The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 505. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5504.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18. 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion and MIDDLE for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent of one square every other day.

CANDIDATES

For Congress

☞ We are authorized to announce EDGAR MONTEGUT as a candidate to represent the First District in Congress at the ensuing election.

For Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES CLAIBORNE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans at the ensuing election, to be held on the first Monday in November next. tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN L. LEWIS, the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. oct4

Collector of State Taxes.

☞ Please announce AURELIEN A. VERKET as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the Seventh Representative District, which is composed between Esplanade street and Elysian Fields, the River and the Lake.

☞ Please to announce Mr FREDERIC BUISSON as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the fourth representative district, comprised between Canal and St. Louis streets.

☞ Please announce CHAS. A. HURTURISIG as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fourth Representative District, at the election to be held on the 1st November next. The District ranges from Canal to St. Louis streets.

☞ *Mr. Editor*—Please announce Mr. JOHN TH. DUFOUR as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes, for the Sixth Representative District. The district comprises the 5th and 6th municipal wards of the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. A. TEMIER DUPLANTIER as a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Fifth Representative District. The district is composed within St Louis, St Phuppe, Levee streets and the Lake.

Mr. Editor—Please announce that Mr. VICTOR ANDRY will be a candidate for the office of Collector of State Taxes for the Sixth Representative District, comprising the 5th and 7th municipal districts of the First Municipality. HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Please announce Mr. J. B. DIONIS as a candidate for the office of Collector of the State Taxes for the Fifth Legislative District, to be held the 3d, 4th and 5th Municipal Wards, and that he will be supported by ALL HIS FRIENDS.

For Constable.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. ALDEN, as the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next.

☞ *Mr. Editor*—Please to announce that Mr. FRANCIS NEU, formerly constable, is a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans, at the election of November next.

☞ We are authorized to announce GUSTAVE MANTHE as the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. oct21

☞ We are authorized to announce ANDRES KLECKNER, the incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Second Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing election in November next. oct21

☞ Please to announce Mr. ALEXANDER BALDWIN, as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth Justice of the Peace, at the election at which will take place on the First Monday in November next. HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Please announce JOHN J. HOPPE, as a candidate for the office of Constable of the First Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans, ensuing election, which will take place on the first Monday of November next. HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ Please to state the commercial partnership of Messrs. Bertrand & Simonds, dissolved since the death of A. Bertrand, which will be duly charged with the liquidation of said firm.

P. A. BERTRAND
T. SIMONDS.

New-Orleans, Sept. 12, 1847. sept14

A. BOUREGEOIS, BILLESINE & CO.
Brokers No. 18 Exchange Passage,
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Cigars, &c. sept24 tf

T. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American DRY GOODS,
20 CHARTRES STREET, *New Orleans.*
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

W. F. Hyde & G. W. Weeks, have removed to 87 Camp street, between Gravier and Union streets. oct16

STORAGE, on the first floor in the fire proof store, No. 20, Commercial st.
ISAAC FOREST & Co.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Hat Store to 77 Camp street, third door above Union street.
HUGHES FILS.

REMOVAL. McDOWELL & PECK have removed to No. 30 Gravier, between Camp and St Charles streets. sept 30

MR. FERDINAND J. DASILVA is certifically and thoroughly cured during our temporary absence from the city, by Dr. Edward Barnard, Esq. August 23rd, 1847.
New-Orleans, August 23rd, 1847.
GERARD & FERRIER.

Dyeing and Scouring by Steam.
SILK DYER AND BATHER.
PERRINAUD,
136 CHARTRES STREET.....136.

Tailors and traders who wish their cloths to look as new as fresh as when first off, respectfully invited to call and look at samples in this style, which work is performed on the best Parisian establishments.

☞ Gentlemen's clothes cleaning scoured and repaired. Trimmings and lining very inexpensive. Ladies' dresses, silk or satin, dyed in lovely colors. Dyeing and scouring establishment, Chartres street, between Maine and St. Philip, Whitney mansion. sept16 3m

New Orleans Paper Mill.

WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes. Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality. Hardware and Sampling Papers, &c. &c. Printing Papers of all sizes, at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may 7 by A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

A. MARSHALL, HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER, corner of Royal and Orleans streets, is now receiving per ship Brunswick, a large assortment of JOUVIN GLOVES, for ladies and gentlemen. sep16

SOLAR LAMPS, CANDLELIGHT, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a complete assortment of fancy articles, selected by Mr Maspero on the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.
S. MASPERAU & CO.,
sep21 No 96 Camp street.

GRATES, GRATES—700 grates for sale at very moderate prices, by the subscribers, who will put them up.
S. MASPERAU & CO.,
sep7 96 Camp st.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Oct. 18, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
E. G. THIBODEAUX.

House of Representatives.

First District—I. WIGHTMAN SMITH, P. A. WARFIELD.
Second Dist.—W. J. WEDDERBURN, WM. H. GARLAND.
Third District—W. H. AVERY, J. T. RUSSELL, A. C. BULLITT.
Fourth Dist.—PRESTON W. FARRAR, THEO. ZACHARY, GREER B. DUNCAN.
Fifth District—ARNOLD BODIN, JULES MOLAISON.
Sixth District—ARMAND PILIE, JOHN WATKINS.

A Whig Congress.

The election of four Whig members of Congress in Maryland, places beyond a doubt the ascendancy of the Whigs in the popular branch of the National Legislature. This is a fixed fact which cannot be altered by the results of the elections yet to be held, even though they should terminate in the exclusive choice of Locofocos. A glance at the subjoined table will render this assertion intelligible:

	Whigs.	L. Foons.
Maine	1	6
New Hampshire,	2	1
Vermont,	3	1
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,	4	0
Massachusetts,	10	0
New York,	23	11
New Jersey,	4	1
Pennsylvania,	7	7
Delaware,	1	0
Maryland,	4	2
Virginia,	6	9
North Carolina,	3	7
South Carolina,	4	0
Georgia,	4	4
Alabama,	2	5
Arkansas,	0	1
Florida,	1	0
Texas,	0	2
Iowa,	0	2
Tennessee,	5	6
Kentucky,	6	4
Indiana,	6	4
Michigan,	0	3
Ohio,	11	10
Missouri,	0	5
Illinois,	6	1
	116	204

In the preceding table, we have conceded to the Locofocos the two vacancies existing in the delegations of Ohio and Michigan, as they will probably be filled by members of that party. It is seen, therefore, that out of 220 Representatives, the Whigs have already chosen 116, and the Locofocos 104. The entire representation from all the States of the Union is 228; so that under every contingency, and in the very worst possible aspect of the case, the Whigs have already secured a majority of FOUR. This may be increased, but cannot be diminished.

The only remaining Congressional elections are those of Louisiana and Mississippi, to take place on the first Monday in November. Two years ago the delegations from these States stood as follows:

	Whigs.	L. F.
Louisiana,	1	3
Mississippi,	0	4

Admitting that there will be no change, the Whig majority in the next House of Representatives, will be SIX. Sufficient for all practical purposes. We can hardly do worse than this, and may do much better. Hopes are entertained of a Whig gain both in Louisiana and Mississippi. On the other hand, we have allowed the Locofocos the seven members from South Carolina, who are Calhoun men and just as likely on many questions to vote with us, as with the Locofocos. We have given to the administration two independant representatives elected in New York. It is believed that they will go with the Whigs on most of the issues which divide the two parties. In short, the difference between the Whigs and Locofocos is this: the latter are at the best in a minority; the former at the worst in a majority large enough to give them the complete control of the Speaker, Clerks and Committees. When it is remembered that the administration of JAMES K. POLK commenced its career with a Democratic majority of *seventy* in the House of Representatives, and that in two years, this majority has been transformed into a minority, no further comment will be required to expose the utter unpopularity of the President and his party.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—After all the Locofoco exultation over Maryland, their victory proves barren. Though their candidate for Governor is elected, in consequence of the prodigious number of spurious votes polled in the city of Baltimore, the Whigs have every thing else. They have a majority of the Congressional Delegation and a majority in the State Legislature. The first secures the U. S. House of Representatives; the second enables them to control the finances, and shape the legislation of the State. Thomas' majority for Governor will be from 800 to 1,000. The representation of Maryland in the next Congress will stand thus:

J. Lens G. Chapman, (Whig.)
H. I. Dixon Roman, (W.) *gain.*
H. T. W. Bowie, (L. F.)
W. R. McLane, (L. F.)
V. Alex. Evans, (W.) *gain.*
Vl. John W. Crisfield, (W.)

In the State Senate the Whigs have 7 majority, and in the House fifteen to twenty. If Locofocoism is satisfied with this result, so are we.

GEORGIA.—From Georgia the returns are very nearly complete. The majority for Towns will be just about 1,500. In the Senate, the Whigs have three majority, and in the House two certain, and possibly four. There are two U. S. Senators to be chosen by the Legislature. Not so bad again.

CONNECTICUT.—The town elections, as far as heard from, show about the same result as last year. A few towns have been gained by each party, say Cheshire and Mansfield by the Whigs, and Middleton and Litchfield by the Democrats.

NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Syracuse, on the 6th inst., and was organized by the election of the Hon. Washington Hunt, as President, assisted by one Vice President from each Senatorial District. After deliberations which, in opposition to those of the Locofocos, were characterized by harmony and good feeling, the following ticket was agreed upon:

For Comptroller, MILLARD FILLMORE, Erie.
Lt. Governor, HAMILTON FISH, New York.
Sec'y State. CHRIST'R MORGAN, Cayuga.
Attorney Gen. AMBROSE L. JORDAN, N. Y.
Treasurer, ALVAH HUNT, Chemungo.
State Engin'r. CHAS. B. STEWART, Monroe.
Canal Commissioner's. JACOB HIDES, Orleans. NELSON J. BEACH, Lewis.
State prison Inspectors. CHARLES COOK, Chenango. DAVID SPENCER, Tompkins. ISAAC N. COSTOCK, Albany. JN. B. GEDNEY, Westchester.

Among the resolutions adopted, is one recommending a Whig National Convention for the selection of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and pledging the Whigs of New York to sustain its choice.

TENNESSEE.—Gov. A. V. Brown's message is moderately long, sensible and perspicuous: it is principally devoted to the consideration of local affairs. He recommends appropriations for the benevolent institutions of the State, such as lunatic asylums, establishments for the blind, deaf and dumb. He urges the Legislature to sustain the cause of education and represents the colleges and principal academies of the State as in a flourishing condition. Internal improvements are warmly advocated. On the subject of the war with Mexico, Gov. Brown expresses himself in favor of the acquisition of new territory for indemnity of our expenses.

GARBELLE THE SCULPTOR.—We are gratified to be able to announce the return of this eminent artist. He has brought with him the bust of General TAYLOR which we understand is marked by the life-like fidelity which distinguishes all the productions of Garbelle. We presume it will, in a few days be exhibited to the public.

THE STORM which proved so destructive in the neighborhood of Baltimore, was likewise severely felt in Philadelphia, completely flooding the city, interrupting communications with the West by telegraph.

THE MAILS.—We received yesterday from Washington dates as late as due and from New York papers and letters to the 8th inst., with the exception of a *Herald* of the 9th inst.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This Company, it is understood, has declared an annual dividend of three per cent. On the Washington Branch a semi-annual dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN VERA-CRUZ AND GEN. SCOTT.—We learn, says the *Washington Union* of the 9th, that the views of Major Lally, respecting the re-occupancy of Jalapa, have been long since anticipated by the War Department, and that, as early as August 12th, instructions were despatched by the Adjutant General to Colonel Wilson, commanding at Vera Cruz, to organize and send forward, with all expedition, a competent force for the re-occupancy of that city. The instructions also suggested the holding of the National Bridge and Cerro Gordo. The measures thus taken by the War Department to open the communication from this end of the line, will, we have no doubt, prove successful. (As has been already stated, a letter has been received from Lieut. Col. Hughes, stating that he has occupied the National Bridge.)

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the U. S. Steamship *Telegraph*, Capt. Wilson, from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 12th, we have received papers from Matamoros to a late date.

Capt. Wilson reports that Col. Hays, with one Company of his men, still remained at Brazos, the remainder had sailed for Vera Cruz previously to the sailing of the *Telegraph*. Col. Hays expected to leave in a few days on the steamer *J. L. Day*, which was hourly looked for from Vera Cruz.

The Yellow Fever was on the increase at Matamoros. There were also a few cases at the Brazos, and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Taylor is to make his head quarters at Matamoros, and is expected there by the 15th November.

The *Flag* of the 9th, states that upwards of 50 new cases of Fever had occurred since the 6th; but the number of deaths is comparatively small.

The capture of the City of Mexico was known at Saltillo, on the 23rd ult. The *Flag* is filled with matter relating to the elections in Nueces County, which were to take place on the 11th. In other respects, the paper is destitute of subjects of local interest.

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City Intelligence.

THE RECORDERS.—Recorder Genois had but little of importance to do on Saturday; no examination was made into old cases. John Hays, and John, a slave, were arrested for larceny; a woman named Mary Aiken was arrested for assault and battery.

In the 2d Municipality, John Cullen was arrested for assaulting and beating his wife and threatening to take her life. Recorder Baldwin remanded him to jail to await his trial before the First District Court. Catharine and Daniel Mooney, vagrants, were sent to the workhouse.

Recorder Seuzeneau examined and committed for trial before the First District Court, a woman named Alice Davis, upon a charge of having broken open the trunk of George Whiting, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port, on board the ship Haunibal, and taking several articles therefrom.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court will open to-day to resume its regular business.

☞ The First Municipality Council will meet this evening at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration a report from the police committee, relative to the affray which took place on the 7th inst., in front of Recorder Genois' office.

☞ The Third Municipality Council met on Saturday evening last; we do not report the proceedings, as the official sheets will soon be handed to us for publication.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening, at about seven o'clock, a small frame building situated halfway down, between the lake and the city, took fire and was entirely consumed. The occupant saved his furniture.

ITALIAN MEETING.—The Italians of our city held last evening a tremendous meeting in the Orleans ball-room, the object of which was to express their appreciation of the course pursued by His Holiness Pope Pius IX, in regard to Italian freedom and Italian rights. The meeting was addressed by several orators who spoke with great earnestness and pictured in vivid lights the present state of Italy and her future destinies, when she will take her own place among the free and independent nations of the earth. The proper resolutions were also adopted. Mr. Barteli was President of the meeting, assisted by a host of Vice Presidents. P. Natillii and Mr. Sontini, both addressed the meeting very eloquently in the Italian language.

HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Titi*, Capt. Allison, we have put in possession of our files of Havana papers to the 8th inst. The papers contain little local intelligence of interest. During the month of September 59 cases of yellow fever occurred, not one of which proved fatal.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 2d inst. The principal prizes fell to the following numbers:

No. 8387 $30,000; No. 22,679, $16,000; No. 15,918, $12,000; No. 5519, $6,000; Nos. 851, 6853, 8261, 24,522 each, $2,000; Nos. 9871, 10,260, 15,018, 24,100, 24,910, 28,223, 29,976, 36,645, each, $1,000.

The Br. steamer *Medway* arrived at Havana on the 7th, from Vera Cruz, bringing information of the fall of the city of Mexico. The only news connected with this event not already published here, is the following translated from a letter dated city of Mexico, inserted in the *Diario de la Habana*:

"Before the Mexicans left, they liberated and armed about 1,000 criminals, between whom and the Americans a conflict commenced which continued until the 16th, many on both sides being killed and wounded. Most of the houses in the suburbs were sacked."

From South America.

By way of Havana we have later advices from Venezuela, New Granada and Equador. The *Diario de la Marina* gives rates from Caracas to the 4th ult. The country was comparatively tranquil, although bands of robbers composed of the dispersed factions still give some trouble. The nomination of Gen. Paez, as Commander-in-chief had been withdrawn, the President thanking him for the eminent services he had rendered his country. Gen. P. in reply professed his readiness at all times to leave his retirement at the call of the country. The President, Gen. Monegas, has given great dissatisfaction by some unpopular appointments. Some considerable excitement had been caused by the discovery of a defalcation of $69,500 in the Laguayra custonhouse.

From New Grenada, we learn that President Mosquera left Bogota towards the end of July, on a tour to the provinces of the south, the Iathmus, Magdalena and Antioquia, with a view to promote commerce, intercommunication, and other local improvements. His tour would be extended through five months.

The aspect of affairs in Equador threatens a revolution. The family of Gen. Flores is said to be in the greatest distress. The local news from this country is without interest here.

LATER FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—By the arrival at Baltimore of the barque *Francis Partridge*, from Buenos Ayres, which she left on the 8th August, the Editors of the *American* have received late intelligence respecting the difficulties in the River Plate.

Matters were in a very unsettled state, and the native forces at Montevideo were highly excited at the action of the British Minister, so much so that a part of them, under Col. Flores, had fortified themselves and taken up an entrenched position between the lines of Montevideo and those of Gen. Oribe, and insisted upon being informed of the true causes which influenced England to withdraw from its alliance with Montevideo. The Montevidean Government could not impart the desired information, and matters were in a very precarious state, the dissatisfied portion of the garrison having turned their artillery upon the city, and threatened to fire upon it. The authorities in the city were deliberating as to the most effective mode of attacking and subduing them. Many of the leading mercantile men entertained the idea that Lord Howden had misunderstood his instructions, and that his conduct would be condemned by the British Government.

Gen. Oribe gave notice that the truce was at an end, and M. Devaize, the French Consul General, gave official notice that the blockade of Buenos Ayres and of Oribe's ports would be continued, and be absolute.

DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT AND STATE SECURITIES.—The U. S. Government and several of the State securities, including Maryland, have declined within a few days. In referring to the fall in the prices, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The fear that the war may call for an increase of the public debt, and that there may be a farther return of State securities from Europe, and thus depress the price of both, it is believed, has more to do with the general fall of prices than any apprehension that either of the securities named are not abundantly safe. Capitalists will not step in and buy now, in the expectation of supplying themselves lower. As soon as there is a turn upwards, and that will be as soon as there is favorable news from Europe, all who are now hesitating in their purchases will at once come on the market, causing as sudden an advance as there has been a decline."

NEWSPAPERS IN CANTON.—An extract of a letter from a Missionary at Canton, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says:

A foreigner has just started a paper in the Chinese language. Whether it will succeed or no remains to be seen. It is a novelty to the people. The only paper published by the Chinese that can at all be depended upon, is the Pekin Gazette. This is published at *irregular* periods at the Capital, and thence distributed throughout the Empire. It is a matter of great importance for Mandarins to secure a careful reading of the Gazette, in order that they may be enabled to proceed in their official duties; for it generally seems that the only means by which the officers of government can obtain a knowledge of the will of their sovereign, is through the medium of that Gazette.

Express riders are in readiness at Pekin to carry the Gazette in different directions over the Empire as soon as published. The *same* rider carries the Gazette from Pekin to any one city, as for instance Canton, performing the distance on horse back by means of relays of horses at short distances. The distance from Pekin to Canton is performed in six days, riding incessantly night and day; and as you may readily imagine, proves fatal to a great portion of the riders. As a general rule, no rider is able to make more than two trips, as he either dies or becomes permanently disabled.

A high Mandarin who is under the necessity of securing an early perusal of the Gazette, pays not far from $20 per month for his paper—where those who are content or who are able to defer the perusal to a later date, pay proportionably less, say $2 per month.

We missionaries are not enough interested to subscribe for the paper, and if we did so, the perusal of it would scarcely repay the trouble and expense. It is generally filled with court gossip and court ceremonies, alike insipid and uninstructive.

COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—By the following official returns, which have been obligingly furnished to us by the Collector, it will be perceived that the amount of duties collected on imports during the months of September, 1847, almost trebles that for the same month in 1846.

	Sept. 1847.	Sept. 1846.
Duties received	$61,000	$22,000
Value of dutiable goods imported	169,231	
" Free goods,	910	
" of Domestic produce exported,	319,239	

—Charleston Mercury.

THE RECORDERS.—Recorder Genois had but little of importance to do on Saturday; no examination was made into old cases. John Hays, and John, a slave, were arrested for larceny; a woman named Mary Aiken was arrested for assault and battery.

In the 2d Municipality, John Cullen was arrested for assaulting and beating his wife and threatening to take her life. Recorder Baldwin remanded him to jail to await his trial before the First District Court. Catharine and Daniel Mooney, vagrants, were sent to the workhouse.

Recorder Seuzeneau examined and committed for trial before the First District Court, a woman named Alice Davis, upon a charge of having broken open the trunk of George Whiting, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port, on board the ship Haunibal, and taking several articles therefrom.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court will open to-day to resume its regular business.

☞ The First Municipality Council will meet this evening at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration a report from the police committee, relative to the affray which took place on the 7th inst., in front of Recorder Genois' office.

☞ The Third Municipality Council met on Saturday evening last; we do not report the proceedings, as the official sheets will soon be handed to us for publication.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening, at about seven o'clock, a small frame building situated halfway down, between the lake and the city, took fire and was entirely consumed. The occupant saved his furniture.

ITALIAN MEETING.—The Italians of our city held last evening a tremendous meeting in the Orleans ball-room, the object of which was to express their appreciation of the course pursued by His Holiness Pope Pius IX, in regard to Italian freedom and Italian rights. The meeting was addressed by several orators who spoke with great earnestness and pictured in vivid lights the present state of Italy and her future destinies, when she will take her own place among the free and independent nations of the earth. The proper resolutions were also adopted. Mr. Barteli was President of the meeting, assisted by a host of Vice Presidents. P. Natillii and Mr. Sontini, both addressed the meeting very eloquently in the Italian language.

HAVANA.—By the arrival at the brig *Titi*, Capt. Allison, we have put in possession of our files of Havana papers to the 8th inst. The papers contain little local intelligence of interest. During the month of September 59 cases of yellow fever occurred, not one of which proved fatal.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 2d inst. The principal prizes fell to the following numbers:

No. 8387 $30,000; No. 22,679, $16,000; No. 15,918, $12,000; No. 5519, $6,000; Nos. 851, 6853, 8261, 24,522 each, $2,000; Nos. 9871, 10,260, 15,018, 24,100, 24,910, 28,223, 29,976, 36,645, each, $1,000.

The Br. steamer *Medway* arrived at Havana on the 7th, from Vera Cruz, bringing information of the fall of the city of Mexico. The only news connected with this event not already published here, is the following translated from a letter dated city of Mexico, inserted in the *Diario de la Habana*:

"Before the Mexicans left, they liberated and armed about 1,000 criminals, between whom and the Americans a conflict commenced which continued until the 16th, many on both sides being killed and wounded. Most of the houses in the suburbs were sacked."

From South America.

By way of Havana we have later advices from Venezuela, New Granada and Equador. The *Diario de la Marina* gives rates from Caracas to the 4th ult. The country was comparatively tranquil, although bands of robbers composed of the dispersed factions still give some trouble. The nomination of Gen. Paez, as Commander-in-chief had been withdrawn, the President thanking him for the eminent services he had rendered his country. Gen. P. in reply professed his readiness at all times to leave his retirement at the call of the country. The President, Gen. Monegas, has given great dissatisfaction by some unpopular appointments. Some considerable excitement had been caused by the discovery of a defalcation of $69,500 in the Laguayra custonhouse.

From New Grenada, we learn that President Mosquera left Bogota towards the end of July, on a tour to the provinces of the south, the Iathmus, Magdalena and Antioquia, with a view to promote commerce, intercommunication, and other local improvements. His tour would be extended through five months.

The aspect of affairs in Equador threatens a revolution. The family of Gen. Flores is said to be in the greatest distress. The local news from this country is without interest here.

LATER FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—By the arrival at Baltimore of the barque *Francis Partridge*, from Buenos Ayres, which she left on the 8th August, the Editors of the *American* have received late intelligence respecting the difficulties in the River Plate.

Matters were in a very unsettled state, and the native forces at Montevideo were highly excited at the action of the British Minister, so much so that a part of them, under Col. Flores, had fortified themselves and taken up an entrenched position between the lines of Montevideo and those of Gen. Oribe, and insisted upon being informed of the true causes which influenced England to withdraw from its alliance with Montevideo. The Montevidean Government could not impart the desired information, and matters were in a very precarious state, the dissatisfied portion of the garrison having turned their artillery upon the city, and threatened to fire upon it. The authorities in the city were deliberating as to the most effective mode of attacking and subduing them. Many of the leading mercantile men entertained the idea that Lord Howden had misunderstood his instructions, and that his conduct would be condemned by the British Government.

Gen. Oribe gave notice that the truce was at an end, and M. Devaize, the French Consul General, gave official notice that the blockade of Buenos Ayres and of Oribe's ports would be continued, and be absolute.

DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT AND STATE SECURITIES.—The U. S. Government and several of the State securities, including Maryland, have declined within a few days. In referring to the fall in the prices, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The fear that the war may call for an increase of the public debt, and that there may be a farther return of State securities from Europe, and thus depress the price of both, it is believed, has more to do with the general fall of prices than any apprehension that either of the securities named are not abundantly safe. Capitalists will not step in and buy now, in the expectation of supplying themselves lower. As soon as there is a turn upwards, and that will be as soon as there is favorable news from Europe, all who are now hesitating in their purchases will at once come on the market, causing as sudden an advance as there has been a decline."

NEWSPAPERS IN CANTON.—An extract of a letter from a Missionary at Canton, published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says:

A foreigner has just started a paper in the Chinese language. Whether it will succeed or no remains to be seen. It is a novelty to the people. The only paper published by the Chinese that can at all be depended upon, is the Pekin Gazette. This is published at *irregular* periods at the Capital, and thence distributed throughout the Empire. It is a matter of great importance for Mandarins to secure a careful reading of the Gazette, in order that they may be enabled to proceed in their official duties; for it generally seems that the only means by which the officers of government can obtain a knowledge of the will of their sovereign, is through the medium of that Gazette.

Express riders are in readiness at Pekin to carry the Gazette in different directions over the Empire as soon as published. The *same* rider carries the Gazette from Pekin to any one city, as for instance Canton, performing the distance on horse back by means of relays of horses at short distances. The distance from Pekin to Canton is performed in six days, riding incessantly night and day; and as you may readily imagine, proves fatal to a great portion of the riders. As a general rule, no rider is able to make more than two trips, as he either dies or becomes permanently disabled.

A high Mandarin who is under the necessity of securing an early perusal of the Gazette, pays not far from $20 per month for his paper—where those who are content or who are able to defer the perusal to a later date, pay proportionably less, say $2 per month.

We missionaries are not enough interested to subscribe for the paper, and if we did so, the perusal of it would scarcely repay the trouble and expense. It is generally filled with court gossip and court ceremonies, alike insipid and uninstructive.

COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—By the following official returns, which have been obligingly furnished to us by the Collector, it will be perceived that the amount of duties collected on imports during the months of September, 1847, almost trebles that for the same month in 1846.

	Sept. 1847.	Sept. 1846.
Duties received	$61,000	$22,000
Value of dutiable goods imported	169,231	
" Free goods,	910	
" of Domestic produce exported,	319,239	

—Charleston Mercury.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
For the Benefit of the Howard Association,

BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW ORLEANS.—This Society will give a second GRAND CONCERT at the ORLEANS THEATRE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.—*With grand Orchestral Accompaniments.*
1. Grand Overture.....*Auber.*
2. Milla, the American Belle (grand waltz).....*Strauss.*
3. Fantasie, for the Corbeapein, executed by an Amateur of the Philharmonic Society, and a pupil of Mr. Lehman.....*Dorelt.*
4. The Battle of Vera Cruz (military quadrille).....*Rosina.*
5. Divertissement, with theme and variations, for the flute, executed by Mr. Jacob, artist of the Philharmonic Society.....*Kullivoda.*

PART II.—*By Affy' Brass Instruments.*
6. Overture from William Tell.....*Rossini.*
7. Chorus from Charles VI.....*Halevy.*
8. La Sirene, (waltz arranged by Lehmann).....*Auber.*
9. Drinking Chorus from the Jewess.....*Halevy.*
10. Grand Triumpal March from the Jewess.....*Halevy.*

PART III.
11. National Airs.....*Different Composers.*
12. Grand "Duass Infernale" (by request) *Lehmann.*

N. B.—This piece will be executed for this time only, with all its accessories, with accompaniments of six Bells harmonized, Pistols, Rattles, Cracks of the Whip, Castanets, Whistles, Hootings by the Owl, Gongs, Iron Chains, Rockets, Thunder—the whole amidst the light of colored fires, red, white, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED IN THE COMPOSITION.

First Scene.—The Theatre represents a vast cemetery at night. The disembodied spirits wander painfully about the inclosure. The cl