japanese, who were struck with horror at the prospects of our fire-wheel ships anchoring under the walls of the Imperial Palace. As the Commodore remained firm in his purpose, some of them declared that the firing of the anchor under the walls of the former would be the signal for their own disembowelment. We were all not a little excited, when, on the morning of the 8th of April, the ships got under way—Yeanke, the chief interpreter, with some other Japanese, were on board the flag ship. They looked haggard and alarmed as we steamed up the bay. Yeanke, especially, was petrified with alarm, and frequently said, "Do you really intend to remain in Yedo? Oh, no; Commodore Perry has a good heart; he will not, will not do so." We stood across the bay, and then, at a distance of three miles from shore, made directly up toward the imperial city. About 10 o'clock we had the light-house of Kowasaki ahead, on the left hand, while before us, in a long semi-circular line, stretched the white houses of Yedo. At the light-house commences the suburbs of Sinagawa; farther towards the city were many large junks at anchor; behind them a great many smaller crafts, while crowds of fishing boats and junks of all sizes covered the bay in every part, and, as we neared the houses of the city, more in the center, and from the turrets and shining white fronts of buildings covering it, we judged this to be the Imperial Palace.

By this time the sailing vessels were far astern, and only the Powhatan and Mississippi steamers were in view. Commodore Perry halted for about half an hour, and then returned to the old American anchorage, to the infinite relief of the Japanese officers, who so speedily recovered their good spirits. I cannot deny that we all felt somewhat disappointed, although we felt convinced the Commodore had pursued the wisest course. At the time, no important result could have been obtained by our anchoring at Yedo; it was a matter of curiosity, not worth gratifying the whim of a moment, even. But I really think the Japanese officers look enough to kill themselves—and would have created ill feeling towards us. So the Commodore has kept his word—gone in sight of Yedo, and without driving the Japanese to desperate courses. I cannot but express my admiration of the noble manner in which Commodore Perry has managed this difficult business from the beginning. He has succeeded in combining dignity and firmness with politeness and courtesy, and has preserved so happily with kindness and cordiality, that he has made our squadron and our country respected without humiliating the national pride of the Japanese.

The harbor of Simoda, in Niphon, which was next visited, is described as commodious, and well sheltered by hills. The country is extremely picturesque, and resembles very much the lower ranges of the Alps. The writer continues:

In one of the larger temples, a place has been arranged for the sitting of the literary staff. Brown is actively at work. He has obtained many very fine daguerreotypes of the Japanese, and will have a fine collection to show when he reaches home. Mr. Heine continues his sketching, drawing, painting, gunning, skinning, pressing and preserving plants. Lieuts. Murray, Bent, Whiting, Bamboo, Nicholson, etc., etc., have been busily engaged in the survey, and deserve no small credit for their exertions and the important results they have obtained. Mr. Bent is now Flag Lieutenant. The Commodore expects the Imperial Commissioner to Simoda at a fixed settlement of coinage, weights, post office regulations, etc., etc., to which end our coins, measures and weights have been sent to Yedo. This will take place when we return from Chakodate, which port in future will be probably a great resort for our whalers to recruit and obtain supplies, as Simoda will undoubtedly be our coal depot, and the station of the forces on the non-Chinese seas.

Yesterday at daylight the Mississippi and Powhatan got under way for Chakodate, for which place the Princeton, Vandalia and Southampton sailed eight days ago. About noon we were within three miles of the island of Oshima, and had a fine opportunity of observing the traces of volcanic action which it presents. The whole island is one immense volcano on the top of which has fallen in and formed a great basin, which incessantly belches forth white smoke and ashes. The edges of the crater are black, as if charred by fire, and on the north-western side of the island a stream of lava reaches from the crater into the sea. Some large crevices continue still smoking, and others are filled with fresh ashes. A bluff near the sea, about 200 feet high, appears to be a fit point for location, for the bushes and trees along the edges of the lava have a yellow, burnt appearance. The slopes of the mountains are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and there are two towns—one on a narrow table land, and the other on the top of a steep cliff, near a suspicious looking crater. There is also a third village on the south western side of the island.

We are now off Cape King (so named by Vancouver after the first Hydrographer of Cape Blanco. We are laying to, taking long lines of soundings with two deep-sea lead, which gives a most satisfactory result. I will write again by the first opportunity—from Chakodate, if possible.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Madison (La.) *Journal* says:

We are informed that the cholera, or a disease closely resembling it, made its appearance on the plantations of Mr. Minnis, in Millken's Bend, last week, and that several negroes died. We believe it is not spreading, and that it has subsided on Mr. M's place.

The Feliciana *Whig* has the following:

Sometime during the summer of 1853 the gaol at this place was broken, and all the prisoners confined were unlawfully released, except a few who were too much alarmed to have escaped were the two brothers Blunt, who had been arraigned, tried and convicted of the murder of their brother-in-law, Mr. Ford, and sentenced to new trial, because of some alleged informality in the jury who rendered the unprecedented verdict of guilty without recommending the penalty of death. The sheriff, at the request of Mrs. Ford, had, on the morning before, released the prisoners on their father's bond, and on this Saturday evening summoned up a party of citizens to assist him in escorting them from the jail to the house of one Mr. Blunt, and when they arrived there, Reuben Blunt, one of the accused parties, fired upon the unfortunate sheriff, and attempted to make his escape to the woods. After summoning him to surrender, and receiving no reply, a ball was fired into the bush, and three shots penetrated the body of the fugitive, one of which entering below the left shoulder blade produced immediate death. The Sheriff and his party returned to this place and informed a Justice of the Peace of the facts. The Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest over the body, and the jury found in accordance with the statements made to the magistrate.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Although this Treaty, negotiated in Washington during the past summer, and ratified by the Senate of the United States, has not received the formal assent of all the British North American Colonies required by its terms, yet its complete ratification is considered so certain as to render much a matter of course by the British Government. The first step has been taken by it to give effect to the beneficent objects of the compact; and this first step is, for us, the most important of all, being that relating to the Fisheries. We had understood through private channels, some days ago, that the King of Sardinia promptly and sent out orders to the Admiral on the station to withdraw from the Bahery waters the naval forces stationed there for their protection, and open to American fishermen the full and equal enjoyment of fishing privileges on all the fishing coasts of North America in common right with British subjects. This important information has been announced in the official paper yesterday, and we are able, therefore, to congratulate the country on the first fruit of a great measure of peace and international advantage; one which but a short year or two ago looked so unlikely for a happy settlement, and for the amicable accomplishment of which all who have been concerned deserve mental deserve the public thanks.—*National Intelligencer.*

TERRIBLE ROW WITH BARNUM'S SHOWMEN.—*Mahanoy (Pennsylvania) Gazette*: A great row with bees men at Rappahannock, Va., occurred on Thursday last. It originated from the arrest of one of their number for stealing a colored boy from a gentleman at that place. The baggage of the boy being found on the showman's wagon.

The fight soon moved to the street, and was most general; sticks, clubs, and all sorts of weapons were used, and a magistrate named Braxton Rassbom was knocked down several times, his head cut and several of his teeth knocked out.

Many of the citizens of Rappahannock barely escaped with their lives in the general melee which ensued.

The militia were finally ordered out, arms placed in their hands, and orders given to clear the streets.

This brought the rioters to their senses, and they skulked on the first appearance of a musket. Some were chased into the mountains, some into kitchen holes, and others took to the woods.

Several of the scamps have been arrested, and it is hoped the people of Rappahannock with excite out to them the extreme penalty due to their crimes.—(Petersburg Express 13th.)

"ALL'S RIGHT."

The game which the Washington *Union*, and many of the organs of the Democratic party at the South are attempting to play at this particular juncture, in respect to the slavery question, is well exposed in the following remarks, which we take from the *National Intelligencer*:

"H. H. Johnson, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, has been re-nominated for Congress in the Ashland, Ohio, district. He, too, the Union's good enough Democrat yet.

"James C. Allen, of Illinois, has been renominated in his district. He spoke out true for Nebraska. Right still. He is a Democrat. Had a right to vote either way.

"The *Cleveland Plaindealer*, in noticing the two last nominations above, says: 'We are glad to see that our gentlemen re-nominated, showing that the Democracy of Northern Ohio do not intend to fritter away the strength of the party by insulting Nebraska as a test.'

"When a Northern Whig becomes abolitionized, the Democratic presses insist upon it that the Southern Whigs should repudiate him. When a Democrat votes against Nebraska and is re-nominated for Congress, it is all right, Nebraska is not a test of orthodox Democracy; so that a Democrat may vote either way, or on both sides, and 'all's right.' The schedule of the large and small organs about the purity and consistency of the Whigs is painful to behold."

☞ The Hon. JOHN BLACK, for many years a member of the United States Senate from the State of Mississippi, and late of Louisiana, died at Winchester (Va.) on the 20th ultimo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Collins steamer Atlantic, has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant, four days later than the accounts by the Niagara. Her advices embrace the following commercial intelligence:

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., in their circular of the evening of the 5th inst., report a moderate demand for cotton in the Liverpool market, with sales for the three days, of 30,000 bales, including 5,000 taken for speculation, and 9,000 for export. Prices had ruled steady in favor of buyers, but closed without quotable change. The circulars of Brown, Shipley & Co. are as follow: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5¼; Fair Uplands 6; and Middling Uplands 5¼d. ₱ lb.

Messrs. Richardson & Bros. state that the market for breadstuffs opened with a heavy appearance, and that prices were in favor of buyers, but improved towards the close. Flour had declined nearly 1s. ₱ bbl., but closed at 27s. for Western canal, and 30s. ₱ bbl. for good Ohio brands. Wheat was about 6d. lower, and white was scarce at 9s 6d @ 10 2s. Indian corn, however, was in good request, and closed at 36s 6d @ 37s quarter for mixed; 35s 6d for yellow, and 36s for white.

The circular of Jas. McHenry & Son quote Lard firm at 58s 6d per cwt., with a fair demand and moderate sales to the trade. The demand for Beef and Pork were limited, and prices without any material change. The Bacon market was dull and the rates in 54s. ₱ cwt. lower. Nothing was doing in Rice.

Money and Trade.

There was no change of moment in the London Money market, and Consols closed at 93.

The Black Sea.

The latest advices from the Black Sea state that the Crimea Expedition had not yet sailed. Great preparations, however, were making for the departure of the fleet, though circumstances had occurred to render it doubtful whether its destination was the Crimea or another important point.

The Principalities.

Accounts from the Danube state that 100,000 Russian troops are concentrated on the frontiers of Moldavia.

Austria.

The London Times states that Austria has decided not to declare war, but she will increase her force in the Principalities.

The Cholera.

The cholera, which has so long raged in the Allied army, was rapidly abating at the last accounts.

The Austrian Proposals.

The report of the unconditional rejection by the Emperor of Russia of the last propositions of Austria has been fully confirmed. The reply had been received at Vienna, and was laid before a Cabinet Council.

Spain.

There is no political news of importance from Madrid.

It was reported that Queen Christina had become insane, in consequence of the recent excitement to which she has been subject.

Steamer Arabia.

The Cunard steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of Saturday, the 2d instant.

Abo Blockaded.

A portion of the allied squadron which had been despatched for the purpose, bombarded the town and forts of Abo on the 7th inst.

The Allies at Lodesa-sun.

Another squadron of the allies was seen anchored off Lodesa-sun, a port on one of the Aland Islands, which they are supposed either to have attacked or to have proposed doing so; but a Russian steamer having a flag of truce was seen to pass between them, and hostilities there would therefore, it is presumed, be stayed.

Engagement in Asia

Another engagement is reported to have taken place between the Russians and the Turks in Asia, in which the former retreated.

Capture of a Turkish Vessel.

The Russians have succeeded in capturing a Turkish vessel in the Black Sea, and in carrying it safely into Sebastopol.

The Turkish Fleet.

All the Turkish vessels of war, at present station ed on the Asiatic coast, have been ordered to rendezvous at Varna.

Recall of Ministers from St. Petersburg.

It is reported that both the Swedish and the Austrian Ministers have been recalled from St. Petersburg.

Cholera in the Baltic.

The cholera is said to be still making great ravages among the expedition in the Baltic. A private letter from Dantzic states that 600 French had already died from it, and that a fresh portion of the expedition had consequently been ordered home immediately.

Cholera in Barcelona.

The cholera is spreading its ravages over Europe with terrible effect. The latest is now causing in Barcelona is said to be awful.—*Evening Papers.*

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

ELECTION OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—REMOVED FAILURE OF A LABOR PUBLISHING HOUSE.—MURDER.—N. York, Sept. 21.—Frank Palmer, one of our most efficient telegraph operators, has been elected superintendant of the Morse Line from New York to Buffalo.

It is currently rumored to-day, that one of our largest book publishing establishments has failed. Liabilities enormous. Names not mentioned.

John Graham, a contractor, was murdered at his residence last night by an Irishman. The cause was in consequence of a difficulty about money matters. Murderer at large.

TROUBLE IN THE SING SING PRISON.—New York, Sept. 14.—Warrants has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Munson, I. Lockwood, agents of the Sing Sing Prison, C. C. Chiles, Jr., clerk, and another officer of the prison, upon charges of perjury, fraud, &c., in their official relations, upon the complaint of the Legislative Committee's Commissioners now in session at Sing Sing.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 17.—The cholera is considerably abated. Five deaths to-day. The rebel Gen. Sam has raised a force, and the atmospheres is more healthful. No new cases reported to-day. Some of the citizens who had left are returning.

THE FIRE AT BRUNSWICK, Mo.—St. Louis, Sept. 13.; The loss by the fire at Brunswick is estimated at $75,000. Insurance between $60,000 and $70,000. The office of the Brunswicker newspaper was destroyed.

GOV. BIGLER.—Harrisburg, Sept. 16.—Gov. Bigler is now said to be convalescent, and out of danger. He is still very low.

THE CHOLERA, &c.—Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—The cholera broke out in Allegheny City on Monday, and within two days there have occurred over fifty deaths, and nearly one hundred cases. There were several new cases this morning, and a number of deaths. There was a heavy thunder shower last night, which, it is hoped, will cause a disease to abate. There is intense alarm amongst the people, many leaving the city for places of safety and health.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—The river has risen some 20 inches from the recent rain. Thus far our city is healthy, but there have been very serious apprehensions of the cholera. Many persons from Columbia are sojourning here.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—Hartford, Conn., Sept. 15.—Chief Justice Samuel Church, of this State, died at Newton, Ct., on Wednesday evening, in the 70th year of his age.

SHIPWRECK.—New York, Sept. 14.—The ship Shannondoah, from Liverpool for New York, was totally wrecked on the 12th instant. The crew all saved. They have arrived in New York.

CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Sept. 14.—The largest Whig caucus ever held in this town has just closed its session. The first ballot for candidates for the Convention to choose a Delegate to Syracuse were defeated by 70 majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Boston, Thursday, Sept. 14.—The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Leitch, reached her dock at East Boston, at 10½ o'clock this morning, and her mails will be forwarded to New York, by the afternoon's train.

We find no news of importance in our files, not anticipated by the dispatch from Halifax.

Captain Brown, just arrived at Newburyport from a sea voyage, the first in command of the cars on the Eastern Railroad, at that place, yesterday afternoon, was run over and cut in two. He was on his way to Seabrook, where he resided.

Washington Gossip.

The *Herald*, which is highly imaginative, has despatches from Washington affirming that information has reached the Government from our Minister at Madrid, to the effect that the new *regime* of Spain has agreed upon terms for the sale of Cuba, and also that both France and England acquiesce in the transfer. If this be true, the particulars will doubtless soon be made public. The ratifications of the reciprocity treaty with the British North American provinces were exchanged on Saturday week. The time for the sitting of the mixed commission, at London, for the settlement of claims of citizens of Great Britain and the United States upon those governments, has been extended four months from the 15th inst.

The *Express* has the following despatches:

It is true that Mr. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has sent important despatches to Mr. Secretary Marcy, respecting the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

The *Treaty of annexation is adopted*, Mr. Gregg reports, by KING KAMEHAMEA AND HIS COUNCIL, and Mr. Gregg forwards the *project* here.

But, before transmission to the U. S. Executive, Libelihe, the warm and almost sole influential opponent of annexation, originated the plan of submitting the project to popular approbation, with the hope of defeating it there.

The plan of submission is carried, and the Treaty is to go before the Sandwich Island public.

Harvey H. Watterson, of Texas, is not an applicant for the Governorship of Oregon.

A very heavy rain was experienced last night. The farmers' apprehensions in this region in regard to preparing the soil for winter grain, are entirely removed.

The "Star" reiterates its denial that any treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been received.

The "Star" also threatens the vengeance of the Government against the already filibustering expedition, if it exists.

THE DEATH OF F. K. AUBERT.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th has the following:

It will be some days before we receive from Santa Fe the particulars of the affair which resulted in the death of the intrepid AUBERT, which we have already announced. Aware of the interest felt in his fate, we telegraphed to Lamberton for the particulars, and yesterday received from our correspondent the annexed extract from his letter addressed to RUSSELL, WALKER & CO., and written at the "Wagon Mound, August 31st." It was from one of these gentlemen that the notice came. The note says:

"F. X. AUBERT, S. Indemnified, arrived at Santa Fe a few days ago, from Chihuahua, and got into a row with Maj. WIDDEMAN about the mission affair his arrival, and was stabbed in the lower part of his abdomen, causing his immediate death. I understand he came to fix a large boat, that he would ride from San Francisco to Santa Fe in twenty-five days, and he got in on the 29th day."

These are all the particulars received at Lexington.

DEAD.—The *True Democrat*, for some time past the organ of the administration in New York, and a journal of strong Know-Nothing tendencies, has ceased to exist. The particular cause of its suspension is said to be want of funds. The "Know" have a new organ, however, in the Day Book, which hoists the demo cratic flag. It will support the State and National administrations.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AMONG PUGILISTS.—A quarrel took place about two o'clock yesterday morning, in the drinking room of Mr. Phillips, No. 99 Murray street, between several pugilists, which resulted in a general fight. John Lyng, one of their number, it is stated, became very abusive, and boasted of his fighting abilities and of being well armed. Tom Hyer, another of the party, slapped him in the face, and Lyng instantly discharged a loaded pistol at Hyer, the ball entering the arm of Chas. Losier, a Clinton market butcher, inflicting a severe wound. Sergt. Gleamy and Policeman Wynn were near by at the time, and on hearing the pistol, rushed in and arrested Lyng, who was taken to the Station House. He was soon after discharged by Justice Bogart to appear in the morning. He did appear, and was required to find bail to answer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SLAUGHTER AT FORT LARAMIE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th publishes the following authentic account of the defeat and slaughter of the United States troops near Fort Laramie. The correctness of the facts stated in the letter is attested by a number of witnesses:

SARPY'S POINT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, } 8 miles N. of Fort Laramie, Aug. 31, 1854. }

Editor of the Missouri Republican:

SIR: As affair has happened here between the soldiers and the Indians, which ought to be properly noticed by the United States Government. Having been an eye-witness to the battle, I consider it my duty to furnish a strict account of it and its causes. In the first place, on the 17th of August a train of Mormons passed this place. The Indians, who were encamped here waiting for their payment from Government, bartered provisions, and were of course anxious for something in return. As the Mormons were passing, a lame cow, belonging to a man in the rear of the Mormon train, became frightened and ran into the Indian camp. The Mormon left the cow behind, and so one of the Indians, a Missourian, shot it down, and with his companions, ate it up. The Mormons then went to the Fort and reported that the Indians had killed one of their cows. On the 19th, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Grattan, with a command of twenty-seven soldiers, and Auguste Lucien, interpreter, arrived here to arrest the Indian who had killed the cow. I accordingly met the officer, and went to go with the Lieut. and make the arrest. They accompanied him, but the Indian was not willing to give himself up, but said he would die first. While the Bear Chief of the Wahlo-zha was standing amongst three other chiefs, the Little Thunder, the Big Partisan and the Man who is afraid of his Horses, the Indian soldiers, the Livestesant ordered his men to fire. They did so, and wounded the Bear Chief and his brother. But one Indian fired, when the Indians in turn charged, and succeeded in killing the officer and all of them will the exception of one private, who is not expected to recover—Lieut. Grattan and two of his men were killed while standing by their cannon, the Lieutenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one of which passed through his heart. As soon as the soldiers saw their commander fall, they took to flight, but were all killed within half a mile of the place. The Ogallalah camp was about one mile distant, and when the news arrived there, was staying there at the time. The principal chief requested him to go to the camp to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life.

At my house, we were placed in a bad situation. The Indians, headed by Mr. Antoine Reynal and Mr. Samuel Smith, with their families, all we could do was to stay in the house, and try to keep the Indians out. As Mr. R. was standing in the door of the house, an Indian rushed on him, and tried to kill him, when another Indian, Quick Bear, tried to kill the first Indian for saving the life of a white man—but some one caught Quick Bear's gun, and a contest went into the wall of the house. By that time a party had collected outside of the house, who tried to force their way in, but some of my friends, the Quick Bear and others, stopped them. After the battle, the Chiefs came in my house, and told me that as the young men had killed all the soldiers that had come to fight them, they would now go and slaughter the cattle, &c., belonging at the Fort, burn all the houses, and kill all the white men in the country. I told the Chiefs to stop them from so doing—assuring them that since the soldiers had commenced the fight, they would be overlooked by Government. But they then rushed to the house, and demanded of me to give them every thing that I had stored. To save our lives, I gave them every thing I had in my store, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

The next day they went to the post of the American Fur Company, and all the goods that were sent to them by government and paid for the store. The situation of the traders and of Fort Laramie is perilous in the extreme. I was requested by the Commander of the Fort to bury the dead soldiers, since he had not men enough to detach a party for that service, and I succeeded in so doing.

As far as I know anything about Indians, I think that our government ought to send five hundred regular veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection. Any number of militia or infantry to guard the fort. The Indians, in the present battle, after killing all the soldiers, broke their rifles and destroyed them. Every one took an Indian's life. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fit with Indians, it is just the same as putting them up as targets to be shot at. There were about one hundred Indians in the battle. Yours truly,

JAMES BORDEAU.

Per SAMUEL SMITH.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The house of William Somers, near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, was struck by lightning on the 26th ult., early in the morning. Two children of Mr. S., one a girl of 18, and the other a boy of 12 years of age, were asleep in bed, were so seriously burned by the lightning as to render their recovery doubtful. Mr. Somers and his wife were also asleep in bed under the woodshed, and both were knocked down and stunned. The sole on the right boot of Mr. Somers was entirely stripped off, himself most miraculously escaping without a scratch. All the glass in the house was broken, and the building itself much injured. We learn by a private letter that the children were under the medical care of two physicians, and had given hopes of their recovery.—*Albany Argus.*

LOCAL ITEMS

FIRST DISTRICT.

ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—Wm. H. Morris, —— Wishtard and Morris, Jr., are on the 5th inst. to be examined before Recorder Roberts on a charge of having gone to Sherman's Piching Mill on St. Joseph street, and taken from Sherman a quantity of shingles, which, it is said, were the property of Mr. Brown, and without any process or authority, and killing all of them will the exception of one private, who is not expected to recover—Lieut. Grattan and two of his men were killed while standing by their cannon, the Lieutenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one of which passed through his heart. As soon as the soldiers saw their commander fall, they took to flight, but were all killed within half a mile of the place. The Ogallalah camp was about one mile distant, and when the news arrived there, was staying there at the time. The principal chief requested him to go to the camp to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life.

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