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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and make that price for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

A VILE IMPOSTURE.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Havana under date of the 23d ult., says that there have been recently two arrivals at that port of Asiatic free colonists—the first on the 15th, 250 in number, under the French flag; the other on the 19th, 349 in number, under the Dutch flag. Of the first cargo sixty died at sea. The following circumstances, says the writer, will prove to you the cruel treatment these poor white slaves undergo upon the sugar estates in this island:

A wealthy Creole family are the proprietors of several sugar estates. One of these is tilled almost altogether by Asiatics, who are, in derision, I suppose, called free colonists. Upon this estate, recently, for several successive days, three or four of these Asiatics committed suicide. The number that did so at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and an investigation was entered into, so as, if possible, to ascertain the cause of so many of these unhappy men taking their own lives. By examining the persons, not only of the deceased, but also those of the living Asiatics, it was discovered that they were covered with scars caused by the whip, from the nape of the neck down to their very ankles—that no negro had ever been more cruelly whipped. Under the terms of the contract entered into by these Chinese—a copy of which, in Chinese and Spanish, is in my possession—they are bound to submit to the discipline of the estates upon which they are engaged. By this, I find from an intelligent Chinese, they understand a conformance to the hours of labor on the estate, the performing such work as they may be directed to do, to the best of their ability, and, in short, conducting themselves as good laborers should do; but they did not suppose they were, under any circumstances, to be whipped with the lash. "If," said this Chinese to me, "any one committed a theft, then we thought the punishment would be imprisonment, and in bad cases, the bastinado." In reply to my inquiry, "what he would do were he whipped?" "I would," he exclaimed passionately, "first kill the man who whipped me, and then kill myself. I could not live after I had been flogged."

And this is the system of Coody apprenticeship, so much vaunted for its humanity, and its efficiency as a substitute for slave labor! The *status* of the miserable wretches who are annually entrapped into contracts for service for a term of years, is neither more nor less than slavery, in a form far more odious and cruel than any existing among the white race in the South. The Coody or Chinese binds himself to do the bidding of his employer, and to submit to his discipline. For this he is to receive a stipulated amount. No sooner does the unhappy Asiatic arrive at the estate which he is to cultivate, than he is assigned tasks which test his powers to the limits of human endurance. Under the clause by which he agrees to submit to the discipline of the estate, any failure to accomplish the extreme will of his employer is punished with stripes and fetters. Experience has shown that he is as complete a victim of the tyranny of his task master as the blackest African that ever tilled a cotton field. But the negro has enormous advantage over the white slave. The former is property, legally and duly recognized as such. How brutal soever may be the instincts of his owner, he is admonished by his immediate interests to bestow some care and attention on his slave, in order that he may retain his services as long as possible. In the vast majority of cases, the permanence of the institution of slavery: the fact that the slave lives and dies on the plantation, or within the dwelling of his owner; the bond of master and servant, coexisting and subject to no severance, are enough to ensure kind and not unfrequently indulgent treatment. The slave is not hired for a specified period, and therefore not exposed to be worked beyond his mental or bodily strength. He must be well fed, sheltered and clothed, or he will make no adequate return in labor. Hence the master is constantly impelled by a motive independent of humanity to look to the health and comfort of his slave.

All these benefits are forfeited by the wretched Asiatics. They are contracted for a term of years, thus stimulating the cupidity of their employer to extort from them, under the goad of the lash, the largest possible expenditure of strength in his service. Even if he be naturally averse to unkindness, his interests constantly instigate him to make the most he can of his apprentices. What matter if the life expired at the end of the contract what becomes of them? They will have no claim on him for wasted vitality and exhausted strength. He will have fulfilled the penalty of the bond—paid them the wages agreed upon, and secured all the labor they were able to perform—and in the protracted and weary struggle nature has been urged beyond her resources. If the slaves and slaves have frequently crushed and succumbed, the severity of unremitting toil, if premature decrepitude and old age have seized them, if their spirits are utterly broken, and their energies annihilated, it they die in despair in the highway, unaared for and unpitied—why, it is but the necessary result of the system. They were free; their contract was at an end; they were no longer bound to labor, if they were not slaves.

This is white slavery in deed; a million times more revolting and atrocious than the beneficent and patriarchal institution of our country. Better far for the duped and inured Coody that he had been born a slave, or had sold himself into perpetual servitude, in either contingency he would fare better than he can possibly do under a system which seems, with infernal ingenuity, to concentrate all the worst features of African slavery, and sedulously to exclude all the benefits which mitigate its apparent harshness, and render it the most natural and proper condition for the black race. Those who persist in transporting Chinese and Coolies into the West Indies, deluding them with the false idea that they will be treated as a humane and well-regulated system, and will amass a modest competency by the industry of a few years, have an account to render to a higher power for some of the vilest outrages ever perpetrated upon credulous ignorance.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.—We are indebted to the Committee of Arrangements for invitations to attend the annual celebration of the Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana, which will take place on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Orleans Theatre.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is crowded every evening with large and appreciative audiences, and no one, we feel sure, can visit it without coming away, if not a better, at least a happier man than when he entered it. The Campbells, with Matt Peel at their head, are fully sustaining the high reputation they have long enjoyed, and this, we think, is as high praise as will accord them.

The ladies and little ones will no doubt be delighted to learn that Matt Peels' Campbell Minstrels will give a grand day performance on Saturday, the 10th inst., at Spalding & Rogers's Museum and Amphitheatre. Too much as this is gotten up expressly for those ladies who cannot attend at night with children, it is to be hoped that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to give their little ones a full holiday, as the Museum will be open during the day, free of extra charge.

BOOKS FROM MORGAN.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine, The October number of this excellent periodical, combining the Gazette of Fashion with all the features of a regular magazine, is well filled with entertaining reading matter, admirably illustrated.

Russell's Magazine for October. This purely Southern periodical is steadily improving in character, and consequently gaining in favor. The number before us contains an excellent translation of Bastiat's Treatise on Capital and Interest.

Mabel Vaughan, by the author of the Lamplighter. Those who have read Miss Cunningham's charming story of the Lamplighter will need no inducement to peruse the present work—the fruit of a mature experience and a more careful pen. It is one of the pleasantest fictions we have read for many a day—fresh, genial, vigorous and well sustained. J. P. Junett & Co., publishers.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON YESTERDAY.—Steamer Eclipse, from Vicksburg, 3141 bales; Natchez, from ditto, 2869; R. W. Adams, from ditto, 1653; Bella Donna, Stump Landing, 1422; R. W. Mellne, Milliken's Bend, 1599; Flying Cloud, St. Louis, 155; Woodford, Louisville, 16; Capitol, 19. Total, 10,474 bales.

MOBILE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We perceive by the Mobile papers that the public schools of that city opened on Monday last with 905 pupils, being an increase of 111 since last year, and more than double the number in attendance in 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

KANSAS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Advices from Kansas state that the election is slowly progressing. The free State men have complete possession of the polls. It is conceded that Parrott, (Free State) will beat Ransom, (Dem.) for delegate to Congress.

FURTHER FROM INDIA.

Lucknow Captured by the Rebels.

ALL THE EUROPEANS MASSACRED.

ENGLISH TROOPS DECIMATED BY CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Herald* has a letter from Calcutta stating that Nana Sahib, of Cawnpore celebrity, who was reported as having drowned himself, and afterwards said to be marching on Lucknow with 15,000 men, had captured the latter place and butchered all the Europeans in the place.

Gen. Havelock, who was last reported as on the way to Lucknow with a relieving force, had been compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore, his force being decimated by cholera.

This information was current in private circles at Calcutta, but was kept from the newspapers by the government.

[Lucknow, it will be remembered, was the seat of government of the late Kingdom of Oude. It is strongly fortified, and is situated on the Goomty river, 350 miles from Calcutta, in a West North Westerly direction.—EDS.]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The Money Market is still tighter.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Bowen, McNamee & Co. have failed. Their assets are said to largely exceed their liabilities.

This is one of the heaviest importing (silks &c.,) house in the country.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, October 8.—Our Cotton market is depressed. A few bales were sold to day at 11½ to 12c. Buyers offer 11c.

There is nothing doing in Exchange, and no discounts are to be had.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, October 8.—The Selma passed at 4 and the Alton at 7 P. M.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Minor, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the California mails, $30,000 in specie for New York and $5,000 for Havana, and the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK.—Mrs H C Wilmarth, Mr Cobb, lady and two children, and infant in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA.—Mr H I Middleton, lady, mother and three children, Jas Kelly, Mr Mary Hobart, Dr Fremaux and lady, A Gienine, J Herd, M Francois Chevalier and lady, and eight in the steerage.

FOR CARTAGENA.—Mr Thos Cochel, Mr Thos, Miss Thos, Mrs Myers, Mrs M J Myers and three children, Thos Mason, J Colon, D Mendel, Kaye, J M Hoomer, S Cohen, and twenty in the steerage.

FOR ASPINWALL.—Mr Santos.

INTERESTING CASE OF DOUBTFUL IDENTITY.—There is great excitement in Canada West respecting the trial of one McHenry, *alias* William Townsend, before the Haldimand Assizes at Cayuga. William Townsend is a notorious robber and murderer whom the Canadian police have long been seeking for. The prisoner has been arrested and indicted as William Townsend, but he alleges that he is not Townsend, but that he is a native of Scotland named McHenry. He is put on trial for the murder of John H. Nelles, on the 18th of October, 1854—one of the many crimes imputed to Townsend. The testimony as to the identity of the prisoner is extraordinarily conflicting. The Hon. Judge Burns is the presiding judge. In his charge to the grand jury, in alluding to the extraordinary excitement that prevailed throughout the county, he remarked that he understood many bets were pending on the result of the investigation. He expressed a strong hope that the gentlemen of the jury would be free from that taint. A reporter for one of the Toronto papers, in speaking of the second day's proceedings, says that "it is known that one of the jurors has a large bet upon the result." The trial terminated on Saturday night. The jury disagreed, but the supposed Townsend was immediately re-arrested for a murder committed in Wolland Township about the same time as the one for which he had just been tried.

The rumored safety of Captain Herndon and a number of passengers of the *Central America* proves to be wholly without foundation.

COTTON IN SWITZERLAND.—The manufacture of cotton by Switzerland has increased with great rapidity. In 1850, the republic had in operation 1,000,000 spindles; in 1840, 750,000; in 1830, 500,000, the number having doubled in twenty years. The progress in cotton manufacture is the more surprising because of the heavy expense with which the raw material is burdened by transit tolls before it reaches Switzerland. In fact, the importation of cotton into Switzerland amounted to 275,000,000 pounds, of which about one half was re-exported. In 1851, the amount received in England had reached about eighteen and a half million pounds, and the cotton manufactures returned to the United States exceed 100 millions.

A RARE BIRD IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr. William Bird, who resides about three miles from Greenville, on South Carolina, passed up a little on the water front on the tide, last Saturday morning, obtaining a stuffed paper, on which were these words: "William Bird, San Francisco, on board the steamer *Central America*."

It was thus thrown overboard from the *Central America*, thus traveled a distance of about 200 miles.

FREE LOVE IN VIENNA.—According to the official tables, the illegitimate children born annually in Vienna comprise nearly one-half the total number of births in that city, as will be seen by the following figures:

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1856,	10,970	10,311

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—*Decisions under the Tariff Act of 1857.* The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has reversed the decision of the collector of customs for the port of Boston, who imposed a duty of twenty-five per cent on certain articles denominated "spirited merinos," and "samelines," the former being composed of worsted and cotton, and the latter of worsted, and bordered twilled linings. The department was not satisfied that the articles referred to, though composed of the same materials as "delaines," were known in commerce, at the passage of the tariff act, under that designation, or that they are *textile* fabrics, and the term "delaines," as also contemplated, has been generally, if not exclusively, confined, in the language of commerce, to plain manufactures, as contradistinguished from the *textile* fabrics. The decision of the Secretary is that the articles in question are entitled to entry at a duty of twenty per cent.

The Secretary has also overruled the decision of the same collector, who assessed a duty of twenty four instead of nineteen per cent, on printed and dyed merinos of worsted and cotton. The ground for the decision is similar to that stated in the case first mentioned.

Also, the decision of the same collector was overruled. A duty of nineteen instead of twenty is to be collected, should have been assessed on twilled fabrics of cotton and worsted, printed coburgs, ombre striped coburgs, rainbow striped worsted, and cotton twills.

The Utah Expedition Important from Utah—Relief of the Treasury Pressure by the Treasury Department—Nicaraguan Affairs.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—A letter received today from Fort Kearney, dated September 5th, states that two companies of troops had arrived there that day, on the way to Salt Lake, and that the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry had reached Fort Laramie. Colonel Hoffman had secured five hundred kegs of powder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians informed the writer of the letter that the Mormons were making preparations for the fight, and did not conceal their hostile movements. Elder Kimball, in his sermon in the Tabernacle, at Salt Lake, said he could, with his wives, whip the twenty five hundred troops, and do a good day's work on his farm in the afternoon.—He further remarked that the provisions for the army would reach the valley, but the troops would never enter Salt Lake City.

Orders have been sent from the Treasury Department to day to the New York Assay Office for the transfer of a large amount of bullion to the Philadelphia Mint, to be coined into small pieces, to meet the pressing demands of the business community for change.

Gen. Walker's sword was sent to him this morning by express.

The Treasury Department is still engaged in doing all in its power in a certain way to relieve the money pressure. Applications for the redemption of a large amount of United States stocks are already on the increase.

Wm. Pitt Platt has been appointed Postmaster at Plattsburg, New York, in place of Moore, resigned.

The whole number of warrants issued from the Treasury office during September, under the Bounty Land act of March, 1855, was sixteen hundred and twenty six, which, nearly 245,000 acres are necessary to satisfy these claims, or nearly five thousand and nine hundred per month. The number of warrants issued to revolutionary services, 1818; but on the 30th of June last only three hundred and forty six of this number were reported living.

The administration has not yet received any definite information from Wm. William Carey Jones, relative to political affairs in Nicaragua. The recognition by the President of one of the contending parties are strongly urged upon the President, of late, by the Minister from that country, rival Minister from Costa Rica claims that his government has something to say about the Transit route, but it is believed that the administration does not respect that assumption.

Louisiana Items.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle* has the following:

During the past week the weather has been decidedly autumnal in its feelings, and the cool nights have excited considerable apprehensions of an early frost. If, however, the present weather continues, cotton-picking will progress well. Sufficient lights are before us to confirm the opinion which we expressed some time ago as the probable crop of our parish, to wit: that it would fall below an average crop. Not one-third the quantity of cotton has been picked in this parish, up to the present date, as was picked at the same time last year, and a frost earlier than the 25th or 20th of this month will hugely reduce the crop of the season.

The present high prices, and prospect of their continuation, afford, however, considerable encouragement to our planters.

We copy the following from the Iberville *Southern Sentinel*:

We are not at present blessed with the same health that attended our town throughout the summer. The late cold spell seems to have afflicted most every body with a severe cold, which, in the majority of cases, settles into a fever, but it is easily broke. Among children this cold epidemic has produced bloody dysentery, and some of families having three and four down at a time; but as yet there have been no fatal cases, old or young, that we are aware of. The slaves are similarly afflicted.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather which some time past has been dry and dusty, clouded up on Monday, and on that night and yesterday we were treated with a soaking rain, much to the relief of those who have empty cisterns. With regard to the grinding season, we are happy to state it will commence earlier than we anticipated. Hotard & Labauve, and others of our largest planters, we understand, will commence grinding about the 15th, and we presume it will be general by the 20th.

The Mount Lebanon *Baptist* speaks as follows of the weather and crops:

We have had another most delightful week—just cool enough to be pleasant, and no rain.

Cotton has been opening and maturing as rapidly as possible, and picking has been going on very vigorously. We hear of 400 lbs. picked out by one hand in a day. That gathered now is of a superior quality.

North Louisiana will send to market this winter a heavy crop, if the weather is favorable for picking out from this time. Some planters cannot gather what they have made.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—By the bark *Antagonist*, which arrived here to day, we have Buenos Ayres papers to August 14, fifteen days later than previous advices received via England. The news is of but little importance.

The Provincial Legislature had passed a law confiscating all the lands conferred by Rosas upon his minions.

The first railroad in the Argentine States was to be inaugurated on August 30th, with great ceremony. It is a short affair, running from Buenos Ayres to a small town twelve miles inland.

In the province, under the rule of General Urquiza, there had been disturbances. Revolutions in San Juan, Tucuman, and Salta had been suppressed, but the papers state that a general feeling of disaffection is apparent, and that the opposition to Urquiza grows stronger every day.

The frontier Indians, who were lately threatening to invade Buenos Ayres, had fallen to fighting among themselves.

From Montevideo we have dates to August 12th.

The republic was distracted by the intrigues of political and his partisans. The newspaper discussions were very violent. The editor of one of the papers opposed to the Brazilians had been attacked by an assassin. On the 1st of August he was found with his throat cut near Oribe's country house.

The yellow fever had entirely disappeared.

Postal Reform.

Of all the divisions of power in a State there is no branch which extends its rate of influence so pervasively to all the avenues of society as the post office. Yet, with the exception of the penny post in England this improvement has been introduced in thirty-seven foreign States, and in more, a than twenty of them postage stamps have been introduced. In nearly all countries *prepayment* of postage is now enforced as much as possible, a measure obviously tending to economize time and to simplify accounts; and it is to be hoped that our system that postage stamps are introduced.

Another excellent arrangement of the British postal system is the MONEY ORDER OFFICE. No part of the system in that country has worked more satisfactory to the public than the money order department; since it has made almost absolutely safe, and at trifling per centage of charge of sending sums of money under $50 from any part of the United Kingdom to any other. At the present time, if the system were in operation in this country, instead of paying a broker from 3 to 10 per cent, for a sight draft of $50 on New York or some other Eastern city, any body having occasion to make a remittance of that amount could go to the nearest post office and purchase a money order by paying a premium of *five cents*, the rate in Great Britain, which order would be at par all over the U. K. Enough is to strong an argument to prove that were a law in force by which the people could at all times purchase such orders, ranging in sums from ten to fifty dollars at the rate of one twenty-fifth of one per cent, premium (and such a rate brings a very large revenue to the British Treasury) it would be of immense service to the masses. The money orders would be employed instead of conveying money in letters, for it is well known that the latter method is insecure.

This subject is one which commends itself to the consideration of our Representative in the next Congress. It is also in the interest of the country, and the writer hereof would be grateful if his constituents would, but Saturday morning, obtaining a stiled paper, on which were these words: "William Bird, San Francisco, on board the steamer *Central America*."

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WHY ARE PROVISIONS SO HIGH?—Under this heading the Cincinnati *Inquirer* contains the following important remarks and statistics:

It is a great enigma to many people why the prices of provisions continue so high, but an inspection of the census returns and of the customhouse reports throws much light on the matter. In 1850, for instance, the United States produced 84,822,000 bushels of wheat, 108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes, and 14,970,000 head of cattle. But agriculture remained simply stationary, considering the increase of population. It ought to have produced in 1850 115,240,000 bushels of wheat, 146,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 20,349,000 head of cattle; instead of which it only yielded 100,486,000 bushels of wheat, 104,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during a period of ten years amounted to about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of one-seventh; 41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of one-third; 20,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of one-tenth of the production of 1840—duly taking into calculation the increase of population.

Here, then, we have one reason for the advance of provisions.

MR. MARCY.—John M. Wilden has written out some reminiscences of the late Wm. L. Marcy, from which we extract the following in relation to his judicial career:

Mr. Marcy spoke of the numerous and varied public positions he had filled, and the transition from one to another, and his unpreparedness for each at the time of assuming it. Going from the Controllership to the bench of the Supreme Court, he regarded as one of the changes for which he was least prepared. He told me that soon after his appointment an important case came before him for decision. A note had been protested in France for a large amount by some government official, whose power to protest was disputed. The papers were given to him. At first sight he thought it a clear case, and wrote an opinion. But on his doubted, and wrote an opinion on the other side, which entirely annihilated the first. With his usual quickness, he joked, he handed his first opinion to the other judges. They examined it, and pronounced it to be good law. He then asked them to look at his opinion on the other side. They did so, and had to admit that it was impregnable.

OKRA.—I look upon this as the manna of the South, and I am only surprised that it is not more generally cultivated, cooked and eaten. If okra is boiled to serve up whole, it should never be cooked in iron, but in brass or porcelain. Okra should have a good portion of salt in the water that it is boiled in. When done tender, drain off the water that it is boiled in, and serve up with butter, pepper, &c. The French make a famous dish called gombo, from okra. I don't know how it is prepared, but I should think they put in it, but I will tell you how to make American gombo, that my family are very fond of. For a large family, take a peck of okra, cut into thin slices, put into a pot of cold water, and start it to boiling. Now take two tender chickens, cut them up, and with a hammer or mallet mascerate the joints and bones until quite a jelly; add this to the pot of okra; scale and peel a quart of full ripe tomatoes, and grate the four ears of tender green corn, which add to the mass; stir frequently, to prevent burning. Season with fresh butter, pepper and salt, and when nearly done, add a stalk of finely chopped celery, with a few sprigs of parsley and one onion; continue stirring, and when the mass becomes properly thick, add a grated aromatic odor, serve it up. If you would *Frenchify* the dish, add, just before it is taken up, a gill of pure wine.

AN ECCENTRIC FRENCH SCULPTOR.—M. Pigal, a sculptor of some merit, and one of the best known collectors of curiosities in Paris, has died at the age of 67. His death was caused, it is said, by the grief he felt on recently discovering that a specimen of a most valuable medal, which he had been long seeking for, had just been purchased at a very high price, was after allegly a well-executed imitation of the genuine one. Pigal had reduced his expenses to the lowest scale, and, on one system, to which he adhered with certainty through life. In his youth his daily expenditure, apart from rent, was threepence half penny (two sous) and in later years he went by way to luxurious ideas, and actually expended a sixpence daily. All his money went in the purchase of medals and curiosities, which, in the absence of any heirs, becomes the property of government. Pigal restored the Porte St. Denis, and executed the bas reliefs of the Madeleine, besides contributing to many other public buildings.

One of our merchants, who is at times a little absent minded, went into a well-known restaurant, and edging up to "Thomas," said in a half whisper, (thinking himself in the Bank) "Any thing done to day?" and interrogatory well understood by those on the "Change" and in the present time.

"Thomas," who we believe once had as the sort of an office in (or under) a bank, took the hint at once, and, slipping out of his mind-freed mouth, in a low tone, "I am putting a bill of fare into the hands, said done, except those that are checked.

Our friend was obliged to tell his partners the good news, but on seeing the bill of fare in his hand, instead of a list of notes discounted, they felt well that was early him, sell or the discount clerk.—*Boston Post.*

BRITAIN, PRINCE FRONT, ON Monday, John Monahan, a native of Ireland, but of New York, engaged in a brutal prize fight at Rocky Point, R. I. They fought three hours and twenty five minutes, (eighty rounds) in the course of which Monahan's left eye was closed, and Aaron one ocular organ placed in the same condition, besides being other wise much bruised. The fight was for the fight, and both parties are described as having been left in a terrible state. Aaron was declared the victor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—John Keiser was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for the larceny of a gold watch, the property of Mr Nicola. The defendant charged to have been committed on the night of Aug. 1854, at the house of Mr Nicola, in consequence of the Peace that Mr Nicola had known indicted Gilbert Dupont, and Beaver, Mary, Wood Gilbert, a negro, named Richard, Dupont.

Patrick Feery, Michael Doody and John Dunny were yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each, for the larceny of a quantity of lead, the property of Mr Lawson, Carondelet st