The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1850.

MAGNE & WRIGHT, Proprietors. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Oct. 31, 1850.

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

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

The New York *Mirror* understands that the leading merchants of that city are about to call a meeting under the purpose of "ratifying the Compromises of the Constitution." It is intended to be a great Union demonstration, embracing the good citizens of all parties. Such a movement is eminently desirable, and we trust it will be carried out. Let the great metropolis be foremost in sending forth to the whole country the announcement of her determination to obey the laws and preserve the Union. Let vying old men unite in this noble and patriotic design. With the *National Intelligencer* we say, this time for every patriot in the North to be up and doing, and to be think himself of exerting whatever influence he may have in selling the unfortunate agitation which has commenced anew, since the adjournment of Congress, on the Fugitive Slave question. The moral effect of such a demonstration as is proposed will be of the highest character; a grand assemblage of the elder, the respectable, and influential citizens of New York will be followed by numerous others, and we show, what we have never doubted, that, at the proper time the good sense and patriotism of the North will indignantly frown upon the miserable whose mutterings are beginning to sound in our ears hoarse and ominous.

It seems to let those unruly an inconsiderate men, who counsel resistance to the laws as flippantly as they would say, "Go, boy, a cherry," know that they mistake the intelligence and temper of the neighbors, and that right-judging men are disposed and determined to echo the language of the firm and conscientious Judge Grier, in his noble declaration, "As the sun shall rise, and my soul live, I will maintain the law, though I have to order every man who puts himself in armed opposition to its execution to be shot down." I will execute the law as I find it a statute."

This is the very moment, the accepted time for such a manifestation of public sentiment; a demonstration such can it more appropriately come. Last year, that vast commercial city whose prosperity is so undoubtedly connected with the prosperity of the Republic, and whose example either for good or evil, is so overwhelmingly potent, was silent. The conservative law-less lounged on both sides of the Potomac, who are counseling rebellion—the fanatics, who are now on one hand, and the scarcely less dangerous disunionists on the other, must be made to yield, must be taught at last that the Union must be preserved, and that the laws must be executed. Let the merchants of New York set the example of a ready and cheerful acquiescence in the supremacy of the laws; let them show that they are prepared to sustain the legislation of Congress, to assist in enforcing its salutary measures, to resist the evil counsels and the nefarious designs of all factions and all parties that aim at disregarding or violating the authority of the statute, and our life on it that the demonstration will exert a powerful influence in bringing back the misguided to reason, and convincing the friends of the Union, North and South, that the Compromise will be respected and maintained in all its integrity.

A NEW PARTY.—The New York *Herald* gives that a new party is about being organized in that State, with the avowed object of preserving the Union, enforcing obedience to the laws, and discountenancing sectional agitation. The *Herald* says that the party will select their candidates for the coming election, from among those nominated for the two political tickets who are most unexceptionable. All this may be so, for the *Herald* is such a romancer, that we don't know what amount of credit to attach to its statements. We would like to see such a party formed, for all we think it would accomplish good at the present moment, it would constitute a nucleus around which might rally every sound citizen in the Empire State.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CUBA.—The Cuba journals give Times states emphatically that "Martinez Campos is crazy." Her Lance is in fear and trembling, and not a pinion in her crest can stir.

The Lexington Richmond *Republican*, is indeed a terrible spirit-rap, and requires the pen of a Cervantes to do it justice. Since the days when the Knight of La Mancha, with brave spirit and determined soul, charged upon a windmill, there has been nothing to compare with Lexington.

☞ Governor QUITMAN dates his proclamation, convening the leg slature, "the 34th year of the independence of Mississippi."

Yes; when secession takes place he can add, "*And the last year of folly*."—*Republic*.

☞ The New York *Sun*, an able and popular journal, comes to us in new and handsome typographical full dress.

A HERO FOR KOSSUTH.—A noble minded American of New York, has authorized Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, of that city, to tender the illustrious Kossuth, one hundred acres of land, for a permanent home, in the vicinity of this city, if he chooses to come to this country. We trust the heroic Hungarian will accept.

A BRIGAND IN LIBRO.—The notorious Captain Palacios, a Mexican marauder and assassin of the first water, has been arrested near Camargo, and taken to Matamoros for trial.

FROM VENEZUELA.—We are in receipt of Caracas papers from Venezuela, from the 4th to the 15th of September, inclusive. The only point of interest in the Presidential election now pending, the canvass for which is carried on with much spirit. The candidates are Gen. Jose Gregorio Monagas, brother of the present incumbent, Don Antonio L. Guzman, Don Jose Ruiz, and Don Facundo Rendon.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The American steamer *Pacific* arrived on the 27th at New York, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th, and bringing four days' later intelligence. The quotations of Cotton remained as per the *Ami*, Middling, 7 5-8 a 7 3-4. Sales, 17,000 bales. Political news unimportant.

The British steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on the 22d, with three days' still later accounts. The *Niagara's* despatch states that the price of Cotton is unaltered. Wheat and Corn are improving. Sugar has advanced 1 cm 6d to 1 b. Molasses advanced 6d: Pork flour; Flour unchanged; Coffee, languid.

The Queen of Belgium died on the 12th inst.

Notice has been given that the Prussian Government will not suffer the Federal Assembly of Frankfort to interfere by force in the affairs of Hesse-Cassel.

The Berlin papers state that Austria, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Saxony have entered into an alliance offensive and defensive against Prussia.

The city of Frederickstadt still holds out against the forces of the Holsteiners.

SUICIDE.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* of the 19th, says Mr. Theobalds, the keeper of an exchange or drinking house in this place, committed suicide on Tuesday morning, by cutting his throat while in a fit of insanity from *mania a potu*.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, NEW STYLES FANCY PLAIDS, BONNETS, &c.—We refer our city Merchants and Country Buyers to the advertisement of the large sale of a variety of desirable Goods, which is to take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peitijohn's Auction Room, No 8 Canal street. The conditions of said sale—comprising over 160 packages and lots—will be very advantageous.

SENATOR FOOTE AT HOME.

The Mississippi papers teem with accounts of the great meeting held at Jackson on the 19th inst., at which Senator Foote addressed the citizens in explanation and vindication of his course. Gov. QUITMAN had been expected to attend and participate in the discussion, but it appears that he was indisposed and unable to appear. It was Mr. Foote's earnest desire to meet Gov. Quitman, from the fact that the latter is regarded as the prominent leader of the "resistance" or secession party. We presume, however, that his Excellency will not always be sick, and will give Senator Foote an opportunity of arguing the point with him. Whenever that time comes, we may look out for a fine display of eloquence, at both are able men, and well versed in popular oratory.

Of Senator Foote's speech, which was delivered before a large audience, the *Southron* speaks as follows:

He began his address by stating his object was two-fold. First, to vindicate the course which he had believed it his duty to pursue on the important subjects included in the adjustment bill; and, secondly, to defend to those measures—all of which had been passed into laws, in separate bills—from that resistance in Mississippi, which would ultimately end in a disruption of the Union. As Gen. Foote had voted for the bills creating territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, and for the fugitive slave bill, and for the adjustment of the Texas boundary, he entered into a particular defence and analysis of the principles and policy of those measures. And for the information of those who thought that the South would be greatly injured by the acceptance of Texas, of the terms proposed by Congress, he informed his audience that he was authorized by Senators Houston and Rusk to say that the people of Texas had arrived at maturity, and regarded themselves entirely competent to take charge of their own affairs. With regard to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, he said it was altogether a mistake to suppose that the object was to interest slavery there, in any way—it neither increased or diminished the number of slaves, and that his friends had no such object in view—that it ought rather to be called a "bill to break up the deposed slave dealers in the District"—that this was its primary and principal purpose, and that the only prohibition was the introduction of slaves into the District as merchandize—either for sale there, or for transportation and sale in some other slave mart.

The General here asked emphatically what interest of the South was compromised or aggrieved by this measure—or what constitutional right of the South was here aggressed or violated? Was the South interested in any way either in principle, interest or honor, in preserving in the District, the slave depots, for the benefit of the slave speculators, which were an offensive to the sensibilities of the South as they were to those of the North? That under the present law, the inhabitants of the District could buy and bring into it as many slaves as they wished for their own use, and if they chose, could sell their own slaves at home, or transport them for sale, to any slave State in the Union, without molestation or hindrance. How then, could this slave bill, merely breaking up the depots of the slave dealer in Washington, excite so much alarm, and arouse so great a denunciation in the South? He could see no reason or was one in such a course.

The General very appropriately referred to the constitutional provision which formerly existed in Mississippi, forbidding the introduction of slaves into our own State, as merchandize—that it was believed, at the time our constitution was formed, to be a policy so important and necessary to the interests of the State, as to incorporate the principle into the constitution, and in obedience to which the exclusion was made by the Legislature. On the subject of the admission of California, it is well known that he has always been in opposition to this, as a separate measure, but was, during the early part of the session, satisfied that her friends were strong enough to bring her in at any period. In this combination of things he was willing to see her admitted into the Union—his objection not being opposed to the constitutional power of Congress to admit her—as a measure separated and united with all the other measures, either directly or remotely connected with the question of slavery, and which were deemed by Southern men, to be essential to her safety, her interests and safety. He further said, that so he got the Southern boundary of California was not fixed at 35 30 in consequence of the opposition of Northern and Western men to it, but because of the unpracticable temper of a few Southern members.

After a condensed and clear defence of those measures either as wise in policy or constitutional in principle, he naturally passed on to the position of the discontented and disunion politicians of the South. He dwelt on the policy of the present Executive in calling the Legislature together, for the avowed object of calling a Convention. As the adjustment bills had all become laws, and were now constitutionally sanctioned and in operation, he saw nothing which the Legislature or a Convention could do, but devise means, and prepare a plan for a secession of the Union, and the formation of a separate Southern Republic. All this he denounced, in the most unmeasured and eloquent terms, as folly and madness, in their most unmuzzled form, and nothing but absolute revolution. This part of the General's speech called forth much and hearty applause from his audience.

We have given a very imperfect glance at some of the features of the General's speech—but his manner, power, and eloquence can never be described nor abridged. We never witnessed the attention of an auditory more hayed, or one more deeply interested in the subject of discussion, than upon this occasion, and the many and hearty bursts of approbation and applause, which frequently overbrowed every other sound, gave unmistakable evidence that the heart and the understanding of those who heard him—or at least a great majority of them—were with him. Gen. Foote was calm, and temperate towards his opponents, but irresistible in the overthrow of their fallacies. The country could not be arrested till their disorganizing purposes were dragged forth and exhibited to public view. His denunciation of Mr. Rhett's Charleston disunion speech, was particularly elegant and impressive. He said that when he first saw it published, endorsed and praised in a Mississippi paper, he bowed his head in humiliation and sorrow—and well he might—but that he did not, and never would believe that the event occurred, that Mississippi would ever endorse or adopt any such opinions or doctrines.

In the evening, the Southern Rights Association was called together, and Judge Sharp, of the High Court, replied to Gen. Foote in what the *Southron* terms, a long, labored and prosy harangue of undigested matter. After he closed, Gen. FOOTE again came forward, and in one of his happiest efforts, demolished the learned Judge. When he finished, cheers and shouts went up from all parts of the Hall. A few feeble calls for SMITH were heard, but the Judge did not respond.

We perceive that Senator FOOTE has made appointments to address the people in various counties. He is determined to redeem the pledge made by him in Congress. God speed the eloquent champion of the Compromise and the Union!

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.—North's N. Y. Sunday Times, after congratulating itself and the country that the late vote of Pennsylvania and Ohio, shows that the *people* of those great States will not countenance the extreme doctrines of the agitators and abolitionists remarks:

If the South can be persuaded to be discreet and calm, and leave the question to be decided North of the Potomac, we do not doubt that a party friendly to the Union of the States and non-intervention will overwhelm and utterly prostrate those abolitionists.—There is no question before Congress that can revive the subject of slavery. It is therefore only capital for you—fishing with a dangerous hook, which may get into the gills of the fishermen.

THE TEXAS VOTE ON TREYEN MILLION BILL.—There can hardly be a doubt that Texas has accepted by a large majority the proposition of Congress in relation to her boundary. Returns from Walker county, Milam, San Antonio, Bexar, Galveston &c., exhibit uniformly a vote considerably more than two to one in favor of accepting.

MURDER IN TEXAS.—We learn from the Houston *Telegraph* that a horrid murder was committed some days ago in Fort Bend county. Mr. Wm Nibbs was the victim, and a young man named Beckum the murderer. The story is briefly this: Beckum was staying at Nibbs' house, and a difficulty occurred between them, when the former was ordered to leave the house, Nibbs giving him a draft for some money.—Beckum went to Houston, purchased a revolver and went back to Fort Bend, and after riding about for several days met Nibbs and shot him. Beckum surrendered himself and recognised in three thousand dollars to appear before the proper court. He relies on a threat Nibbs had made to kill him for his acquittal.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—We find the subjoined despatch in last evening's *Picayune*:

BOSTON, Sunday, October 27.

There was a great excitement here on Saturday, (26th inst.) caused by the arrest of John Knight, the agent of the owners of a fugitive slave named Craft, from Georgia. Knight was arrested for slander, in having called Craft a thief. Fifteen hundred persons surrounded the court of $1,000, and set at liberty. Great excitement exists among the colored population.—They are all armed, and declare that no fugitive slave shall be carried out of Boston, if powder and ball can prevent it.

The mass of the white population took no part in this affair.

ALABAMA—COL. KING.

The citizens of Tuscaloosa—the residence of Wm. R. King, President of the United States Senate—tendered that respected and patriotic statesman a public dinner on his return among them. Col. King in reply declines the invitation, from unwillingness to add to prevailing excitement or assist in arraying one portion of the people against another. In the course of his letter, Col. King explains at some length his opinions touching the recent legislation on slavery, and gives utterance to sentiments, many of which are praiseworthy and conservative, while others are dictated by that narrow spirit of party of which veteran politicians find it difficult to divest themselves. We give the annexed passages from his letter:

My friends of Tuscaloosa have not overrated the difficulties and embarrassments which I and others had to encounter, for we knew full well that be our action what it might, we could scarcely hope to escape censure; either because we had yielded too much, or had rendered all adjustment of those fearful questions impracticable, by standing on the extreme verge of right. Most sensibly did I feel the responsible position in which I was placed; and endeavored to survey the whole ground; weigh well the consequences, and so to shape my course as to preserve unimpaired the honor of the South; protect its constitutional rights, and save the Union. I feel justified in saying, that the honor of the South remains unstained. The Constitution has not been violated. Still, we have good reason to complain of the gross injustice we have suffered by the admission of California as a State, with a territory greater than three of the largest of the States of the Union, (with the exception of Texas) from the whole of which the Southern people are effectually excluded by the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution. Against this injustice I asserted my self to the utmost; but does it furnish justifiable ground for a resort to extreme measures openly and warmly advocated by a portion of our citizens? I think not. For if every act of oppression or unjust legislation furnished good ground for the destruction of this great Government—the wonder and admiration of the world—it would long since have been broken into fragments.

When the embargo laws carried desolation to the shores of New England, destroyed her commerce, and left her ships to rot at her wharves, what would have been the feeling that that section determined to dissolve the Union? When the unjust, unequal, and most oppressive tariff of 1828 pressed heavily upon Southern industry, which of the Southern States, except South Carolina, gave countenance to nullification? Far be it from me to palliate Northern aggression. No man has felt it more sensibly than I have; and less, if any, have resisted it with a more determined spirit. I have differed with many of my Southern brethren as to the means which I think a strict regard for Southern rights required me to pursue. I acted, as I am confident they did, in accordance with what we believed duty to our section demanded, which was in error, time must determine.

* * *

The advocates for secession, as I should judge from the resolutions adopted at several public meetings in this State, are actuated more from an apprehension of what may take place, than from what has already occurred. There is, I believe, but too much reason to apprehend that the spirit of fanaticism, combined with the thirst of power, may yet prompt the North to pressure into aggressive course. Should such unfortunately be the case, and regardless of the guarantees of the constitution, the rights of property should be invaded, and the work of emancipation commenced, every Southern man, and every one other than the enemy of Tuscaloosa, would hurl defiance at the fanatics crew, and unhesitatingly determine to defend the rights at every hazard and every sacrifice—even to the dissolution of the Union. God grant that the occurrence and patriotism of the North may succeed in arresting the mad career. The destinies and unprincipled agitators, for power, and that harmony may be restored to our distracted country.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—The Kentucky papers publish the correspondence that has taken place between Mr. Clay and a committee of his Democratic and Whig fellow-citizens of Lexington, inviting him to be present at a free barbecue, which was to take place on Thursday last. After accepting the invitation, and expressing the thankfulness and gratitude that he felt on the perusal of their expression of the approval of his course in the Senate, he says

"During the arduous struggle in Congress, it was a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to me to receive from Kentucky that my fellow-citizens in this State, without distinction of party, were almost unanimous in favor of those measures, so long discussed, which happily have at length been passed into laws, and were designed to reconcile sectional differences and preserve the Union from all dangers. I am rejoiced, upon my return home, to find that I was not mistaken as to the state of public opinion in Kentucky. My Democratic fellow-citizens have met and welcomed me with a cordiality and warmth not surpassed by the Whigs, and both parties have united in greatly increasing my confidence of their attachment and confidence. It is highly honorable to Kentucky, to the patriotism of our country that, on such great and perilous occasions as that which occurred during the session of Congress, parties will lay aside all party divisions and strifes and heartily co-operate in the preservation of that glorious Union, without which such as we have no guarantee for the enjoyment of liberty, or for any other good."

"I cherish the hope and entertain the confident belief, that the system of measures passed by Congress will finally be accepted by the great body of the United States, and lead to quiet and tranquility. Malcontents in the North and South may seek to continue or revive agitation, but, rebuked and discountenanced by the masses, they will ultimately be silenced generally, and induced to keep the peace."

TEXAS.—By the steamer *Yacht*, Captain Thompson, we have received the Rio Grande *Sentinel* of the 23d ult., from which we copy the following item:

Caught Again.—The notorious Captain Palacios, whose services so long terrorized the inhabitants of the country on the Rio Grande, in the vicinity of Rio Grande City, and Camargo, has again been arrested near the latter place, and we understand is being brought hither to have his case tried. A few of the band captured were accommodated with temporary lodgings in the work-house.

CHARGE OF REBELLION.—Eulalio Arron, a citizen of Mexico, was yesterday before Recorder Gordon, charging Susan Wells and Ellen Perry with having forcibly entered her house in Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, on the 22d September last, and after breaking open the armoire, robbing therefrom several articles of jewelry, valued at $100 in money. A search was made for the stolen goods, but thirty silver spoons and forks, and about $100 in money. A search warrant was issued to examine the premises of the parties accused.

LARCENY.—Rose Mason was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, and committed to prison to await her examination, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of dresses and other articles from the premises of F. N. Cousseaux, in Main street.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Ellen Gorman appeared yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, and entered a charge against Robert Alverse was unfortunately beaten by a woman whom she did not know but whom she could point out. She further added that Robert had died in the morning from the effect of the injuries thus received. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the party accused, but we are not aware whether she has been found.

Late in the day the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict that she had come to her death from blows inflicted on her abdomen, by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

CUTTING WITH A PENKNIFE.—R. M. Rogers was charged yesterday before Recorder Calder with having cut Michael Ryan with a penknife in several places. The examination will take place on Monday next.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—About half a dozen of these cases were brought yesterday to the cognizance of Recorder Kennis and Calder, but as their Honors consider themselves well off if the number does not exceed yesterday's quota. The particulars of these affrays between the belligerent parties are of no interest to our readers.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fashionable Clothing,
No 10 CANAL STREET.
HAVE received per steamships Ohio and Pacific, and they will be receiving by each trip of these packets, which they offer at extremely low price for cash, or its equivalent, the following Fall and Winter Goods, manufactured expressly for this market, viz:
COATS—Style Dress and Frock, Paltos, Sacks, Boulevards, Pardessus, Fancy Office, Jonathan, a beautiful new style, Contees and Opera Cloaks.
MATERIALS—French, English, German, and American black, blue, brown, green, Cassimeres, Tweed Cassemere; grey, mixt steel, light drab, and olive, Cloth and Cassimere.
PANTALOONS—Black and blue Cloth, Satin linen, drab, green, mixt, ribbed, plaid, checks and all sorts of colors and style of French, English and American Cassimere.
VESTS—Black, blue, mixt, drab and green Cassimere, Fancy Cashmire, and Valencia, black Bombazine and Merino, black figured and striped Silks and Satins, Marseilles and embroidered black and fancy ditto.
PLANTATION GOODS.
Blue and fancy Blankets Overcoats, Palos, Sacks and monkey Jackets, Pilot, Beaver and Castor Cloth, Kersey Coats and Pants, red, blue and white twilled flannel Shirts, linen and cotton Checks, Payta striped and Hickory Shirts, India rubber Overcoats, Clowns, Pantaloons, Caps, Sleepings and Ponchos, traveling Bags, Pillows, Life Preservers and storm Caps, oiled Silks three canes of country and Socks, heavy Cottonade of French and American manufactory, plain, plaid, striped and fancy blue.
FURNISHING GOODS.
White and brown cotton and Linle Tweed Undershirts, Merino and Lambs Wool, Pongee, Silk and Gossamer Shirts and Drawers, Cotton, Linen and Linen Brim and Cotton Shirts, fancy and black satin and silk Cravats, white, brown and fancy figured silk and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, white, black and silk, Merino and Cotton Gloves.
And assortment of boys Clothing of all descriptions; all hundred packages of traveling Trunks and Valises, and Carpet Bags; prices from 75c to $25, Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c., Linen Collars, Stocks and neck ties.
Planters, country Merchants and Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. o31

City Intelligence.

GREAT ROBBERY.—THE PROCEEDS OF THE LATE Mr. McDONOUGH ROBBED OF A LARGE AMOUNT.—A large robbery, the actual extent of which has not yet been ascertained, was perpetrated on the premises of the late John McDonough, on the opposite side of the river, on Monday night last. Singular as it may appear, it was not until yesterday evening that some details connected with the *modus operandi* of the transaction leaked out. To relate the matter briefly we will state that at an early hour on Tuesday morning, James Thornton, a black man and the confidential servant of the deceased, heard that one Jerry, a slave whom Mr. McDonough had owned for eight years past, had been seen in town hoarding a considerable quantity of money. James thought it unaccountable, and could not well explain the fact until some time afterwards, when going in the rear of the dwelling house, he discovered a portion of the fence broken through, and a ladder connecting with one of the windows of the second story. It must be borne in mind that the rear of the property is overgrown with weeds and briars, and is separated by a fence from an alley-way or road, which is the dividing line between the house and a large garden belonging to the deceased.

Thornton on observing this at once went towards the ferry, and on his way encountered Jerry just returning from town. He collared him forthwith, took him to the house and put him in irons. After thus securing him, he proceeded to question him about the robbery, adding that it was no use to disguise the fact but to tell the truth right out. Jerry thus intimidated said that the robber, five in number, had hire on in at 11 o'clock at night, had gathered together a very large quantity of gold and silver, of which they gave him a portion to hush up, and had then proceeded to break open two iron boxes containing a number of bank notes, papers &c.—Jerry furthermore added that one of the parties was the keeper of a grocery store in the immediate vicinity, another the owner of a hack, and the other three were from town. When asked what he had done with all his money he replied that he had given it to a colored woman by the name of Belle.

After having ascertained all these particulars, Thornton went and apprised Judge Aikman of Algiers of the circumstances. The latter repaired to the premises and questioned the watchman who had been left in charge of the house after the seals had been affixed, but could obtain no satisfaction from him. He stated that he had slept soundly, and consequently had heard nothing. In the mean while the Judge advised James not to say anything about the matter, as by keeping it secret, something would be more likely to leak out. This was on Tuesday, and the whole of that day slept without any further measures being taken. Yesterday morning James, not feeling exactly satisfied with the delay, reported to the residence of Mr. Rouliac, and informed him of the whole transaction.—This gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Wm. F. Parker, their one of the executors, went on the spot, and found matters to be exactly as reported. The judicial seal having been affixed to the various apartments, the gentlemen had to await their return of the entire effected by the robbers, but the room offered no further solution than various pieces of yellow paper and strings, which had evidently served as wrappers for the unseals. On searching more closely, however, a package was discovered containing *one hundred thousand dollars* in bonds of the First Municipality, which the robbers in their haste had thrown aside. A walk in the neighboring fields brought to light a long portable iron box with three locks, all forced open; there was also a tin box, invaded in a similar manner. Jerry was again closely questioned, but responded in the same manner as before.

Mazet Crossman, also one of the executors of McDonough's Estate, having been apprised of the occurrence, visited the premises in the afternoon at once despatched Capt. Fourno, the efficient High Constable of the First Municipality, to the scene of action. This officer as we are informed, proceeded on the ground a long time seeking to obtain every possible clue to the robbery. The deposition of Jerry was taken down before Judge Aikman, as was also that of the Watchman, relative to the state he found the premises in on Tuesday morning. The keeper of the grocery store in the immediate vicinity of above was arrested, but as no undersized hat even on, was subsequently released on bail. After obtaining all the information in his power, Captain Fourno returned to town last night and from his well known acumen, we have no doubt that he is prosecuting his research for with unseen A search warrant was issued last night to examine the premises of the colored woman Belle, to whom Jerry says he entrusted his share of the plunder.

The amount of money stolen is quite conjectural, though it is believed to be from $ to $10,000 at least. James Thornton, the confidential servant alluded to, is a decided favorite with his master and mistress and preserve the Union from all dangers. I am rejoiced, upon my return home, to find that I was not mistaken as to the state of public opinion in Kentucky. My Democratic fellow-citizens have met and welcomed me with a cordiality and warmth not surpassed by the Whigs, and both parties have united in greatly increasing my confidence of their attachment and confidence. It is highly honorable to Kentucky, to the patriotism of our country that, on such great and perilous occasions as that which occurred during the session of Congress, parties will lay aside all party divisions and strifes and heartily co-operate in the preservation of that glorious Union, without which such as we have no guarantee for the enjoyment of liberty, or for any other good."

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LARCENY.—Rose Mason was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, and committed to prison to await her examination, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of dresses and other articles from the premises of F. N. Cousseaux, in Main street.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Ellen Gorman appeared yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, and entered a charge against Robert Alverse was unfortunately beaten by a woman whom she did not know but whom she could point out. She further added that Robert had died in the morning from the effect of the injuries thus received. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the party accused, but we are not aware whether she has been found.

Late in the day the Coroner held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict that she had come to her death from blows inflicted on her abdomen, by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

CUTTING WITH A PENKNIFE.—R. M. Rogers was charged yesterday before Recorder Calder with having cut Michael Ryan with a penknife in several places. The examination will take place on Monday next.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—About half a dozen of these cases were brought yesterday to the cognizance of Recorders Kennis and Calder, but as their Honors consider themselves well off if the number does not exceed yesterday's quota. The particulars of these affrays between the belligerent parties are of no interest to our readers.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fashionable Clothing,
No 10 CANAL STREET.
HAVE received per steamships Ohio and Pacific, and they will be receiving by each trip of these packets, which they offer at extremely low price for cash, or its equivalent, the following Fall and Winter Goods, manufactured expressly for this market, viz:
COATS—Style Dress and Frock, Paltos, Sacks, Boulevards, Pardessus, Fancy Office, Jonathan, a beautiful new style, Contees and Opera Cloaks.
MATERIALS—French, English, German, and American black, blue, brown, green, Cassimeres, Tweed Cassemere; grey, mixt steel, light drab, olive, Cloth and Cassimere.
PANTALOONS—Black and blue Cloth, Satin linen, drab, green, mixt, ribbed, plaid, checks and all sorts of colors and style of French, English and American Cassimere.
VESTS—Black, blue, mixt, drab and green Cassimere, Fancy Cashmire, and Valencia, black Bombazine and Merino, black figured and striped Silks and Satins, Marseilles and embroidered black and fancy ditto.
PLANTATION GOODS.
Blue and fancy Blankets Overcoats, Palos, Sacks and monkey Jackets, Pilot, Beaver and Castor Cloth, Kersey Coats and Pants, red, blue and white twilled flannel Shirts, linen and cotton Checks, Payta striped and Hickory Shirts, India rubber Overcoats, Clowns, Pantaloons, Caps, Sleepings and Ponchos, traveling Bags, Pillows, Life Preservers and storm Caps, oiled Silks three canes of country and Socks, heavy Cottonade of French and American manufactory, plain, plaid, striped and fancy blue.
FURNISHING GOODS.
White and brown cotton and Linle Tweed Undershirts, Merino and Lambs Wool, Pongee, Silk and Gossamer Shirts and Drawers, Cotton, Linen and Linen Brim and Cotton Shirts, fancy and black satin and silk Cravats, white, brown and fancy figured silk and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, white, black and silk, Merino and Cotton Gloves.
And assortment of boys Clothing of all descriptions; all hundred packages of traveling Trunks and Valises, and Carpet Bags; prices from 75c to $25, Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, &c. &c., Linen Collars, Stocks and neck ties.
Planters, country Merchants and Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. o31

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1850.

The accounts by two steamers are at hand to-day, reporting no change in the Liverpool Cotton market. Our own market, though in a position quite independent of foreign advices, is affected by local causes, such as the difficulty of negotiating bills which has become so great as seriously to impede operations. We require an importation of one or two millions in specie to restore the equilibrium of Exchanges. As things are at present, bills would go down one per cent if 20,000 bales of Cotton were sold within a week. This is well understood, and we look therefore for speedy arrivals of coin. Holders of Cotton are firm, and can well afford to be so. The market to be sure is flat, but not lower, though we only heard of 1,000 bales sold.

In the absence of any arrivals, we only notice small sales of Sugar at 5¾@6c, and of Molasses, at 28½@30c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is stiff; sales 1,000 bbls at $4 40@$4 60c. Corn is selling at 60@62c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged, without any transactions of importance.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities at 20c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are heavy, and the best drawers experience difficulty in selling. Sterling 10⅞@10⅝. France 5f 35@5f 27½. Bills on New York at 60 days 9¾@⅞ ⅌ cent dis. Checks, ¼@1⅛ ⅌ cent dis.

Nothing done on Penichie

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent of the UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and of the PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, has taken an office at No. 94 Magazine street, where the business of the companies in this city will be transacted.

JAMES R. JENNINGS, Agent.

CHECK LIST.—The public are hereby informed not to accept in payment a check, No 50, for the sum of two hundred dollars, on the "Atlantic Bank, drawn by R. TATOT & CO. to my order, as the same was lost in transmission.—This gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Wm. F. Parker, their one of the executors, went on the spot, and found matters to be exactly as reported. The judicial seal having been affixed to the various apartments, the gentlemen had to await their return of the entire effected by the robbers, but the room offered no further solution than various pieces of yellow paper and strings, which had evidently served as wrappers for do unseals. On searching more close ly, however, a package was discovered containing *one hundred thousand dollars* in bonds of the First Municipality, which the robbers in their haste had thrown aside. A walk in the neighboring fields brought to light a long portable iron box with three locks, all forced open; there was also a tin box, invaded in a similar manner. Jerry was again closely questioned, but responded in the same manner as before.

Mazet Crossman, also one of the executors of McDonough's Estate, having been apprised of the occurrence, visited the premises in the afternoon at once despatched Capt. Fourno, the efficient High Constable of the First Municipality, proceeded to the scene of action. This officer as we are informed, proceeded on the ground a long time seeking to obtain every possible clue to the robbery. The deposition of Jerry was taken down before Judge Aikman, as was also that of the Watchman, relative to the state he found the premises in on Tuesday morning. The keeper of the grocery store in the immediate vicinity of above was arrested, but as no undersized hat even on, was subsequently released on bail. After obtaining all the information in his power, Captain Fourno returned to town last night and from his well known acumen, we have no doubt that he is prosecuting his research for with unseen A search warrant was issued last night to examine the premises of the colored woman Belle, to whom Jerry says he entrusted his share of the plunder.

The amount of money stolen is quite conjectural, though it is believed to be from $ to $10,000 at least. James Thornton, the confidential servant alluded to, is a decided favorite with his master and mistress and preserve the Union from all dangers. I am rejoiced, upon my return home, to find that I was not mistaken as to the state of public opinion in Kentucky. My Democratic fellow-citizens have met and welcomed me with a cordiality and warmth not surpassed by the Whigs, and both parties have united in greatly increasing my confidence of their attachment and confidence. It is highly honorable to Kentucky, to the patriotism of our country that, on such great and perilous occasions as that which occurred during the session of Congress, parties will lay aside all party divisions and strifes and heartily co-operate in the preservation of that glorious Union, without which such as we have no guarantee for the enjoyment of liberty, or for any other good."

"I cherish the hope and entertain the confident belief, that the system of measures passed by Congress will finally be accepted by the great body of the United States, and lead to quiet and tranquility. Malcontents in the North and South may seek to continue or revive agitation, but, rebuked and discountenanced by the masses, they will ultimately be silenced generally, and induced to keep the peace."

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