The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1301 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIV Whole No. 6350. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1850. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER—One year in advance, $20 00
WEEKLY PAPER—One year, 5 00
[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS—One dollar for every TEN lines of Nonpareil for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. No advertisement charged for less than one dollar for each insertion.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.
Advertisements in Double Columns will be charged at the rate of TWO LINES for each insertion.
☞ The rates of Annual Advertisements are known to the merchants of this city, within the limits of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning Oct. 5, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday and Friday, and Cuba one day.

UNDER WHICH KING BEZONIAN.

[illegible] complain that they are misrepresented by the friends of the Compromise, and that their views are misrepresented. They object to being termed traitors and disunionists, and assert their entire innocence of such flagrant offences. We have never joined in tender pity to the handful of the opponents of the Compromise, who, now that it is the law of the land, gracefully yield it obedience, and disclaim all notion of resistance. Such has been the course of the Mobile *Register*—a pure and patriotic journal, whose motives and sincerity we have never suspected or arraigned. Such too, has been the policy announced by Toombs, Stephens and other southern members of Congress, and in all these cases we have striven, accordingly as may be, to define the position of the parties, and to draw the line of distinction between their previous [illegible] and the present acquiescence. But it is [illegible] and indefensible that a vast proportion of those who were hostile to the Compromise, have since the adoption of that measure, become more fierce and unrelenting; that they [illegible] treason or of dismion; and that [illegible] more vehemently than ever their treasonable sentiments.

The Federal language of the journals of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, which [illegible] the extravagance and perverse disposition of the party in question, completely [illegible] this assertion, and proves beyond a peradventure that the ultras cannot possibly be satisfied with any other light than a disunion.

The truth is, the south has been hitherto led into three parties—the first by far the [illegible] the advocates of the Compromise, who [illegible] the passage and [illegible] the Union—the second, the [illegible] and the third, the [illegible] of the Compromise, who are [illegible] the South, whenever a [illegible] occasion presents itself for enforcing its provisions. A few whole some examples of retribution will speedily bring the disdainfuls to their senses.

☞ We give the views of our correspondent on the subject of the lack of enterprize among the citizens of New Orleans; though we deem them unsatisfactory and inconclusive. The arguments used by him apply to nearly every large city, and if valid, would put a stop to every species of public improvement by which trade and commerce might be enhanced. Besides, if we are burthened with debts, the worst method in the world for paying them, is to suffer our trade—the sole source of our wealth—to be diverted from us by the public spirit and enterprise of other States. It is one thing to undertake more than we can accomplish, and quite another thing to fold our arms and do nothing.

MARYLAND.—Lowe, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, is doubtless elected. There is something curious about elections in Maryland. In 20 years she has chosen but one Whig Governor, and him only by a very small majority, under the excitement of the Presidential election of 1844. Yet she has not once, during the same period failed to record her vote in favor of the whig candidate for the Presidency. She voted for Harrison in '36 and in '40, for Clay in '44, and for Taylor in '48, and without question, will vote for the Whig nominee in '52. Her State Elections are no index whatever of her political principles.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—The Steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 3d. She brings accounts of an advance of a half penny in Cotton. Fair Orleans is quoted at 8 3-8; fair Mobile at 8d. Sales of the week, 67,000. Stock on hand 451,000 bales.

☞ Senator Houston uttered a severe rebuke to the Nashville Convention patriots in a speech which he recently made in the Senate. He considered it a piece of flagrant arrogance in those gentlemen to undertake to dictate terms to Congress, and wished to know who gave them authority. The truth is, says the Louisville *Journal*, Gen. Houston is old enough to know it, that each southern traitor fancies himself the mouthpiece of the south. Not one of the tribe ever speaks without expecting that each bold word he says will throw all the Congress into dismay, and shake all the free States like an earthquake. While other epidemics kill people, that now prevailing to some extent in Carolina make men very lively, and each victim feels as large as half a continent. Let it all wonderful that, when fifty such chaps get together, they fancied they had a right to dictate terms to Congress! We think they were amazingly modest, considering the nature of the disease from which they were suffering.

☞ Among the Negroes of the North and their friends the Abolitionists, the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill seems to have created much excitement. Mass meetings—halloomy, bell-ringing—have been held at Springfield and other towns in Massachusetts, and a determination evinced to resist the law. Fortunately the act itself provides the means of enforcing its provisions. A few whole some examples of retribution will speedily bring the abolitionists to their senses.

CONCERT AND FIRE-WORKS. Our readers will bear in mind that the Concert and splendid exhibition of Fire Works, for the benefit of the German Benevolent Society of New Orleans, take place to-morrow evening at the Place D'Armes. The concert is under the direction of the accomplished leader, Mr HOFFENSER, and the pieces to have been got up under the supervision of that eminent pyrotechnist, Mr CHEVALIER. Among the latter is a superb piece representing the burning of the Temple, from Meyerbeer's opera, "The Prophet."

CAPTAIN CUPIDANO HUNT.—We unite with the *True Delta* in expressing our profound regret at the untimely demise of Captain HUNT. He died at San Francisco, in the month of August, of typhoid fever. The deceased was a young man of fine intellect, high personal daring, and elevated sentiments. He served with honour and gallantry during the Mexican wars and was esteemed by all who knew him for his intrepidity, manly character and mental attributes. Capt. HUNT was a brother of the Hunt family of this city, and had been a member of the New Orleans bar. He has perished in the flower of his age, leaving a large circle of affluent friends to mourn his loss.

BURNING OF JACKSON COLLEGE.—A letter in the *Evening Delta* announces the destruction by fire of the south building of Jackson College, on the 24 inst. It is believed that immediate measures will be taken to rebuild it.

☞ We learn from the Markeville (La) *Villager*, that J. H. HARMANSON, member of Congress from the Third District, has returned to his home in Avoyelles parish, in very feeble health.

MANUFACTURE OF CORN STARCH.—At Oswego, N. Y. there is a manufactory which turns out 40,000 pounds of what is said to be the whitest and most beautiful starch for all domestic purposes, for the laundry or pantry, and consumes 200 bushels of corn per week. This new application of corn may prove valuable to western farmers especially, and create an increased demand for corn, as starch is very extensively used.

AT BAT.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New York, was a passenger on the Asia on her last trip over, and sent in a card in which he charges Mr. Cunard with refusing to permit any religious service on the steamer, except that of the Church of England—and that Capt. Judkins was in the habit of gambling on his ship. Mr. Cunard Jr. and Capt. Judkins have replied through the New York papers, and deny the allegations of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Cunard says that the service of the Church of England is read on board every Sunday for the benefit of the crew and such of the passengers as choose to join in the exercises, and that this is done as one of the regulations of the ship; other kinds and modes of worship are excluded, for the reason that there was no suitable place to hold meetings on board, without inconvenienting a portion of the passengers—Capt. Judkins denies the card-playing indignantly.

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.—We have just conversed, says the Hickman (Ky.) News Letter, with a gentleman who has recently been at the wreck of the steamer Neptune. This boat was sunk near twenty years since, at the mouth of Mayfield's Creek, in the Mississippi. From him we learn that the owners of the diving bell are now taking out of the Neptune large quantities of lead, chains, etc. He says the latter taken from the boat, which had been thus under water for twenty years, had not changed its size, and was as good as fresh bitter. This is a remarkable fact.

THE COMING CONTEST IN GEORGIA.—A friend of the editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*—a native of Georgia, reared, educated, and has always lived in his native State—writes as follows:

The election for delegates to the Convention to take into consideration the admission by Congress of California as a State of the Union, will take place on the 25th November next. The result in this State I do not at all consider doubtful. The *Anti-Disunion* delegates will about double or treble the *Disunionists*. In Upson nearly the Disunionists have carried all we could hope—and in several strong Democratic counties, where three or four men control everything, Disunionists *may* be returned—but there will not be 75 out of the 250 in the convention. This is not written for any *effect* whatever, but merely as a *prediction*, and from my knowledge of the feelings of the people of Georgia. There is no excitement among the people of the middle, eastern and southern parts of the State, and I don't think they can be aroused to disunion yet awhile. There is no danger of disunion in Georgia upon this question, but look out, if slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia, if abolished in the Territories, or if the slave trade between the States is interfered with by Congress.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE.—A girl of seven years of age, having applied on account of loss of sight of her left eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm or hydatid the *entoracus* of scientific naturalists in the eye, close before the pupil, which is completely obstructed. This species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a pea, from which on one side springs its body, rings, and capable of being elongated and contracted at the creature's will. The body ends in a neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye, but appeared still more so when the animal was viewed through a micro scope. As the existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents vision, but ultimately destroys the whole texture of the organ, it was resolved to remove it by operation. This was successfully effected lately by a patient behaved with perfect steadiness, and found her vision immediately restored.—The hydatid continued to live for more than half an hour after being extracted. Only four similar cases are on record.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

[Communicated.]

Something about New Orleans.

Journalists in this city, with but few exceptions, are of recent date, hence so many unavailing appeals on their part to arouse our population to greater exertions on behalf of local improvements, the construction of railroads, canals, etc., in order to avert the ruin that is threatening us, by the diversion which such improvements in other sections of the Union will cause to the commerce of the Mississippi valley. Now all this is very well, but let us recollect some facts and survey the real state of affairs. In the first place, we are not at all sorry that other markets besides ours should draw to themselves the exuberant products of the Great West; let all the Atlantic States participate in the benefits to be derived from the modern inventions of railroads, telegraphs, &c. It will strengthen so much more the bond of union, without which, be it always remembered the Sinews are but a parcel of broken sticks or blown out matches.

In the next place, has not New Orleans done really more than her duty in the way of improvement; if not, whence our enormous load of debt, public as well as private? Look at our city responsibility, without including Lafayette—was eight millions of dollars. Our State proper debt, somewhere between three and four millions,—now without counting the indebtedness of our banking institutions, something like 15 or 20 millions more, all due to outward creditors, either in Europe or the North. These funds were mainly expended in public as well as private improvements. But if you will rightly judge of the position of New Orleans and its present ability for undertaking vast public enterprises, you must take into account, that besides the annual remittances to be made for the ever accruing yearly interest upon all the foregoing items, there is yet quite another account left behind, for which the proceeds and remittances must also be made, and after that, say, what remains on hand for the improvements which you require. But what is this other account of which the items do not appear to the public eye? I will tell you: there is a vast amount of urban as well as rural property owned out of Louisiana, in Europe, the North, and elsewhere, the proceeds of which must be remitted—large capital in the shape of mortgage, &c., are in the same category, and the interest annually accruing go the same way. Finally, immense succession estates, partly settled, partly not, also absorb the marrow of our bones. And yet people marvel that New Orleans citizens do so little to sustain their commerce, to attract trade from the West; when we are curbed down to the very ground by our numberless burthens. Why did foreign creditors and their agents run so ride in 1839, so that we have to impose heavy taxes, dues and wharfage of all sorts, which rarely diminish our income from trade and commerce, in order to pay enormous interest and installments? Why did you citizens of New Orleans consent to be run in debt—do you repent? Precisely upon the same plea that you are now urging, in order to your improvement and thereby better our condition.

Sad experience has taught us, that the more we impose on people we grow individually, and although the country may be covered with palaces and monumental structures, we ourselves have become beggars, decent ones to be sure, for we are loath to show our sores, and prefer sinking silently into our graves rather than reproach our mental tempters and destroyers. Nay, if there is still such a thing in our country as common sense, let us take warning from past experience; let us use all artificial means of progressing, all banking financiering and general bolstering, let us work ourselves individually out of debt first, next out of public store, and after that, with our own, our country's means, continue our improvements. No country can really prosper long that is largely in debt to foreign creditors, for in the hour of need and of calamity, that very creditor knocks at your door to consummate your ruin. New Orleans, and Louisiana in general, needs nothing but laboring men, no other capital. There was in the last generation great real independence in another sense than mere old regime, than there is at present, and although our modern system of commerce is no doubt an improvement yet it is much more desirable that even then the abuse be cut off by a return to a simple, economical way of dealing and trafficking.

THE DUMMY LOCOMOTIVE.—The New York *Herald* gives a description of the trial trip of the Dummy Locomotive on the Hudson River Rail Road.

It was rather a curious sight, says the Herald, to see a train of cars come along at the rate of six miles an hour, without any apparent propelling power. People stared in astonishment. There was no chimney, no smoke, no engine to be seen. It looked as if a square box, somewhat like a baggage car, in which the locomotive was covered up from view, and the motor at the same time, so materially lessened, as scarcely to be heard a third of horses. The iron was wrapped up quickly as we ever saw one stripped that was drawn by horses. Coke is used for heating the boiler, instead of coal, and the smoke is consumed in the engine itself. Instead of a smoke pipe, the flue of the tubes of the upright boiler answer that purpose.

There is a very ingenious mechanical contrivance for equalizing the motion—namely, a spring—and the steam, instead of being piled and wasted, is thrown into a condenser, and there converted into water, so that there is no appearance of steam about the whole concern. This engine is hung on twelve wheels, six on each side, and in the construction of the wheels there is a peculiarity which enables the locomotive to pass rapidly over the curves. They are all made on pivots so as to adapt themselves to the very sharp curves over which the train has to pass between Chambers street and the Hudson River depot. The running Mr. Waterman, foreman of the Matteawan works, and the Hudson River Railroad Company have purchased it of him, the Directors being truly as liberal of its answering the purpose. The Common Council petitioned it to be used for two weeks, as an experiment. Those two weeks have now expired, and it is expected permission will be given to run it permanently.

NORTH CAROLINA SOUND TO THE CORE.—The Raleigh *Register*, in an article upon the proposed reassembling of the Nashville Convention, thus expresses the sentiment of North Carolina:

North Carolina had no lot or part in this convention before. She assuredly will not, now, that the unholy project has fled. Glorious Nancey & Co., in calling it anew, have transpired. Her citizens, without distinction of party, and with some few exceptions, rejoice at the amicable termination of the distracting disputes of the day, and are prepared to frown into silence and disgrace whoever shall dare attempt to rekindle them.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.—I was at Yale in 1804, 5, and 6, and I think it was in 1805 that John C. Calhoun took the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Calhoun even at that time was looked upon by his fellow students as an extraordinary young man. In his classical studies and attainments he was not so very superior to some of his mates, but in general information, and in those studies relating to politics, he was unrivalled. I do not now speak of party politics as it is too often understood and practised in these days, but of that kind of policy and politics which teaches one how to promote the good, and to avert the evils incident to nations.

In this science Calhoun had no competitor. At that period, our place of meeting of members of Congress were more exalted than at present, and they were presented to us with grey hairs and sedate dignified faces, and not unfrequently with powdered heads. They were not so numerous then as they have since become.

On the occasion, Calhoun was found by a familiar friend, long since dead, poring over Malthus, whilst at his elbow lay Smith's Wealth of Nations.

"Why," said his friend, "why, Calhoun, will you waste your time over these works, which you cannot bring into use for twenty years to come, at the soonest?"

"Not bring into use," said Calhoun, "and why not?"

"Why not," replied his friend, "why, because you cannot apply the knowledge you gain from them except as a statesman, or member of Congress; and that station you cannot expect to obtain for the next twenty years."

"Twenty years?" "Twenty years" returned he; "why, my friend, if I did not believe that in five ten years have passed away I should be in Congress, I pledge you my word I would leave College this moment."

The declaration, though it excited a smile of incredulity on the lips of his friends, was more than realized. He did not be in Congress, and afterwards he was eloquently sustaining his country in the then war with Great Britain.—*Messenger and Gleaner.*

SHAKER STORY.—We had a glimpse a day or two since of a Shaker Bible—a book not often allowed to be seen by "the world's people." It is entitled "A Holy, Sacred and Divine Roll from the Lord of Heaven to the inhabitants of earth, revealed in the Society at New Lebanon, county of Columbia, State of New York, United States of America." The Shaker Bible was published seven years since at the Shaker establishment at Canterbury, N. H., and the publishers say that as they have no regular printer among them, "the mechanical execution may not be perfect in all its parts." We imagine, however, that some printer had a hand in it, from its neatness and accuracy, unless indeed it was printed by inspiration. It pretends to be a revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given, who attended the writing of the roll. One of the angels is named Consolatrec Johnson-shu, and another Prelinfinian van ten-varen-vaine. According to the angelic injunction, the book must be printed and bound by the Shakers themselves, to prevent its sacredness from being polluted by profane hands. The printing was done at Canterbury, but it was found necessary to deviate from the divine command as to go to Concord to have the volume bound—there being no bookbinders at the establishment. It is bound in yellow, according to the order from on high. The book appears to contain some passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions or improvements, as they are probably deemed, to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Anne Lee. It is a very curious volume, even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every King or Potentate in Christendom, and one sent to the Governor of Canada, some time since, was returned or refused.—*Lowell Courier.*

OUR SENTIMENTS.—The Natchez *Courier*, in noticing the notice given in Congress by Mr. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, of his intention to recommence the slavery agitation in Congress, says:

We trust sincerely, Whig as he is, that Mr. Stevens may be left at home at the coming election. If he and Wilmot were both shelved, it would effect much in the way of peace. Why cannot Union Whigs and Democrats agree to unite and elect a Whig in Wilmot's, and a Democrat in Steven's place. All parties should rejoice at the defeat of two such unscrupulous and incendiary demagogues.

ACCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.—Never, since we have been connected with the press in Macon, have we had such an extensive chapter of accidents to chronicle as on the present occasion. It really seems as if the past had been a week of unparalleled fatality and misfortune.

On Tuesday morning last, W. L. Franks, Esq. of Perry, left this city for home. When about two miles on his way, his horse became frightened, and he was thrown from his buggy and severely injured. He was brought back to the city, his wounds dressed, and the necessary attention given him, and was enabled to leave the same afternoon for home.

In the evening, a young man named Saml Staley, also from Perry, descending from the Hill into Mulberry street, with two young ladies in a buggy. When near the Methodist Church, his horse became ungovernable, and he was thrown against a tree and almost instantly killed. The young ladies were thrown out and the arm of one of them broken, and she was otherwise seriously hurt.

During the same day, the Rev. Simeon L. Stephens was passing out of the door of Mr. Shinholser's Livery Stable, while a loose horse was rushing toward it. Coming in contact with a buggy, the horse leaped over it and came directly upon Mr. S. He was thrown to the ground, much bruised, and his collar bone broken.

On Wednesday morning, a man by the name of Scott, from Milledgeville, was thrown from a mule on our streets, and grievously injured.

On Thursday, Mr. Joseph Willett, who lived in the vicinity, while assisting in the work upon a new mill which he was erecting upon Stone Creek, about eight miles from this place, was accidentally thrown from the frame. He fell backwards, striking his head and neck upon a sill, and survived the injury only about half an hour. Mr. Willett was one of our pioneers—having located in this vicinity in the year 1818. He was engaged in constructing the first boats that navigated the Ocmulgee. By his industry and perseverance, he accumulated a handsome property. He was a man of strict integrity, and in every respect an exemplary member of society. He was highly esteemed, and has left a family and many friends to mourn his loss. He was aged about fifty three years.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, 25th ult.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Business begins to exhibit more animation and the city is filling up rapidly. The Cotton market in consequence has been very active for the season, and the easiness in gold has enabled holders to secure an advance. This morning, the accounts by the Cambria to the 21st ult., were made public, advising a rise of ¼d at Liverpool, and from 4 to 5c in Hyder. It is evident from this that parties on the other side have begun to appreciate more correctly the condition of our crop.

The weather is dry and cool, and Cotton planters are progressing finely with their picking. The river remains stationary at low water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 25th ultimo, 17,709 bales. Cleared on the same time for Liverpool, 5,706 bales. Havre, 1,200. Barcelona, 300. Genoa, 523—together, 8,411 bales, making a total from first of this month, 17,120 bales, and leaving on hand yesterday, of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 39,033 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850 ..... bales	16,612
Arrived last week	13,596
Arrived previously	17,300
	31,896
Exported last week	8,411
Exported previously	10,175
	18,586
Stock on hand and on shipboard	39,033

The Cotton market has been characterized by an active demand since our last, and prices have not only been sustained but exhibit an improvement in the face of discouraging accounts from abroad. During the first three days of the week 5,000 bales were purchased at our previously quoted rates in consequence of the easiness in gold, which was fresh, and resulted in sales of 5,300 bales, at an advance of ¼c. To-day, the accounts per Cambria to the 21st ult. were made public, showing a rise in Liverpool of ¼d, and from 4 to 5c in Hyder. It is evident from this that parties on the other side have begun to appreciate more correctly the condition of our crop.

The weather is dry and cool, and Cotton planters are progressing finely with their picking. The river remains stationary at low water mark.

Cotton—Liverpool	⅛ @ 11-32d @ 13-32d
Havre	⅛ @ ¼c
New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ¼
Boston, &c	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ¼
Tobacco—Cuba, &c	hhd ..... — @ ¼c —
London	⅛ @ ⅛ — d
Bremen	— @ ⅛ — d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	⅛ — d
Liverpool	⅛ @ ⅛ — d
Havre	— @ ⅛ — d
New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Philadelphia	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Steam and Mer'ants—To Northern Ports.	
From the Coast	⅛ hhd ..... none shipping
Freight the City	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Bacon—New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Pork, &c.—New York	⅛ bbl ..... ⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
London	⅛ — d — d
Liverpool	⅛ — d — d
Pork & Hams—London	⅛ tce ..... — d ⅛ — d
Liverpool	⅛ — d ⅛ — d
Flour—New York	⅛ bbl ..... none shipping
Boston	—
London	—
Liverpool	⅛ — d
Lard—New York	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Whisky—Northern ports	⅛ hhd ..... none shipping
London	—
Liverpool	—
Corn—Northern ports	⅛ bush ..... —
London	—
Liverpool	⅛ @ ⅛ —
Hemp—New York	⅛ ton ..... ⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Europe	⅛ @ ⅛ — @ ⅛

EXCHANGE.—We have no alteration to notice in the Bill market. Sterling ranges from 109 @ 109¾; France, 5f 95c @ 5f 92½. Bills on New York, 60 days, 1¼@¾ ⅛ cent dis. 60 days, 1¼@¾ ⅛ cent dis. Checks, ¼ cent discount to par.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9@9¾ ⅛ cent. prem
France	5f 95c @ 5f 92½
New York, 60 day bills	¼ @ ¾ ⅛ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼ p c disc @ par
Boston, 60 days	1¼@1¾ ⅛ ct. dis
Philadelphia, 60 days	1¼@1¾ ⅛ ct. dis
Havana at 5 to 8 days	⅛@⅛ ⅛ cent disc

FREIGHTS.—The engagements since our last, include a vessel for Havre, and one for Antwerp, both 4½c. Cotton to Liverpool has been shipped at 13-32d, and in British vessels, at 11-32d. & ⅛. Coastwise freights are unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	⅛ @ 11-32d @ 13-32d
Havre	⅛ @ ⅛c
New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston, &c	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Tobacco—Cuba, &c	⅛ hhd ..... — @ ⅛ —
London	⅛ @ ⅛ — d
Bremen	— @ ⅛ — d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	⅛ — d
Liverpool	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛ d
Havre	⅛ — @ ⅛ —
New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Philadelphia	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Steam and Mer'ants—To Northern Ports.	
From the Coast	⅛ hhd ..... none shipping
Freight the City	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Bacon—New York	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Pork, &c.—New York	⅛ bbl ..... ⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ @ ⅛
London	⅛ — d — d
Liverpool	⅛ — d — d
Pork & Hams—London	⅛ tce ..... — d ⅛ — d
Liverpool	⅛ — d ⅛ — d
Flour—New York	⅛ bbl ..... none shipping
Boston	—
London	—
Liverpool	—
Lard—New York	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Whisky—Northern ports	⅛ hhd ..... none shipping
London	—
Liverpool	—
Corn—Northern ports	⅛ bush ..... —
London	—
Liverpool	⅛ @ ⅛ —
Hemp—New York	⅛ ton ..... ⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Boston	⅛ @ ⅛ ⅛ @ ⅛
Europe	⅛ @ ⅛ — @ ⅛

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The wind blew very fresh yesterday from the eastward, if there were indications of a gale. Rain, of which we stood so much in need, commenced to fall, and it did actually drizzle in other parts, but not sufficiently to lay the dust. We want a washing one and a good one before the paragraph meets the eye of our readers, if men be pointing to their hogsta contents.

Business is emphatically beginning to brush up in every direction and our thoroughfares are again crowded with active operators. The Hotels are filling up, our citizens are returning by hundreds, shopkeepers have a chance of displaying their fresh wares to customers, and everything is moving about as if there had been a long interval of Sabbath, instead of five hundred miles of yellow fever. We look for a steady, busy and prosperous season.

POLICE OF MUNICIPALITIES NO ONE.—The body held a called meeting last evening, Recorder Genin in the chair, and a number of members present. A message from the Mayor informed the Council that he had appointed for the purpose of proceeding with unfinished business. His Honor then proceeded to make some remarks, which, in some instances, were rather pointed, and which, in other instances, were somewhat pointed. The Mayor said that he had expended nearly eight days on Middling, so that the description has become relatively scarce and as a consequence demand has become active and at a corresponding advance. Sales of the week amount to 3,500 bales, at 8¾@9c for