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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING.
Communications intended for insertion in the Bee must invariably be accompanied by the Editor-in-Chief, desirous for immediate insertion.
Advertisements not otherwise specified will be published daily for one month, and charged at the rate of $1 per square for each insertion.
The publication of a document advertised in the Bee is limited to one week, and its continuance, if required, must be paid for.
Thu. Sept. 22, 12 ... Wed. Oct. 12, 12 ...
Sat. Sept. 24, 12 ... Sat. Oct. 15, 12 ...
Tue. Sept. 27, 12 ... Wed. Oct. 19, 12 ...
Thu. Sept. 29, 12 ... Sat. Oct. 22, 12 ...
Sat. Oct. 1, 12 ... Whole No. 2370

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 22, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
J. N. HAWTHORN.
For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN E. KING,
Of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON,
Of W. Baton Rouge.

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS,
WM. S. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY,
Third Representative District:
H. J. RANNEY,
GERARD SMITH,
C. R. WHEAT,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOLTZ,
SAMUEL HARBY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J. B. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR,
LOUIS SURGI.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STAES,
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
P. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF
JAMES P. FERRET.

CORONER
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Hennessy.
Second do—Thomas C. Pesle.
Third do—C. Labuzan.
Fourth do—J. A. Hopkins.
Fifth do—Samuel G. Hick.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe. U. Chevalier.
C. H. Fagot. Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashow.
Second do—Lafayette Guyol.
Third do—T. A. Boulet.
Fourth do—Samuel Galpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—I. U. Gelpinie.
Constable—J. B. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jonte.
Constable—William C. Quick.
Third Justice—William H. Magan.
Constable—Louis Delaran.
Fourth Justice—R. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Laville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—E. Harris.
Constable—J. H. Schelling.
Seventh Justice—A. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

☞ The Notorious Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

POLITICAL CONCHOLOGY.

One of the New York papers—the *Courier & Enquirer*—laments the absence at this time of the Conchogical department of the Government, for, it remarks, "mollusks now are the most interesting, and the subjects, its ... suffering." Until recently, we had thought it a ... of the President and his Cabinet ... satisfied them that the genus "Hard Shell," ... genus "Soft Shell" were identical in ... The Secretary of the Treasury was ... the result of his scientific enquiry ... Secretary of War arrived at the ... conclusion, and elaborated it formally in ... to the Washington *Sentinel*. So far, ... seemed a unit. But it now appears ... the Postmaster General has studied this ... problem from a different point of ... and instincts altogether in opposition, from ... and instinctic colleagues. Mr. CAMP ... at an official correspondence explains ... to the claims of one Hon. ... WATSON, of St. Louis, for Postmaster ... and after much hard pressure ... Soft Shell), and refused to allow him ... covete office. Thereupon Mr. BEN ... WATSON was a special favorite, ... Mr. CAMPBELL's reasons for his re- ... Mr. C replies thanghoon he does not ... what transpired in giving Mr. BEN ... copies of the correspondence, he thinks it his proper to inform him that "it has been represented that Mr. WATSON was engaged in the French Revolution of 1848, and signed a public call for a meeting of the friends of Free Soil." It is very true that Mr. WATSON, on being informed of the charge against him, addressed a letter to Mr. CAMPBELL denying it entirely, and adding that he was a Southerner, and voted for Mr. CASS. As the appointment, nevertheless, still hangs fire, it may be fairly presumed that the Postmaster General remains unconvinced of Mr. WATSON's conciliatory position, and classes him as a Soft Shell. It is quite clear moreover, that this functionary, unlike the *sensus*, GUTHRIE and DAVIS regards the two genera, Hards and Softs, as distinct and altogether opposite creations.

The difficulty in this grave disquisition is this: If Mr. WATSON being a Soft, has no right to the honoring care and bounty of the Government, how is it that Mr. DIX and Mr. COCHRANE, and Mr. FOWLER and dozens of others who were denominated Softs, and who signed many calls for meetings of the friends of freesoil", in 1848, are entitled to, and have received Government patronage? The learned pundits of the Cabinet have placed themselves in a dilemma, from which it will require no small amount of sagacity to extricate them. Either Mr. CAMPBELL is heterodox in his notions, or Messrs GUTHRIE and DAVIS have bestowed but a superficial investigation on the subject. These diametrically opposite deductions from the same premises ... indicate those less erudite in matters of conchology to infer that the Cabinet does not fully ... the science of which it treats with ... apparent unction.

COLLISION.

The steamer *Southern Belle*, Capt. White, from Natchez, and the steamer *C. Hays*, Capt. Brandenburg, bound up, came in collision about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when three miles above the Convent, by which the *Hays* had her rock bones and larboard wheel-house ... considerably damaged. A dense log prevented at the time, and the *S. Belle* had stopped her engines and was drifting with the current. No blame seems to attach to the officers ... either boat, as the bells of both were rung. The Captain of the *Southern Belle*, reports the engineer of the *Catherine Hays* received no damage, and the expenses of repairs on the *Hays* will not exceed $1,000.

HEATHEN NATCHEZ.—The deaths from fever in Natchez have dwindled down to one a day.

FROST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—There was a heavy frost in Columbia on the morning of the ... and the traces of Frost were distinctly visible on vegetation as far down as Branchville. ... reason to believe that it has extended ... Southward throughout the cotton growing region. Huntsville and Memphis have visited with a frost on the morning of the 3d inst.

ELECTION OF JUDGES IN GEORGIA.—The returns show that seven Union men and two Democrats have been elected Judges in the several Superior Court districts of the State.—Parties had but little influence upon the result.

GERMAN SONG CONCERT at Niblo's on the evening of the 20th, instead, was highly successful. The papers speak in the highest terms of his performance.

DELAWARE.—The majority against the amended Constitution of Delaware was as follows: In New Castle county, 331; Kent, 206; Sussex, 1317—total 1854.

☞ The participant amusement of lawyers is called to the unprovoked sale of Fifty Bales 4-4 Lawrence and Indian Head Brown Sheetings. Together with One Hundred and Fifty Packages and Lots Staple and American Dry Goods. THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by VENTURE & CO., at their Auction Rooms, 76 Gravier street.

[COMMUNICATED]

Can a Man Hold Two Offices at Once?

Messrs. Editors Crescent—Will you do me the favor to state in your valuable journal whether, or not, the gentlemen who hold office under the Federal Government can represent the city in the State Legislature while holding said offices. I find upon looking over the democratic ticket, that the following gentlemen holding offices under the Federal Government are candidates—one of them for Congress—viz:

Mandeville Marigny—U. S. Marshal.
J. W. Nixon—Clerk of the Custom House.
Dennis Corcoran—Custom House Inspector.
Thos G Barker—Custom House Inspector.
M. Wiehenimer—Custom House Inspector.

I also find the names of the following candidates who are holding office under the State and City governments, viz:

F. M. Crozat—Collector of Taxes on Steamboats.
G. E. Treme—Lieutenant of Police, Third District.
S. P. Farge—Clerk of Recorder's Court, 3d District.
Samuel Boyer Davis—Assistant Alderman.
Dennis Crosan—Contractor.

Please inform us.

A Good Whig.

We find the above communication in yesterday's *Crescent*. It strikes us that the answer to the queries is plain and intelligible. The Constitutional inhibition is, that NO PERSON holding an *office of profit and trust* under the United States Government, shall be *eligible* as a member of the General "Assembly," or "hold or exercise any *office of trust or profit* under the State." Again, "NO *person* shall *hold or exercise* at the same time more than one Civil office of emolument, except that of Justice of the Peace." (Con. Arts. 89, 123.)

Now, it is clear that all those gentlemen holding United States offices, such as the U. S. Marshal, and officers of the Custom House, are not only prohibited from holding any *State* office, but are rendered *ineligible* as members of the General Assembly. If they are *not* eligible to this office, how can they be Constitutionally elected? The election of an ineligible person would seem to involve a nullity. The practice of holding on to one office and running for another is, to say the least of it, exceedingly indelicate. It is not only giving to such incumbency the influence and patronage of this office, to control the franchises and suffrages of the People, but secures him against the possibility of ultimate defeat and loss of office. He has a double advantage over his fellow citizens, which is unfair, and any thing but Republican, either in principle or practice. He is, in fact, a highly favored and privileged person.

Those persons holding offices under the City authority, especially the Assistant Aldermen, hold offices in fact under and by virtue of a law of the State, chartering the City, and may be considered as *office holders*, seeking other offices, and thereby enabling them to "hold or exercise more than one civil office of emolument at the same time."

We greatly doubt the Constitutional eligibility of any of the gentlemen, whose names appear in the above communication, but especially do we doubt the eligibility of those Democratic candidates for the Legislature, who are at this time in the occupancy and enjoyment of places of trust and profit under the Federal Government. It may be said that if elected, they will resign the offices they now hold, but this does not satisfy our mind of their eligibility at the time of their election. It is a question, however, which will probably be brought before the next General Assembly, and which that body would act wisely in settling. Whether the term "ineligible" is to be construed into absolute disqualification from being chosen so long as the nominee holds another office under the Federal or State Government; or whether we are simply to understand it as implying the incompatibility of the existence of two offices in one and the same person, certain is that practically, the custom of retaining one office, while soliciting another at the hands of the people, is anti-republican and improper, and not the people themselves so record it.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The Locofoco papers are in ecstacies at the anticipated disruption of the party. A day or two ago these same journals ridiculed the idea of any discord existing in the party. That such dissentions did prevail, is evident from the jubilation with which the Democratic organs announce the prospect of their disappearance.

For our part, we have repeatedly counselled the Whigs not to act in the present canvass precisely as if Democracy was entirely harmonious. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the utter folly and futility of looking for Whig victories, through Democratic broils. Never having expected to obtain a triumph by other means than the organized and continued efforts of the Whig party, our "withers are unwrung" by any announcement of Democratic reconciliations. Whether clique influ... shall succeed in bringing together the rank and file, or whether the independ Democracy shall spare the yoke, we take it that the only way in which the Whigs of Orleans can achieve the success of their ticket in November, is by hard work, and cheerful and united co-operation.

Hope for the boasts of the Democratic organs, boasting the consolidation of all the fractions of the party, may be high—but we cannot say, but this we know, that the most powerful persuasions have been applied to the malcontents, and it is but a reasonable inference that they have partially succeeded. If the Whigs on this occasion had only to Salt Locofocism, the issue would scarcely be doubtful, but they have to combat the wealthiest, most ambitious and most daring Democratic leader in Louisiana—one who has fixed an unwavering glance on the Senate chamber at Washington, and has resolved to obtain a seat there, or at least for six years from the 4th March, 1855, if the accomplishment of this mighty object be in verum *nature*. Now, we can tell our Whig friends, and we speak from fifteen years' experience, that this gentleman is harder to beat than the whole Locofoco party combined. His influence is omnipotent over his party, and his ascendancy is the sole bulwark against the threatened renewal of Democratic unity, but a few days ago shattered into a thousand fragments. Mr. JOHN SLIDELL is a great politician—and no mistake.

AMAZED.—The London *Times* says: "We are amazed at the degradation of the Court of Madrid, in consenting to receive a Minister, Mr. Soule, who has been selected only to make and insult the Court." The *Times'* amazement has not by any means reached its climax. Wait until a European war has lasted a year or two.

MOBILE.—The deaths in Mobile on the 19th were 9, of which 5 were of Yellow Fever. The *Tribune* has the following:

Fire.—Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, the steam saw mill of Messrs. Ogden & Forsyth, on the other side of the river, opposite the city, was destroyed by fire. The mill had just fairly got into operation, and we were hoping that the gentlemen who built would reap from it the full reward of their enterprise. We are glad to learn that the property was covered by insurance.

The firemen were promptly at the wharf, but of course could do nothing to arrest the flames. There was water, water everywhere around the conflagration, but not a drop available to check the destruction of the property.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

An extra from the Clinton *State Paper* mentions that for the twenty-four hours ending on the 17th, there were eighteen new cases of fever and three deaths.

The *Donaldsonville Advocate* publishes the following official notice from the Board of Health of Baton Rouge:

OCT. 19.—The Board of Health, by the office of our practising physicians, deem it duty to our absent citizens, and particularly the merchandizing, to again advise them that there is no safety in returning to our city at present; the Board will notice the earliest opportunity of giving notice, when it is advisable to return.

The *National* published in the parish of Plaquemine, says:

It affords us pleasure to say that the health of our parish is at this time as good as could be wished, and although we hears with regret that the yellow fever has, in leaving our shores, visited another section of our state, and is, as usual, scattering death and desolation on his path, still, we have the consolation to know that its pestilential breath is now away from us.

Many of our planters, as we announced last week, have commenced grinding, and we gendertand that the cane yields well, and that the quantity of saccharine matter it contains is more than the usual average.

We are glad of it.

The good weather which has now lasted for some time, and which, an old tar says, is likely to continue, has, so far, enabled our planters to carry on all the operation of cane cutting, carting, and grinding with comfort and safety; and, that in every ... we hope that all of them will be able ... the whole of the crop before the weather ...

Our sportsmen, too, must be in high glee—during the whole of this week, immense flocks of teal were seen flying on the river and over the prairie; and large quantities of plovers, snipes &c., were killed by some of our neighbors.

☞ John A. Dix, the President's pet Free soiler, in a late letter takes strong ground against the Pacific Railroad as a government work. He favors, however, the granting of public lands by Congress to aid in its construction. We are not conscious enough to see the difference in principle between grants of lands or money by the government to works of internal improvement.

Yet we find our Democratic friends Hards and Softs investigating against giving money and lands in favor of granting lands! If the latter is constitutional, so is the former.

☞ The Vermont Legislature assembled on the 12th inst. The House balloted with the ... for Speaker, with no variation in the vote, which was for Grandy, (Whig) 91; Hodgdon, (Democrat) 81; Boardman, (Free Democrat) 6.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

[By the National Line.]

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Alabama arrives that the ship Alps, of Quebec, had bound for that port, with a valuable cargo, and four hundred passengers, was wrecked off the Hebrides, and 400 persons perished.

The Arctic has arrived at Liverpool, by which 14 persons were killed and 50 badly injured.

Movement to Help Turkey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Hungarian, Polish and other exiles in this city are taking measures to form a regiment, to proceed to Constantinople and offer their services to the Sultan in the war against Russia.

Cholera at Sea.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The ship Jagodor, bound from Gottenburg for Boston, has been spoken at sea with the cholera on board. Eighteen of deaths had occurred, and fourteen passengers were still dangerously ill.

Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Arctic reports that the British Cabinet held a long session on Saturday morning—the day of her departure from Liverpool.

The Cholera.

The cholera was raging more terribly than war among the Russian troops on the Danube.

New Levies of Troops.

Redschid, Emperor of Russia, left Olmutz he dispatched a courier to St. Petersburg with orders to raise further levies of troops without delay.

France.

A force of 10,000 soldiers was gathered at Toulon, and were soon to embark for Rome to reinforce the French army in that city.

The Reported Declaration of War.

The Paris Patrie contradicts most officially the report of the declaration of war. It states that the Grand Council unanimously resolved that the Porte would make no further concessions, and that preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy. Other negotiations however, state positively that the Grand Council passed a vote declaring war, only leaving it to the discretion of the Executive when the commencement of hostilities should be proclaimed.

Failure in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.

The failure of the house of Roper, Cox & Co., of this city, has been announced.

The Great Fire near Detroit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The fire in the woods near Detroit is still raging and is now spreading towards Ann Harbor, with the destruction of much property in its route.

Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.

The river here is still falling, and has receded two inches during the last 24 hours. There is now scant two feet inches water in the canal.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

The river is now barely 2 feet, one inch water in the channel here, and the river stationary.

[By the Southern line.]

The Chinese Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Robert McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed Commissioner to China.

A Northern Confederation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Advices from St. Johns, New Brunswick, state that there is a project on foot to establish a federal union embracing all the British Provinces in America, the prime features of which are similar to those of the United States, with the difference that the Chief Magistrate is to be a Viceroy appointed by the British crown.

Vermont Legislature.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

Despatches from Montpelier state that the legislature of Vermont has not yet succeeded in electing a Governor. The balloting is still going on.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Cotton market here is quiet, and to-day's sales are limited to 800 bales. Prices are without further change.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

The steamship *Canada* left Halifax on the 13th for Boston. Her mails will probably arrive to-day.

The ship Rhein, from Hamburg for New York, with two hundred passengers, had put in to Portsmouth with cholera on board.

General Joaquin de la Pezuela is appointed Captain General of Cuba, and General Portis, Governor of the Philippine Islands.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Austrian Lloyds says, under date of Constantinople, Sept. 16, that the Powers had not, to that date, induced the Porte to accept the Vienna note, but the Sultan had decided not to issue an appeal to the nation at present.

Vienna letter of the 21st states that Lord Westmoreland had received instructions from his Government to insist that the proposed declaration, that the Vienna note contained nothing contrary to the sovereignty of the Sultan, should be drawn up in the form of a protocol, as after the interpretation given by Russia to the note, Europe might not, but could not prevent the Sultan from adopt it. In reply to this notification, the Austrian Plenipotentiary is said to have informed the French and British representatives, that from the position the Western Cabinets had taken, it is now impossible for Austria to assent to any collective declaration in the form of a protocol. Confirming this, Vienna correspondents state that the most perfect accord existed between Austria and Russia with respect to Turkey.

The Cologne Gazette further intimates that Austria is endeavoring to quarrel with Turkey under the pretext of indemnity due to Austrian subjects.

The Trieste *Gazetta* (Davlatsch?) in payment outside the Porte occupying the Principalities—of ... Servia possesses valuable mines and Bosnia, and commands Barbistan and Circassia. Confident expectations are expressed in Europe, that American privateers will not accept letters of Marque from Russia.

The Russians had sent forward detachments to Kalafat and Giurgebo, which latter place they appear now to have taken from the Turkish forces.

The Turks continued to erect defensive works and all points from Varna to Nicomba were fortified.

It has been already mentioned that the Ulemas had presented a threatening address to the Sultan, calling upon him to declare war against the Russians or to resign. Inquiry has proved that the Ulemas in this matter were acting at the instigation of the political war party, at the head of whom is Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law. They persist, however, that war was demanded by the Koran, and by the circumstances of the times. The Sultan refused to sign the war declaration they declared against Russia, and there was a good deal of a riot; the Frenchmen and Englishmen, therefore, sent for assistance to protect the Sultan and Christian residents. Four steam frigates—two French and two British—immediately passed the Dardanelles, and came to anchor before Constantinople, where they now remain. The British vessels were the Niger and Tiger, and the French, the Dorper and Mouscder. They were all under command of Rear Admiral Barbier Detina. Besides these, the Admiral has under his orders the British ships Retribution, Fury and Cuendore, and four French frigates.

The Daily News of the 20th, states that Admiral Cundea received orders from the British Admiralty, to move with the whole British fleet from Besika to Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Court continued in Scotland, and home politics presented a complete blank.

Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech in the North of Scotland, but avoided public affairs.

Sir James Graham, at a dinner given to the Lords of the Admiralty, who were with the fleet at Cork, stated that, although arming was going on in the naval department, these preparations were made in the spirit of peace.

Lord Palmerston had been presented with the freedom of Glasgow. In replying he made no allusion to the present political crisis.

RUSSIA.—Abbas Pasha had prohibited the exportation of grain from September 26, but on the Consul's remonstrance, had promised to extend the date to Nov. 26.

AUSTRIA.—The period for the free importation of breadstuffs into the two Sicilies is extended until the mil of May next.

Ten days quarantine is imposed on ships from the United States, while vessels from New Orleans are excluded altogether from Neapolitan ports.

AUSTRIA.—Advices from Port Philip to the 4th July are received. The markets were glutted, and forced sales at auction were taking place. Prices had fallen 50 per cent. Flour was being re-shipped to England, and there was a stock of 50,000 bbls on hand.

Three hundred vessels, with good cargoes, were in the harbor. Lightering was exceedingly high, ranging from 20s to 30s per ton. Gold was quoted at 77s 6d. Exchange on London 9 per cent premium, with the expectation that it would advance to 4.

The escape of John Mitchell from Australia is confirmed. He called on the police and with a formal resignation of his parole, and with the offhand style reading it, he expressed, moreover, some to waiting and subpoenaed received by W. L. Smith, the resident agent of the Tribune.

Mr. Martin has since reported himself at his appointed place of residence.

☞ The Telegraph announces the death of Mr. Hoscoth, by Tristam Burgess, of Rhode Island, one of the most talented and respected men in that State. Mr. B. was a member of Congress from Rhode Island from 1823 to 1835, and was remarkable for mental vigor, soothing power of retort, and bitterness of sarcasm. He was one of JOHN RANDOLPH's opponents, and one of the very few who could make that gifted but eccentric genius quail.

A WHIG ELECTED IN BERKS COUNTY, PA.—A Whig candidate for any office, generally stands a poor chance in this county, but we notice that, at the election on Tuesday, Charles Van Reed, the Whig candidate for County Treasurer, beat his Democratic competitor some six hundred votes, notwithstanding the democratic majority is 4,000 on the State ticket.

HOGS PELTING.—The Cleveland Herald, in a notice of the Woman's Rights Convention recently held in that city, says in principal Speaker was an ill composed of man, a portion of which highly ornamented opposite was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, "the bald-pated, cold-hearted embodiment of infidelity and cheapt. ... In a debate in which Rev. Mr. Nevin participated, and in which, as ever, he was a great lumen, Garrison called him a "liar, a coward, and a scoundrel!" As the audience pelted out of the hall, Mr. Nevin's brother, a layman, met him and inquired whether those words were uttered in the heat of debate, or coolly. Retraction was refused, and the brother turned to Mr. Garrison's aces, on the hackpit hit him on the wall of the Metropolitan. Redpelting the pelters, Mr. Garrison added the pelters and the pelters pelted ... "Sir," replied the ... "I am a gentleman, sir, but in Public Worship Hogs Gentlemen."

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY Evening, October 21, 1853.

Cotton market remains without much animation, and the Cotton having been absorbed by the recent arrivals from Europe, and leaving the wharves in good condition, prices have been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Flour and meal have been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Pork and Lard have been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Bacon has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Sugar and Molasses have been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Coffee has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Tobacco has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Freights have been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Exchange has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Sterling Exchange has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Specie has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Cotton has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Cotton has been firm, and quotations have been maintained at the close of the week. Cotton