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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31.

THE CANVASS.

Most of our elections for several years past have been preceded by a state of feeling highly unfavorable to the calm and conscientious exercise of the prerogative of suffrage. We are not blaming either party, for it would be really difficult to determine to which of the two censure should apply, when we say that the violence of language employed, the threats of outrage, the endeavors to create the impression that the ballot-box could not be approached without danger, have produced so complete a panic among certain classes of citizens as effectually to deter them from all attempts at the assertion of their imprescriptible rights. If upon previous occasions the vote polled has been remarkably small, even in the midst of what seemed an overwhelming excitement, we may, without much fear of error, ascribe the falling off almost exclusively to the mistaken policy to which we have alluded. Both parties complain of intemperate abuse and ill treatment. A fracas occurs in the streets—forthwith each party seeks diligently to throw the responsibility upon its adversary. A man is shot or stabbed—immediately we are assured that political motives caused it. Every deed of violence, every act of rowdyism, every piece of lawbreaking, so common in great cities, especially during animated election contests, when an extraordinary amount of liquor is spt to be imbibed, and intoxicated partisans add the fire of intoxication to the flame of their zeal, are viewed in the same light. The result may be readily divined. Timid people get alarmed; sober-minded citizens become disgusted and alienated. One part of the community, are really afraid to vote; another part say they are ashamed to be connected with so ignoble a struggle; and consequently the tremendous excitement, the stirring appeals, the inflammatory language, the crimination and recrimination on either side are but the preludes to a meagre and mutilated expression of popular sentiment—the ballot box recording nothing more than the opinions and wishes of a minority of the citizens.

Now we put it to the experience of every observant individual in our community, if this has not been the normal course of elections for the last three or four years? And in view of the past, may we not legitimately expect precisely a similar condition of things to follow the same injudicious policy? For ourselves, we have certainly felt that unless a material change takes place within the present week, on Monday next the ballot-box at the close of the polls will present literally a beggarly account of empty boxes. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? We have personally heard a large number of citizens, attached to both parties, declare they would not vote; that elections were a mere mockery and a farce. We have heard others say that they had no idea of vindicating the right of suffrage at the expense of a broken head, or a knife in their ribs. That these fears are grossly exaggerated, we fully and conscientiously believe; but, unless the leaders of both parties, Americans and Democrats would be entirely wising to test their respective strength by as full a vote as possible, and to allow every *bona fide* voter peaceably to approach the polls and deposit his ticket. In fact, we do not question the good faith of gentlemen on both sides, but we do impugn their judgment and sagacity.

Once again we would suggest that the contumelious epithets and covert threats should cease on both sides. It effects nothing good. Its only result is to induce rumors to forswear further connection with politics, and thus to reduce the vote to the least possible expression. The honest and fair expression of popular sentiment is defeated, or at the time be reserved, and let all persons be entirely satisfied in advance that the election will be fairly and peacefully conducted. We have already stated our conviction that if the leading citizens of both parties will come together and deliberate in a dispassionate spirit, no difficulty will be encountered in the effort to devise such measures as will assuredly enable every citizen to enjoy the right of suffrage in entire freedom, and without the slightest fear of personal violence. But, of course, if the parties continue still to nurse fierce and unrelenting feuds, and if they hardly mutual charges of promoting broils and fracases, every street fight is to be magnified into the proportions of a huge political riot; if every partisan is to be encouraged to consider his opponent as an implacable personal foe for the invariable consequence must be that a spirit of strife and hatred will be maintained, which will culminate in some direful day of trial, which that decent people who respect themselves, and are in a position to be converted into living targets, will consult prudence and continently stay from the polls.

Sp Charles Hotel.—The interior of the hotel has undergone a complete change, which is decidedly for the better. To look back upon the old Hotel Dumas, in its palmy days, and then to look at the present, is like comparing the present City Hall with the old Jail. The old Jail, Public Hall, Dumas, St. Charles, each in their day, stood in the front rank of the houses of entertainment in this city. The decoration of the drawing-rooms, in reception rooms, with them, has and always room are beautiful and well calculated to delight. The main hall and circle beauty of design, admirable harmony of colors, neatness, and an easy and elegant display of beauty in all the rooms are traits of which this distinguished artist can well be proud. Which he informs Henry Bowers who makes this his home.

We were glad to receive a visit from Captain Robert C. Turner a day or two since, and to perceive that, though bearing the marks of the awful thrashing of which he was the victim a week or two ago, he still survives and promises to outlive the ruffians who assaulted him.

Hubbard's Sewing Machines.—A large lot of these justly celebrated machines has been received at No. 74 Camp street. The price is very moderate, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. Hubbard's machine is one in which we have full confidence. As time advances, they are equal to any high priced machines.

A Magnificent Stock.—Such is the designation of the supply of clothing and furnishing goods to be seen and at Alfred Munroe & Co.'s, and which we have not out of place, look at the advertisement and then look at the contents of the splendid store at the corner of Camp and Common streets.

Delman Commercial College.—We would call upon a gentlemanly advertisement of this and favorite institution, which has been in practice operation for more than a quarter of a century. The knowledge of the various branches taught in this institution gives the student to a commercial position which the demand is, and in fact is the fact that hundreds of over two thousand of its former students in business houses in New Orleans. Ladies and gentlemen should call and judge for themselves.

Credit Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of gold lots of Water Clothing, Wool Shirts and Caps to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Sim Isaac's auctioneer's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. To-morrow sale.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of damaged dry goods, the stock of Messrs Pullman & Co. to take place in the store of E. Rogers & Co., No. 28 Old Levee street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By Adams's Express.—We are, as usually, indebted to Adams's Express for papers in advance of the mail. The dates are as follows: from Cincinnati, to the 27th; from Memphis, to the 24th; from Atlanta and Augusta (Georgia), to the 25th.

Texas Items.—We have Texas papers to the 27th instant.

The fever still prevailed at Galveston, though in a mitigated form. On the 26th there were 6 deaths, of which 5 were from the epidemic.

Houston.—The *Telegraph* of the 26th publishes that of interment, 11 were from yellow fever on Tuesday, and four yesterday morning. Thirteen is the greatest number for a single day yet reported; and we doubt not that the epidemic has now reached, and we trust that it has past, its worst stage.

The *Republic* of Saturday sums up the progress of the disease in Houston as follows:

We have been informed by Mr. Charles Grainger that he has buried 54 persons who have died of yellow fever since its appearance in this season.

Our city sexton, Mr. John Ruderdorf, reports that there have been 43 burials by him since the 12th of October, and previously 56, from yellow fever. Add to this Mr. Grainger's report, and the whole number reported is 123. It is strongly believed, however, that there have been about 150 deaths from yellow fever this season.

At Hempstead and Prairie there were still some cases.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.—New York October 29.—The latest New Orleans mail's for Europe, taken out by the steamship Bremen, which sailed to-day, were made at the 24 h.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans for Europe, taken out by the Bremen, were those forwarded yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from Europe.

NOVA SCOTIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

Father Point, October 29.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Captain McMaster, passed off this point early this morning.

She was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news brought ashore.

The Nova Scotian left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and therefore brings two days later advices than were received by the Jason at St. Johns.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, October 19.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Persia amount to 24,000 bales.

The market is generally unchanged, closing quietly at the quotations at last week.

Holders are offering their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

There was a fair demand for clean Cotton at the ruling quotations by the Persia.

Consols.—London, October 19.—The funds closed buoyant and have advanced ¼ to ⅜ since Monday, owing chiefly to the conclusion of peace. Consols for money closed at 96¾ to 96¾.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, October 19.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally with a downward tendency.

The Provision market closed steady and the quotations of last week are generally maintained.

Conclusion of Peace.—The negotiations of the Zurich Conference have been finally concluded, and a treaty of peace between France, Austria and Sardinia was signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Zurich, on Monday, the 11th instant.

Spain and Morocco.—Advices from Madrid state that Morocco had tendered full satisfaction to Spain for the recent outrages committed upon Spanish subjects.

The Great Eastern.—The future movements of the steamship Great Eastern have not yet been fully determined. Her repairs are rapidly approaching completion.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

An Abolition Press Pitched into Pie.—Louisville, October 29.—The *Free South*, the 4 cent newspaper office, at Newport, Ky., was attacked by a mob last night, the type scattered into pie, and the forms, ready for press, scattered in the street.

Recovery of a Large Squad of Fugitives.—Cincinnati, October 29.—John Tyler, a fugitive slave, has escaped from Campbell county yesterday.

A squad of fifty-four fugitives were arrested yesterday at Columbus, in this State, and remanded to their owners without resistance. They were at once taken to Covington.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Nine Emigrants Killed by Indians.—St. Louis, October 29.—The mail from Salt Lake City arrived here this morning. Late at night, bringing the intelligence that a party of seventeen California emigrants from Iowa had been attacked by Indians, or Mormons disguised as Indians, near a place called Nobody Cut Off, and nine of the number killed, the remainder escaping with their lives, but losing everything they had taken with them.

FURTHER BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Father Point, October 29.—The advices by the Nova Scotian state that the general European Congress is soon to be assembled.

Besides the five great powers, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome are to be represented at the Congress.

It is said that a separate treaty between France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two, and that subsequently a tripartite treaty will be signed by the three powers engaged in the late war.

Removal Change in the French Ministry.—Various reports are current in relation to a change in the French Ministry, owing to the difference of opinion which exists upon various important questions which now agitate the diplomatic circles of Europe.

Zurich Treaty.—The terms of the Zurich treaty are, it is said, almost identical with those of Villafranca.

France claims of Piedmont only 60,000,000 francs as reimbursement for arms and provisions, which France supplied to Piedmont, and not 130,000,000 francs, as indemnity for the expenses of the French army in the war, as was reported.

Affairs in Italy.—The Archbishop of Bordeaux is about to set out on a mission to Rome, to sell off the Pope to institute important reforms in the Government, more in accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor has determined not to recall his troops from Rome until the affairs of the Governments of Italy are finally settled.

Another deputation from Parma and Tuscany has been in Paris, and had a satisfactory interview with the Emperor.

Several attempts had been made to revolutionize Venetia and the southern portion of the Tyrol, but they were promptly suppressed by the Austrian troops and police.

It is asserted that the Pope, in concert with the Emperor Napoleon, is about to address a manifesto to the States of the Church upon the present state of Italian affairs.

Advices from Naples state that great activity prevails in all the arsenals, and the army is being placed on a war footing with all possible despatch.

Minister Ward at Paris.—Later advices from Paris confirm the report of the arrival of the American Minister, Mr. Ward, at Paris, and of his favorable reception at the capital of the Celestials.

Naval Intelligence.—The United States steam frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, the Powhatan was at the Gulf of Pecheli, and the Georgetown was in the waters of Japan.

Private Accounts by the Nova Scotian.—New York, October 29.—Private advices by the Nova Scotian report that the Liverpool market exhibits no material change. The demand was fair and quotations steady. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 1-16. The better qualities of Cotton were scarce.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Provisions quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, the sales of the 24,000 bales sold during the three days, were taken by speculators and exporters. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 1-16 to 7¼. The market generally closed quiet and steady.

Manchester Trade.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable. The market is quiet, and yarns and goods quiet but steady at the Persia's quotations.

Private advices state that trade at Manchester was in a receive.

Liverpool Markets.—The Liverpool Flour market closed dull at prices ranging from 22s. 6d. to 27s. per barrel.

London Money Market.—London, October 19.—The London Stock Exchange is buoyant, money is abundant at easy rates.

Produce.—Sugars are slow of sale, but quotations are unchanged.

Private advices state that the demand for money was falling off, and that the rates were easier in consequence.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL.

Savannah, October 29.—The steamship Isabel has arrived in this port, bringing Havana dates to the 25th.

Havana Markets.—Havana, October 25.—The sugar market closed buoyant and firm. Good refined is quoted at 8 to 9½c. Muscovado, 7½c.

For Molasses there is a better feeling in the market, and an improved demand.

Rice is scarce, and there is an improved demand.

Exchange on London 11½ to 1s. Exchange on New York, Boston and New Orleans 5¼ to ¼.

Sight Exchange 6¼ to 8 per cent. premium. Freights are active.

The Governor-General of Cuba.—Gen. Serrano, the newly appointed Governor of Cuba, arrived in Havana, and entered upon the duties of his office in November.

The weather at Havana was pleasant, and the health of the city good.

Trial of Mr. Cleveland Brown.—Charlestown, Va., October 28.—The trial of Owen Watsons Brown was continued to day, the court room being densely crowded with spectators.

The principal occurrence of interest connected with the day's proceedings in court, was a complaint made by Brown and want of confidence in his counsel, upon which they immediately abandoned the case, and Brown selected Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, and Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, to act in their stead.

Observations Brown's Trial.—Charlestown, Va., October 29.—The testimony in Brown's defense was concluded to day, and the attorney for the State proposes to give the case to the jury without argument.

Brown, however, objected to this course, and the counsel made his opening speech for the Government.

The court then adjourned till Monday, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

Arrival of the Sloop of War Saratoga.—Philadelphia, October 29.—The sloop of war Saratoga has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches for our Government, as well as for the Mexican Minister, Mata, and the Mexican Minister of Finance, Senor Tejada.

Later from California.—Memphis, October 29.—The overland California mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates to the 7th. The news is generally unimportant.

There were several slight shocks of an earthquake felt in San Francisco on the 5th inst., though no damage was done in consequence.

Death of Governor Johnson.—Memphis, October 29.—Ex-Governor Jones, of this State, died in this city to-day, after a lingering illness.

Killing Frost at Vicksburg.—Vicksburg, October 29.—There was a heavy white frost here this morning, sufficient to kill cotton.

Central American and South Pacific news, contained in the last Panama papers:

Costa Rica.—Minister Jones has presented his credentials to Costa Rica.

Minister Dimitry had reached San Jose.

Greytown.—The British boundary treaty had been ratified.

San Salvador.—Several shocks of earthquake had occurred at La Libertad.

Chili.—Valparaiso dates are to Sept. 15.

An expedition of 3000 men was preparing to chastise the Araucanian Indians, who were in entire possession of the island of Vergara, which had been deserted by its inhabitants.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

England's Position towards Italy—Manifeste of the Morning Post—Affairs in Calcutta—Later from Japan.

Quebec, October 30.—The steamship Nova Scotian has arrived at this port with the European mails of the 19th instant, which contain some items of interest in addition to the summary telegraphed from Father Point on Saturday.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The conclusion of peace at Zurich was the absorbing topic of conversation in political circles in England, as well as on the Continent.

The London *Morning Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, in an article, evidently of a semi-official character, expresses itself upon the Italian question and the proposed European Congress in very plain terms.

The *Post* says that although peace seems to have been settled by the recent act of the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria and Sardinia at Zurich, they have only heaped up material for fresh difficulties, and that England will not take part in any Congress of the great powers unless such Congress declares as its first principle the recognition of the right of the people of the Romagna and of Tuscany, as well as the people of Parma and Modena, to select their own form of government, and to choose their own rulers.

The *Post* concludes by announcing that the first cannon fired for the purpose of imposing upon these States any other rulers than those of their choice, will be the signal for as deadly a conflict as the late war in Italy, in which England will be no idle spectator.

This article is considered as plainly foreshadowing the policy which has been determined on by the Government, and has excited much attention.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

It is again stated that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, expects to be able to send home the ratified Chinese treaty by the next overland mail.

The Russians apparently have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities, and are gaining influence with the Emperor.

Advices from Shanghai state the recent disturbances which had occurred grew out of the reopening of the war, and the consequent hostile feeling exited against the English and French, had been quelled, and order had again been re-established.

Those officers of the British navy who lost their ships at the mouth of the Peiho have been tried by court martial, and acquitted.

Advices from Cochin China state that the negotiations for peace between the French admiral and the authorities of Cochin China had not been concluded, upon the announcement of the recent defeat of the allies at the mouth of the Peiho, the admiral was able to send a large reinforcement of troops and gunboats to Cattom.

JAPAN.

Later advices have been received from Japan, which state that the British Consul had made no progress in his negotiations with the Japanese in relation to the question of currency, and that consequently trade with that country was still very limited.

The sloop of war German-town (not Germantown, as before reported) was at Japan.

INDIA AND CHINA.

It is reported that the authorities of Pekin have expressed themselves as ready to receive the British Minister at Pekin on friendly terms.

Advices from India state that the Government of India had been requested to furnish 15,000 troops for China, and two regiments were already under orders to depart.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT LEGHORN.

A letter from Florence states that Mr. Binda, the American Consul at Leghorn (an Italian by birth) received notice at the withdrawal his exequatur he would be recommended to the republicans of Italy to proclaim a republic, while he appeared to be exerting himself in favor of the Princes, from which it is inferred he sought a pretext for the armed intervention of other powers.

OUTLAW BROWN'S COUNSEL.

Washington, October 30.—Mr. Magrunder, the law partner of Mr. Chilton, left for Charlestown (Virginia) yesterday, to act as counsel for Brown. These gentlemen are both natives of Virginia and proslavery men.

The men retained by certain Boston parties were unsuccessful in being accepted as his counsel. An effort had previously been made by the Abolitionists to engage Montgomery Blair as Brown's counsel.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Ocean Queen, at New York, from Havre, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th.

Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, is dead.

Numerous arrests had taken place at Parma, and the principal authorities had complices in the murder of Anvite were in the hands of justice. The city was tranquil, and a disarming of the populace had been order d. At a certain time the city was surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops, so great was the fear of a general outbreak.

Gen Garibaldi had issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the Italian army. He says: "The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemy of Italy. I shall look to see you then form your ranks."

Dated at Bologne, October 5th.

The Pope was to have an interview with the King of Naples at Gaeta; Cardinal Antonelli, who he will propose his stay on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. After his departure a demonstration took place in front of the Spanish Minister, and a crowd of visitors, estimated at ten thousand, left their cards at his residence. The French gendarmes preserved order, but the effect of the demonstration was profound. The Ambassador was to leave on the 10th, when another silent demonstration was expected.

A Zurich dispatch of the 11th says that the conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but they do not receive the support of France, who has proposed to submit the disputed point to the arbitration of powers. No answer had been received to the proposition.

The French Government wishes the arrears of the pensions of the Monte Napoleon, and of the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be included in the settlement of the debt, which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

The French Emperor was expected at Paris on Wednesday night.

An Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Ancona, bearing an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuance of the work on the Suez canal. The foreign Consuls immediately assembled.

Letters from Madrid say that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melila, and expressed his readiness to give Spain all the satisfaction which she has demanded.

Additional discoveries have been made at Constantinople concerning the conspiracy. It is asserted that incendiary machines were discovered which were intended to burn the European part of the city.

The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation but it was refused. It was, however, evident that a dissolution of the Ministry was probable.

A new loan had been contracted, under heavy conditions.

On the occasion of the obsequies of the Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews, mortally wounding many of them.

HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer Granada, S. P. Griffin commander, left New York October 18th, at 2 P. M., and arrived at Havana October 24th, at 11½ A. M.; left again on the following day, at 8 A. M., and arrived yesterday morning.

The Granada has experienced very heavy weather during the passage from Havana.

October 24th—latitude 24 deg 6 min., longitude 81 deg. 27 min.—passed the ship William Stetson, of Thomaston, steering southeast.

October 28th, 3 P. M., spoke steamship Cahawba, hence for New York.

Havana was healthy. The tide of winter travel had set in, and the hotels were rapidly filling up.

Freights were dull, and business generally inactive.

Sugars had slightly advanced. Nos. 11 and 12, 8 to 8¼. Shipped 14,300 boxes. Stock on hand 150,000 boxes, against 97,000 boxes at same time last year.

Exchanges—Sterling in more active demand, with less paper in the market; has advanced to 17½ to 18 per cent. premium; New York, Boston, &c., 5¼ to 5¼ and 6 per cent.; New Orleans 6¼ to 7 per cent.; United States Gold 6¼ per cent.; Mexican Dollars 10 per cent. premium.

The Granada brought the following passengers:

A C Compero, J C Donaldsonds, Miss Sherman, Miss Chase, Mrs. Amos and friend, Geo. C. Johnson and family, J. T. Dobsonsr, J Brunel, Mrs R. Y. Price and two children, Mrs E. Bach, Wm C. Mason, B F Cook, a. N. Nelms, Mrs. De Forrest, Geo. Hughes, C. Benton and wife, Isaac Ward, Eve Cline, Miss E. Harrison, Mary Ann Alexander, Miss T. Lorretta, Wm. Fried ander, Chas. Crosby, and 56 in the steerage.

Mr. Satteree, the Purser, has our thanks for late Havana papers.

Trial of the Insurrectionists.

Assembling of the Magistrates' Court—Appearance of the Prisoners—Speech of Capt. Brown.

Charlestown, Va., October 25.—The Magistrates' Court assembled here this morning to examine the prisoners captured in the recent insurrection. The following magistrates were on the bench: Col. Davenport, Presiding Justice; Dr. Alexander, John J. Lock, John P. Smith, Thomas S. Willis, George W. Schelberger, Charles, H. Lewis, and Moses W. Burr.

At half past 10 o'clock the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the court-house, their bayonets bristling on all sides.

Charles S. Harding, Esq., attorney for the county, was assisted by Andrew Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth.

The prisoners were brought in amidst profound silence. Brown and Edwin Coppes were manacled together. Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swollen from the effects of the wounds on his head. Coppes is unfagged. Stevens seems lame from his injuries, but looked haggard and depressed. He has also a number of wounds on his head.

John Copeland is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age. Green is a dark negro, about thirty years of age.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners on the charge of treason and murder, when Mr. Harding, the State's Attorney, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners if they had none.

The Court inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown addressed the Court as follows:

"I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have myself spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstances whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. If you seek my blood you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial.

"I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defense. My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances, if a fair trial is to be allowed us, that I would urge in our favor. But if we are to be forced with a mere form of a trial to execution, you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial, no insult, nothing but that which conscience gives, or cowardice would drive you to practice.

"I ask to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not know what the design of this examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have no idea of any other than that I am not publicly insulted as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their hands."

The Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts counsel for the prisoners.

After some consultation with the prisoners, Mr. Faulkner addressed the Court, stating that he declined the right of this Court to assign counsel to the prisoners, and that he could not, under any circumstances, enter upon the defense of these prisoners on such a short notice, as it would indeed be a mockery of just law and justice.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped the Court would assign him some experienced assistant, if Mr. Faulkner declined.

Mr. Harding addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as counsel?

Brown replied, "I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of one person here, to some people of whose names I do not recollect, to act as counsel for me, and have sent for other counsel, who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel that I am to have a trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care about being asked the question; it is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty."

Harding—"You are to have a fair trial."

Brown—"There are some here, I think Mr. Bodine was one of them, who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one or not, but some of the other gentlemen are a stranger here; I do not know the dispositions or characters of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach here; but if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense need not be incurred."

Harding—"The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel? Please to answer yes or no.

Brown—"I cannot regard that as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me if they had designed to assist as my counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure."

Harding—"Stevens, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?"

Stevens—"I am willing that gentleman shall." (pointing to Botts.)

Harding—"Do you object to Faulkner?"

Stevens—"No; I am willing (take both."

Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated his willingness to be defended by the counsel named by the Court.

The Court issued peremptory orders that the prisoners should not publish the detailed testimony, as it would render it impossible for them to secure a fair jury before the Circuit Court impossible.

Lewis Washington stated, about 1 o'clock on Sunday night he was awaked by a noise; heard his mares called, went down, and was surrounded by six men. Stevens appeared in command. Cook, Coppes and other negro prisoners were along, and another who he afterwards recognized as Kagie. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his being taken as a prisoner, with his negroes, to the Armory, and subsequent events up to the attack by the marines, and delivery.

A. M. Kitzmiller gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up; subsequently had several interviews with Brown, who always spoke to him in a great deal of respect and courtesy; endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him his only object was to free the slaves, that he was willing to fight pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. On one occasion, during the attack, I said to Brown, "This is getting hot work, and I think you had better retire. I can possibly accommodate matters." He went out with Stevens, with a flag of truce. On Monday afternoon, he requested Stevens to come to him, and he went forward, when Stevens was fired on and fell. Recognized only Brown and Stevens, but counted twenty-two men, early in the morning, armed with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded, he remarked to me, "I have been cruelly deceived."

Washington, Penn., said that, in a conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told he need not answer questions, unless he chose; that Brown replied he had nothing to conceal, no reason to give; that he had been enough for 2000 men, and could get enough for 5,000, if wanted.

Armstrong Hall declared to his being arrested by Brown, and an interview ensued after his arrest with Brown, who stated he had come for no child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was to free the slaves; that he had freed some from the South of Virginia, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet. His object was to place United States arms in the hands of black men, and propose to the slaves to join him in the vicinity. Brown repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves. I asked him if some gain could not be arranged for the liberation of a part, and he said emphatically "No." He said we could only be released by furnishing able bodied slaves, in the place of such of his men as might be killed. Great outrage. An old man was sitting in a chair in front of Washington House, very much intoxicated, when he suddenly jumped up and accosted a young man beside him, with a challenge to rob him. The man replied by knocking the older one down. At this, young Callahan jumped to his feet in behalf of the old man, and proposed to settle the matter over, after which he hustled him roughly out of the door. The man turned on the banquette and told Callahan he would return prepared for him. To this threat Callahan paid no attention, and remained in the bar-room, talking to his friends.

About ten minutes the man who had been ejected returned and entering the room, made a thrust at Callahan's abdomen. No one in the bar-room saw a knife in the man's hand, but there was one, for Callahan received a puncture wound in the hypogastric region of the abdomen, just above the groin. He sank upon the floor, while his assailant ran out of the house to prevent the pursuit of his victim. Callahan was taken to his lodgings, and a mattress was procured for him, on which he lay during the balance of the examination.

Adjourned.—Thinks Brown fired several times—knows he saw him with his gun levelled. Saw all the prisoners except the yellow man, Copeland.

Capt. Kelly recalled the particulars of his collision with the insurgents, and exchanging several shots. Could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnson—Testified to arrest of Copeland, the yellow man, who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a spear and rifle in the middle of the Shenandoah; said he had been placed in charge of Hall's rifle factory by Capt. Brown.

Andrew Kennedy—Was at the jail when Copeland was brought in; questioned him; said he came from the Western Reserve of Ohio; that Brown came there in August, and employed him at 40 per month.

Faulkner objected to the testimony as implicating the white prisoners.

Presiding Judge—His testimony could only be received against Copeland himself.

Kennedy resumed. Copeland continued—Our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party; but there were several others he did not know.

Joseph A. Brees—Was one of the prisoners in the engine-house; was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce during the firing. Coppes fired twice, and at the second fire Brown remarked "that man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Beckham had just been shot, and has no doubt that Coppes shot him.

Aleiadi recalled—Thinks that Capt. Brown shot the marine who was killed. Saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

Startling Discoveries

Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that prevalent cases of female debility, loss of healthy complexion, nervous prostration, &c., depend on the quantity of iron in the blood, and general prostration, when occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. Quinte Chalybeate Pills, and Aperient and Stomachic preparation of iron by Hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful spirits, immediately follow their use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Principal office, 229 Broadway, N. Y.; E. R. LICKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 81 and 83 Chartres street. sept 5ulp

Sp Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

CITY REVERBERATOR.

The Chameleon a Play.—The company of Chameleon a Play, or Shamrock, as they are more generally termed by the people, paraded through most of our streets yesterday, and attracted great attention. They had all their uniforms and equipments complete—the Hibernian with sword bayonet, French army cap of navy blue trimmed with a neat stripe of yellow, coats of navy blue trimmed like the cap, epaulettes of green, loose trowsers of grey cloth confined at the knee, yellow buckskin leggings, white gaiter tops, and Sebastopol shoes made of alligator leather. Altogether they presented the apparance of the right kind of soldiers, and had been of the air or bearing of holiday militia men.

In the morning they marched from their arsenal, on St. Philip street, to the St. Louis Cathedral, where the ceremony of the benediction of their new standard was performed. They were divided into two platoons, one marching in front of and the other in the rear of their guests, among whom we noticed the officers of the various military companies of this city, the officers of the United States steamer Crusader, and others. In the evening they escorted to the tomb one of their deceased brothers.

This turn out of the Chameleon has only served as an appetizer to the public, and their parade on next Thursday, which is quarterly inspection day, will be looked for with great interest. They march by the sound of the bugle altogether, instead of the drum and fife and verbal command.

Political Meeting.—The opposition mass meeting on Saturday night in Clay Square, Fourth District, was not so large or enthusiastic as the others of this party have been, owing, we presume, to the piercing cold. A large number of American clubs turned out and marched up to the square, giving a fine appearance with their banners, lanterns, torches and drawerrs. Gen. Field and Lewley, and the Hon. Thos. J. Durant were the speakers. After the meeting the clubs marched down town through the principal streets.

A Small Fire.—Shortly before five o'clock yesterday evening, the two-story kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. A. H. Kernion, cashier of the Canal Bank, on the corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, was entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Kernion's loss will amount to about four hundred dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

While Mr. Kernion's kitchen was burning a fire broke out in Charles Royal's sail loft, No. 4 Poydras street, near the levee. Most of the fire compartments at the corner of Poydras and Esplanade street, but the intelligence was expressed to them, and they came into this fire very quickly. The three stories below the sail loft are occupied by the firm of Cass & Dowling, and were well stored with groceries and provisions. The doors on the Poydras street side were broken in, and a quantity of the stock saved.

Next door was No. 2 Poydras street, occupied by Thomas Connolly as a wholesale clothing store. A portion of his stock was saved, but he calculates his loss at $20,000. Both of these buildings were completely destroyed, nothing but the walls being left standing, and those in a dangerous condition.

On the corner of Poydras street and the levee was Mr. John Chmstede's wholesale liquor depot on the first and second stories, and two upper stories occupied as a boarding-house's boarding house. This building was only saved by the combined and strenuous exertions of the Fire Department, as the wind blew the flames upon it from the fire. Some of the stock was wasted by its being thrown out of the second story window, the barrels and liquors breaking in the street.

Showers of sparks were blown upon the levee, where a considerable number of bales of cotton were lying. This cotton caught fire several times, but was speedily and easily extinguished. Four men were arrested by the police for stealing clothing out of the stock saved from Mr. Connolly's, and a number of others who tried to pick up valuable articles were run off by the firemen.

The total loss at this fire we estimate at about $27,000. Mr. Royal had a large quantity of goods in his sail loft, which cost $6000, on half of which there is insurance. Cass & Dowling's loss is about $6,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $30,000. Connolly's loss amounts to $20,000, which is only partially insured. John Chmstede loses about $3000. The loss in the boarding-house could be covered by one hundred dollars. The two buildings destroyed were worth about $15,000.

At 8 o'clock, and just after all the companies had left, a fire broke out in a house, there was another alarm. About fifty bales of cotton on the levee, at the foot of Lafayette street, were entirely consumed. They were worth $2000, and fully insured. They had been covered by tarpaulins, but some spark either blew under the edge of the tarpaulins, or they were set on fire by some malicious incendiary. The fire was speedily extinguished before much damage was done.

Dreadfully Fire in the Third District.—A very large and disastrous fire, though one not involving the loss of more than sixty-three thousand dollars, raged in the Third District on Saturday evening, destroying a large square of buildings on the corner of Magazine and Josephine streets, and extending to the rear of the Methodist church on Union street. Madame Salterel's grocery, bakery, and Morales street, and thirty one-story frame residences were consumed. A careful estimate of the loss in buildings and furniture sums up an amount of 243 000. Capt. Younens, the Fire Marshal, informs us that the loss there is insurance only to the extent of $12,000, divided among the various offices.

The fire originated about five o'clock among some shavings in