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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10.

FREE COLORED PERSONS.

The position of the free man of color in both the slaveholding and non slaveholding states is exceedingly anomalous. Wherever he is found he becomes for the most part a pest and a nuisance. We speak of course in general terms, inasmuch as exceptional cases are not rare where the free negro is a decent, quiet, industrious individual, and in Louisiana, especially, examples may be cited of their wealth and positive respectability, albeit they are not and cannot be citizens in the eyes of the law. Nevertheless nothing is more certain than that the emancipated slave is usually thriftless, idle, reckless and improvident; commonly unwilling to help himself, and generally unable to do so in consequence of his inferiority to the white man. Now whether the free negro inhabits New York or New Orleans, he is equally distinguished by these unlovely characteristics—the only difference being that in New Orleans he gets along after a fashion, since the climate agrees with his instinctive love of warmth, and he has to do with a people of almost boundless liberality; whereas in New York he is at once the victim of a rugged and ungenial climate, of a popular disdain, the more intolerable because associated with theoretical equality, and of a fierce and perpetual competition upon which he looks with helpless amazement, and which leaves him far in the rear.

But although the free negro is better off in the South as regards the supply of his indispensable necessities, he is a dangerous component to the enslaved race. In the North he is a vagabond and an outcast; a beggar or a thief; an inmate of the alms-house or the penitentiary; a social ulcer grievous, painful, corroding and difficult of cure. In the South he gets drunk, debauches our slaves, or preaches insubordination to them. Hence both sections are anxious to rid themselves of him. The North with execrable inhumanity invites him thither, and then either leaves him to starve, or drives him away by penal statutes. In many of the non slaveholding states the free negro is positively denied a residence. If found within the limits of the States he is compelled to leave. In others he is seduced from the guardianship of his master by the Abolitionists, and then left to perish of want and exposure. The following statement, which appeared some time since in a Cincinnati paper, is an illustration of our remarks:

In the police court, yesterday, a colored man named John Stewart was arraigned on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from an elderly colored woman. Stewart plead guilty, and offered in mitigation that he was full of funds and food, and had taken this course to provide himself with the necessaries of life. He stated to the court that a short time ago he was a slave in Raleigh, North Carolina, and upon being informed of the kind treatment he would receive from the Abolitionists in the North, if he would escape as a free man, he succeeded in getting clear himself, and did so in court of $900. He left his master and came to Ohio. "Since I came here," continued Stewart, "I have been kicked about and abused by all classes of white men. Can't get work from no one, and to borrow money to get bread with, that is out of the question. I find the great desire of every one I meet is, I never did here." Here the defendant took his seat to await the sentence of the court, which was that he be sent to the chain gang at hard labor for one month, and pay the costs of prosecution. Stewart said he did not mind the hard labor, and was thankful for the prospect of getting something to eat, for he declared that as soon as he got out he would go South and become a slave again.

The North is striving all it can to banish its colored population into Canada; but the Canadians are extremely reluctant to be saddled with so unproductive an accession of inhabitants. If they expel the free negro there will scarcely remain a rood of terrified ground on which the wretched scum of Africa, upon whom an undiscriminating benevolence has bestowed the costly boon of liberty, can set his foot, and make to himself a local habitation and a name.

Meanwhile the South, from motives of policy which are essentially connected with her own safety, is devising stringent enactments designed as well to prevent any increase of this class of population, as to diminish its present numbers. Of this nature are the laws passed in various Southern States which prohibit under severe penalties the return of free persons of color who have once quitted the State, which forbid free negroes from going from one State to another, which require free persons of color who have not acquired a certain term of residence to leave the State, and which finally authorize free negroes incapable of providing for themselves to seek masters and voluntarily to reenter into servitude. Many of these statutes appear to us harsh in the extreme, but they do not lack defenders who plead in behalf of them the strong plea of absolute necessity. Be this as it may, humane man can but perceive that what with the anxiety of the North to get rid of an unpleasant and hurtful portion of its population, and the precautions of the South to keep its slaves free from all taint of corruption, and all incentives to disorder and disobedience, the unfortunate race of free persons of color bids fair to be hunted down and driven from Dan to Beersheba.

A CARD.—Parents and merchants who wish to give a business education to their young clerks will see that Bolbear Commercial College is removed and reopened in the spacious edifice, "The Story Building," corner of Camp and Common streets. Ladies and gentlemen should not fail to give it a call. A quarter of a century of success should be sufficient testimony. See advertisement.

DUVERGE & CO.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that DUVERGE & CO., corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, have just received a splendid assortment of cakes, burnous, shawls, &c.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the principal drawn numbers in the drawing of the 1st inst.: 1st—[illegible] $100 000; 2274, $50,000; 20731, [illegible] $10,000; 17913 $10,000; 911, 13357, [illegible] 4166, 4457, 4683, 6931, [illegible] 10036, 11340, 12045, 12143, [illegible] 14277, 14402, 15363, 16671, 16861, [illegible] 17174, 17421, 19159, 20100, 20372, [illegible] 22591, 22751, 22758, 23189, 23873, [illegible] 25348, 25449, 26219, 26418, 26866, [illegible] 29229, 29385, 29 [illegible] each $1000.

THE OYSTER PLANTS.—The new oyster beds in Long Island, New York, has created great excitement among the oystermen along the sound. The Newark Gazette says they are worth from five millions of dollars. The bed is over eight miles long, and the yield is immense. One man averaged four hundred bushels a day, and one scooped. On one particular day he took no fewer than six hundred bushels, and, with only one dredge, readily averaged twenty-five bushels per day, and no more. It has been estimated that oysters to the amount of $750,000 have been already taken, which is more than money on hand. The oysters are very large.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The list of American sea going vessels reported during the last month as wrecked, missing, &c., is very large, showing an aggregate of thirty two vessels, of which seven were ships, six were barks, six were brigs, sixteen were schooners, and one a propeller. The total value of property lost was nine hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and [illegible]. This is the value of the property lost, exclusive of damage to vessels, which amounting to a total loss. As compared with the month of September, 1858, the above shows a decrease in the value of property lost, and missing of one hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred dollars. The losses for the month include two vessels bound to foreign ports—one of which is set down as missing, she having sailed from Rio Janeiro, where she put in (in distress) April 26, and has not arrived at her port of destination since the departure of the last steamer, September 5th. The vessels reported are chiefly American, though one foreign are included, which, of course, are free from any United States point, and can not be insured in this country.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrangements for the reception of a limited number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy—from twenty to forty of them. Members of Congress from the districts which have been the largest time without appointments, as far back as 1855, will be requested to make nominations of youths for admission in accordance with the existing laws.

HOW TO MAKE IVORY SOAP AND DENTIFRICE.—According to the process of Geissler, in Switzerland, articles of ivory are placed in a solution of phosphoric acid of 1·120 specific gravity, and left there until they assume a gelatinous aspect. After that they are taken from the acid, washed off in water, and dried with soft linen cloth. The articles are now as soft as that leather; they be[illegible] hard in the open air, and when placed in warm water they assume their former stiffness.

The application of such ivory for nipples of nursing bottles, or for covers of sore breasts, and for similar articles, is of importance. The change evidently consists in a portion of a portion of the lime, producing a composition containing a smaller per centage of lime than ivory.—*Dingler's Polytechnical Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., October 8.—The overland mail of the 16th from California brings intelligence of the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry. The meeting took place near San Francisco, on the 13th of September. Senator Broderick fell at the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered until the morning of the 16th, when he died.

Col. Sumner has left with a company of dragoons for the Pawnee Fork, to chastise the Indians who attacked the outgoing mails, and to rescue the passengers of the incoming mails.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The extensive establishment of Messrs. Wright, Gillis & Bros. dealers in tea, coffee and spices, was burned to day. Loss $60,000.

HOSTILE MEETING AT VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg, October 8.—There was a hostile meeting at De Soto, opposite this place, to-day between Mr. Partridge, editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, and Mr. McGarr, late Democratic candidate for City Representative. No shots were fired, and an amicable adjustment was brought about.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

LONDON, September 24.—It is rumored that a treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich, having only the signatures of France and Austria.

It is rumored that Tuscany is to be ruled by the King of Belgium. The second son (Count Flanders) is to have the three Italian duchies, and the Archduke Maximilian, Venetia, with separate constitutions.

It is stated that a European Congress is soon to be held at Brussels, and to be presided over by the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian Government denies the reported cession of Savoy to France, and has protested to the great powers against the secret aid of Austria in recruiting troops for the Pope.

The efforts of the Pope are very alarming. Antonelli has declared himself unfit to attend to public affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* calls the story placing a Belgian Prince on the throne a ridiculous canard.

It is asserted that the King of Belgium's visit to Napoleon at Biarritz was successful. He remains at Biarritz, as also Prince Metternich and Count Walewski, until Napoleon leaves at the end of September. Prince Poniatowski has left Italy for Biarritz.

Numerous political exiles had arrived at Marseilles.

It is rumored in Paris that there will be no expedition sent against China—the Chinese professing that the head of the Mandarins offending at the Peiho to make all satisfaction required, and to receive ambassadors at Pekin.

COCHIN CHINA.—The French Admiral has obtained four concessions from Cochin China.—the right to exercise the Christian religion; a treaty of commerce; cession of the River of Saigon, in the adjoining territory, and recognition of the French right to the Bay of Suzon.

CHESBOURGE FORTIFICATIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that Cherbourg is being armed into a complete war footing, with rifled cannon for all the batteries.

AFFAIRS IN SWITZERLAND.—Intelligence from Switzerland states that the United States Minister (Fay) has presented a memorial to the Federal Councils praying intervention with the Cantons against the individual measure being enforced towards American citizens.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid confirm the report of the appointment of Gen. Serano Captain-General of Cuba, to replace Gen. Concha.

ENGLAND.—London, September 24.—The Money market closed easy at 2¼ per cent.

Robert Stephenson, an eminent engineer, is dangerously ill.

The English journals are discussing the San Juan difficulty in more conciliatory language. Large reinforcements for China are to leave soon by the overland route.

England offers to mediate in the difficulties in Morocco.

Advices from Prussia state that the health of the King is worse.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that amicable relations had been established between Turkey and Persia, but that the Circassian war will Russia continues.

Transport in Belgium will only average about two thirds.

The Gallant Zouave Once More.

Capt. de Riviere has been getting himself into another scrape, in which he displayed the white feather. It seems he had a difficulty with Mr. Wm. Mulligan in New York, and was so grievously insulted by the latter that nothing but blood could appease his wounded honor. Accordingly he sent a challenge to Mr. Mulligan. The rest of the story is thus told by the *Tribune*:

On Thursday there was a boat-race at Staten Island, which Mulligan attended, and therefore the challenge which it seems he (in view) had sent on the day before, did not reach him. When he received the hostile message he at once referred the arrangement of the preliminaries to his friend Colonel Lewis, a well known politician of this city, who undertook the task the next day. After several delays, prayed in every case by de Riviere, one of an hour and a quarter, one of two hours, and the last of nearly half an hour or so, the belligerent parties met on Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, on a certain field in Weehawken, New Jersey, not far from the ground immortalized by Burr and Ham ton. Mulligan, as the challenged party had, the choice of weapons, and he selected Rifle shooting, opened and desired the distance to be ten paces, or, at the farthest, fifteen paces. To this the second of de Riviere, Macaferri, the Italian opera singer, objected. The Rifle, however, demanded that they fight at thirty paces, probably fearing that his coat of mail would not resist the force of a shot at ten paces. Mr. Lewis, on the part of Mr. Mulligan, offered to make the distance any thing from five to twenty paces, the parties to fire one shot, and then walk up and keep firing at their convenience until each had exhausted his six shots. De Riviere, through his second, objected to this, and in fact objected to every thing that looked like an immediate settlement of the affair. At this time it had become so dark that no fight could be had that night, and the parties left the ground, with the understanding that if terms can be agreed on they are to meet again. Before they left the spot, however, Mulligan leaped out of his carriage, and offered to fight de Riviere at any distance, and on any terms, so as to have the fight at once. Mulligan's second at once interfered, and desired him to return to his carriage. There will, probably, be no further trouble, de Riviere having probably left Texas, and will have no difficulty in obtaining the $250,000, upon the raising of which the acceptance of Mr. Thompson is contingent. Thus ends a long lock preparing for this giant enterprise, and the stockholders are to be congratulated upon the happy auguries which await it. Mr. Roberts, who goes to Texas, is a gentleman of ability and tact, who superintended the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and has great experience as a civil engineer, with a reputation of being a skilful one.

A SEA CAPTAIN CHANGED WITH THE MUTINY OF HIS WIFE.—The Bombay *Standard*, of August 5th, says an investigation was about to take place before the United States Consul, L. H. Halsted, Esq., of a charge brought against Capt. Low, of the American bark Helen, made by certain of his crew, of the murder of his wife by strangulation, at sea, some three years ago. The Consul had to assist him in the investigation, Capt. Collier, Capt. Ingersoll, of the Francis P. Sage, Capt. Adams, of the Susan Howland, and Capt. Scott, of the Washington, all of whom are present Mr. Healy, as an American resident, and Mr. Acland, solicitor, retained by the Consul. The accusers not appearing, the case was adjourned to the following Monday.

We copy the following from the New York correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

The Sons of Malta are beginning to imitate our "Greek" regiments. They intend getting up a moonlight procession on the night of the 11th instant. They will come out in their richest regalia, and rival the brilliancy of the mission in the gorgeousness of their paraphernalia. It is not yet known whether the Daughters of Malta will also parade on the occasion in their "full rig." They should do so, and thus lend their charms to increase the attractions of the scene. The Lodges from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places, will send deputations to the grand moonlight display of the Malt (sq).

One portion of young Lane's establishment is to be sold out next week. The sale is for the benefit of the Fulton Bank, which he defrauded. The catalogue embraces fifty nine lots, including four horses, six carriages and sleighs of different styles and varieties, robes, for coats, and all other luxurious appurtenances of a first rate stable. The sale will no doubt be a most attractive affair.—When a fast man bursts up, or comes to disgrace, he should be always anxious to see the "stable" in which he lived; and he should always attend. Some of these sales are very fashionable affairs. When Comstock, who, through Bowen, was taken up for swindling Bruce Brothers & Co., the curiosity to see and hear the "Bonne ore" will readily pass muster as gold. The only approach to this invention ever before made was in Orcade, a French composition, which was introduced a year or two ago, with the new metal, "Aluminum," but never got into public favor.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 3.—The City Gas Works entertained a large party yesterday to witness the manufacture of gas from water as a substitute for coal gas. The demonstration was in every way satisfactory, the light being very pure and brilliant, and greatly cheaper than that manufactured from coal. It was manufactured under Dr. Sanders's Cincinnati patent.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER STAR.

Later from Mexico—Conspiracy at the Capital—British Man-of-War Smuggling $1,000,000 of Specie—More Fighting in the Interior—The Canada's Mails—Further by the Overland Mail—The Nevada Election—The San Juan Difficulty—The Quaker City in Distress—Hoboken Cricket Match—Suspicious Schooner at the Balize.

SOUTHWORK PASS, October 9.—The schooner Star, from Vera Cruz and Minatitlan, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. She brings dates from San Francisco of the 20th, and from Vera Cruz of the 25th, and city of Mexico of the 23d.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Business during the fortnight ruled dull. The arrivals have been numerous, and the markets weaker, though without any perceptible decline. Candles closed lower, and Provisions less firm, buyers obtaining easier terms.—Sugar quiet.

$1,850,000 FOR NEW YORK.

The steamships John L. Stephens and Orizaba left San Francisco for Panama on the 20th, with one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in treasure for New York. The Stephens brought but one passenger via Tehuantepec.

THE BRODERICK AND TERRY DUEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Judge Terry killed Senator Broderick in a duel near this place, on the 13th inst. Senator Broderick lingered until next morning and died. His death has produced a profound sensation, and his funeral, which took place on the 16th, was one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in California. Judge Terry has been arrested, and the public are highly incensed against him.

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, September 25.—Intelligence from the city of Mexico states that a plan had been concocted there among the leading officers of Miramon's army, for the purpose of overthrowing Miramon and openly recognizing the Liberal Government. The plan was divulged by one of the officers the day before the execution of it was intended. Some twenty-five officers and others not attached to the army have been arrested. It was thought that those who were arrested would not be punished.

The Constitutional Government of Vera Cruz was making active preparations for laying siege to Jalapa, Cordova, and also the capital.

The division of Corbas was entirely routed at Tejaca, on the 12th of September, by the Liberals. Corbas had three thousand men, and the Liberals only two thousand. A large number of the officers were taken prisoners, but were pardoned.

An expedition against the city of Tepic, which was garrisoned, ended by six hundred of the Church party being taken prisoners. Moreno and other officers were taken out and shot. Coronados intended joining his forces with Orjazon, of Jalisco, to march upon Guadalajara and capture it.

The British Minister was on the road to Vera Cruz, and would sail from there on the British mail steamer of the 5d inst.

The Government has been officially informed that the British ship of war Calypso had smuggled on board $5,000,000 at a small port near San Blas.

A cargo of arms had arrived at Vera Cruz for the Government, and another cargo destined for the Pacific was expected at Minatitlan.

The Government, in replying to our Secretary of Legation on the matter of the late robbery of American mails on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, gave assurance that a force of five hundred men would be immediately dispatched for that section, and arrest and punish the offenders if apprehended.

The sloop of war Saratoga was the only American man-of-war in the port of Vera Cruz when the Star left. She was to sail for Pensacola, Florida, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Conrad, the United States Consul at Mazatlan, came passenger on the Star. It is stated that he has secured from the Government important concessions, which will be of great advantage to the commerce of the United States on the western coast of Mexico. The health of Vera Cruz was perfectly good, but business dull.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Canada's mails have arrived safely. The following synopsis of the Liverpool Cotton market is taken from them: Richardson & Spence's circular quote Cotton slightly cheaper and tending lower, with sales of 10,000 bales, and very dull market. The lower quotations have declined most—a decline of ¼ to ⅛ is noted. In better grades, 1-16: Middling Orleans 6 15-16. Staple of the week reached only 7,000 bales, and dwindled slightly at Matagorda.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The City of Manchester, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates are fully anticipated.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The totals of the Cricket match yesterday were as follows: Lookyer's side, 365. Stephenson's, 179.

SOMETHING NEW.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

We have a man here who, if what he says is true, is a wonderful chemist. He has just invented a metallic composition, called, I know not why, "Berne ore," which has the extraordinary merit of resembling gold, and wearing well. He can polish it totally so well, while it costs only about a twentieth of that dear, delightful metal. The application of gold is the only test that exposes the imitation, so that the public will still have a safeguard against the counterfeiting of gold coin by this substance. For articles of ornament or private use, such as jewelry, knives and forks, salt cellars, and other small trinkets, the "Berne ore" will readily pass muster as gold. The only approach to this invention ever before made was in Orcade, a French composition, which was introduced a year or two ago, with the new metal, "Aluminum," but never got into public favor.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, M., at her mother's (Mrs. Widow J. Conand) house, Miss VIRGINIA CONAND, aged 24 years.

The burial will take place To-Day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 180 Customhouse street.

VERMOUTH—150 cases Vermouth, Barnum & Chapper & Co., landing at ship Jane E. Walsh, from Marseilles; for sale by
RUG. ROCHEBRAU & CO.,
octl0 3t 16 and 18 St. Louis st

CLARET—200 cases Claret, St. Julien; 50 boxes do do; 100 do do Lesour; landing at ship Jane E. Walsh, from Bordeaux; for sale by
RUG. ROCHEBRAU & CO.,
octl0 3t 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

BRANDY—50 quarter and 50 eighth pipes Brandy, Royal & Ainsa; landing at ship Jane E. Walsh, from Bordeaux. For sale by
RUG. ROCHEBRAU & CO.,
octl0 3t 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

BLANKETS—10 bales French White Blankets, 50 pairs each; landing at ship Jane E. Walsh, from Bordeaux. For sale by
RUG. ROCHEBRAU & CO.,
octl0 3t 16 and 18 St. Louis street

LANDING on ship Globe, from Bordeaux—100 cases Bolland Cheese; 100 do do Hollandaise; 100 cases 100 bottles Hollandaise; 100 cases 100 bottles Hollandaise; 100 cases 100 bottles Hollandaise; 100 cases Flower Water; 100 cases Orange Flower Water; 100 cases Orange Flower Water; 100 cases Orange Flower Water; 100 cases Orange Flower Water; 100 cases Orange Flower Water; 20 boxes Orange Flower Water; 20 boxes Orange Flower Water; 20 boxes