G. P. WHITE, Proprietor,
No. 61 CHARTRES STREET.
Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $ 8 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
It will ever be the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be relieved to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one time, $1 00
One square, one week, 5 00
One square, one month, 15 00
Advertisements inserted for less than one dollar will be charged one dollar for every insertion.
Advertisements inserted in foreign language, one third of the above prices for each advertisement.
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The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to advertisements strictly pertaining to their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

No. 1612. Vol. V. NEW SERIES.
Vol XXX—Whole No. 4611.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Oct. 11, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.
FIRST DISTRICT—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.
SECOND DISTRICT—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.
THIRD DISTRICT—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, W. J. McLEAN, THOMAS CURRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVER.
FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. DEVERGES.
SIXTH DISTRICT—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.
NINTH DISTRICT—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations or destroy its salutary influence, either by the spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of this State has failed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement, and hung as an incubus around the energies of the people, and that the Whig party owes it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not an advocate of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional and Statutory changes, we recognize—

An elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation, the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A "homestead exemption clause," by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks—so guarded and protected that while in operation, it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital, it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, steamboats and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a perfect system of Public Education, by which the acquisition of knowledge, shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Company, announcing a considerable reduction in the Fare. To the residents of Lafayette and Carrollton, this is an important consideration.

☞ We expected, as a matter of course, that the Courier would complain, because a Whig Council appointed two Whig inspectors to one Democrat. The reply is easy. Locofocoism had the power, as in 1846, it claimed two-thirds of the Commissioners at each poll. That we own prove. Each party exercises the power when it holds it. We think it perfectly justifiable. If the Locofocos never offer illegal voters, they have nothing to dread. Neither Whig nor Democratic inspectors would venture to refuse a *bona fide* legal vote.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

We have the pleasure of informing the lovers of music that Mr DAVIS has secured the services of a number of eminent artists for the approaching season. Among them are the following:

Mme WIDMAN, prima-donna contralto; Mme PITROT, light soprano; ‖M. TIESTE, prime tenore; M. DIGUET, baryton; M. LANOUE, light tenor; et M. MONTECLAR do do; Mr Isl. FORE, basso for chorus.

M. DAVIS and his troupe were to leave Havre on the 26th September, by the ship *State of Maine*.

THE PROCESSION THIS EVENING.

It will be seen from the official notice in our columns, that the several INDEPENDENT FERRET CLUBS of the Three Municipalities are to have a Grand Torchlight Procession this evening. We trust that the friends of FERRET will turn out on the occasion, and make a handsome and imposing display. The affair to come off this evening is the first of four Grand Processions, one of which will take place every Saturday night until the election. The supporters of JAMES P. FERRET say they are determined to beat the Marigny men in every thing. They will begin by outdoing them in processions, and end by vanquishing them at the ballot-box.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Don Quixote—a cheap edition complete in one volume, from the press of P. Peterson. The translation is by Jarvis, and is, we think, more faithful than Smollett's.

De Bow's Review. The October number of this sterling publication is decidedly one of the best yet issued. The articles are as follows: How the South is affected by her slave institutions; William Wirt; Management of Negroes; Life and Times of Lafitte; Why New Orleans does not Advance. The departments of commerce, manufactures, agriculture, internal improvements, &c., are unusually full. The present number is enriched by two splendid engravings—one of EDMUND RUFFIN, of Va., and the other of A. B. ROMAN, of Louisiana.

The International Magazine. This capital periodical seems to improve monthly. The number before us is filled with excellent selections, racy essays, clever stories and fine biographical sketches. It is embellished with a number of portraits—among others, one of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. The customary review of authors and books is very able.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of perusing a letter from the South Western part of the State, written by a gentleman of candor and intelligence, who is fully posted up in regard to public sentiment in that quarter. He says of the Congressional Election that MORSE has lost a vast amount of popularity in consequence of his disunion doctrines, and that, if the whigs and Union men but turn out on the day of the election, the demagogue will unquestionably be defeated. Judge BOARDMAN is making headway and will beat Col. PORTER worse than he did MR LEDOUX. If the whigs of Orleans do their duty by BORDELON, his success will not be doubtful. Throughout the Fourth Congressional District the whigs appear to be active and determined to exert themselves.

GEORGIA.

Seventeen thousand Union majority has been rolled up by the freemen of Georgia. This will do. Dilunion will never rear its miscreated front again.

☞ The secession of buyers is called in the extensive sale of dry goods, consisting of invoices of 750 packages and lots to be sold THIS DAY, without reserve, at 10 o'clock, by THOMAS, Hall & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 42 Exchange alley.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Canvass, though conducted thus far in a spirit of most commendable and chivalrous courtesy, bids fair to be one of the most exciting ever witnessed in our city. In these Southern latitudes both parties get their blood up more speedily than at the frigid North. Here, we usually nominate many weeks before the election, and no sooner is the ticket proclaimed, than the partizans on either side begin to speculate on the chances of success; cabal and intrigue commence their work; the candidates electioneer assiduously, and the press contributes its fair quota towards arousing and maintaining political excitement. This year, for the first time, both parties, by tacit understanding, delayed their nominations to a comparatively late period; and as not more than a month of active exertion is left to them, they appear disposed to profit as largely as possible by the few weeks yet to intervene. Thus it is, that within less than ten days, the canvass has assumed an ardent character. We trust that to its close it will retain its present aspect of high-toned courtesy and absence of personal reflections. Nothing, to our mind, is more contemptible, as well as inexpedient, than assaults upon the private life and opinions of the nominees. They are ineffective in changing votes, and the speedy disgust and alienate well regulated minds. We have mingled in many a political fray, and we have never yet witnessed this mean and disreputable system practised, but what it returned to plague the inventor. So mote it ever be.

For our own part, we ask nothing better than a fair field, and an open and manly political contest. Those of our candidates who are clearly the nominees of the Whig party, stand upon their principles and their individual fitness and qualifications. We sustain for instance RICHARD HAGAN first, as a Whig, and therefore the representative of opinions which we cherish in our heart of hearts; next, because in every respect we hold that he is superior to the gentleman who is the standard-bearer of the Locofoco party. He is above him in intelligence and ability, in experience, in familiarity with public questions, in the capacity to discuss them. He is a practised debater, which Mr. ST. MARTIN is not. He is ready, eloquent, well informed, and diligent. He surpasses his opponent in every requisite that befits an aspirant to a seat in Congress. For these reasons, we prefer the Whig candidates for the Senate and the House to those nominated by the Democrats. Our ticket in general is better than theirs, and in no case is it inferior.

With regard to the struggle between Mr. FERRET and Mr. MARIGNY, which, although in reality of minor importance considered in a political point of view, absorbs public attention and excites intense interest, we sustain the former for many excellent reasons. If no other motive for opposition to Mr. MARIGNY existed, than the fact of his nomination by the Democratic party, that alone would settle the question. He has deliberately taken the position of a party nominee. He is pledged to democratic principles; if elected he will doubtless carry out democratic practices, choose his subordinates from among that party, regard the spoils as the legitimate fruits of a democratic triumph, and act, in all respects, as becomes the successful champion of a victorious party. With this plainly defined attitude—one from which Mr MARIGNY could not, if he would escape—we are at a loss to conceive how any whig can possibly reconcile the support of that gentleman with a strict adhesion to principle. That they are a few such is readily acknowledged. Fortunately they are more than counterbalanced by the large number of democrats who consistently and conscientiously advocate the election of JAMES P. FERRET.

And why? Because FERRET *is not* the nominee of a whig convention. He solicits the suffrages of his fellow-citizens as an untrammelled, independent candidate. He does not claim support because he is a whig, though that may, and unquestionably will give him a large majority of the whig votes. But his position confers on him the advantage of appealing without inconsistency to both parties for their suffrages. The whigs will sustain him, because they have no right to forfeit their political allegiance by transferring their votes to the nominee of their opponents. The democrats may advocate his election, because he is INDEPENDENT.

In our opinion, Mr FERRET has wisely chosen his position. He has preferred basing his claims upon his personal merits, which are numerous and weighty, than on his political services. He is an old and valuable citizen, who has toiled all his life in New Orleans; public spirited, kind-hearted, frank, generous, with a hand open as day, and a heart that never steeled itself to the prayer of the unfortunate. He is neither sectional nor prejudiced. His popularity is not bounded by streets and local limits. He is well and widely known from the boundary line of Lafayette to the extreme end of the Third Municipality. His capacity is unquestioned. We need such a man for the office of Sheriff. We want a gentleman who is perfectly acquainted with seven-eighths of our citizens—a man who unites firmness of mind to goodness of heart, and can temper the sternness of official duty with the genial influences of private sympathy.

Let it be well understood that we utter not one word in disparagement of MARIGNY. We know him to be a *gentleman*—a term, which in its best and broadest signification, embraces encomium enough to satisfy the most fastidious. But we are hostiles to his election, because he is the representative of a faction, whose tenets we abhor, and whose rule we consider detrimental to the interests of the community. We oppose Mr. MARIGNY as the champion of Locofocoism, and we will strive to compass his defeat. But if he is to be conquered, the victory, so far as we are concerned, must be achieved with loyal weapons. Heaven shield us from that base spirit which would undermine in secret, where it should boldly meet its adversary; and would seek to plunge a stiletto in the dark, when it should cross rapiers in the full glare of day.

IMMIGRATION FOR 1851.—The following is a comparative statement of the immigration at this port for the first nine months, (from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration) of years:

	1850.	1851.
January,	13,154	14,709
February,	3,206	8,170
March,	5,569	16,055
April,	14,627	27,779
May,	42,816	38,858
June,	10,762	31,403
July,	34,446	27,512
August,	18,992	32,251
September,	21,054	33,596
	163,756	251,323
More this year,		87,567
		164,756

The increase of the last month over September of 1850 is 12,532. Of the total number, there were from Ireland, 15,985; Germany, 10,267; England, 3,509; Scotland, 4,064; France, 369; Wales, 269; Switzerland, 397; Holland, 678; Norway, 294; and from Sweden, 315.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

☞ The *New York Express* of the 2d inst., speaking of the fugitive slave case, referred to elsewhere, says—

Syracuse and Buffalo, in this State, were both agitated by fugitive slave cases, yesterday, it will be seen. At Buffalo, there was considerable excitement, and an effort was made to raise the customary disturbance. Happily it did not succeed. The slave was sent back to Virginia, where he belongs. At Syracuse, the peculiar friends of the negro manage to get up quite a formidable disturbance, which resulted in the rescue of the alleged slave. Syracuse, during the summer past, has been the head-quarters of the worst sort of Abolitionism and Abolitionism; and that such proceedings should happen there as those recorded this morning, is therefore not to be wondered at. We sincerely commiserate its peace-loving inhabitants, that their city should thus be made the stamping ground of those dark spirited and underground rail road contractors; but we think there is that in the doings of yesterday which will move the friends of Law and Order to make them seek out some other field of operations.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.—The steamship Asia has arrived. At Liverpool cotton was offered freely, but prices were unchanged. The quotations were the same as per Canada. The sales of the week amounted to 30,000 bales, of which export took 3,000. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6d. Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged. Lard, very firm. Corn scarce. Freights steady. Money active. Trade in Manchester dull and heavy. Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 96¼.

FAILURES AT LIVERPOOL.

Messrs Taylor & Eggers, corn and cotton dealers in Liverpool, are reported to have failed for a large amount.—*Pic.*

Telegraphic Items.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA—*Murder on the High Seas—The Accident to Mr. Rowe, the Broker.*—

BOSTON, October 1.

The R. M. steamship Europa sailed at noon to-day with 37 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax. She took only $800 in American gold, with £10,000 sterling to pay the troops at Halifax.

The bark Lewis arrived at Salem yesterday from Zanzibar, having McGlue, the second mate, in irons, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Johnson, the first mate, while off the Coast of Africa. The murder was committed with a knife on deck. There had been a previous quarrel between the parties. Johnson belonged to Salém.

Mr. Rowe, the broker, who was injured on Monday night by falling in Hodges Hotel, is still alive, but remains insensible.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Stewart, who was arrested on the charge of murdering Macy, at Elliott's Mills, has been convicted of manslaughter.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 2.

THE SYRACUSE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—*Progress of the Examination—Riotous Proceedings—Doors and Windows broken in—The Fugitive Forcibly Rescued and Carried off—Arrest of the Owner.*—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the consideration of the fugitive slave case was adjourned for half an hour, in order that a larger room might be obtained. While waiting for a dispersion of the crowd, the negro, Jerry, seized a favorable opportunity to make an attempt to escape, and, with the aid of his friends, partly succeeded. A hard scuffle with the officers ensued, Jerry, surrounded by his friends, made his way into the street and ran through Genesee and Water streets as far Lock street canal bridge, where he was taken by the officers and conveyed to the police office.

A large and excited crowd gathered around the building, and addresses were delivered by Charles Foote, of Michigan, and Samuel R. Ward, of Massachusetts, who, though they did not counsel resistance to the law, advised all the friends of liberty to stand by and see the affair through.

The examination was resumed at 5 o'clock by Henry Sheldon and D. D. Hiline, Esqrs., who appeared to aid Mr. Gibbs, in behalf of the alleged fugitive, and J. R. Anderson, Esq., assisted by Messrs. Lawrence and Loomis for claimants.

The examination of P. J. Loar, the alleged owner of the fugitive, was resumed, but before any progress was made the commissioner consented to hear the claim.

The defence contended that the prosecution should produce evidence that prisoner was legally held to service in Missouri. The matter was argued at length.

The excitement of a large and increasing crowd becoming intense, and a number of the windows of the Office being broken by stones, at 7 o'clock the commissioner adjourned the court until this morning.

After the adjournment the fugitive was taken into an apartment in the back of the Police Office, with the intention of waiting the dispersion of the crowd, when he was to be removed to a place of safety, but the excitement continued to increase, and an attack was made upon the Police Office by a number of persons. Clubs, axes, and crowbars were used, and windows and doors broken through, and the office filled with men, but the negro was still beyond their reach. A plank was used as a battering ram, and an entrance forced in, which brought the partition, separating the office from the apartment in the rear of it, in which the negro was confined. Resistance was made by the officers having the negro in charge, but they were, however, overpowered, and he was borne away by his friends. A carriage was in readiness near Bristoll's Hotel, in which the negro was placed, and borne out of town to a place of security.

In endeavoring to detain the negro in custody, Marshal Fitch, of Rochester, had his right arm broken in two places. No one else is reported as seriously injured, but half an hour after the rescue the crowd entirely dispersed, and the city assumed a quiet aspect.

P. J. Loar, the claimant, was arrested as a kidnapper, on a warrant issued by Justice House, on complaint of C. A. Wheaton. He will have an examination this morning.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.

MORE FUGITIVE SLAVE ARRESTS.—A colored man named Harris, claimed to be the property of D. D. Payson, of Virginia, was arrested in Chautauque county yesterday, and brought to this city. His examination before the United States Commissioner is to take place this afternoon.

Four other alleged fugitives, for whom warrants were issued, have succeeded in making their escape to Canada.

The case of Harris does not create much excitement here.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND AT LOUISVILLE.—The building known as the Institute for the Blind, situated on Broadway, was consumed by fire last evening. The loss is about $8,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. LAWRENCE.—Miss Sallie Ward, late Mrs. T. Bigelow Lawrence, was married to-day at the residence of her father, to Dr. Robt. J. Hunt.

From the St Louis Republican 1st inst.
Later from the Plains—Progress of the Treaty.

By telegraph last evening from *Independence* we received a letter from the editor of that paper, dated at the "Treaty Ground, mouth of Horse Creek, thirty five miles from Fort Laramie, September 23." The letter was received by the Salt Lake mail at Independence, on the 29th ult. The editor says:

"I can at this moment, and only in a very hurried manner, communicate to you the outlines of our progress within the last week. Col. MITCHELL and his party arrived at Fort Laramie on the 1st inst, and encamped about five miles above the Fort, on the Laramie fork of the Platte. It was not until the 5th that all the preliminary arrangements were made, and it was agreed to select this place as the Treaty ground.

On Monday, the 8th, the first regular Council was held with the Indians. The Commissioners then explicitly presented the terms of the Treaty which it was the desire of the Government of the United States to establish with these Indians. This was done to a Council composed of Representatives of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Shoshonee or Snakes, Crows, Mongoers, Gros Venters, Assineboins, Arickarees, and smaller delegations from other tribes. Many other tribes were invited have declined to attend the Council. As it is, the several delegations of chiefs, braves and warriors, in attendance, comprise the principal men of the tribes named, and present a very respectable appearance. But three tribes are invited have not yet arrived—the Kansas, Omahas and Pawnees. These three are expected to-day. There are now several thousand men, women and children on the ground, with horses and dogs to match. There are about one thousand lodges encamped around us, and several delegations who are are without lodges. The military consists of a regiment of a company of Dragoons, two companies of Mounted Riflemen, with a six pound howitzer, all under the command of Maj. CHILTON.

After the propositions for a Treaty was submitted by Col. MITCHELL, a day was given to the Indians, in which to consult among themselves. Since that time they have been repeated meetings in Council, the course and progress of which I must give you in future letters. The result is, that, so far, we have had no difficulty in coming to a full understanding with all of the Indians, except the Sioux. They have advanced many objections to the stipulations of the treaty; but they are so split up into small bands and the bands residing on the Platte are so much more numerous than those on the Missouri, that there is a great deal of jealousy and opposition from this quarter. Then there are the conflicting views and interest of traders and others to be encountered, and many obstacles are presented to the formation of a satisfactory Treaty. But, no withstanding these difficulties, we have now every prospect of complete success.

"To-day, unless some unforeseen difficulty should arise, the rough draft of the treaty will be submitted, and I think it will be agreed to.

"Col. Mitchell has been not only delayed, but exceedingly annoyed by the non-arrival of the train containing provisions and presents for the Indians. This delay has rendered it very difficult to keep the Indians together. If the train arrives as soon as we now expect, we will probably get through by this day week (23d) and return by the shortest route home.

"Game is very scarce in the vicinity of the camp, and report says it is not very abundant any where in the Valley of the Platte. Many of the Tribes have sent their young men into the Black Hills for game, and yesterday they returned with a large amount of buffalo. Thus far, the most friendly feelings have existed between the several tribes of Indians. Each nation has seemed to emulate all the others in efforts to preserve a proper intercourse and peace. How it will be by the time the Council has adjourned, no one can tell. We have had several exhibitions of various kinds, and I did think it possible that we might see a regular built Indian fight, but in this we are likely to be disappointed."

☞ Mr. Webster has written a letter on internal improvements, in reply to an invitation to celebrate the opening of Nag's Harbor Inlet, in North Carolina. Wishing success to the enterprise, Mr. Webster remarks that the matter is clearly within the just authority of the General Government, and that the Treasury has ample means to accomplish it.

☞ Two Irish labourers, employed by Mr. Masters in the grading of Division avenue, Williamsburgh, were instantly killed about half-past eleven o'clock on Monday morning, by a huge bank of earth falling upon them, at a point just beyond the Brooklyn line, opposite Sixth 8-h and Tenth streets. They were engaged in filling a railroad car with earth at the time of the accident. Their names were John McCormick and Thomas Fitzgerald, both residents of Brooklyn, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, residing in Division avenue. The bodies of Doris, residing in Division avenue, were also injured, though not fatally. Coroner Whitehead, at the same place, held an inquest.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The late circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors, relative to California shipments, is not relished any better this week than it was last. It acts as a great damper on the trade, and, in truth, is impracticable.

Cheeseboro, Stearns & Co., the large but broken dry goods house, will pay fifty cents on the dollar, which is better than was expected.

Yesterday, the innumerable news-boys strained their clamorous throats with vociferations of the news, "Four more Banks failed!" Some even cried that six had stopped. Altogether, eight are reported to have bursted within a week. Of course there was a panic yesterday afternoon, and it was amusing to see gentlemen stop in the street and with anxious faces and tremulous fingers, turn over their wads of bank notes. The first practical *argumentum ad hominem* I received yesterday, was the return of a dollar note of the Farmers' Bank at Mina, which I had happened to pass the day prior to its alleged failure. Of course I could not be expected to redeem it. On looking over what notes remained in my pocket, I found four dollars of the Western Bank, at White Creek, N. Y., which somewhat consoled the man for his own loss. Such hardships are somewhat similar to that of a man who finds his house burning just as his policy of insurance has run out; and no "fire annihilator" at hand to extinguish it. By the way, these fire annihilators will walk into the insurance companies some; or rather, I should say, they will reduce the rate of premium very essentially. No insurance company after this need to suffer a large loss by a fire, either on land or at sea. That awful catastrophe, a ship on fire at sea, will not be likely to occur when these machines shall have come into general use. Think of that dreadful scene on board the Ocean Monarch, three years ago. A fire annihilator, costing about $40, would instantaneously extinguish a fire in the hold, raged it never so hard. I have seen these things tried, and know how efficient they are. In the course of next week a large frame house will be filled with combustibles and set on fire in order to show how quickly the machine so'd by the company in Warren street, of which P. T. Barnum, Esq., is the agent, will extinguish it.

"Kossuth is on his way!" is a frequent exclamation, now-a-days, but if the authorities are not more vigilant than they have been to reject which we have been led to expect at their hands, they keep very quiet about it. I trust the welcome will be such as shall re-inspire the discouraged spirit of liberty in Europe.

The return of the "Advance" of the Expedition fifteen out by the American merchant, Mr. Grinnell, for the discovery of Sir John Franklin in the frozen seas of the far North, has occasioned a vast deal of interest and excitement in this city, but really we do not think it reasonable in Mrs Frank in to expect the American Navy to "fit out" any fail ther" in fit out another expedition at their own expense, and have a band of brave and noble men (like the crews of the "Advance" and "Rescue") to endure such tremendous hardships and peril as experience proves they would have to encounter. There are some here who think Sir John Frank in and his party may still be safe, but they have what the Phrenologists call "Hope Large."

Large sales of goods are now nightly feasting Adams & Co's. Express to the far South, and since that the absconders from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, &c., &c., are returning home to their families in the interior hostelries of Virginia and the Carolinas, also, has rolled into great requisition a new inland route to Charleston much superior to the old one, in fact, I believe, the best. It is called, I believe, the Seaboard and Roanoke line. It is via Chesapeake Bay to Portsmouth, Virginia, thence the new Rail Road to Weldon, 78 miles, when it joins the Wilmington Rail Road to Wilmington, and so on to Charleston, South Carolina. It is for the transportation of freight as well as passengers, and a Southern friend, in commending the line, thinks it merits a loud note upon the Key-board.

Kate Hayes is a handsome woman, and a great favorite, but it would be rank presumption in her to attempt to compete with Jenny Lind. The latter has her own peculiar and very popular performer) an example of benevolence, which is following indifferently well. She now promises a benefit for Father Matthew. The Apostle of Temperance has been lecturing in the Broadway Tabernacle, and will repeat it again this week.

In addition to the increased attraction which the Yacht Club has given to St. Peter's Church this week, there have been nightly addresses by some Roman Catholic missionary from foreign parts. He has been tendered, and accepted a passage free for himself and secretaries in the Collins' steamer of the 25th instant.

There are two Steamers up for New Orleans; the "Whirlwind of Scots" on the 10th and "Empire City" on the 11th instant.

The first train of cars passed over the entire length of the Hudson Rail Road yesterday.—Next week there is to be a formal opening, and a dinner for 5000 persons at Greenbush.

Many drafts sold by bankers in California, and payable in that city, have been protested recently.

The Yacht Club gave a dinner to "Commodore" John C. Stevens at the Astor House yesterday, in honor of the triumph of his Yacht over the English.

Santa Fe Correspondence.

SANTA FE, September 1st, 1851.

EDITORS MO. REPUBLICAN:

Grass: A friend just arrived from below, brings the most distressing intelligence from the immediate neighborhood of my residence. It is to the effect that on the 26th ult., (the feast of San Augustin,) the Navajoes, in a large body, made a descent upon the town of Los Lunas, Belen, and, in fact, upon the greater part of its inhabitants, who were in attendance at the celebration of the Feast of San Augustin, in the *pueblo* of Isletta, twelve miles distant from the scene of disaster, succeeded in driving off the entire stock belonging to that community, and, horrible to relate, killed nine of the citizens, and carried off six women and children captives.

The individual who brought to me this information, was himself present at the town of Isletta, upon the arrival of the express communicating the fact, and calling upon the people to arm and go in pursuit of the savage invaders.

My informant lives within two miles of the unfortunate town thus attacked, and I have not *the least reason to doubt his statement*. My own residence is within six miles of the place.

He further informs me, that the Indians were hovering around the towns of Los Lunas and Los Lemites, both places in full view of my house! The entire population are in a state of intense excitement and dread.

The daring nature of this incursion may be imagined, when you learn that the attack was made upon a town, which with the settlements in a circuit of five miles, does not number less than 2,000 inhabitants. The attack is in strict consonance with Indian tactics.

Has ever been to strike their most fatal blow upon the settlements immediately after the departure of the troops upon a campaign against them. They calculate, very shrewdly, that the military force left in garrison at the different posts, will be too weak to make a successful pursuit, and that the citizens will be less on their guard. Consequently they come into the settlements *on the rear* of all the troops, and have thus far been too fortunate in escaping with impunity.

September 2d.—Elections for County Officers and Delegates to Congress were held throughout the Territory yesterday. We have the returns from the precincts of the county of Santa Fe; A. W. Reynolds has a majority over R. H. Weightman of 260. From information from other counties, received a few days before the election and yesterday, it is believed the contest will be a close one, and the result is doubtful. There has been within the last few weeks a great falling off from the Governor's party and from the supporters of the Governor's candidate (R. H. Weightman,) for Congress. The causes I will explain to you in a subsequent letter; but whether there are sufficient additions to the Reynolds supporters to elect him is doubtful—as most of the best Whigs of the Territory, though disgusted with the course of the Governor and of Weightman, have yet stood aloof and been inactive in the election.

PERALTA.

☞ The Washington *Southern Press* makes occasionally a forlorn attempt at wit, and usually selects the Bee as its subject. We thought that some months ago we had exposed the mingled silliness and malice of the *Southern Press* so thoroughly, that it would have preserved a discreet silence for the future. The owl might pass for a melodious bird, if its screeching did not make night hideous. Even so might the *Southern Press* claim a reputation for wisdom, if its senseless jabbering and its desperate efforts to say smart things did not reveal its lack of brains. Some people are born fools, and others achieve folly and others again have folly thrust upon them. We think the *Southern Press* belongs to the first class.

DESTRUCTION OF DEAD LETTERS.—On Wednesday week, Mr Swanson, of the Dead Letter Office, destroyed one hundred and sixty four five-bushel bags of dead letters, the accumulation of three months. They were all emptied into a ravine near the Washington National Monument and given to the flames.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st says Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and several gentlemen of the party, arrived yesterday from their excursion upon the Plains. Leaving Fort Kearny, on their return home—after a ten days' successful buffalo hunt—they took the Pawnee villages in their route, passed through them without interruption, and arrived at Council Bluffs. From thence, they descended the Missouri to this city. Those gentlemen are in excellent health.

City Intelligence.

LARCENY.—Jno. Brett was brought up before Recorder Caldwell yesterday on the charge of having stolen $10 from the money drawer of Mr. McMillan, Tchoupitoulas street. The case will be examined on Monday.

PETTY CASES.—The usual quantity of trifling cases which require no particular notice, were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Caldwell. They consisted of breaches of the peace and fighting.

ARREST.—Eugene Payseur an officer of the First Municipality, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, stating that an affray took place at the White Hall, on Thursday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in which some six or eight individuals participated. Amongst the persons cited were Frank Henrietta and Wm Parker, who are charged by officer Payseur with being dangerous and suspicious characters.

BOUND OVER.—A. Meccesi was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having assaulted J. M. Courrege, on the 4th October. It appeared in evidence that both parties were equally culpable, and the Recorder therefore, bound them over to keep the peace.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERY.—Peter Martin, was bound over yesterday before Recorder Genois, in answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten Gustavus Ernest on board the ship Emperor.

Bassett, was charged with assaulting watchman Ernest, with a tumbler.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—John Corcoran charged with a breach of the peace, was committed yesterday by Recorder Genois, for 15 days.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1851.

With the exception of extensive transactions in Cotton at decl ning rates, the business of the past week has been limited, and the inactivity may be expected to continue so long as the present low stage of water prevails in the Upper Rivers. Our leading staple is coming forward in unusually large quantities.

The weather during the past week has been warm and showery. The river remains at the same stage as at noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 3d instant, 35,179 bales. Cleared on the same time, for Liverpool 6,650; Vera Cruz, 350; New York, 1,972; Boston, 3,674; together, 11,886 bales; making an addition to stock of 23,293 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 86,573 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851 ..... bales	17,700	
Received last week	35,179	
previously	76,016	113,197
		130,897
Exported last week	11,856	
previously	32,350	44,214
Stock on hand and on shipboard, ...		86,573

At the date of our last report, we noticed that an active business was doing in Cotton at the reduced rates quoted, and since then, the operations have again been on an extensive scale, considering the early period of the season. The continued heavy receipts, however, together with the increasing difficulty of negotiating Bills have had an untoward influence on prices, which are again fully 1-8c lower. The sales of the first three days reached 13,500 bales; on Wednesday and yesterday 9,000 bales were sold, and to day 2,500, making the total week's business 2 500 bales, of which English and Northern buyers have taken the largest portion, and the remainder chiefly for France.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MIDDLING QUALITIES.

Inferior	—@—
Middling	6⅝@6¾
Good Middling	7⅛@7⅜
Middling Fine	7½@7¾
Fine	8 @8¼
Fully Fine	—@—
Good Fine	—@—
Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 3d instant, 141 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 145 hhds., New York, 98; Boston, 19; Mexico, 5; together, 67 hhds. Stock in Ware Houses and on shipboard, 19,861 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851 ..... hhds.	13,971	
Received last week	141	
do previously	5,949	6,130
		20,101
Exported last week	174	
do previously	6,167	6,339
Stock on hand and on shipboard, ...		13,762

The market has maintained a quiet appearance since our last, the sales reaching 60 hhds. including 50 hhds. at 6c., and the remainder at unknown terms. Prices are said to be easier, but in the absence of any guide, we retain our former quotations, viz: Lugs, 3¼@5½c.; Leaf Inferior to Common, 5¾@6¾c.; Fine to Prime, 6¾@8¾c; Choice and Selections, 9@10c. per lb.

SUGAR—The business in this article has been confined to retail lots, at former prices, viz: Inferior, 4¼@4¾c.; Common, 5@5½c.; Fair, 5¾@6¼c.; Choice, 6½@6¾c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—A few trifling lots have been sold during the week at previous figure, say 20¢ ₱ gallon for prime. Receipts 9,250c ₱ gallon, according to quality.

FLOUR—The Flour market has somewhat stiffened since our last, though there is scarcely any quotable change in prices. The sales of the week have reached 7,000 bbls., principally at $3 90@4 00 for superfine St. Louis and Illinois; $4 25@4 50c for extra, and $4 75@5 00 for choice baker's brands.

GRAIN—The transactions in the Corn market since our last, have been on a moderate scale, embracing only 11,000 sacks, of which, 1,000 to-day. Prices for good parcels have ranged from 50@56c ₱ bushel for white and yellow, whilst inferior and heated has been sold from 30@45c ₱ bushel. Oats have been selling at 90@95c for Indiana, Ohio, &c., and at 31@33c ₱ bushel for St. Louis. There is no Wheat in market, and prices are nominal. Bran has been selling at 70c ₱ 100 lb.

RICE—The sales since our last account to about 150 tierces, at 4@4¼c ₱ lb.

PORK—No change has taken place in the market, the demand being confined to retail lots, at $15 50c for Mess, and $14 50c ₱ bbl. for Prime. Large lots could however, be purchased at a material reduction.

BACON—The transactions have been exclusively at retail, without any change in prices. Prime Cincinnati Sides 11@11¼c.; Shoulders, 8¾c ₱ lb.

BEEF—The stock is nearly exhausted, and sales are confined to retail lots, at $15 for Mess; half do. $8@8 50. Prime $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl.

LARD—The market has received 8c from our previous figures, and from the fact of a large business embracing 1,200 bbls. and tierces, of which 500 bbls. and tierces of Prime, at 7½c., and the remainder on private terms, also, about 700 kegs in retail parcels, at 10¼@10½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The demand is very dull. We quote Western Butter 12@13c ₱ lb., and Cheese at 8¾@7½c.

WHISKEY—