The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1031 VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6072.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1849.

MAGNE & ARNAUD, Proprietors No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JUSTIN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
EDWIN EDDELTON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT
JOHN F. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT
CHARLES M. CONRAD

For State Senate,
T. G. HUNT,
VICE C. FOUR,
For vacancy FELIX LABATUT.

For House of Representatives.

First District.
W. W. MATTHEWS,
CRESTON W. FARRAR.

Second District.
E. F. PARKER,
J. H. SHIELDS,
J. J. REED.

Third District.
W. B. AVERY,
M. HURLEY,
W. C. EMERSON,
M. CHAMBERLIN.

Fourth District.
J. SOULIE,
THOMAS CURRY

Fifth District.
E. A. EMERSON,
T. G. SEVIER,
WM. H. FLEMING.

Sixth District.
E. CASTELLANO,
PIERRE DEVERGES,
C. DERBIGNY.

Seventh District.
J. B. NAYA,
BARTHE,
C. LAVILLE,
PLACIDE CANONGE.

Eighth District.
S. COYATTE,
HENRY MARCOU

Ninth District.
FRANCIS BARTLETTE
Lawyer.
B. WELSH

For Sheriff,
JAMES P. FRERET.

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR, ALEXANDER DECLOUET. Gen. Declouet [illegible] Democrat, the [illegible] vigorously ransack [illegible] the ages and opinions [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] the judiciary by [illegible] apprehension [illegible] universal self [illegible] Democrat, [illegible] Lessen, George Eustis, [illegible] in the country, and now [illegible] Supreme Court of the State; [illegible] Louisiana, and now [illegible] Taxi [illegible] Pierre Soulé [illegible] Democracy of Southern Louisiana [illegible] Congress—were all [illegible] Democrats and wrote, [illegible] and argued eloquently and zealously against them. If these gentlemen, none of whom have recanted a syllable of their [illegible], and some of whom adhere manfully and avowedly to their belief, are not [illegible] favorites of their party—if several [illegible] have been relegated to retirement, nor made the [illegible] of the social enjoyments by their social cooling [illegible] fellow-brethren—with [illegible] organs pretend to [illegible] the principle of an [illegible] assume to condemn Alexander [illegible] opinions and sentiments [illegible] Democrat, do [illegible] Democrats in Louisiana [illegible] Democracy of Louisiana does not [illegible] We [illegible] D. Democracy supports [illegible] Democrat, with no [illegible] they have [illegible] difficulty [illegible] Democratic denounce [illegible] Declouet for his views expressed five years [illegible] with the assurances that he has [illegible] them, and is willing to co-operate [illegible] the Legislature in all the reforms now advocated. Gen. Dec[illegible] a State [illegible] in speeches delivered [illegible] the Northern section of the [illegible] principles of morality by which the correspondents of the *Louisiana Courier* are inspired, and [illegible] strict regard to truth. With respect to the estimable writer of the letter addressed to the Courier, if he possesses the poor courage to make himself known, I defy him to avow his authorship without exposing himself to a formal denunciation as a libeller, by more than fifty of our most respectable citizens.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and regard. Respectfully, DR. ALEXANDER LANDRY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BANGOR.—On the 10th inst., a fire occurred in Bangor, Maine, which destroyed Mr. Strickland's block, containing Tiffomb's jewelry store, Hughes' book store, Curtis & Perkins' apothecary store, and Morran's clothing store. The loss was estimated at $30,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. The telegraph office and several lawyer's offices were also burnt.

☞ The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, alluding to the huckstering transactions carried on in various parts of Ohio, as well as the State of New York, between the Locofoco and Free Soil parties, thus moralizes over the waning fortunes of Locofocoism:

"Poor, helpless, crest-fallen, and despised Locofocoism! Twelve months ago it would have spit upon a Free Soiler with contemptuous satisfaction, as upon one who had given 'moral aid and comfort' to the Mexicans; now it runs after Free Soil Conventions whenever they assemble, begs an equal alliance with them, and takes the chance of being itself spit upon and spurned. Verily, below this there can be no deeper depth of humiliation in store, even for Locofocoism!"

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 10th inst., at the plantation of D. McMullen, Esq., about sixty miles below Cadd, Mr. L. B. McMullen, his brother, went across the river for the purpose of hunting. On his return home, he placed his gun in the bow of the boat, to cross. When he landed, he picked it up to go ashore; and it is supposed the hammer struck the side of the boat, which caused it to fire. He was shot through the arm about four inches from the body. He called to his brother, who came and having carried him to the house, rendered him all the attention possible for his relief, but all in vain. He died in about two or three hours.

Mr. M. was an estimable man, and a good citizen. He has left a widow with one child.

Appointments by the President.

William M. Brown, of Tennessee, to be U. S. Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, vice Jesse B. Clements, removed.

C. P. Bertrand, of Arkansas, to be receiver of Public Moneys, at Little Rock, Arkansas, vice Cyrus W. Wilson, deceased.

John Ford, to be Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, vice L. A. De Beaume, resigned.

DISASTERS.—The schooner Ariel, from the lower bay, reports a ship ashore on Dauphin Island and a schooner on the west bank. A schooner, supposed to be the Mobile, from Pensacola, in attempting to cross the bar was swamped and all hands lost. Such is the report. We await further particulars.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

CANADA.

The first formal movement in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States has commenced at Montreal. An address, setting forth the advantages of the measure, and arguing strongly in behalf of its adoption, has already obtained signatures of some three hundred of the most influential citizens of Montreal. This document seems to us a calm and earnest manifesto, not at all bellicose in its character, but argumentative and logical in its tone. It explains the many grievances by which Canada is oppressed, and examines the several modes of redress which have been suggested, and concludes that the only effectual remedy will be a friendly and peaceful separation from the British connexion, and an union upon equitable terms with the great North American confederacy of sovereign States.—This movement, as the intelligent reader will surmise, is less the result of a warm attachment to Republican institutions, than a calculation of interest. The people of Canada have, for some time, suffered under all the burthens, without enjoying any of the benefits of Colonial dependence. The legislation of the Home Government upon the corn laws, while making bread cheaper for the British operative, has withdrawn all protection from the produce of Canadian agricultural industry. Canada has no manufactures to compensate for this loss, and must submit to a policy that entails upon her a vast amount of injury, without the slightest remunerating advantage.

The Baltimore *American* notices this movement, and comments upon it with its usual sagacity. "It is," observes that journal, "the first definite step in the matter of annexation, and it seems to bring the issue into a startling prominence. It is intimated in some quarters that local discontents have instigated many to join in this manifesto, who have no wish to see annexation consummated, but desire merely to alarm the British Government, and to intimidate it, if possible, into acquiescence with their demands. But the thing once started will be likely to get beyond the control of finesse, and such petty diplomacy. The tendency towards annexation grows out of that natural instinct which impels a people to demand a political existence of their own, when the colon at state no longer contributes to their growth and prosperity. Canada, as a parasite plant, would have clung longer to the parent stock, if it could have continued to draw subsistence therefrom. But now that she has to pay the expenses of her own government, without any commercial privileges pertaining to her relations with Great Britain, it is quite natural that she should wish to enjoy for herself all the advantages of self-government."

To these reflections we will merely add that whatever may be the present feeling of the people of this country upon the annexation question, the separation not only of Canada, but of Nova Scotia, and other British colonies on this Continent, will be assuredly precipitated, and rendered inevitable, in the event of the Nicaragua controversy leading to an open rupture with Great Britain. We have no present apprehension of this sort, but should the future bring us into collision with Great Britain, Canada and the adjacent provinces would not hold in their allegiance by the tenure of a single month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Oct. 15th, 1849.

To the Editors of the Bee.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just seen in the *Courier* a letter written in French and addressed from the parish of St. Martin to the Editors of that journal.

The letter, which is full with the most insane and security towards Mr. Declouet, would be a mere jest, if any attention, it indeed deserved, of the numerous which find their place so numerous in the columns of the worthy *Courier*, it did not contain certain indubitably false and calumnious assertions, which I cannot suffer to pass unchecked.

The date, the author of the correspondence, in allusion to a Whig meeting which was held in the parish of St. Martin at Bore's Bridge, some time previous to the late Presidential election, declares that he there heard Gen. Declouet say:

"*That Mr. Soule, the great apostle of democracy, commended blasphemy on the institutions of the country, and that the said country would repent having thrown Mr. Soule at the head over the shoulders of Mr. Dallas.*"

This statement, gentlemen, is in the most important portion, a vile falsehood. Mr. Declouet never said that *the country would repent having thrown Mr. Soule over the shoulders of Mr. Dallas*. It is an infamous calumny invented, like many others of the same calibre, with a view of presidoing the numerous class of naturalized citizens against Mr. Declouet.

A short time before the meeting referred to by the correspondent of the *Courier*, Mr. Soule, accompanied by Messrs. Preston and Gayarre, traversed our entire district, and in various speeches, addressing more after than propriety, expressed himself in regard to the Whig candidates in any thing elsewhere parliamentary terms. He made use of epithets at all times and on all occasions reprehensible, but particularly so from the lips of so distinguished a citizen, and one called to such high station as our Senator in Congress.

It was in view of this fact, and while commenting in decorous language on the speech of Mr. Soule, that Mr. Declouet observed: "*I believe that the institutions of our country are not strongly engraved upon the heart of the apostle of Democracy.*" With respect to the opprobrious language imputed to him, I say it and maintain that Mr. Declouet never uttered a single syllable of it. He never remarked that *the country would repent having thrown the Senatorial toga over the shoulders of a foreigner*. Messrs. J. P. Bell, Preston, and the Hon. John Moore, our State Senator, were like myself present at the assemblage and in the immediate vicinity of General Declouet. I appeal to their testimony to bear me out.

The precious correspondent of the *Courier* concludes his letter as follows: "*Morse certainly does not possess an overdress as great a share of popularity as Mr. Walker, and yet Mr. Declouet was charmingly beaten by him.*"

Now, you must be aware that on no occasion whatever, than Gen. Declouet been a competitor of Mr. Morse for any office, and that, consequently, he could never have been defeated by him. This will give you an idea of the high principles of morality by which the correspondents of the *Louisiana Courier* are inspired, and of their strict regard to truth.

With respect to the estimable writer of the letter addressed to the Courier, if he possesses the poor courage to make himself known, I defy him to avow his authorship without exposing himself to a formal denunciation as a libeller, by more than fifty of our most respectable citizens.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and regard. Respectfully,

DR. ALEXANDER LANDRY.

The Caledonia's News.

The full advices by the *Caledonia* were received by yesterday's mail. They have little to add to the previous Telegraph accounts. We copy the latest intelligence:

[From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]

The Latest News.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, 29th Sept.

PARIS, Friday.—La Patrie contains the following:

"The Manifesto of the Holy Father has produced considerable sensation in the political and financial world. This document was the subject of conversation in the hall of the Legislative Assembly on Thursday. We believe we can confidently assert that the policy of the Government will not undergo any modification, and that the French Cabinet is still on this subject in accordance with the other Cabinets."

The Envoy of the Republic of Uruguay had a private interview with the President of the Republic.

The new Municipal Council of Paris is convoked to the 25th to consider several important matters.

The Bishop of Moulines is dead.

The socialist journal, Feuille du Peuple, was seized on Thursday. A new socialist paper will appear on the 1st October.

GENEVA.—Letters from this city state that the French Refugees there have been sent into the interior of Switzerland, with the exception of about 20, who are occupied in various trades.

MUNICH, 23d.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by order of the King, has charged all Bavarian Envoys abroad to inform the Government at whose Court they represent Bavaria, that that power has broken off every negotiation with Prussia, and will continue so to do until Austria gives a decided reply respecting the Federal question.

BERLIN, 20th.—A report is again in circulation that Russia has demanded the re-establishment of the state of things which existed previous to the month of March, and the re-union of the Grand Duchy of Posen and Russia.

HUNGARY.—The greatest confusion is said to prevail at Comorn. It, contrary to all expectation, the negociations for capitulation should fail, a direct attack will commence immediately. The Daily News correspondent in Hungary writes that on his arrival in that country he found the officers and men in a disponding state, and laboring under the conviction that the resistance against Russia and Austria continued, was hopeless—that Georgy did all in his power to increase her demoralization. Had he obeyed orders, the war might have been protracted to an indefinite period, but he preferred any alternative, even to that of playing the traitor, to surrendering, to even dividing his authority with any other General. The Daily News correspondent condemns Georgey's whole conduct, and states that Kossuth, Bem, Guyon, Messaros and Dembinski, are at Widden in a state of positive destitution. When Kossuth quitted Hungary, he had only five hundred ducats in his possession, and had since spent the greater part in relieving the wants of his brother exiles. The letter containing this news is dated Widden, 11th inst.

TURKEY.—Private letters confirm the report of the Sultan's decision not to deliver up the Hungarian refugees, and it is stated on the best authority, that considerable uneasiness prevailed in diplomatic circles, as to the ultimate consequence of this resolution.

PARIS—Friday evening. The Manifesto continues to excite universal reprobation. Only two pieces defend it, the Constitutionnel and Assemblée Nationale.

Still Later, and Important.

[From the 21st edition of the Times of to day.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—The Emperor of Russia employs his argument in Court for his decision for delivery of the Polish and Hungarian Refugees at Widdin, but says in his letter that he was consider the escape of none of them as a *casus belli*. If the Sultan did not give a simple yes or no, to the Aide-de-Camp, he threatened to return to Warsaw. The Sultan persists in his resolution, and is backed by the Foreign Minister, the Grand Vizier, the Sieraskier, and Mahomet Ali Pasha, and Mahmoud Pacha Ali, but the great majority of the Council is alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note, and no official announcement of the Council's decision had consequently been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government, urged on by the English and French Envoys, will reject the demand.

It is supposed that the Emperor will put his threatened war into execution, should the answer be negative. Accounts vary nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service, and could defy the entrance of the Bosporous, yet the Turkish army is in no position to force the Emperor would march against the Turkish Frontiers in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated round Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn under five, fifteen or seventeen days. A Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus with in twenty-four hours.

The revolutionary party vacillate amongst all classes, the greatest majority are opposed to war as being ruinous to commerce and industry. Bribery is rife among the refugees. Confined in Widdin—Generals Guyon, General Longworth and General O'Donnel.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—Cabinet Councils respecting Hungary still continued. Nothing yet settled. Kossuth and Bem are still in Transylvania. Several Cossacks were brought prisoners to Pesth. Letters from Vienna of 21st, state on good authority, that Comorn would surrender. The Cholera was violent at Trieste, 100 cases on the 24th, and 42 fatal.

PARIS, FRIDAY—LATER.—A rumor that the Pope intends to publish an address to the Government fully explaining his reasons for granting such limited concessions. The French army remaining in Rome. Secret Societies in Paris are trying to excite the working classes to strike, but as yet without success.

It is said that Rothschild has contracted for Tiedmonese loan, and undertakes to pay Austria 1½ War Contribution.

FATE OF THE ROMAN LEADER GARIBALDI.—Letters from Turin, of the 10th inst., state that Garibaldi had been lodged in prison in Genoa. His wife, exhausted by fatigue, had died.—Other accounts state that she had been murdered by a bandit, to whose care she had been entrusted, and that the assassin, whose object was plunder, has been arrested.

FRANCE.—It is said that the Emperor of Morocco has ordered one of his principal counsellors to proceed to Paris, and there settle the difference at present existing between that country and France.

The cholera continues to ravage the departments. At Marseilles there were fifty-five deaths on the 18th, up to 1 past three in the afternoon. Several cases having made their appearance at Aix, a panic seized the inhabitants, many of whom quitted the place. In the Herault it has also broken out. The epidemic is, however, declining in the north and east, the accounts from Lisle and Strasburg being more favorable.

Mr. Rives, who succeeds Mr. Rush, as Minister of the United States to the French Republic, has arrived.

The Pope has issued his manifestation, which gives great offence, from its not making particular mention of the French power. He institutes a Council of State, authorised to give opinions and to consult. A Council of State is also authorized for the finances, to examine proposed measures of taxation; the members to be selected by the Pope from lists furnished by the Provincial Councils. The institution of Provincial Councils is confirmed; the members are to be chosen by the Pope also from lists prepared by the Communal Councils. The franchises of municipal administrators are to be enlarged, and the councillors chosen by elections paying a certain amount of taxes. A commission will examine into the law courts. An amnesty is granted, with some exclusions. The Debats declares the manifesto "a deception."

The effect at Rome was most unfortunate. Irritation has been greatly increased. The Pope will not hear of a Congress.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Austrian troops in the Papal States are to be increased.

Georgey arrived at Klugenfurth on the 11th. His party consisted of two carriages, he, with his wife and daughter, and Major Andrassy, went in one; his chasseur and domestic in the other. They alighted at the Kaiser Krone, where Georgey has established himself. He goes about the streets quite free, but generally accompanied by his wife or Major Andrassy. Georgey is said to have expressed the wish to buy an estate in the neighborhood of Klugenfurth.

The Cologne Gazette strongly protests against the conduct of the Austrian Government, in detaining in durance the children of Kossuth and Pulcsky. What a tyranny must that be which extends its revenge even to women and children.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The Circassian Gazette informs us that the Russians have attacked the well defended fortresses of Achulga, the seat of Schamyl. As soon as the first attack of the Russians on the bastion Suchajeff had been repulsed by the Circassians, the Russians commenced a fresh attack, and after a bloody contest, stormed this nest of the Misrydes, that forms the key of the enemy's position. The Russians lost in dead and wounded, 25 officers and 397 men. On July 27, a general attack was made on the fortress of Achulga itself. The Circassians were everywhere repulsed. The Russians lost on this day in dead and wounded, 52 officers and 883 soldiers. A second attack was put off to the following day. This is a Russian account.

The diplomatic conferences in Warsaw are ended; a part of the statesmen there assembled have followed the Emperor to St. Petersburgh, while, on the other hand, the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors, their mission being ended, have returned to their respective courts.

TURKEY.—An American corvette of twenty guns, named Jamestown, is at present at anchor in the harbor. Mr. Carr, late American Minister here, takes a passage in the Jamestown to Europe. Mr. Carr will be deservedly regretted by his friends at Constantinople, on account of many generous and manly qualities.

A MURDER.—A man named Geo. Thompson was arrested by one of the watchmen of the Second Municipality, a little before day break on Sunday morning, in the act of breaking open the premises of a store in Lafayette street. It was found that he had the necessary tools on his person to commit a real burglary. Recorder Baldwin sent him to the work-house.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* has a letter from Monterey dated September 2d, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

MONTEREY, Sept. 1st, 1849.

Pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, of August 3d, the Convention met at 12 o'clock this day, the following members being present:

Kimball H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe, Joseph Aram, and Antonio N. Pico, district of Pueblo de San Jose; H. Wager Halleck, and Thomas O. Larkin, of Monterey; Robt. Semple, of Sonora; W. McFerry Hollingsworth, of San Jose; Henry A. Tefft, San Luis Obispo; Henry Hill, San Diego.

On motion of Mr. Halleck, Judge Dimmick was appointed temporary Chairman.

On motion of Judge Dimmick, Henry A. Tefft was appointed Secretary pro tem., in order to complete a temporary organization.

On motion of Mr. Halleck, the Convention then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, author of "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," and for some years a stenographer in the U. S. Senate, is making a full stenographic report of the proceedings.

The following gentlemen are candidates for the office of Secretary of the Convention:

J. P. Hartnell; Mr. Marcy, Postmaster of Monterey, and son of Gov. Marcy, of New York; Mr. J. F. Howe, Philadelphia; Caleb Lyon, of Lycoudale, New York; P. Lee, of San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. Houston, of Arkansas.

For President of the Convention, I learn since our arrival in Monterey, that the following gentlemen are candidates, or, if not candidates, are mentioned by their several friends: Judge Dimmick, Dr. Gwin, Mr. Foster, Gov. Boggs.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. John Y. Mason, Jr., son of the late Secretary of the Navy, and now holding the post of purser in the U. S. ship Vincennes, while in the act of getting out of a wagon opposite the Carleton House, Broadway, New York, where he resides, from some cause or other his foot slipped, and he fell with considerable force on the curb-stone of the pavement, which, unfortunately, broke his arm. It is doubtful if he will be able to sail in the Vincennes, which is now about to spread her wings for the Pacific.

FINANCIAL RUMOR.—*The Canal Bank*.—For several days past we have heard it stated in well informed circles, that the fact has gone forth from the great gun of the Canal Bank in Wall street, Mathew Morgan, that neither of the contending factions for the government of the institution are to have a finger in the pie at the next election in December. We believe the report to be true. The Canal Bank, although located in New Orleans, is altogether under the control of distant capitalists. Hence likewise another rumor to the effect that native talent is so scarce in our city, that a foreign cashier with a salary of $10,000 per annum will in due time be imported, with the view of managing the operations of the Bank in the most profitable manner—for the New York agency. The minals of this new genius, if we mistake not, are D. D. W. He may, for aught we know, be a modern Neckar, but it is not going too far to say that citizens of *New Orleans* of greater talent could be found to administer as cashier to a so-called *New Orleans* banking institution for half the price. The names of the new direction are to be made up in Wall street, and people do say that the President will be selected more for any negative qualities he may possess, than for any real aptitude or fitness for the office. We trust the stockholders of this city will yet make a united effort to overthrow this foreign arrangement.

JOHN MITCHEL RELEASED.—The following paragraph has been made current through the Limerick *Examiner*:

The friends and family of John Mitchel have, we are informed, received notification from the English Government, to the effect that (the Government) having taken into consideration the condition of John Mitchel's health, have granted him for leave and liberty to go where so ever he pleases, subject to no restriction, the exception that he shall not return to or sojourn in any portion of colony in the United Kingdom. He proposes, we are told, to proceed to Germany, for the purpose and with the effect of the aids in the restoration of his health. His wife and family at Richmond in Surrey. The children, who are under the care of Rev. John Kenyon, F. E. Templeton, will leave to join their father as soon as he shall be settled in any eligible locality.

MR. GIDDINGS.—It seems that, during the present recess, it has been determined by Mr. Giddings to answer himself to the charge of insubmission with the Whig party of the State, and to signalize his departure by such acts as should no longer leave a question as to his real standing. For this purpose he has appeared in several counties of the Reserve in Ohio, for the purpose of the election of Lecofoco candidates to the Legislature, and in the course of his public addresses has not failed to assail the Whig party, to denounce its men, misrepresent its doctrines, and assail its position.—*Ohio State Journal*, 9th.

City Intelligence.

ASPHALT WITH A BROMISTIC ODOR.—On Sunday afternoon, a strong odor of asphalt took place in the yard of Gaspard Cuny, situated in Perdido street, between Morgan and Victory streets. It appears that a man named Bernard Rauterin, hoping to be that extract from asphalt, which when a piece of wood was accidentally thrown by him into the adjoining yard. The neighbor, being incensed, immediately seized a cleaver, and jumped over the fence and commenced beating the poor fellow so severely that his face was all covered with blood. Mr. Cuny ran to the place of the fracas, in attempting to separate them, was knocked down and severely beaten. An officer was yesterday fined Recorder Seizenstein, and put the assailant, whose name is yet unknown to the police. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man was accidentally killed on Sunday morning, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the train having passed over his body, killing him instantly. The body was brought to the Third Ward Station, and from there to the Coroner's office. An inquest was made and an inquest held by Coroner Spedden.

PICKPOCKETS.—Thos. Jones and Wm. Thomas were arrested in the Third Municipality on Sunday evening, charged with picking the pockets of a drunken individual. They have not yet been examined.

STEALING A HAT.—A man named Thos. Toney was arrested by the Second Municipality police on Sunday night, for robbing a drunken man of his hat. He has not yet been examined.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MORNING EVENING, Oct. 23, 1849.

The Cotton market remains dull, buyers being unwilling to operate unless at such a decline as holders are unwilling to submit to. To day's sales do not exceed 700 bales.

Nothing of consequence was done in Sugar. Buyers insist on a larger decline than sellers will grant. A lot of 60 bbls. superior new crop Molasses was sold at 25c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is heavy, and prices are drooping. Some sales of Corn were made at 50c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged, and transactions limited.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29, 1849.

We have again to report a dull and lifeless cotton market during the past week. With the exception of fair Orleans, which are placed back per lb. lower, the official quotations remain unchanged, still the tendency throughout has been in favor of buyers, and quantity could not be sold except at a decline of ¼d per lb.

Trade in Manchester continues dull, and notwithstanding the more favorable accounts by the last East India Mail, spinners and manufacturers, more particularly of the lower descriptions of yarns and goods, find it impossible to effect sales except at a serious loss. The sales for the week amount to 33,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 13,200, and exporters 3,000 bales.

Of the American description sold, 13,810 are Orleans, at 4⅝@7; 6,110 Uplands, at 4⅞@5¾; 3,270 Alabama and Mobile, at 4⅞@5¾, and 470 Texas, at 10@17d per lb. Fair Orleans are quoted at 5¾; fair Uplands and Mobile, 5⅝; and middling qualities 5¼@5½d per lb. The stock of cotton in this port is estimated at 557,000 bales, of which 404,000 are American, against a stock at same time last year, of 267,000 bales, of which 207,000 were Americans.

Our corn market is quiet, and without much change in prices. Old Western Canal and Philadelphia Flour of good quality, being scarce, has advanced 6d per bbl., and is quoted at 32s@32s 6d. New Western 30s@31s. Baltimore 34s, and Ohio 34s 6d. Old Bour Western 6d per quarter, and is quoted at 36s 6d@38s 6d per quarter. Yellow and mixed 36s 6d@37s 6d. Wheat 5s to 6s 3d 70 lbs.

No sales of Turpentine this week. Common American Rosin is lower, 1,200 bbls having been sold at 3s 9d@4s 3d per cwt.

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Sept. 26.

The following report embraces the transactions from the 19th to the 25th inst., inclusive.

COTTON.—Since our last Circular of the 19th inst. we received the same day our advices from the United States of the 29th of August by Hibernia and those impatiently looked for in Europe, and those accordingly have had proved very contradictory, so that the reports of short crop which continued to prevail in the States produced very little effect in Liverpool, and none whatever here, in consequence our Cotton market, already exceedingly dull for some time past, was in no way influenced by the slight rise in Liverpool, occasioned by the arrival of the Canada, and the prevalence in the Friday Circular of the short duration of the demand, in which the consumption did not figure, became realized.

The complete stagnation which exists here has produced a fall of ½ to 2 in our rates, but as our stock is slight, it is more than probable our quota to maintain.

From the beginning of the month, the sales have been limited to the strictest necessities of consumption, which, up to the present day, have not taken over 9,000 bales—say for the past month 13,000 bales against 10,000 bales receipts since the last—so that our stock, which is only valued at 47,000 bales, must reach at least, according to our custom house returns 56,000 bales, owing to purchases made some time back for consumption from fear of a greater rise, but which have not as yet been forwarded into the interior.

The following were the sales effected, viz.

854 bales New Orleans,						F. 74 50	@ —
323 " Mobile,						74	@ 75
355 " Upland,						74	@ 77

Prices of United States short staple Cotton, according to the Havre classification.

	T. O.	Bas Ter.	Ord.	B. ord.	F. cour.	Cour	Cour
New Or	69	76	81	89	94	99	103
Mobile	69	76	81	88	92	—	—
Upland	69	75	80	86	90	—	—

HAVRE, Sept. 27, 1849—Evening.

By the telegraph, we are informed of the arrival at Liverpool of the Caledonia steamer, with Boston dates to the 15th inst. The letters and papers will arrive this evening or to morrow. Meanwhile, our cotton market remains in a dull state. The sales to-day amount to 700 bales. Prices are nominally irregular. During the whole of the past month, the demand has been slack, as manufacturers are well stocked and speculators not inclined to operate. No arrival has taken place this week.

Declouet Guards.

☞ We are requested to state that the regular meeting of the DECLOUET GUARDS will be held on Thursday Evening, at their room, corner of Spain and Levee streets. o3-tf

FILLMORE RANGERS.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

☞ The Fillmore Rangers will meet at their Club Room (Commercial Exchange) on WEDNESDAY, October 24th 1849 at 6½ o'clock, P M., for the purpose of attending the Mass Meeting, at the Tippecanoe Hall Room, Lafayette. It is expected that Major Rawson will be punctual in attendance.

By order,
LUTHER SERR,
W. EMERSON, } Secretaries.
W. DIBNEYER,
o23

To the Whigs of New Orleans and Vicinity.

☞ THE CENTRAL WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE respectfully request the WHIGS of this City and Vicinity, to meet in the Mass Meeting at Lafayette Square, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

The Whigs and the Whig Clubs of the City, Lafayette, Algiers, Gretna, Mineburg, &c. are invited and requested to be present.

By order of the Committee,
J. N. MARKS, Chairman.
VICTOR SERR,
CHS. M. WATERMAN, } Secrets.
o23

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

☞ The Kosner Rangers will meet at their club room at 6 o'clock precisely, in uniform and up in the Whig Mass Meeting, which is to be held in the Second Municipality on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

T. MALLIUX,
o23

FILLMORE RANGERS.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

☞ The Fillmore Rangers will hold the following Mass Meeting:

On WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at the Tippecanoe Hall Room, Lafayette.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 3d, on the neutral ground in front of the State-House.

LUTHER SERR,
W. EMERSON, } Secretaries.
W. DIBNEYER,
o18

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

DECLOUET RANGERS.

☞ ATTENTION—Rangers will meet FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at 7 o'clock, at Bore's Bridge, corner Bayou street, between Port and St. Claude streets.

JOHN LADDOW,
F. C. VIGNIÉ,
A. SAUCIER,
Secretaries.
o25

IN STORE from other ports, and for sale by the subscribers—
30 barrels Madeira, medium.
15 do do Pale.
20 barrels Pontignac Muscat.
300 boxes Sardines.
600 do do Lemons.
100 do Claret, Dry Sauterne Claret.
40 baskets Colored Rose Champagne Wine.
A full supply of Rochelle Cognac, constantly in store, a large assortment of other Wines and Liquors.
FAUL, JUGE, FILS & CO.
No. 2 St. Louis st.

LANDING, ex ship Italien & Welker, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers—
367 boxes St. Julien claret.
30 do do Chateau Latour glass Corks.
30 do do Lafite do do.
10 do do Rauzan Mouton do do.
10 do do Grand Lafite do do.
10 do do Margaux do do.
10 do do Haut Brion do do.
V. & E. MAIGNAN, 42 St. Louis st.
o23

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Received per ships Thomas Wright and Commerce, Sparkling Champagne Wine, Duc Fleur and Cordon, from the celebrated house of Le Mire de Champagne, for sale by
FRED B. NIX.

LANDING ex ship Italien & Welker, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers—
20 casks St. Julien, Montferrand, Haut Peyraguey and Wine.
Super Cognac Brandy, 4 and 4th proof.
Superior Madeira Wine.
Superior Cognac Brandy, 4 and 4th proof.
V. & E. MAIGNAN, 42 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Acheron from Marseilles—
Extra Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 20 bottles.
Extra Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 40 bottles.
Superior Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 20 bottles.
Superior Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 40 bottles.
Superior Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 20 bottles, in Porte Wine.
Superior Lachrimes Christi, in cases containing 40 bottles, in Porte Wine.
Superior Wine of Malvoisie, in cases containing 20 bottles.
Superior Wine of Malvoisie, in cases containing 40 bottles.
Superior Wine of Malvoisie, in cases containing 20 bottles, in Porte Wine.
Superior Wine of Malvoisie, in cases containing 40 bottles, in Porte Wine