THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WERSER & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WERSER, S. MERRY,
H. DUPESNOIS, W. DUBOUIS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines in nonpareil of the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ A privilege to Annual Advertisers is allowed to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 20th, 1855.

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

THE CANVASS.

The brag game begun by the anti-Americans at the outset of the canvass, is continued with undiminished vigor. To listen to their boasts, the uninitiated might well imagine that there were no Americans left in Louisiana; that the naturalization laws were universally considered a blessing; that their administration was pure and perfect, and that the ballot-box needed no protection from fraud; that Messrs. WICKLIFFE and MORE were gentlemen of transcendant genius; that the Alexandria *Democrat* was a greater paper than the London *Times*; that CHAS. DUESNEY has turned Protestant, and that LOLA MONTEZ burns rosaries and crucifixes for fuel in his kitchen; that, in fine, New Orleans has completely purged itself of the suspicion of Americanism; that in November none but the "better citizens of the city," and that Louisiana will declare in favor of Ireland and Germany by a round majority of twenty thousand.

Those, however, who understand the nature of Locofocoism, will deduce very different conclusions from this Bobadil system of vaporing. They know that the party always brags the loudest of expected triumph, when it trembles most at anticipated defeat. Never did the Democracy affect greater confidence of carrying Louisiana than in 1848, though they understood perfectly that TAYLOR would claim a heavy majority. Never were they so certain of beating the American party as last Spring, when they were well aware that they stood no earthly chance of success. Just now, they are absolutely sure of victory—a pregnant sign that they apprehend a reverse. Why, their energetic, persevering, unwearied and unscrupulous efforts are the best evidence of their doubts and misgivings. If they entertained well grounded hopes of electing their ticket, they would be enabled to dispense with a large proportion of the toil and labor they bestow upon the canvass.

We believe our readers will acquit us of unseemly proclivity to vaunting, as of the slightest desire to deceive or mislead them. We will not say that we are certain of winning the day; but we know that a regular and admirably organized system of correspondence and communication with every part of the State places us in possession of the latest and most reliable intelligence; that making every possible allowance for the influences which the wishes and hopes of the writers can exert upon their judgment, there still remains a mass of information of the most exciting character—such, indeed, as irresistibly leads to the belief that the American party cannot fail to achieve a signal victory. We are deceived in this conviction, our friends and correspondents are themselves deceived. The opposition is formidable, vigorous and reckless, but it is encountered in all quarters in a manly and resolute spirit. Free discussion is the most offensive and defensive weapon of our party. We seek to diffuse the light and to refute the slanders and calumnies of our enemies. Wherever this is done the American cause takes deep root, and receives a multitude of accessions. Our friends have only to prolong the canvass in the same indomitable spirit for the next six weeks. Let the anti-Americans indulge in their brag, bragging and betting, and we will be like working. The result will prove which party will have most substantial reason for rejoicing.

Much also is made by the Locofoco press of a most indecent and disgusting fling at the religious faith of Mr. MOSS, in the columns of a journal styled "The Minden Gazette." We offer no defense of the scurrilous and calumnious paragraph. The sentiment it conveys is disgraceful to civilization, and unworthy an American heart. It reflects on, however, as particularly singular, that when in 1852, this same Minden *Gazette*—then a violent Democratic sheet—indulged in similar offensive allusions to Senator BENJAMIN's Judaism, the Democratic press had not a word of remonstrance, nor did any of those little organs of Democracy, who now go among our American-born citizens of the Hebrew persuasion, endeavoring to induce them to unite with the Antics because of the paragraph in the *Gazette*, either themselves or their Genl. SCOTT, or seek to induce our Democratic Israelitish friends to do the same, when the Minden *Gazette* blackguarded Mr. BENJAMIN. The fact is, in spite of all there are loafers, bigots and selling demagogues, and we presume with all the care taken by the American party to purge itself of such repugnant elements, it has not yet entirely succeeded.

☞ The Courier—We perceive that Mr. DUPONTE, heretofore one of the proprietors of the Courier, has disposed of his interest in that journal, and abandons the editorial tripod. Mr. DUPONTE is a gentleman of high intelligence and many solid attainments, albeit his politics are not to our taste. We part from him with regret.

☞ Yesterday the tow boat Brock was engaged in towing the steamer Alida off, where she was badly aground near First District ferry wharf, at Algiers, and, after repeated efforts, succeeded in pulling her in deep water, and she is safely moored near the Dry Dock.

☞ General Scott's back pay as Lieut. Gen. of the army has been disallowed by the War Department.

☞ Stanhing G. Cato, of Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of Kansas, vice Lecompte removed.

☞ From Paraguay we learn that the difficulties with Brazil had been amicably settled. Gadsden was dispatched by financial disorders. Mr. Marcy had addressed an official letter from Washington to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paraguay, disapproving of the conduct of Colonel Hopkins in Assumption.

☞ The American convention in Maryland have nominated Z. Collins Lee for Judge of the Superior Court, and Milton Whitney for Prosecuting Attorney.

A Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes, under date of the 12th instant, as follows:

There is no truth in the report that the ex-ambassadorship to England will be tendered to Gen. Cass. Neither will Allen, of Ohio, nor Mason, of Virginia, stand any chance. General Pierce will stick to Colonel Greene, of the Boston *Post*, but Marcy and Davis say Mr. Buchanan's friends are in favor of Dallas, so that he may be out of the way in 1856. Dallas is on his own book, and says he will have it. It is, altogether, a very pretty fight. Forney is too busy attending to "Old Buck's" business to care to interfere.

THE NIAGER PARTY of New York assembled in State convention at Utica on the 19th inst., and made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—Frederick Douglass, a man of Monroe.

Comptroller—Lewis Tappen, of New York.

State Treasurer—James O. Dolong, of Oneida.

Attorney General,—J. B. Pashon, (colored) of Richmond.

Canal Commissioner—Mr. Smith, of Jefferson.

State Prison Inspector—George W. Clark, of Monroe.

Judges of the Court of Appeals—B. Gunon, of Oneida, and William Gould, of Kings.

Gerrit Smith presented a brief address, which was adopted. A series of resolutions were also passed.

OHIO POLITICS.—From the following lines it would appear that two of the candidates for Governor in the Hookeye State are eminently men of *character*, and committed to political creeds quite liberal, if not orthodox:

Keep it before the people—That Wm. Medill is in favor of horse-stealing! In favor of polygamy! In favor of negro amalgamation! In favor of depriving white people of the elective franchise!

Keep it before the people—That Salmon P. Chase is in favor of negro suffrage! In favor of negro jurors! In favor of negro office-holders! In favor of conferring upon negroes the political privileges of white citizens!

ALLEN TRUMAN is the American candidate. We suppose the papers will say of him that he eats a Roman Catholic brethel every morning for breakfast.

☞ Capt. Philip R. Thomas, of the Second Dragoons, has been cashiered by a court martial for drunkenness and disrespect of the court.

☞ Stanhing G. Cato, of Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of Kansas, vice Lecompte removed.

☞ From Paraguay we learn that the difficulties with Brazil had been amicably settled. Gadsden was dispatched by financial disorders. Mr. Marcy had addressed an official letter from Washington to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paraguay, disapproving of the conduct of Colonel Hopkins in Assumption.

☞ The American convention in Maryland have nominated Z. Collins Lee for Judge of the Superior Court, and Milton Whitney for Prosecuting Attorney.

A Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes, under date of the 12th instant, as follows:

There is no truth in the report that the ambassadorship to England will be tendered to Gen. Cass. Neither will Allen, of Ohio, nor Mason, of Virginia, stand any chance. General Pierce still sticks to Colonel Greene, of the Boston *Post*, but Marcy and Davis say Mr. Buchanan's friends are in favor of Dallas, so that he may be out of the way in 1856. Dallas is on his own book, and says he will have it. It is, altogether, a very pretty fight. Forney is too busy attending to "Old Buck's" business to care to interfere.

THE NIAGER PARTY of New York assembled in State convention at Utica on the 19th inst., and made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State—Frederick Douglass, a man of Monroe.

Comptroller—Lewis Tappen, of New York.

State Treasurer—James O. Dolong, of Oneida.

Attorney General,—J. B. Pashon, (colored) of Richmond.

Canal Commissioner—Mr. Smith, of Jefferson.

State Prison Inspector—George W. Clark, of Monroe.

Judges of the Court of Appeals—B. Gunon, of Oneida, and William Gould, of Kings.

Gerrit Smith presented a brief address, which was adopted. A series of resolutions were also passed.

OHIO POLITICS.—From the following lines it would appear that two of the candidates for Governor in the Hookeye State are eminently men of *character*, and committed to political creeds quite liberal, if not orthodox:

Keep it before the people—That Wm. Medill is in favor of horse-stealing! In favor of polygamy! In favor of negro amalgamation! In favor of depriving white people of the elective franchise!

Keep it before the people—That Salmon P. Chase is in favor of negro suffrage! In favor of negro jurors! In favor of negro office-holders! In favor of conferring upon negroes the political privileges of white citizens!

ALLEN TRUMAN is the American candidate. We suppose the papers will say of him that he eats a Roman Catholic brethel every morning for breakfast.

☞ Capt. Philip R. Thomas, of the Second Dragoons, has been cashiered by a court martial for drunkenness and disrespect of the court.

NATURALIZATION.

Messrs. Editors:

Now that about one amendment by judge with such rapidity and so tyrannically into good Americans to vote at the November election, I hope that it will not be taken ill if I should give a *summary* of the provisions of our laws on this important subject. I shall draw my information from the laws themselves, and the interpretations of their courts of judicature.

The applicant for admission to citizenship must have resided at least *five years consecutively preceding* the application in the United States; but if he has resided in the nation on pleasure, without the intention of location in a foreign country, will not impair his rights.

The applicant must have resided in the State to the interest of which he applies *one year at least before he can be naturalized.*

He must apply to a *Court*, not a judge, to be admitted, and a Court can only sit in the room where it transacts the legal business of office. It is a Court or no Court. To sit in a shed, or office, or in the St. Charles Hotel, or in the streets, or in a cabaret, would be all the same, and the naturalization of a foreigner at other place than a Court room would be power in a judge to hold Court at such places, and the judge who assumes the exercise of such a power, violates his jurisdiction, and his acts are *coram non judice* and void. A judge can hear a suit argued out of Court, but he cannot pronounce judgment except in open *Court*, for it is only then and there that the law has treated him with the authority of adjudication. The law, to guard the freedom of the citizen from illegal attack, has empowered a judge at all times to issue the great prerogative writ of habeas corpus; but this is a special exception to a rule of universal obligation and does not embrace the case of naturalization.

It is a proposition which none but a novice will question, that the whole process of naturalization is judicial—that whether a person who applies for admission into the mass of American citizenship is entitled to it is dependent on judicial interpretation and administration. This being so, judicial duty requires, that it must be decided by the judge when sitting in open Court, in his official capacity. Such Courts as are adjourned on the fourth of July cannot entertain any one during the recess, because the law has suspended their action until the first Monday of November following, and no judgment can be rendered except by the mutual consent of the parties. The law organizing the District Courts of this city expressly declares that the Courts shall be open from the first week in November to the fourth of July of each year; but for *criminal* and *probate* causes, and for granting interlocutory orders they shall remain open all the year. Now the naturalization is an item in not a *criminal* or *probate* cause, nor is it the granting of an *interlocutory order*. The act of Congress declares it to be a legal process, and the adjudication of it a judgment. What then becomes of the letters of naturalization granted by the judge of the First District Court in the clerk's office? They are all nullities, because the law has not authorized the requirements of the laws of Congress, and beyond the legal power of the judge. No District Court in this State has any legal authority to grant letters of citizenship to anybody, except between the first week of November and the fourth of July. The Court is adjourned and can only exercise the authority conferred by the law. The forty Americans who have been daily manufactured have not the right of native citizenship, but in the eye of the law are foreigners still. I repeat, it is not the *judge* who can naturalize, but it is the District Court that must do it, under the sole of Congress, and it must be done in the mode and time prescribed for the holding of the Court, and *openly* and *publicly*, that all may see the process, and detect it, in case of fraud, perjury, corruption or collusion.

The law further requires two witnesses of the United States who be credible, to attest to the residence and good character of the applicant. It is a perversion of the law, and a flagrant attack on justice, to allow any man or set of men to employ two witnesses to act as standing conspirators for all applicants, and to swear them through. But this has been done since the amendment of the law, and Courts should be circumspect in receiving their testimony. To carry out the letter and spirit of the law, Courts ought to examine those witnesses with great care, and scrutinize their antecedents. The law requires the applicant to prove to the *satisfaction* of the Court, that during the last five years he immediately preceding his application, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the happiness and good order of the same, and he must swear that he will support the Constitution of the United States, &c.

This is not an insignificant oath, to be laughed at, or to be sworn over by Courts. It is replete with wisdom, and if Courts would enforce it in the manner of it is intended that it should be, many a vagabond, sedition, pauper and outcast would be excluded from the pale of American citizenship. Men of immoral character, those who are hostile to the principles of our Constitution, and those who are riotous, lazy, debauched, and of bad political principles, would cease to disturb our elections, to pester the good order of society, or destroy the happiness of our people.

"Attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution, and well disposed to the happiness and good order of the same," says the law. *How* is this to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, but by witnesses who cannot speak or read the language in which the Constitution is written, for they have never heard its principles are, nor the structure of the government, nor the distribution of its powers, nor their limitations. To be able to swear that a candidate for American citizenship is attached to the principles of our Constitution, the witnesses who depose to the fact should have read it, or have heard it expounded, and they must of these means have acquired a correct knowledge of the maxims consecrated by it.

To applicant who cannot read or speak our language, cannot swear truthfully that he will support the Constitution, because he does not comprehend its principles or maxims. When he is taken into a dark room and sworn to what he knows not of what is therein contained, he is the dark, to support an instrument the meaning of which he does not understand, and of which he knows absolutely nothing. The ignorant man incurs the guilt of mental perjury if not of legal.

Again, law can the witnesses, nine times out of ten, swear that the applicant is attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution? Did they ever discuss with him those principles, and ask him what they were or what they mean, or what his notions of them were? How could they swear to such a fact, when they themselves know nothing of those principles? Yet our Courts hear every day of the law as a dead schoolboy does a badly conned lesson, and proposed it to the witnesses and the applicants with such rapidity, that naturalization has become a farce, and a subject of broad laughter to the officers engaged in it. The misled applicant takes down at a gulph the entire oath, and the witnesses also, without any comprehension of what they are doing, and the refugee or banished pauper from the throne of a foreign nation, is now said to be better citizen than the native-born, plunges into the boiling whirlpool of domestic politics, and slide our party in power. The refugee becomes a legislator and judges, to make, administer and execute American laws. This is neither right nor legal. The acts of Congress contain no such monstrous, illegal and ruinous provisions. If their enactments were enforced by Courts, as their authors intended them to be, the mischief which we now deplore would never have happened.

The true course to be pursued by the Courts is simple and obvious. Assume the provisions of the act, examine each one by rule as the impliant and witnesses before the oath is administered, or before the testimony is offered, and before the oath of allegiance is taken, and make them comprehend the intent of the law and the character of the oaths. Ask them if they understand the principles of the Constitution, and if they are conscious that they swear that they will be followed. The law is stringent; but Courts, from ignorance, or partyism, or corruption, have perverted and and administered it. In their ungenerous interpretation, they have neglected the fulfillment of a most sacred duty. In their impatience to carry a political victory, they overrun the superior of the nation they employ. In their hot haste to win political honors, they transack to a lawless, criminal and mercenary class of Europeans a part of the political privileges of the citizenship, and thus introduce into her bosom, as the prophet Moses did, a wooden horse within the walls of Troy, which will at an and subvert her very foundations. When the ballot-box becomes filled with fraud and perjury, Pandora's box of old will be inquisitive of it compared with it.

The oath of allegiance, when taken, is forfeited with fallacy of a judgment of the Court, ordering issuance of naturalization to issue, and the applicant is an American. The Court should then try and adjudge the application as a tribunal, by the rules of evidence and law; and as the issue of Congress inquire them to do. They must examine witnesses, weigh their testimony, decide on their credibility, and comply fully with their requirements, or they would on application for mandamus. If they act, they nullify the act, and it is only prima facie evil.

CITIZEN.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—It seems not as we anticipated from our telegraphic advices, that the Democrats have carried the Legislature in Maine, though their candidate for Governor fails of an election by the people. How much cause for rejoicing this success gives the party to the South may be judged from the following reference to the position of parties in Maine, which appeared in the New York Tribune on the day of the election:

The election in Maine takes place to-day. The contest is earnest and unbridled. Great efforts have been made by the old line Democracy and the Hunker Whigs to take the State from the Republican party. The result is not absolutely certain. The old line Democracy have everything abandoned all pretence of support of the Nebraska bill. Their candidate for Governor has been on the stump during the whole campaign, and has emphatically disowned Douglas and his measure. The Hunker Whigs have gone to him their whole strength to defeat Morrill by making their party candidate for Governor and by making with the old line Democrats in the years of Hamilton and Robinson, and Hamilton throughout the State. The combination has run strongly. Whigs and old Democrats indistinguishably, both for Governor and Representatives. Whatever was possible to be done has been done to defeat Morrill. Whigs and Democrats have been in earnest and have spared no pains. The Democratic organization, Yancey, Wise, Slidell, Bright and other leaders of prominence have spoken.

THE GALE IN MOBILE.—The *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

We have just experienced another storm of much severity. It commenced on Saturday night with heavy rain and intense wind—the wind blowing from the N. E. and continuing with gradual increase to the night of Sunday. Yesterday morning it was very heavy, but not so much so as the night before. We have not yet heard of any damage done to property in the city, but we fear that the shipping in the harbor will have suffered considerably. The tide was very high, and the water was very much agitated. We have not yet heard of any damage done to property in the city, but we fear that the shipping in the harbor will have suffered considerably. The tide was very high, and the water was very much agitated.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Non-arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There are as yet no signs of the missing Baltic, now four days out, and she was when one week later intelligence from Europe.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—The river is still falling, with five feet water in the canal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

HAVANA, September 10th, 1855.

FRIEND BEE:—

We had yesterday one of the heaviest rains that have visited us this season, and from what I can learn, it was very general over this entire region. It was accompanied with terrific lightning and some heavy thunder. I am glad to be able to add that no damage was done, and much good, as it swelled the bayous Tarrabonne and Black, so as enable a large number of finboats to pass over the bar, and consequently to pass up in the railroad. The American barbecue which took place here on Saturday last, was a sprightly affair, and will be long remembered, as well for the unmanagled good spirits that prevailed as for the eloquence and excellence of the distinguished speakers. Messrs. Hunt, Duvigneaud, told the veteran Marigny were the principal speakers, and I much confess that they pre-eminence and ability in the cause which they have espoused. The speech of Mr. Duvigneaud in French was one of the most effective and eloquent addresses to which I ever listened. It told upon the crowd, amongst which was a Creole from Thibodaux, who seemed to be particularly pleased to learn from these speakers that although Mr. Dorsigny was a Christian, yet he was an American patriot, for said this poor peasant, "I never have told over there at all the speeches that I have heard at all the meetings, but I will tell them all what I have heard about Dorsigny, because he was an indecent prostitution Protestant. The apparent concurrence of Mr. Dorsigny and others with whom I have conversed from the Attakapas parishes, has led me to some reflections upon the tributary of Americans, that, if do not care to reveal just now, Mr. Hunt was high opinions for himself, and in fact, all did well, for they confirmed the hold, established at the first meeting, which the book peddler had withdrawn from the American party by the unrepresentations of the last speakers a few weeks ago. The health of the country here and up the Calibeau is excellent, whilst the crops are enough to make glad the heart of every beholder. Along the bayou Black and down the DeLarge, the same promising appearance is presented by those staples upon which the prosperity of our beloved State so materially depends. I will write you next from Berwick's Bay.

ADIEU.

INDEX.

GOVERNOR SHANNON was received at Westport, Kansas, on the 3d inst., by a delegation of citizens, and in reply to some remarks by the Hon. O. H. Browne, spoke as follows:

SIR:—For the very friendly reception I have met with on the journey from Lecompton, I am no tender to you, and through you to the citizens of Kansas you represent, my thanks. In entering upon the duties of the responsible office to which I have been appointed, it is highly gratifying to me to find so much good feeling prevailing among the citizens of the Territory. Desiring, as you doubtless do, on the part of the civilized globe, with different measures, one mind and modes of thinking, it must be expected that there will be more conflict of opinion in settling the policy which is to control the destinies of this Territory. But while we may differ in opinion on questions of public policy, the object of all, it is to be hoped, is the permanent advancement of the best interests of the Territory. By respecting the opinions and even projections of each other, and cultivating a social feeling, we will soon harmonize, and learn by act to gather for the benefit and advancement of one highly favored country. Looking at many of the public papers in the States, one would be led to believe that Kansas was the scene of lawless confusion and disorder. No greater error would be committed. I will not criticise the motives that have induced those unfounded representations, but I will say—because I believe it to be true—that they do not set a more law-abiding people in the United States than the great mass of the citizens of Kansas. There is no State in the Union where person and property are more secure than in this Territory. That some irregularities may have taken place in the best and easiest settlement of a country, is true; but they have been few and trifling when compared with the bloody riots that have characterized the elections in some of the States, and lawless mobs have been disgraced some of our large cities. While the latter have received but a passing notice from the public press, the former have been held up to the world as something which prevailed generally in all wrong, and calculated to prejudice the best interests of the Territory, by deterring a large and respectable class of emigrants from coming among us.

I duly appreciate the warm and generous feelings that have ever characterized our hardy, intelligent and enterprising pioneers in the West. It has been my lot to have mingled much with them in the course of my life, and I have always found them true and warm hearted friends and patriotic citizens. I come amongst you, not as a mere adventurer, seeking to better his fortune, and then return home; but as one desiring, for himself and family, a permanent location; and it shall be my highest ambition to devote my humble efforts to the promotion of the best interests, happiness and prosperity of this Territory. To accomplish these objects, we will all admit that a government of law and order is absolutely necessary. We all feel the important duties, and I trust will unite in securing so desirable an object. We have no security for personal property, except by the maintenance of law and order; and interest and duty alike unite in enforcing on us the obligation to maintain both. Your Legislative Assembly, that has just adjourned, has provided a code of laws for the Territory; it is my duty as an Executive officer and the duty of every good citizen, to abide those laws so long as they remain in force. To maintain the Constitution of the United States; the organic law of the Territory; and the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, in conformity therewith, is an obligation binding on me, on my oath of office as well as by the duty I owe to the Territory as a citizen, in common with others. With the law for our guide and in the best interests of the Territory for our object, all uniting and harmonizing together, we cannot fail under Providence, to build up a great State, furnishing happy homes to thousands of our people, adding additional strength to our Union, and opening the way for the advancement of civilization and enlightenment over the vast Territorial possessions in the West!

MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, ME., Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

The Augusta Age has returns from 290 towns, giving 93,800 votes, as follows: Morrill, 43,680; Wells, 46,073; Reed, 9,306. In these towns Morrill loses 4,841 as compared with last year's vote, when he lashed 1,500 of a majority. There are 14,000 votes yet to hear from.

In the Senate, 31 of the 31 Senators in opposition to Morrill have been elected, and of the Representatives two to one.

THE NAVY AND ITS OFFICERS.—The report of the Board of Naval Officers, appointed under the "Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," having been submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the President, and by him been approved, after careful examination and reflection,

Two hundred and one officers have been removed from "active service," and of this number, *forty-nine* have been "dropped from the rolls" entirely.

Of the Captains.....17 on leave of absence
Do .....15 on furlough pay
Do .....3 dropped.
Of the Commanders.....21 leave pay.
Do .....18 furlough.
Do .....6 dropped.
Of the Lieutenants.....16 leave pay.
Do .....49 on furlough.
Do .....2 dropped.
Of the Masters.....[illegible] on leave in the line of promotion.
Do .....16 leave pay.
Do .....3 on furlough.
Do .....2 dropped.
Passed Midshipmen .....2 on furlough.
Do .....13 dropped.

We understand that these orders will be issued in a short time to the Commandants of Stations, giving details for the information of the Navy, by which the public will learn what changes have been made.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ The London *Times* is making fun of the NOURRIMENT OF SWEARGNE:

We must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were allowed not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that now appears. Our victory of Sweaborg is only a bonus of sufficiency which we give Russia as no great cost to her, but at a very heavy cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are attempting to calculate the gains we have done to popular feeling. But, if felt in the hearts of the people of the nation in the Baltic, we fear the balance is highly against us, for the flame in that can have not only the effect of exasperating the spirit of the nation, and the utmost determination to make their chief of Sweaborg is a million and a half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary cost of the success, then, was immense—enormous. Then, however, is a small item. The work in that we have throwing away the opportunities of this year, just for want of a little more time, and that, perhaps, will be the only result of the expedition. Next year, doubtless, we shall have matters enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our enemy but destructive chasm of gun-boats just which weigh with the sound heavily. We think, in the Russian letter, there is no doubt, and will therefore be just as the chief shaped of us as to an enormous expensive expenditure of wealth and experienced skill; at least, they will do so till time to another season of the remote sea covered, which is ever forewarning and providing for the terrors to our enemies of the war.

THE GALE IN MOBILE.—The *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

We have just experienced another storm of much severity. It commenced on Saturday night with heavy rain and intense wind—the wind blowing from the N. E. and continuing with gradual increase to the night of Sunday. We have not yet heard of any damage done to property in the city, but we fear that the shipping in the harbor will have suffered considerably. The tide was very high, and the water was very much agitated. We have not yet heard of any damage done to property in the city, but we fear that the shipping in the harbor will have suffered considerably. The tide was very high, and the water was very much agitated.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1855.

[illegible] Cotton has again been active to-day, with sales of upwards 2000 bales. Prices [illegible] unchanged.

SALES OF COTTON—LOUISIANA ARR. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sales of 200 bales Texas at 4½@9¾c for lot to fully fair. Of Mobile, 100 sold at 9¾@10c for year to good ordinary. Of Florida, [illegible]

[illegible] Price at 9¾@10c 78 for superfine. Receipts in Cotte have embraced 1200 bales, all of [illegible]

[illegible] 1000 sacks taken at 10¾@10c for new.

[illegible] Flour, with sales of 150 bbls Mess, at [illegible] for extra and 7 for superfine. Corn [illegible] 2000 sacks Southern, at 65c. Pork [illegible] Bulk Shoulders, at 11¾c. Lard [illegible]

[illegible] Sugar, with sales of 150 hhds Prime Orleans, at 8¾c. Molasses [illegible] Rice [illegible]

[illegible] Freights [illegible] Cotton to Liverpool, 5-32d. Tobacco [illegible] Flour to Havana, 37½c. Corn [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Corn, Pork, Bulk Meat, Lard, Freights, Exchange, Sterling, Specie, Stocks, Money, Ice, Coffee, Hay, Tow Cloth, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Hides, Tallow, Leather, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paints, Liquors, Wines, Brooms, Brushes, Cordage, Hardware, Cutlery, Tobacco, Segars, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Oil, Candles, Soap, Starch, Rice, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cranberries, Fish, Oysters, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea