The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning Oct. 15, 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, J. W. PRICE, THOMAS CURRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEYER.?

FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. LEVERGES.

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 objections or destroy its salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States and the compromises of which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement, and flung as an incubus around the energies of the people; and that the Whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to so change and remodel the machine laws 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 "homes and exemption clause," by which is meant the 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 its operation, it shall afford 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 budget a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactories and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

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

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The WHIGS of the city will bear in mind that a Mass Meeting of the party takes place to-night at the Vegetable Market, First Municipality. Able and eloquent speakers will address the assemblage. Our candidate for Congress, Richard Hagan, Jr., who, though ill health, is not dumb, will embrace the opportunity of making known his views to his future constituents. We trust that all the friends of HAGAN and FERRIT will be present. COME ONE, COME ALL!!

WHIG MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Whigs of the First Municipality will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 15th inst., at the VEGETABLE MARKET. Several prominent speakers, and amongst them Richard Hagan, the candidate in the First Congressional District, will address the assembly.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE WEATHER is now deliciously cool and pleasant. It more resembles opening spring than coming autumn.

☞ We invite attention to the prospectus in the French side of our paper, of a monthly medical Review to be published in the French language, under the editorial auspices of Dr. DELERY, one of the ablest members of the profession in New Orleans.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 6th. In the House JORDAN STOKES, Whig, of Wilson county, was elected Speaker by a vote of 29 to 38 for ENOCH POLK (D.) of Hardeman. All the officers chosen were Whigs.—In the Senate the election of President resulted in the choice of Mr. R. Hill, of Gibson.

EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—The New York papers return tell a queer story about an amiable Jack Ketch, named Mulligan, only 13 years of age, who had his imagination so excited by reading accounts of Stockton's execution in the newspapers, that he thought he would try the thing himself. Accordingly, he procured a rope, fastened it on a beam in the garret, fashioned a bread into it, and "swung off," in the most approved manner. The little shaver, however, soon discovered that hanging is hanging. The noose was drawn so tight that he must have been immediately victimized, but for his grandma, that brought the neighbors to his rescue. When cut down his face was black and blue, his tongue protruding from his mouth, and he very near extinct.

MORE THREATENED SECESSION.—The citizens of Dade county, acting upon the example of their disunion Governor, at a late meeting resolved that, if Georgia secedes from the Union, they will secede from Georgia. The merit of the resolve is mostly contained in the fact that Dade county is usually separated from the rest of Georgia by a range of mountains, and her citizens could annex themselves to Tennessee, upon which State they borders without any difficulty whatever.

THE ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The returns of the State election in California, though in the main imperfect, from the counties of San Francisco, Yolo, Nevada, El Dorado, Solano, Marin, Tuolumne, San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Santa Clara give Pearce B. Reading (Whig) a majority over John Bigler (Dem.) of about 1300, and the balance of the State ticket from 600 to 800. The counties of Mendocino, Napa, Klamath, Trinity, Shasta, Los Angelos, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz, will give Reading at least 5000 majority. This puts his election beyond the possibility of a doubt; and the same vote will elect the most of the State ticket. The Democrats have probably carried the Legislature, though the whole is in confusion, and it is impossible to conjecture what the result is. Both parties claim the secondatory, though even in San Francisco it was not known on the sailing of the Pacific which party had been successful for the municipal officers in that city.

CATALOGUE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS—Brussels Tapestry Carpets, Silks and Shawls—We call the attention of the city and country trade to the catalogue sale comprising:

124 packages and lots of Dry Goods, &c.,
31 pieces of rich Brussels and 3 ply Carpets,
57 cases of boots, shoes and brogans;

which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Bache & Co's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street.

Terms liberal, and cash.

For particulars see advertisement.

AUCTION SERVICE.—The auctioneer of purchases is responsible for the [illegible] DAY, at 8 o'clock, [illegible] and [illegible]

DEMOCRACY AND FREE-SOIL.

Nothing is more common than to hear the Locofoco journals of the South declare, with an appearance of the utmost sincerity, that the Whigs of the North are all Free-Soilers or Abolitionists, and that the Whigs of the South cannot sustain them without affiliating with the inveterate foes of slavery. We are no apologists for the backslidings and fanaticism of the North. We condemn negrophobism wherever we find it—whether it developes itself in a Whig Convention in Pennsylvania, or a Democratic manifestation in Massachusetts. Opposition to Southern rights is detestable and dangerous, from whatever quarter it may spring.—But we love not duplicity, and are forced to entertain small respect for those sheets which while magnifying Whig delinquencies on the slavery question, overlook and suppress the startling evidence of Democratic treachery.

It is yet fresh in the memory of our readers that Locofoceism in Massachusetts affiliated openly and shamefully with abolition last winter, with a view of securing a majority of the allied powers in the State Legislature, and in default of an election by the people, of dividing the spoils of office between the two factions. Neither has it been forgotten that these views were carried out, the conditions of the disgraceful compact having been scrupulously fulfilled, maugre the coyness of half a dozen members who were not wholly insensible to the ignominy of the bargain—that Abolition gave Locofoceism BOUTWELL for Governor, and Locofoceism in return made the Abolitionist SUMNER U. S. Senator. A combination which proved so eminently successful has been renewed by the high contracting parties, Locofoceism consenting to transfer its cohorts to the Abolition flag, and the Free Soilers pledging themselves to make fair and equal division of the *spolia opima* that may fall to them, in the event of a triumph.

The two factions, we perceive, have ratified the formal understanding of the leaders. The Boston *Courier* thus speaks of the consummation of the project.

The first political marriage of the season, in this Commonwealth, took place at Concord on Wednesday, when Democracy and Abolitionism joined hands for the purpose of dividing equally the Senatorial honors in the largest county in the State, between the two contracting powers, and to set an example for similar unions or re-unions in other counties. The match was not hard to make, by any means—both parties were willing and ready, and neither boggled at the dish which the other set before him to swallow.

The Free Soilers took the Democratic candidates upon their ticket as a matter of course, although two of them were choked off, and forced to resign last year, for fear they would take too much of a dose for some over-squeamish Anti-slavery men, at that time—and they were too welcomed into the Free Soil camp, by a revulsion which probably informed them that they should be lectured with no troublesome instructions with regard to Slavery. An innocent gentleman of the party forced to know something of the opinions of the Democratic nominee, but was grossly informed that those things of no consequence, and was reminded that they were in favor of the coalition and that was sufficient!

The *Boston Post*—well known as a National Democratic press—one of the few in the State which regard the coalition with disfavor, thus acknowledges the humiliating fact, adding the expression of a belief that the example will be generally followed throughout the State:

"It will be perceived that the democrats of Middlesex failed to nominate a pure Democratic ticket for Senators yesterday, but agreed with the Free Soilers in selecting a State Reform ticket. This course we regret, but cannot help it; we are sorry to say that it is probable it will be adopted in a majority of the counties."

So much for the identity of Democracy and Free Soil in the Bay State. Let us take another illustration: The Democracy of Ohio being somewhat uncertain of a victory in consequence of the energetic prosecution of the canvass by the Whigs, have recently fraternized in a similar manner with the most notorious Abolition leaders in the State. Mr. CHASE, U. S. Senator, who was elected like SUMNER, by an union of Abolitionists and Locofocos, has avowed his determination to sustain the Democratic ticket. So does GIDDINGS; and so do most, if not all the Abolitionists of Ohio. And why? Let Mr. Senator CHASE himself answer. He made a speech the other day at Cleveland, from which we quote the annexed passages:

"The question with me was—"Is the Democratic party of Ohio now right on the record?" Yes, it is so. It leaves the "compromise" to its supporters, and declares that it recognises as its duty, to UNCONSTITUTIONAL POWERS TO PREVENT THE INCREASE OF SLAVERY, TO MITIGATE ITS EVILS, AND TO ERADICATE IT. Do I think, that I too propose to effect it by constitutional means.

"But I utterly repudiate the Baltimore platform, which opposes the platform of the Ohio Democracy. The Baltimore platform denies the efforts by friends of freedom to induce Congress to interfere with slavery at all. It says we have no right to meddle with the slaveholder's institution, under any circumstances. But the slaveholders themselves have made it a dead letter, by always putting forth their institution to interfere with us. Jefferson Davis and others drove Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the territories; and northern men have been driven to adopt the Fugitive Slave bill, in the face of their previous professions. Thus Congress has been driven to "interfere with slavery." If we act against slavery, the Baltimore platform will proscribe us. I care not—I stand by the principles of the Ohio platform. I have always stood there. I shall remain there. Should all the Democrats in the country go over to the Baltimore platform, I will not go with them. I aim to restrain and eradicate slavery. My life is committed to this work. I seek to pursue the best policy and use the best means for its accomplishment. I am, I know not—but I shall steadily follow this aim. I cannot bear to live in this war with slavery. I shall not rest until the evil is removed."

This speech receives marked encomium from the *Evening Post*—the recognized organ of the Democracy of New York.

We cite these facts, not to show that the Locofoco party throughout the free States, are identified with Abolition. We have no desire to be guilty of the bad faith which characterizes our opponents in that respect. We distinctly wish to avoid sweeping assertions. There is no doubt that many Democrats are to be found at the North who are inflexibly hostile to the wicked schemes and incendiary doctrines of abolition. But we sought to show, that if evidence were desired of the full participation of the Democratic party in the flagitious projects of abolition in certain northern States, abundant and incontrovertible proof is at hand.

The real truth of the matter is, that both parties are to a certain extent infected with this pestilent heresy—or it would perhaps be more exact to say, that both parties are willing to cooperate with abolition, for the ulterior purpose of securing political power. We think it very likely that the Whigs are no better than the Democrats, but some how or other, the latter always manage to obtain the abolition vote.

AN THREE MURDER BY A BOY.—We learn, says the Richmond *Whig*, that Saturday last, a negro belonging to Mrs. Mordieai, in Henricio county, was killed by a white boy, named Bridgewater. As we have been informed the facts are somewhat these: It seems that Bridgewater in company with his cousin, was out gunning and passed through a corn field where the murdered negro and another was at work. Some difficulty had previously occurred between them, and was again renewed. According to the testimony of the surviving negro, no violence was offered to Bridgewater, but he becoming incensed at some language used, deliberately raised his gun and lodged its contents in the left side of his victim. The gun was charged with small shot, 155 of which entered his body, several passing through his heart. His left arm was completely shattered. He died in a few hours. Bridgewater was about 14 years of age and resided in the neighborhood. We have not heard whether he has yet been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

ABNA HELD TO BAIL.—At the final hearing to day, Henry Abna was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance to the December term of the Criminal Court, for libelling Mrs. Tochman. Dr. Magreder became his security.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Moren and two others were drowned at Blacksone, Massachusetts, on Friday evening. They were in a chaise on the railroad bridge, when by some accident, they suddenly fell a distance of 75 feet into the water, and were drowned.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

Two extensive firms—leather dealers—failed on Saturday last. A Salem merchant, who has also failed, is on their paper for $400,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

BANK ROBBING AND COUNTERFEITING.—In the Boston Court, Edward Gluey, charged with uttering letters from the Post Office, and William Sheller, charged with counterfeiting U. S. notes, have had their trial postponed till the November term.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received papers from Texas to the 10th instant, inclusive. We find the following items in our files.

We learn from a gentleman who resides at Groce's Retreat, that the cotton in that section has taken a second growth since the August rains, and the second crop promises to be almost as large as the first. The rains did not extend far from the river, and the crop on the uplands has not been benefited by them.

GOLD.—One of the Caddo Indians named Blackhawk, and well known on the Trinity, states that he has found a large quantity of gold in the Commanche country, near the sources of the Trinity, and about three hundred miles from the Cochatte village. He has offered to conduct a party to the spot, and we understand that a number of the settlers near Smithfield intend to accompany him. According to his description of the country, it must be similar to the gold region of Santa Fe. He says these places are similar to those near Santa Fe.

The cotton gin of Dr. Varney, near Richmond, was destroyed by fire a few days since, and about 50 bales of cotton were consumed with the building.

We learn from the Brazos Ranger that Messrs. Ferrell and Quinn returned to Washington on the 29th ult., with the negro girl that was stolen from that place a few weeks since. They caught the thief (named Joseph Saunders, of Tennessee.) near Little Rock, (Arkansas.) He was off his chains at Little Rock and escaped, but was pursued by some of the citizens of Little Rock, and has probably been caught and punished. The Ranger says, "Saunders was, no doubt, a consummate villain, as he had in his possession several bills of worthless banks, and a one dollar bill on the Agricultural Bank of Galveston, which he altered up a Fifty."

The fall trade of Houston has opened with unprecedented rapidity. The *Telegraph* says:

The streets have been for weeks crowded with teams, and the landing and side walks literally crowded with boxes and bales of merchandise. It is estimated that goods to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars in value, have been received in this city within the last month, and there has scarce been a day that 50 or a 100 bales of cotton have not arrived from the country. The receipts of the wharf master indicate that the business of the city has nearly doubled during the year.

TEXAS RAILROADS.—The Harrisburg railroad company have already graded about five miles of their road, and are steadily prosecuting the work. They intend to complete the grading of the road to Stafford's point on the Brazos, this winter, and expect to lay the rails next spring. The citizens of Bexar are preparing to commence operations on the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad. According to the charter, the company should be organized and the work commenced, when cash subscriptions to the amount of $300,000 are received. According to the Ledger subscriptions to the amount of upwards of $400,000 have been received by the Commissioners, and $100,000 in lands.

The Huntsville *Item* states that a convict named Terry, under sentence for 15 years from Jefferson county, while in the act of resisting the guard on Sunday, was shot and died the same evening.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS OF THE BEE:

Allow me to call your attention to one of the most astonishing displays of *genius* and *political acumen*, that has ever emblazoned and graced the editorial department of the newspaper world! since the memorable invention of printing, which now figures, like "two peeled onions on the head of a Grecer's coffin," at the zenith of the editorial corner of that *empire sheet*, the "New Orleans Courier!" "Keep silence all created things" and wait the announcement of this *wonderful phenomenon!* "Here it is!" as the laboring mountain said, when in its last parturient agonies it brought forth its "*first-born*:"

"If Hagan don't treat, I will.

Extract from the speech of the REV. Mr. Stromboli in reaption! Mouse-traps and little gimblets! Screw-augers and pop-guns awful! Hogarth aghast! Ghost of Sherridan avaunt! "The wreck of matter and the crash of worlds!" O for a "*cock tail!*" or a glass of Adam's ale *with a privilege!* to quench the overwhelming splendors that beam from the full-orb *effugence*, which presides over the "New Orleans Courier!!!"

"*Fire!* on the mountains, run! boys, run!
Scotland's a burning! pour on water!!"
Fire! fire!! fire!!!

☞ The following are the particulars of the destructive fire at Marysville, California, of which a brief mention was made in the papers received by the *Georgia*:

Terrible Conflagration at Marysville.

From the Marysville Herald, Aug. 31.

Our young city, which hitherto has escaped the ravages of fire, was last night visited with a terrible conflagration. The fire broke out in a Chinese washhouse, on High street, at about half past twelve o'clock. The cause is said to be that a burning candle was left standing by some clothes, and the Chinaman went to sleep. When the candle burned down, it communicated fire to the clothes, and from hence to the canvass lining of the house. Many, however, think it the work of an incendiary, from the fact that another house, remote from the washhouse, was discovered to be on fire at the same moment.

We never saw a fire spread with so much rapidity. So rapid, indeed, was the extension of the flames, that no time was given to save any considerable portion of the contents of the buildings. The fire at first took an easterly direction, spreading towards D street; but in a few minutes a strong wind arose, driving the flames in the opposite direction. Forts were entertained that the lower portion of the city would be entirely destroyed; but by timely exertion the fire was checked on E street.

Three entire squares were burned, comprising about eighty buildings.

The United States Hotel, on D street, a fine large building, was in imminent danger, but was saved. If it had taken fire, it is probable that the whole of the eastern portion of the city would have been destroyed.

The burnt district comprises the most business portion of the city.

Several house frames have already been erected on the burnt district, and in a short time no traces of the fire will be seen; and the fire will result in the benefit of the city, because a better class of buildings will take the place of those which have been destroyed.

The following is a list of the sufferers, with the estimated losses, as far as we have been able to ascertain:

On Dunser Mr. Ramirez, old adobe building; Wm Long & co, carpenter shop, $600; Dr Ryan, Greenhouse, Broadway, stock and building, $5000; Rice & Co, tailors, stock, $300; G W Webb, tin and stove shop, $3000; Geo Rowe's buildings, $2500; Jas Lavey & Co, stock, $12,000; the house owned by Dr A L Merriam, worth $2500; Fulton Market, $900; Mendelsham & Co, $2500; house owned by F Romirez, $3000.

On the second street—Murray, carpenter shop and materials, $600; Green, painter, stock, $800; Watkins & Cox land's brick building, $8000—lower part, occupied by Mitchell & Co, boot and shoe store, stock saved; O H Pierson's dwelling, $1500; small zane building, occupied by Chinamen.

On High street—House owned by O H Pierson, vacant, $600; Eureka Hotel, total loss, dwelling house, Nations; Hotel, by J Spracer, California Saloon, vacant, $300; Conley & Co, saddler, $1500; Chinese wash house where the fire originated; La Nauen, vegetable store, stock and building, $3000; small store, $3000; Allen market, $1050; Kennedy's bakery, $4500; White's Mansion, vacant; Eagle Hotel, by John Armstrong; Star Hotel, J Spracer, stock, stock $12,000; A Henshaw, grocery; Spanish Saloon, $2000; bowling saloon, $2500; house, vacant; store of Max Smith, $1200.

On E street—Dr. Crouch, tent building; Coman's restaurant, $2500; stock, $1500; Centaur's stable, about $3500.

On the Plain (north side)—Charles Cowland, house owned by him from E to H street, $25,000; Parish & Adams' auction house, stock, $30,000; Low & Brothers, stock, $12,000; Lisle Herbert, stock, $2000; J J Ryan, stock, $5000; Yuba Hotel; J B Hughes, Cordilleras Hotel $7,000; R W Mackey, stock $8,000; I Steinhardt, $7,000.

On the Plain (east side)—Schaffer & Elsner, stock, $20,000; successor to Ellis & Co, stock $6,000; buildings owned by Sampson, $5,000; Jones & Co, stock, $10,000; F W Sheffler, stock and building, $15,000; Ringo & Eshom, stock, $5,000; Pugh & Sayers, stock, $2,000; Howell & Co, stock, $8,000; Kent, Bartlett & Co, stock, $20,000; buildings owned by Tanner, $2,500.

On the Levee—Italian restaurant, and several small buildings.

On First street, (north side)—Drs. T Watts, stock, $2,000; R A Eddy, bookstore, stock and building, $6,000; Pacific Express Co, California Exchange, $16,000; El Dorado, $12,000; Mansion, Farish, stock, $6,000; Verandah, corner High street, C Rooney, proprietor, building owned by Mr. Chandler, $20,000.

On First street, (south side)—C M Glogoski & Co, stock and building, $12,000; Hoerstel, stock, $5,000; Jacob Pagel & Co, stock, $2,000; Kemp & Bro, stock, $20,000; Jewett & Cheeseman, stock, $10,000; Express Hotel, F Rumrill & Mott, $1,000; A Schneider, stock and building, $13,000.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The New York *Herald* has received the annexed intelligence from San Juan de Nicaragua by the steamer *Promethus*:

The latest intelligence from the interior was, that Munoz was to march upon Grenada on the 6th of September, and the city did not surrender he would take it by force. The Supreme Director (Montenegro) is imprisoned into their service all the *marineros*; also, all the *marineros* who were in the service of the Canal Company, which is a breach of the present contract with the company. We have no news from the seat of war later than the 5th of September.

Our advices from San Juan del Sud give us the following particulars of a late military foray at that place, on the Pacific side of the Nicaragua route. It is said that a few days before the arrival of the Pacific at that place, a company of native soldiers had been sent there by the local authorities in power for the purpose, with orders to take as their prisoner a certain American, of the name of McLean. He was suspected of being some political spy, a sort of Chatfield, in the disguise of a trader. McLean occupied a shanty, with, perhaps, a dozen Americans, who, on their return from California, had halted at San Juan, with the view of settling down there to speculate, under the idea that the village of half a dozen cabins would soon under the impulse of the Nicaragua through line, become an important place of business.

Well, the company of sixty soldiers, to make sure of their man, surrounded the shanty, and fired into it, killing a negro and severely wounding a white man. The Americans rallied out with their revolvers and returned the fire, killing one man, wounding several, and dispersing the whole company. Next day the affair was compromised by an agreement that McLean should leave the country, which he did accordingly in the North America, for San Francisco. Our accounts represent the whole country of the Isthmus as in a very distracted and revolutionary condition.

Great dissatisfaction was caused among the American residents at Greytown, by Mr White giving to an Anglo-American the office of Surveyor General of the Canal Forces, and to an English merchant the office of Agent of the Canal Company.

PUSS IN HARNESS.—The small Theatre of Mr. Comte, which is specially devoted to the pleasures of childhood, and is situated *Passage Choiseul*, was lately the scene of a comic episode.

In his successful piece of "Puss in Boots," Mr. Comte has, for artists, forty cats, of different kinds, some of which draw a chariot while others descend in a balloon on the stage in true Godard and Poitevan style.

Mr. Comte had purchased three cats as substitutes for three fugitive artists, at the rate of three francs a piece. This novel mode of engagement has been the cause of a quarrel sufficiently animated to disturb the period of an *entr'acte*. The following gives the reason:

Mrs. Gerard, varmisher, residing Passage Choiseul, owned a magnificent cat named Gogo, which she idolized. Two days ago, after having eaten its meal, Gogo disappeared, and did not return at the hour of dinner. Mrs. Gerard, unable to console herself at the departure of Gogo, appealed to the actress of the passage, but they remained silent. Having gone to see the play of "Puss in Boots," what was her astonishment when she saw Gogo drawing the chariot of the Marquis of Carabas. "'Tis Gogo, 'tis he, 'tis my son! I want my Gogo!—Give me back my Gogo! Puss, puss, puss!" At this call, Gogo turned its head and shot a glance to the side whence came the voice; but the poor thing was harnessed like a beast of burden, and compelled to cross the stage.

Mrs. Gerard, furious, went to the State Manager, and said: "'Tis horrible sir; you have made of my Gogo a vile juggler: I won't let him stay on the boards; give me back my cat!" The stage manager, with a philosophy not to be found in no other institution, answered: "Madame, Mr. Comte gave three francs for the cat you pretend to be yours. "'Tis his property, by right. If you have any claims, bring them in and submentate them. Next day Mr. Comte was summoned by Mrs. Gerard, before a Justice of the Peace, who has suspended for a week the new judgment of Solomon.

Gogo will continue to perform his disagreeable functions.—*Phare de New York.*

Correspondence of the Bee.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851.

According to promise I rib up my pen, (somewhat rusty and out of use though it be,) to indulge in the pleasure of a few minutes' gossip with your readers respecting our annual wonder, the Fair of the American Institute. As this may not be the last of my notings (if I behave myself) I will leave particulars in future communications, and make a sort of generalizing bow to your public.

I cannot say that I have arranged any definite plan of publication of my scribblings, and it may perchance be better to let them take the course which each day's observation shall dictate, rather than to attempt to square events to a particular pattern. Carefully systematized, these hasty records might be more useful for future reference; but it is a question whether they would be as attractive to the general reader, in the few spare moments allotted from the hurry of business. The Fair is to be my interesting theme, and whether treated in an interesting manner or not, will form the staple of my brain-wanderings. Hence it will not be a matter of surprise to find my pen skipping from a stream engine to a mouse trap—from the double grand piano to a Jewsharp; from a revolver, or reaper, or lock, of world-wide celebrity, to some little contrivance, just emerging from shell of obscurity, and adding perhaps another leaf to the wreath upon the brow of American Industry. But enough of what is to be done—let us go to work and do it.

The advantages which result from frequent gatherings together of the products of industry and ingenuity, and the interchange of ideas between practical men from various sections of our broad land, can hardly be over-estimated, and those advantages are too generally known to need argument or illustration from me. The mere facts render a lengthy puff of the Institute itself unnecessary. It is too firmly established in the good opinion of the American Agriculturist and Artisan, to fear attack or court undeserved eulogy.

The objects for which the American Institute was founded well known. Briefly stated, they are,—the stimulation of industry; the awakening of a spirit of invention and research; the giving publicity and rewards of merit in Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts; and the generalizing, for the good of all; progressive of individual minds. These ends are best attained by annual Fairs for purposes of exchange and comparison, and most nobly have the Fairs of the American Institute fulfilled their mission. Although among so many competitors, some dissatisfaction must result, to their promptly indebted for many of our late triumphs in the inventive and executive genius of the world.

The American Institute was firmly established, in the face of coldness and opposition, in 1835, and its first Fair was held in a room only 100 feet by 50 in size. The entire building now in repletion the largest permanent room in the world. Some idea of the attraction of the grand leaves of industry may be formed, when it is stated that the last Fair was visited by 300,000 persons; and that over 500 premiums (not counting diplomas) were awarded. These premiums were twenty-two gold medals, eighty-five silver medals. Adding to these articles, the myriads of unsuccessful competitors, and the aggregate may well be considered deserving of the inventive energies. The surplus receipts of the Institute from its premiums enable it to establish a permanent home for itself; which have been expended in the purchase of a fine building in a central position on Broadway, which is occupied as the Lobby Room, Offices for the Agent, and Mechanical and Reading Room of the Institute. The Library now numbers nearly 6000 volumes.

I have made several visits to Castle Garden since the opening of the present Fair, and promises to be an improvement upon its predecessors. There is one movement on the part of the managers which is worthy of especial commendation. Private application has been made to give place to unusual interests. The money-changers and their trade are to be expelled from the temple, and we are certain that whatever may be lost in space, will more be more than atoned for by superior excellence in quality. The practice of introducing magnificent cash boxes to take purchase money, is now too prevalent, and it is a matter of wonder that it has been allowed upon the heads of the management. This practice has certainly justified in a degree the assertion, that an institution which should be a means of mutual improvement, has been diverted from its more important aims, and made a mere "advertising shop," for the benefit of individuals.

Much labor is necessary to evolve order and harmony from such a chaos of curiosities, and the hammer and saw, wielded by busy arms and directed by energetic minds, will make short work of it. Already, the prospect from the stage, so lately vocal with the warbling of the Swedish Nightingale, is a brilliant one, and although the huge fool of the Crystal Palace is not over as the reign of many works of skill and taste, she would not be out of place in that magnificent collection. The Artist may be another a "World's Fair," nor is it contemptuously patronized by Kings, Princes, or hereditary Nobility; but it is one in which, poorly improved and directed, may influence the world, and it is supported by hearty warm patronage of a nation of sovereigns, whose patent of nobility is written by heaven and hallowed labor from nature herself, and whose recorded conquests the elements themselves do not limit. From historians in past and dormion, our Enterprise and Ingenuity have been gaining openings from all sorts of men, and these illustrations of national pride which in times past have been regarded as empty vaunting, will be respected hereafter as significant truths. Among the most important aids to such a consummation may be reckoned organizations like the American Institute. Let us have more of them in every State and County.

In my next, particulars will receive the attention of

Yours, truly, M.

City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—John Lopez was charged yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, with larceny. It appears that a gentleman had brought some fruit from the arcuna in St Mary's market, and in a minute a two dollar and a half gold piece instead of a dime. The gentleman soon he applied for his money, but Lopez denied having received it. The examination will take place to day.

FOUND.—Michl. Purcell was fined $3 yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, for disturbing the peace and throwing stones at a house in Pt. St. Louis.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COURT.—This body held a regular meeting last evening, Recorder Caldwell in the Chair. The business transacted was of minor importance, and the Court adjourned to the second Tuesday of November next.

FIRE.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Royades street, near Delgarde, in an unoccupied house belonging to the Bishop. Much was consumed together with the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Pickarell. There was an insurance on the latter.

PLEASURE ON THE LEVEE.—Mrs. McGrath was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality for drying corn fro in the Levee. The examination was deferred.

BEST DOWN.—Margaret Caffey, charged with disturbing the peace and breaking the door of a house in Tchoupitoulas street, was set at yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, to the workhouse for a term.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Peter, a slave belonging to W. G. Robinson, will be examined before Recorder Caldwell to day, on the charge of having entered a house in Camp street, and broken open a trunk with intent to rob.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—Nothing of importance was done in Recorder Genin's court yesterday.

Peter Martin, charged with having on the 10th instant, committed an assault and battery on the person of G. E. Barnum, was sent for trial before the First District Court.

E. Lawrence a colored man was charged with insulting a white female.

An affidavit was made against a man named Bernard, for disturbing the peace.

To the Friends of Judge Derbes.

At a meeting of the friends of Judge Derbes held on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M., No. 10, Front Levee street near Hospital street, Marcelin Garcia Esq., was unanimously elected President, A. Pampuro, F. B. Gomez, vice-presidents and J. B. Sorapure, Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, the following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the friends of Judge Derbes, without distinction of party, do hereby form ourselves into an Association to be styled "Friends of Judge Derbes" and we pledge ourselves to use all efforts and honorable means to insure Here election as Judge of the Peace, on the 3d November next.

Resolved, That we will meet on Friday next, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon, for the purpose of forming a procession and to parade through the streets of the 5th and 6th Representative District.

Resolved, That all the friends of our candidate be invited to attend and join in the procession.

A. M. GARCIA, Pres't.

ANTHONY PRADOS, } Vice Presidents.
F. GOMEZ, }
J. B. SORAPURU, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1851.

The active demand for Cotton noticed yesterday, has continued to-day, and 6,000 bales have changed hands at previous figures, say 6¾@7¼c for Middling to Good Middling.

Sales of Sugar and Molasses are confined to retail lots. A parcel of 21 hhds. choice syrup of this year's crop was sold yesterday, at 17c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $3 75 for Ohio; $3 83,3 85 for do. Louisville, and 3 87½@3 95 for extra brands. About 7,500 sacks Corn were sold from 43@50c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is coming at $15 25. Nothing doing in Bacon and Lard.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities at 18c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are heavy. Sterling, 107½@108½; Paris, 5f 27½ @ 5f 30. Bills on New York, at 30 days, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ ⅌ cent prem.

Freights are looking up; ¾d is now asked for Cotton to Liverpool.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Cases of boots, men's heeling, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, 23 assortments Union, other Chicago, J H Jervis, Hopkins, Shew and Kilby, together with the above in store, forming a profitable assortment for country and city trade, for sale on the cheapest terms, by

G W DUNBAR, 5 Magazine street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Independent Forest Guards.

A meeting of the undersigned, held at the First Ward Exchange, corner Conti and Bourbon streets, the undersigned resolved to form themselves into a club, to be called the "Independent Forest Guards." The undersigned will again meet at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M., and all those desirous of becoming members of the above club will please be present at the hour.

H. Arnold, H. Gale, N. Field,
J. Koeff, C. Jane, H. Schnell,
The Jose Beckman, H. Sayers.

W. O. BERGIE, Pres't. pro tem.
E. G. DANTZY, Sec'y pro tem. o15

Independent Forest Club of the 5th Ward, First Municipality.

The weekly meeting of this Club will be held on THIS EVENING, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Coffee House of Finn, Allison, corner of Magnolia and Orleans streets. A general attendance will be transacted, as business of importance will be transacted.

LE. CORBELLIE, Jr. President.
JOHN MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

Forest Rover Club.

☞ The members of this Club are requested to meet at their room, White Mansion, corner of Front and Canal streets, on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late member, E. DUPART, Pres't.

P. H. CLARK, Sec'y. o15

Independent James P. Freret Club of the 3d Ward, 1st Pct. No. 2.

The Members of this Club are invited to attend a regular meeting, to take place on FRIDAY, 17th October, 1851, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Finn's Coffee House, corner of Louisa and Levee streets.

J. T. DEGRAIN, Sec'y.

Whig Central Committee.

At a meeting of the above Committee, the following resolution was adopted, and the several places designated to hold Mass Meetings:

At the Poydras Market, on FRIDAY, 24th.
At the St. Mary's Market, " 27th.

And a general Mass Meeting, at the Rail Road Depot, 3d Municipality, on the 31st.

In the 1st Municipality, the meetings will be held at the Vegetable Market, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, and at the Tivoli Market, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst.

I. N. MARKS, President.
F. BUCHANAN, } Sec'ys.
S. HALL, }

Second Grand Forest Procession.

The officers of all the different independent Forest Clubs in the city, as also the officers of the Central Club of the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, are particularly invited to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock, at 79 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Grand Forest Procession, to come off on MONDAY, the 20th, also, to arrange means for the reception of the ship "Independent," now in progress at Algiers, to be used on the occasion.

H. M. FUMMERS, Grand Marshal.

T. WILSON, Sec'y. o14 6t