THE DAILY BEE.
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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Harper's Ferry confederacy having terrified the Black Republicans and filled them with fear of a Northern reaction against them, they are now eagerly disclaiming all agency or cooperation in that deed of blood, and at the same time are particularly solicitous of impressing on the public mind the assurance that their anti slavery creed is emphatically one of peaceful, moral suasion, and that they habitually abhor and eschew all violence and outrage. The transparent hypocrisy of these pretenses can be readily exposed. It might, indeed, be sufficient to remind the reader of the customary language of Black Republican orators and organs, in order to disprove their simulated moderation; but we are enabled to offer more circumstantial and unequivocal testimony—for this purpose, in addition to the evidence we have ourselves collected, we avail ourselves of the timely labors of that solid conservative journal, the Boston *Courier*, which has been at the pains of gathering up and exhibiting the *disjecta membra* of Black Republican anti-slavery fanaticism.

First in the field appears the arch-magician, Wm. H. Seward, the prince and potentate of the dark legions of Abolition. What has he said? Here is a small passage from his Rochester speech:

"Shall I tell you what this collision [between slavery and freedom] means? It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free states, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such intended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

General James W. Ware is what the French call the *dme damnée* of Mr. Seward. Hear what sentiments he utered in the Black Republican National Convention:

"If we (meaning the Republicans) fail there, (at the ballot box) what then? We will drive it (slavery) back sword in hand, and so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them."

Horace Greeley's language is tolerably emphatic, as the reader will perceive. We do not imagine he can lay claims to special moderation:

"I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Hear him again, speaking of Brown and his associates:

"They dared and died for what they felt to be the right, though in a manner which seems to us fatally wrong. *Let their epitaph remain unwritten until the not distant day when we shall cite it but thus: Here lie the ashes of Montezuma or by the graves of Mount Vernon.*"

Mr. George W. Curtis is a Republican of high repute. He made a speech at Brooklyn after the occurrences at Harper's Ferry were made known. Listen to the candid acknowledgment that the Abolitionists and Black Republicans are identical:

"The whole country is now divided between those who say, with the Republicans *the Republicans being only the mouthpiece of the Abolitionists and in principle but only in method*—not as to the removal of slavery, but only as to the manner of doing it. He (Lincoln) represents a Republican party, and *acknowledged the tendency of such a conflict as was pending on this subject in a discussion in the Union but said not one word about the duty of any Constitutional man in regard to it.*"

Mr. Burlingame, esq., is an oracle among the region-worshipers. Hear this pious expositor of moral suasion:

"the time demands, and we must have an anti slavery constitution, an anti slavery Bible and an anti slavery God.

"When we shall have elected a President, we will say, then and to the President of the party, not of a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we have experimented a few times in succession, doubtless, we will say, 'Mr. President, *we know you will not give us, we know, good of between the upper and nether millstones of our power.*'"

Horace Mann was even less wont to eat his words than Burlingame. On one occasion, Mr. Mann expressed himself in the following mild and placable language:

"I have nothing to add, under a full sense of my responsibility, to my counsels in 1856. God, I believe, has yet better designs, for us, *a cloud of mercy* was better than any thing that God in his Providence shall send, than an extension of the bounds of a slavery."

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, is usually regarded as rather a mild specimen of anti slavery for that crazy commonwealth; yet even he confessed before the Republicans of Maine that he was not one of that class of men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, and that, under a certain state of circumstances, he was willing to let the Union slide."

Senator Wilson is a perfect battering ram of the party. Let us hear him:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless wrong, demand that we shall cease to prove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. I tell you here to night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the form of slave presses the soil of the American Republic.

And his colleague, Wade, of Ohio—a Boanerges, or son of Thunder:

"*There is really no union now between the North and the South*, and he believed no union upon which earth entertained feelings of mutual confidence and respect, but that these two nations of the Republic. *The only solution of the Union, therefore, was to be found in dissolving it entirely from all taint of slavery.*"

We might go on, but the record is sufficient. It demonstrates clearly and conclusively the absurdity and falsehood of the protestations of the Black Republicans, that they are not responsible for the Harper's Ferry outbreak. For years the press and public speakers of that party have been uttering language of the most denunciatory description towards slaveholders; have been scattering broadcast their incendiary publications over the South; have connived at the peregrinations of Abolition missionaries amongst us; have done every thing they possibly could to foment sedition among our slaves, and now that their base and treasonable policy has borne its legitimate fruits, they have the audacity to declare that they are innocent. Can impudence be carried further than this?

Fashionable Goods.—Miles, Lemoyne and Cassidy have opened a fashionable and fancy store at No. 84 Royal street, near Conti. Their assortment consists of goods selected with the greatest skill and taste from the first houses in Paris. As milliners, Miles, Lemoyne and Cassidy have no superiors in New Orleans, having been long connected with the well-known establishment of Madame Alexy.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale to-day at 10 o'clock at Roger & Co's auction room, No. 18 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

The receipts of cotton yesterday amounted to 21,691 bales, received by the following arrivals:

Steamer Magnolia	6,314	bales.
" Charmer	4,091	"
" Lizzie Simmons	2,964	"
" Lucy Hurdman	2,816	"
" Cahaba	727	"
" Ben Nevis	573	"
" Oregon	108	"
" L. J. Lock and	100	"
Received per Jackson Railroad since Friday	4,200	"
Total	21,691	bales.

The Pioneer Railway.—The first railroad constructed in the United States was at Quincy, Mass., connecting the granite quarries with tide water. It was about three miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first passenger railroad. It was opened in 1829, a distance of fifteen miles, with horse power. Next in the order of time came the Mohawk and Hudson, from Albany to Schenectady, a score miles, opened for travel, also with horse power, in the summer of 1831. The first locomotive used in this country was on that road, in 1831. Locomotives were in operation in South Carolina and upon the Ohio and Baltimore road in 1832.

Another Bull.—The London *Telegraph* gravely states that in the United States, "among the candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidency, the most prominent is Stephen A. Douglas, a black man, who for many years has conducted an Abolition and emancipation paper with signal success."

The Opelousas *Courier* says:

A son of Mr. François P. Pitre, père, named Oscar, aged about fifteen years, fell from his horse, on Wednesday last, while riding through the prairie, and was killed almost instantaneously.

The veteran traveler, Kohl, is engaged upon a new book—the result of his wanderings in North America, particularly in the country round Lake Superior. It is to be published early in November, under the odd title of "Hitchi-Gami."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONFESSION OF COPELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 31.—The confession of the negro Copeland, which was made to the Marshal of this district at Harper's Ferry, has been published, and reveals the fact that two men by the name of Phillips, of Oberlin, in this State, furnished the money to Copeland, to pay his expenses to Virginia.

It also reveals the fact that Mrs. Sturtevant, of this city, knew of the plans of the insurrectionists, but it does not yet appear whether her husband, a prominent citizen, knew any thing of the matter.

The confession also implicates C. H. Langhton, a colored man, but no further developments are published.

THE HARPER'S FERRY RIOT.

The General Government has taken no action against the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and it is supposed the whole matter will be left to the authorities of Virginia, as in the case of Cook and Hazlett.

OSSAWATOMIE BROWN'S TRIAL CONCLUDED—VERDICT GUILTY.

Charlestown, Va., On ober 31.—The trial of Brown, the leader of the late insurrection, was concluded to day.

The Judge summed up the case briefly. The jury had been out but a short time, when they brought in a verdict of guilty in all the counts named in the indictment—treason, insurrection and murder.

WASHINGTON MATTERS—GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.

Washington, October 31.—It is believed that there is no probability that the heads of departments will be required to submit estimates of expenditures within fifty millions, as required by the resolution of the Senate at the last session of Congress; that sum being inadequate for the purposes of carrying on the Government.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM NICARAGUA.

Washington, October 31.—Official advices have been received from our Minister, Mr. Dimitry, at Nicaragua, to the effect that the Government of Nicaragua is disposed to arrange the transit route in a manner satisfactory to our Government.

The only obstacle in the way of a speedy arrangement is the Belly contract, which, however, he has failed to fulfill in some particulars, which may afford sufficient ground for its annulment.

STEAMER LOST AT SEA.

Halifax, October 31st.—Three of the crew of the steamer Golden Gate, from Boston, have arrived here, and report that the steamer foundered at sea in a heavy storm, and all the officers and crew were drowned except themselves.

BRITISH BEARER OF DISPATCHES.

Washington, October 31.—Lord Clay, of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived in this city to-day, as bearer of dispatches to Lord Lyons and the Home Government. He sought an immediate interview with Lord Lyons. He mission is supposed to have reference to the Juarez Government of Mexico.

A CARD FROM SENATOR HALE.

Chicago, October 31.—Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, publishes a card, in which he denies having received any knowledge or intimation of the late Harper's Ferry insurrection, or of his acquaintance with Brown, or any person implicated in the riot, any letters or communication whatever. He also states that he will go to Virginia, voluntarily to aid the Hon. Mr. Green in the Grand Jury of that State find a bill of indictment against him.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, October 31.—Mr. McPhael, acting Major of this city, was shot yesterday in an affray which took place in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. He was very seriously injured. The demoralizing was received by the ball, which makes his recovery doubtful. The affray arose from an altercation between Mr. Hanna, the reporter of the Baltimore Sun, and Mr. Harcourt, an operator in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Mr. McPhael states that his wound was occasioned by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. Harcourt. Mr McPhael expressed no fear of his assailant. Blame in the matter.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

Lexington, Ky., October 31.—A wealthy farmer of Bourbon county, of this state, named R. H. Champ, who was sentenced to the penitentiary fifteen years, for committing a rape, and who was confined in the county jail, previous to being taken to the penitentiary, escaped from jail on last Saturday night. Every effort is being made to recapture him.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, October 30.—The large sugar warehouse owned by Seth Adams was burned to the ground this morning. The loss on stock is $150,000. The property was insured for $75,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AUBURN.

Memphis, October 31.—The Southern California overland mail has arrived here, bringing dates to the 19th inst. The news is general uninportant. The half of the town of Auburn has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $50 000.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, October 31.—The overland California mail has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 7th instant. The advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the same mail at Memphis.

Col. Bonneville had ordered an immediate campaign against the Apache Indians to chastise them for recent depredations upon white settlers.

The mail brings later advices from Santa Fe. Serious fears are entertained for the safety of two wards from Independence, now considerably overdue.

Mr. Gilpin has announced his intention of contesting Mr. Otero's seat in Congress.

COCHIN CHINA.

Advices from Cochin China state that the negotiations for peace between the French Admiral and the authorities of Cochin China had not yet been concluded, that upon the announcement of the recent defeat of the allies at the mouth of the Peiho, the Admiral was able to send a large reinforcement of troops and gunboats to Cochin.

Later advices had been received from Japan, which state that the British Consul had made no progress in his negotiations with the Japanese authorities in relation to the question of currency, and that consequently trade with that country was still very limited.

FROST AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

Montgomery, October 31.—There was a heavy frost here yesterday morning, sufficient to kill cotton.

Pass Christian, October 30.—There was a killing frost here and at Fort Pike yesterday morning.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, October 31.—For Cotton there is an improved demand, on account of the rapidity of frost, and quotations have advanced. Sales to day 3100 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11½c., Middling Orleans are quoted, in transitu with 9-16c. freight, at 11¾c.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day 24,000 bbls. at $4 75 to $4 80 for superfine.

Corn closed firm and steady; Northern White sold at 93 to 94c.

Lard Oil is quoted at 90 to 95c.

Sugar closed firm, and prices have advanced 3c. Muscovado quoted at 5¾ to 7c.

C. Rice dull and firm; sales to-day 2500 sacks at 10¾ to 12¼c.

Freights on Cotton to Liverpool quoted at 5 16d.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, October 31.—The Flour market closed firm. Sales to day 15,000 barrels.

Corn closed firm. Sales to day 5000 bushels at $1 03 for Yellow.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, October 31.—Flour closed dull at $4 70 to $4 80.

Whisky closed dull at 23c.

Pork closed buoyant. Sales to-day 1500 barrels. Holders are asking $13 75 to $14.

Sugar quoted at 7 to 7½c.

Molasses quoted at 46c.

Coffee quoted at 11¾ to 12½c.

Oats closed quiet. Sales to-day 1150 sacks at 45c. per bushel.

Corn closed quiet at 40 to 43c.

STEAMBOATS PASSED VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, October 31.—The steamer John Warner passed down at 5 o'clock and the Intan at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Arizona passed down at 5 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, October 31.—The steamer Doubloon passed down at 1 o'clock, and the Vicksburg passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

Distressing Accident.—We have seldom read any thing more distressing than the following from the *Echo of Lafayette*:

Distressing Accident.—Last Saturday night, a deaf and dumb boy, son of Mrs. O. V. Broussard, of Vermilionville, was shot and dangerously wounded in the leg. The particulars of his melancholy affair, as near as we could learn, are as follows: Young Broussard had gone on Saturday to visit an aunt, Mrs. Joe H. Mouton, and on his way home after dark got lost, and stopped at the house of his uncle, Clement Broussard; he rapped at the door for admission, when the uncle asked "Who is there?" Of course he received no answer, the lad being deaf and dumb could not hear the demand, and kept rapping. After repeating the demand for some time, Broussard finally discharged his gun at the lad, the charge taking effect in both of his legs, one of which was so badly wounded that it was thought amputation would be necessary. Broussard, after discharging his gun, did not go out to see whether he had shot any one, and the poor lad lay all night in the cold, suffering most excruciating pain.

Young Broussard is a very intelligent boy and has been for several years at the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge. He has been at home a few weeks, on a visit to his mother.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times* remarks:—"A Colbury's Pill, manufactured by 'an American Chemist,' (Dr. C. Jayne, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact as might be expected, renders the American immensely popular here, where we English are overrated. Doctors over seas scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and then is to everything: we do the labor, then the learning Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. *Doctor Ayer* is idolized by the Sultan of Persia, and he will confidently be believed to have in a gold mounted box, or diamond hilted sword, made out the same even of Dr. Jayne, Christ or Dr Ayer—the great lights by which he shines—are known."—*New York Sunday Paper.*

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

Charlestown, October 31.—The Court met at 10 A. M. The Grand Jury retired to resume the examination of witnesses, and the Court took a recess while awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

M. Johnson, United States Marshal at Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning and visited the prisoners. He identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to ferret out testimony implicating other parties.

The excitement continues unabated. Crowds of persons from the surrounding country are present. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of the slaves. No fears are entertained of them, but a military guard is kept up, fearing an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoners.

Great consternation among the slaves is caused by the fear of being seized, like those of Colonel Washington's were, and they firmly believe that the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has yet been implicated, or even sympathizing with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters. Cannon are stationed from the Court-house to the jail, and armed guard is patrolling around the jail.

Capt. Brown has consented to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully and give him the advantage of every privilege the law will allow.

Brown declares he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them. There is a decided sympathy for Stevens, not only on account of his sufferings, but that he has shown none of that vindictiveness and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is regarded as caused by the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that other prisoners had lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course. At twelve o'clock the Court reassembled, and the jury reported a true bill against the prisoners and were discharged. Charles B. Harding, Esq., assisted by Andrew Hunter, represents the Commonwealth, and Chas. J. Faulkner and Lawrence Botts are counsel for the prisoners. The true bill was read against each prisoner, for conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection, and for treason against the Commonwealth, and third, for murder. The prisoners were brought into Court accompanied by a body of armed men. They passed through the street and entered the Court house without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better—his eye not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the Court-room, evidently unable to sit up. He has the appearance of an almost dying man, breathing with difficulty, and vomiting for fresh.

After the reading of the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoner, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the County Court, considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left here. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Botts. If the Court was about to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so now.

The Court stated that it would assign them members of the bar, and they might select.

After consulting Capt. Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoners retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green assigned. If the Court would accede to that arrangement, it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Brown arose and said:

"I do not intend to detain the Court, but merely wish to say, as I have been prejudiced in my trial, I am not now in circumstances that enable me to attend a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe injury in the back, or kidneys, which pains me very much; but I am hoping well and only ask for a short delay of my trial, and think I may get able to listen to it, and merely ask this and that I may be put in a place that the devil may have his dues, no more I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired and rendered impossible in consequence of wounds I have on the head. I shot hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court has said this morning; I would be glad to hear what it said I on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect, so that seeing that under the circumstances a very short time would be all I would ask; if that could be allowed I should be very much obliged. I do not presume that more than a very short delay is needed, so that I may in some degree recover and be able at least to listen to my trial and hear what questions are asked of the witnesses and what their answers are."

Hunter said the request was rather premature. The arraignment could be made and the question could be then considered. The Court ordered the indictment to be read, so that the prisoners could plead guilty or not guilty, and then it would consider the question of delay. The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment. Brown stood up with difficulty, and Stevens was held upright by two men.

The reading of the indictment occupied about 20 minutes. The prisoners each responded to the usual questions, "not guilty," and desired to be tried separately.

Governor—"The State elects to try John Brown."

The Court—"His condition must be inquired into."

Botts—"I am instructed to say by Brown, that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He also heard to day that counsel in other cases would be here, whom he will of course prefer. He asks only for a delay of two or three days."

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the Commonwealth, or any one occupying that position, to oppose any thing that justice required, or any thing that involved a simple consideration of humanity, where it could be properly allowed. Yet, in regard to this proposition to delay the trial of John Brown for one, two or three days, they deemed it their duty that the Court, before determining the matter, should be put in possession of the facts and circumstances judicially, that they were aware of in the line of their duties as prosecutors. His opinion was that it was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner for a single day, and that there was no necessity for it.

He alluded in general terms to the condition of things with which they were now surrounded, they being such as rendered it dangerous, to say the minimum of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of our community, growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners are to be tried, and felt our law in making special provisions for allowing a briefer time than usual in case of conviction, for such offenders, within the discretion of the Court between condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly in proceedings of this kind.

In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient grounds of delay, but that the ablest and physicians be examined. As to expecting counsel from abroad, he said no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary, every facility afforded, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to.

There was also a public duty upon them to avoid, as far as possible, within the forms of law with reference to the great and never-to-be-lost-sight-of duty—*i. e.* giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners—the introduction of any thing likely to weaken our position, and to give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issued from the jury or any other source. It was their position that had been imperiled and jeopardized, as they supposed, by summons.

Mr. Harding concurred in the objections of Mr. Hunter, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and the trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing on the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had enjoyed no opportunity for consulting with the prisoners, or for preparing a defense. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but sufficient time had not been afforded to receive answer. Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable.

Mr. Botts thought that the excitement was as great as to deter Northern counsel from coming, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners were to have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed they would come and take part in the case. The Court stated that if physical inability was shown a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumstances in which the prisoners were situated, it was natural that they should seek delay, but the brief period remaining before the close of the term of the Court rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as was practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the physicians who had attended Brown to testify as to his condition.

Charlestown, Va., October 26.—Brown has made no confession; but, on the contrary, says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and that he is confident He will rescue him from the perils that surround him. He says that he has had rifles leveled at him, knives at his throat, and his life is as great a peril as it is now; but that God has always been on his side. He knows that God is with him, and fears nothing.

Alexander R. Boteler, member of Congress elect from this district, has collected five connected letters from the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched it before the arrival of the marines.

Letters are also in the possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has also a number of letters obtained from the house by the marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of cosmetics, consisting of forty-seven signatures; also a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map of the road from Chambersburg to Brown's house; also a copy of a letter from Brown, stating that the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, and that they should arrive singly; also a letter signed Hartley, stating that if $20,000 was wanted C. S. to be good for one fifth. Brown tells them to not weapon write letters, not men. Also—letter from J. H. Cook, stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, that the people will become excited and we will get some of the candidates to join our side.

Dr. Lather, on the 23d ult., at Hilt, near Dunnsford, discovered the fifty-seventh of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter.

Arrest of Capt. Cook.

Charlestown, October 26.—Captain John E. Cook was arrested yesterday by David Logan and Claggitt Pitchaugh, of Mechanicstown, Frederick county, thirteen miles from this place. There is no doubt of this being the man. His printed commission, filled up and signed by Hon. Brown, marked No. 4, was found upon his person; also a memorandum, written on pasteboard, of the route he proposed to Washington by Lafayette, and he questioned to Lewis W. Washington, in 1854.

The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left in the mountains. He was fully armed, and made a desperate resistance. He came out of the mountains into the settlement to obtain provisions. He was much fatigued and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night. After examination by Justice Blechner, and being fully identified by one of our citizens who formerly knew him, he was committed to jail to await requisition from Governor Wise.

He acknowledges having three others with him in the mountains, one of whom escaped on Sunday night. He had on a blue blanket over his shoulders, and carried a Sharpe's rifle and double-barreled gun, which he said belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. Parties will be in search of the others to-day.

The Merits and Demerits of the Great Eastern.

Philadelphia, October 26.—The New York *Times* contains a very thorough scientific description of the trial trip of the Great Eastern, from a special correspondent, whom the *Times* describes as an American engineer, who has taken a professional interest in the matter. The general conclusion the writer seems to have attained is, that while the expectation of the public, unduly wrought up by incompetent authorities, are disappointed, those of the projectors are abundantly verified: thus, while the vessel cannot be advantageously employed for a mere transatlantic service, it is perfectly adapted for the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot attain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen. It cannot make a trip from Liverpool to New York in five days, but it might possibly in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea voyage; it does not go through the waves instead of over them, but it does pitch and roll so much as to cause little serious distress to the passengers. Other points of interest are developed by the trial. The security of the vessel is perfect; the paddle wheels are neither fire-tight nor water tight. Important valves are not as they should be, automatic. The apparatus for super heating steam seems only to be available at the end of a very short run. The machinery is very far from having that compactness and that proportion people have been led to anticipate. The boilers are too numerous to furnish the power required by the engines.

There is a want of harmony in the working of the screw and side wheels, and the screw is not so powerful as by no means to service-able as certain American inventions of the same kind. The machinery for raising the screw is a failure. The rudder is good. On the other hand the vessel is under the perfect control of the helm with no greater amount of force than is required by a first-class frigate. The consumption of coal is moderate, and the engines work with none of the difficulties of new machinery. The opinion formed by the writer is than, upon the whole, not unfavorable to the claim. Indeed, he does not hesitate to pronounce it a success.

The same correspondent also gives the gratifying intelligence that the American trip of the Great Eastern is not to be deferred until spring. The directors have determined to dispatch her on one very shortly after November 1st.

Resurrection of Sunken Ships.

One thousand and twenty-five wrecks a year has been the average of five years—each year's loss amounting to more than eleven millions of dollars. So says Mr. Ward, in a lecture on the "Mansfield Derrick," or new invention, which can raise sunken ships like cockles from the bottom of the sea. The "Hope of the Ship," in English, is the wonderful engine. It will come to the surface the largest ship ever sunk, pump it out at the rate of sixty tons of water a minute, and hold it there until it is safely put into floating condition, or stripped of its valuables. All it requires is a good hold, and this it can get, deeper than divers ever sounded. As to cost, it can be had for from one to five hundred, or one thousand four hundred tons, whose actual weight would be within the capacity of the great lifter, it would simply pick them up from the bottom, bring them ashore, and land them high and dry on the dock. It would, in half an hour, lift forty first class locomotives all together, or the hull of the Great Britain, or the Great Eastern. Such being the enormous capacity of the engine, a glance at the wrecking statistics will reveal an urgent need for such a power. In a single day, in 1851, one hundred and seventeen vessels were wrecked on the British coast.

Among the wrecks on all frequented shores are many such merchantmen and costly steamers; the salvage on one such prize would almost pay for the whole lifting machinery. Beside all this, such machinery would find ample and remunerative employment in lifting vessels off shore and over bars, in launching great ships, in unloading and transporting the cargo from deep water to dock, in hoisting boilers, engines and masts, and in careening vessels for repairs; and they will have a clear field and prove of incalculable value in raising sunken works, and in executing marine structures. Their scope of operation is almost unlimited. Coast and river works of the greatest magnitude, and of the most vital importance, are now to be erected at a cost which would have hardly purchased the necessary apparatus a few years ago, since the capacity of these machines will be so great as to lift the stone at a good speed, great stability in all weather, enormous pumping power, which can be exerted at a great distance from the engine itself, the universal functions of a lifting and swinging crane of variable power, and every required convenience of application and adjustment, are all combined in this grand sea king, whose achievements more than realize the fables of old.

Fatal Affray.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says:

On Monday evening last, about dusk, in this place, a difficulty occurred between Mr. James Farrell and two Irishmen, in which one by the name of John Farrell was killed instantly by a pistol shot. The two Irishmen had attacked, as we learn, Mr. Farrell with a pistol, a revolver and shot Farrell, and no doubt would have killed the other (whose name we have not learned) but for his pistol failing to revolve. The latter was knocked down and stabbed Murdock with a knife, and would have cut him severely but he neglected to draw the scabbard. Murdock was released, on the ground that the prisoners had to be tried, and Irishman was remanded to jail, for having made an attack with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

The Pelican *Democrat* says:

The weather for the past week has been very fine, and cotton picking is rapidly progressing. A few more weeks and the whole crop will be gathered. We have rapidly sent to market, planters evidently being satisfied with the present quotations. But for the failure in the corn crop, the yield of cotton would exceed all previous estimates, the difficulties they experienced in the early part of the season, may be set down as exceeding their expectations.

Schamyl will probably be assigned a residence at Kaluga, in the palace occupied by the widow of Alexander I., after her return from Taganrog. He will have a pension of 50000 a year, and three of his wives.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Buckleys.—These popular negro minstrels give a very attractive bill of entertainment to-night at the Amphitheatre, the medley concluding with their burlesque on the opera of Norma.

City Mortality.—The Board of Health report 173 deaths during the week ending last Sunday. Of these 82 were male, 34 women, 33 boys and 33 girls. There were fifteen blacks and one mulatto. 76 were natives of the United States, 64 of Ireland, 15 of Germany, 3 of France, and 2 of England. As from had already approached the city as near as Carrollton, and the weather is continuing very cold, there is not the slightest danger to be apprehended from the yellow fever.

Melancholy Accident.—Armand Bee, a young man only twenty years of age, met with a melancholy casualty yesterday afternoon at his residence on St. Peter street, between Dauphin, and Bourbon streets. He was exhibiting to several of his friends a French revolver, of the manufacture of Lefaucheux, and was boasting of its perfection, and comparing its good qualities with those of Colt's, Allen's, and other makers, and, pointing the muzzle to his right breast, said he could pull the trigger without injury, and, suiting the action to the word he placed his finger upon the trigger, when it was instantly discharged, the ball entering and lodging in his chest.

Grooming.—John S. Harper was arrested, about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, by Sergeant Decoy, at the request of Captain Fremaux, in the coffee house, at the corner of Customhouse and Maraly streets, Captain Fremaux charging him with shooting at Mr. Felix Fischler with intent to murder. Harper held out one side of his coat with his left hand, while with the other he grew out a revolver, which the Sergeant pocket, and fired it through his coat, the ball whistling in rather too close proximity to Mr. Fischler's ears for the gentleman's comfort. A crowd of Mr. Fischler's friends came up at Harper, and gave him a severe beating. He says the revolver went off accidentally, and that he had no idea of shooting any one. Harper was remanded him to prison to await examination.

Boxing Day.—The levee presented a very active appearance yesterday, principally from the large amount of cotton (over 21,000 bales,) which had been received since Saturday night. The Magnolia landed the largest portion of the season in this staple—no less than 6314 bales. The Charmer also brought in a fine load, having over 4000 bales on board.

Death of an Old Negro.—Yesterday afternoon was buried an old negro named Joseph Moore, who has long been known to many of our citizens as "old Joe, the sugar weigher." He kept his position on the platform for many years, until he was incapacitated by the infirmity of our Legislature. Old Joe was held in considerable esteem by those gentlemen who have had dealings with him years ago, and they attended his funeral in a mass, as a remembrance of his many good qualities. Old Joe was a pure African, about 75 years of age.

Fire.—A fire broke out last night, about six minutes past eleven o'clock, on Franklinton, between Urquhart and Gérod streets, destroying two or six frame houses.

BONDS
of the New Orleans Opera and Gas Light Company, Authorized Capital $1,000,000.
THE President and Directors of this Company now give public notice that, instead of continuing for the minutes of the fund from Barrett's day to day, they offer for sale some bonds of the Company for $5,000, one, issued in April, 1859, and payable semi-annually in April and October.
This bond is secured by a first MORTGAGE on the Fee-Simple Property of the Gas Company, appears and Brothers—to be other—mortgaging the property, and the land and all the depots, wherever, appertaining to the same.
The division is, for all business purposes, a complete equitable lien upon the property, and is generally regarded at Barrett's Day, and these issues of the Company by a tri-monthly line of stamps.
Persons desirous of the bonds can be supplied by applying to the Louisiana State Bank, for special monthly deposits, which cannot be withdrawn for the purpose referred, payment made by the Bank only on presentation of the coupons.
For the practical redemption of the Bonds, a sinking fund has been made, and Samuel J. Peters, has in behalf of and for the benefit of any and all bondholders, and with the Louisiana State Bank, established a fund for the payment of the bonds, which is filled, in the months of January, February and March, and also in July, August and September, (each month one-twelfth of the payment,) for the purpose referred, payment made by the Bank only on presentation of the coupons.
The funds thus deposited cannot be used for any other purpose whatever, or be withdrawn from the Bank, except for the payment of the bonds, and bonds offered cannot—monthly, after public notice, and accepted from the lowest bidders.
It is estimated that the proceeds of these bonds and other means of the Company will be sufficient to construct and equip the whole road from Barrett's Day to Spanish Fort, by the 1st of next year, which, adding its value to that of the road, and its important connection with Texas, can be estimated on application at the office of the Company.
WILLIAM S. HEWES, President.
November 1, 1859. nov1 tf

Mass Meeting Independent Party.
A MASS MEETING of the Independent Party will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock, in FARMERS' HALL, Third Street, near Tchoupitoulas street, to ratify the nominations made by the Convention of the Independent Party, and all other persons are invited to attend.
nov1

Reformation Meeting.
A GRAND MASS MEETING of the Democracy of Orleans will be held at the Lafayette on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st November, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Grand Convention.
Every Democrat, Democratic Club, and Democratic Association in the parishes of Orleans are invited to attend.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
nov1 tf

Fourteenth Democratic Ward Meeting.
THE Members of this Ward, and the generous public are respectfully informed that the Ward Club, at its meeting on Saturday last, determined to dispatch her on one day, and that the Ward Club will be held at the usual place at the St. Louis Cemetery No 1.
nov1 F. DUR, President.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
SECOND BUILDING,
CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
Are now prepared to offer to their customers an unexcelled stock of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
which they trust will be all superior prove satisfactory. Their enlarged large sales have induced them to much money of their studies at a Considerable Reduction from Former Prices.
It is impossible within the limits of a reasonable newspaper advertisement, (which thoroughly upon a types which pen-readers of advertisements to prefer reading filled with more interesting matter) to enumerate even a score of the different articles of clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c., &c. We therefore invite all who are in want of
Clothing or Furnishing Goods for Men or Boys,
—also—
INDIA RUBBER GOODS, HOSIERY, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.
To call and examine the assortment and prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
Second Building,
Corner Camp and Common sts.

G. W. HUBBARD'S
I. X. L.
Plantation and Family
SEWING MACHINES.
Manufactured by the Inventor of Patent Sewing Machines, Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Shuttle, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Hemmer, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Feller, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Binder, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Tucker, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Gauger, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Cordeler, Inventor of the Celebrated Improved Quilter,