THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER & CO.
G. T. WEBBER, S. HARBY,
E. DUPEROUX, N. DUPOUY.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar per square of 12 lines, in such language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square, or any other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10.821.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

UNMORED.

Political aspirants are exceedingly apt to overreach themselves. They are constantly striving to accomplish too much. They lack that shrewdness of perception which warns men of strong common sense when to pause. We have seen this exemplified repeatedly in the course of our experience. HENRY CLAY ruined his prospects in 1844 by his Texas letter, which was most unfortunate, and his Alabama letter, which, in seeking to explain the former, completed the work of mischief. Gen. SCOTT in 1852 alienated thousands of Whigs by his fulsome adulation of the "sweet Irish brogue" and "fine German accent." Old ZACK was kept with a very tight rein. He wrote but one letter, and that nearly lost New York. Messrs. POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN were wiser in their day and generation. They permitted their friends to speak and write, for them, and remembering that though speech is silver, silence is golden, remained mute during their respective campaigns—and succeeded! Politicians should learn wisdom from the past, but most of them seem incapable of profiting by these lessons.

Mr. H. SEWARD is a prominent example of the suicidal propensity so prevalent among ambitious statesmen. He is afflicted with an intense yearning for the Presidential nomination of the Black Republicans in 1860. To place himself foremost in the field and distance all competitors, he betakes himself to Rochester during the height of the late canvass in New York, and then pronounces an elaborate discourse in which he surpasses by several bow-shots the most fanatical views of the most rabid anti-slavery zealots. Like many other demagogues, he mistook the temper of the people. He saw fit to concentrate exclusively around him the Black Republicanism of the entire North and West, instead of which he inspired considerable alarm among the masses of his party, induced thousands of them to desert the ticket, diminished, as is now admitted, the Republican majority in New York, and most essentially damaged his own prospects.—When we first read the Rochester speech of this arch demagogue, we considered it a truly frightful document, and were really apprehensive that it might embody the deliberate opinions of the free States. We have almost learned to dismiss this fear. North, East and West the Black Republican journals are refusing to indorse Mr. SEWARD's ultra notions. In his own State the leading organs dissent from him. Papers such as the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which sustained the Freesoil ticket at the election on the 2d instant, now repudiate SEWARD's doctrines, and denounce him as an incendiary and an Abolitionist. Hardly a respectable print essays a feeble defense of the Rochester speech, and it is palpable that that too presumptuous effort has injured instead of benefiting its author.

In the West, where there are no personal considerations to mitigate the tone of the press, Mr. SEWARD's harangue has been received with universal disapprobation. The Cincinnati *Commercial*—undoubtedly the ablest exponent of Black Republicanism that section—pounces fiercely with SEWARD, declares that his opinions are those of a contemptible minority of rampant Abolitionists, and not of the Republican party; that his entire speech is based upon absolute and demonstrable fallacies; that it is unworthy of a great statesman; that such sentiments put their author beyond the pale of candidates for the Republican nomination; and that the party will have to seek elsewhere for a worthy exponent of its principles. In short, the *Commercial* and a host of other sheets evince an unguarded antagonism towards the New York Senator and his political creed, and pronounce overwhelmingly that the North gives him the cold shoulder, the West turns its broad back upon him with disdain.

The truth is, Senator SEWARD overshot the mark. He conceived he was forestalling all antagonists in his bid for the anti-slavery vote, but he many shallow, though cunning minds, he omitted from his calculation a very important element. Black Republicanism includes sundry phases of anti-slavery—from the violent and uncompromising Abolitionist who denounces the Constitution for tolerating, and the Bible for sanctioning slavery, to the coolly sentimental whose opposition is a mere young, abstract dislike to the institution, and who supports that party simply because, as a Northerner, he takes the side of the North as against the South. The latter constitute a material portion of Black Republican strength, and consequently include a latent conservatism which will at all times pause ere it proceeds to extremes. No wonder, then, that passive and quiescent feeling is just what Senator SEWARD has their red to arouse by his Rochester speech. Thousands and tens of thousands of his party who are disposed to side with him on all ordinary issues, shrink aghast from a prospective war of uninterrupting aggression upon the South. They have no idea whatever of being thus driven, or desperately by repeated insult and wrong. They have no objection to indirect injustice; they repine at the admission of free States into the Union, and like to have their customary fling at the slave power; but when it is coolly proposed to pursue a course which is certain to drive the South to a separation, these men draw back, and refuse to be coaxed or bullied into acquiescence. They have sense enough to perceive the danger, and we are charitably inclined to believe they have patriotism enough to abhor the issue. These are the people whom Mr. SEWARD has converted from friends into foes, and who are tolerably certain they will employ all their influence to defeat the Presidential projects of that astute gentleman. Mr. SEWARD will discover before 1860 that he was altogether premature in his terrific onslaught at Rochester. The forty-two pounder he fired at the South has recoiled, and shattered the right arm of the imprudent gunner.

PERIODICALS FROM MORGAN.—We are indebted to the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following new publications.

Blackwood for October.—A capital number, containing additional chapters of "What will he do with it," a most instructive essay on animal heat; Part 2 of the "Light on the Hearth;" and other articles of value and interest.

Edinburgh Review.—A very full and suggestive number. The principal articles are as follows: Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811-1820; Report of the Trial of Madeline Smith; History of Ancient Pottery; Guizot's Historical Memoirs; the Philosophy of Vision; Studies of Homer and the Homeric Age; Guy Livingstone; the London Cotton Plant; the Edinburgh Review, and Mr. Froude's History.

The Westminster Review.—The October number of this frank and fearless periodical has a variety of articles—all of them good. France under Louis Napoleon is a pungent and able review of the policy of the Emperor. The other articles are the Indian Empire; F. W. Newman and his Evangelical Critics; Travel during the Last Half Century; the Calas Tragedy; Realism in Art; Outbreak of the English Revolution, 1642; Cotemporary Literature.

LADIES' PATTERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—We call the special attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Cady, whose rooms are at the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, over Mullen's dry goods store. She is prepared, not only for dressmaking and furnishing patterns for every article of ladies' wear, but children of all ages and both sexes are also amply provided for. The best we can say, is, read Mrs. Cady's advertisement, and then call upon her.

DENTISTRY.—We invite special attention to the card of Dr. L. Duperron, No. 60 Royal street. It will be seen that this skillful and experienced dentist has just received a new and most valuable composition for filling teeth, which, when introduced by slight pressure, has the remarkable property of immediately adhering to the cavity, and of becoming as hard as the tooth itself, assuming its color and polish. Teeth which have been discolored by disease or frequent plugging, may, by means of this composition, be readily restored to their natural and healthy hue. See advertisement.

SIMULTAR VOTE.—At the late election in Massachusetts the town of South Danvers voted as follows for Governor:

Banks, Republican	444
Beach, Democrat	444
Lawrence, American	444

That town was very impartial in its favors, and was determined no party should have cause to complain of it.

A very destructive fire occurred in Providence, R. I., on the 16th, burning down the Howard Block in that city, and involving a loss estimated at $250,000, of which a part only was insured.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Later from China—French Expedition Landed—Tourane Occupied by the French—Cotton Closed Steady—Consols Advanced.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamship City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Glasgow line, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and brings Liverpool dates of the day of sailing, which are four days later than those received by the Canada, at Halifax.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Canada amount to 22,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 2000 bales.

The Cotton market generally closed steady, with a slight decline on inferior grades.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report a slight decline on all qualities, but confined chiefly to inferior qualities.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, November 9.—The funds exhibit a better tone of feeling. Consols had advanced ¼. The closing quotations are 98¼ for money and 98¼ for account.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are of a more favorable character. There was a better demand and the prices of goods and yarns were firmer.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the Breadstuffs market closed with a declining tendency. All descriptions of Breadstuffs had slightly declined.

The Provision market was also much depressed. Nearly all descriptions had experienced a slight decline since the sailing of the Canada, and the market closed with prices still tending downwards.

ARRIVED OUT.

The Cunard steamship Africa, which left New York on the 26th ultimo, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th instant.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have declined the proposal of Wildman Whitehouse in regard to repairing the cable and working it at a certain commission.

The directors decline to allow him to have any thing more to do with the Atlantic cable in any capacity.

They have also discharged all the electricians engaged on the cable at Valentia.

THE FRENCH FREE NEGRO SYSTEM—NAPOLEON JUSTIFIES HIS COURSE.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed a communication to his Minister of Marine, in which he justifies the course the French government thought proper and right to pursue in their dispute with the Portuguese government in regard to the affair of the Charlesin Georges.

The Emperor also, in the same communication, directs Prince Napoleon to investigate the working of the free negro labor emigration system, and to inquire into the expediency of substituting the importation of Coolies instead of free negroes into the French Colonies.

CHINA.

The French expedition designed for the occupation of certain portions of the Chinese territory formerly belonging to France, had landed in Cochin China and occupied Tourane.

INDIA.

Later advices from India had been received in England, but the news was of an unimportant character.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

St. Louis, November 23.—The steamer Henry Chouteau has arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers Adriatic and Uncle Sam have left for New Orleans.

THE CANADA'S MAILS

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Canada's mails have been received from Boston, from which we gather the following in regard to the Havre market.

HAVRE, November 4.—The Cotton market closed dull and drooping.

The sales of yesterday were limited to 500 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 100 francs. Buyers yesterday were holding back. There is an improved feeling manifested today.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

French Free Negro Migration—Napoleon Bonaparte's Funeral Car—Adjustment of Mexican Difficulty—Abolitionism in Holland. Later from India and China—French and Spanish Forces in China—The Lord Mayor's Banquet—Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—At the great banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Derby and other prominent members of the Ministry were present, and in their speeches promised that the forthcoming measures of the government would be comprehensive and national.

Great Britain was to have a diplomatic agent at Jeddo, and Japan was to have one in London.

NAPOLEON ON NEGROES.

In the Emperor Napoleon's letter of instructions to Prince Napoleon in regard to the investigation of the free negro labor system, the Emperor says, "in the minds of thousands of his party who are disposed to side with him on all ordinary issues, shrink aghast from a prospective war of uninterrupting aggression upon the South. They have no idea whatever of being thus driven, or desperately by repeated insult and wrong. They have no objection to indirect injustice; they repine at the admission of free States into the Union, and like to have their customary fling at the slave power; but when it is coolly proposed to pursue a course which is certain to drive the South to a separation, these men draw back, and refuse to be coaxed or bullied into acquiescence. They have sense enough to perceive the danger, and we are charitably inclined to believe they have patriotism enough to abhor the issue. These are the people whom Mr. SEWARD has converted from friends into foes, and who are tolerably certain they will employ all their influence to defeat the Presidential projects of that astute gentleman. Mr. SEWARD will discover before 1860 that he was altogether premature in his terrific onslaught at Rochester. The forty-two pounder he fired at the South has recoiled, and shattered the right arm of the imprudent gunner.

PERIODICALS FROM MORGAN.—We are indebted to the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, for the following new publications.

Blackwood for October.—A capital number, containing additional chapters of "What will he do with it," a most instructive essay on animal heat; Part 2 of the "Light on the Hearth;" and other articles of value and interest.

Edinburgh Review.—A very full and suggestive number. The principal articles are as follows: Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811-1820; Report of the Trial of Madeline Smith; History of Ancient Pottery; Guizot's Historical Memoirs; the Philosophy of Vision; Studies of Homer and the Homeric Age; Guy Livingstone; the London Cotton Plant; the Edinburgh Review, and Mr. Froude's History.

The Westminster Review.—The October number of this frank and fearless periodical has a variety of articles—all of them good. France under Louis Napoleon is a pungent and able review of the policy of the Emperor. The other articles are the Indian Empire; F. W. Newman and his Evangelical Critics; Travel during the Last Half Century; the Calas Tragedy; Realism in Art; Outbreak of the English Revolution, 1642; Cotemporary Literature.

LADIES' PATTERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—We call the special attention of our lady readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Cady, whose rooms are at the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, over Mullen's dry goods store. She is prepared, not only for dressmaking and furnishing patterns for every article of ladies' wear, but children of all ages and both sexes are also amply provided for. The best we can say, is, read Mrs. Cady's advertisement, and then call upon her.

DENTISTRY.—We invite special attention to the card of Dr. L. Duperron, No. 60 Royal street. It will be seen that this skillful and experienced dentist has just received a new and most valuable composition for filling teeth, which, when introduced by slight pressure, has the remarkable property of immediately adhering to the cavity, and of becoming as hard as the tooth itself, assuming its color and polish. Teeth which have been discolored by disease or frequent plugging, may, by means of this composition, be readily restored to their natural and healthy hue. See advertisement.

SIMULTAR VOTE.—At the late election in Massachusetts the town of South Danvers voted as follows for Governor:

Banks, Republican	444
Beach, Democrat	444
Lawrence, American	444

That town was very impartial in its favors, and was determined no party should have cause to complain of it.

A very destructive fire occurred in Providence, R. I., on the 16th, burning down the Howard Block in that city, and involving a loss estimated at $250,000, of which a part only was insured.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

HALIFAX, November 17th, 1858.—The steamship Canada, Capt. Laing, from Liverpool at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., arrived at this port at four o'clock this afternoon, en route for Boston. She brings London papers of the 6th.

The Canada sailed from here at half-past six o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. Stiff south wind, and hazy weather.

The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the 31st ult., and the screw steamship Nova Scotian, from Montreal and Quebec, on the morning of the 4th inst.

The Canada reports, November 6th, passed the steamship City of Baltimore, from New York.

Owing to the detention of the steamer Vanderbilt, and the early hour that the Canada sailed, the news is brief.

The United States frigate Niagara arrived at St. Vincent October 22d, en route for Monrovia, with her cargo of rescued negroes. Fifty-seven of the two hundred and seventy-one taken on board the Niagara had already died.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times*, in an editorial on the wretched condition of Mexico, says there is no reason that England should oppose the ambitious designs of the government at Washington. It considers that the establishment of any government of law and order in Mexico would be a gain, and ridicules the threatened Spanish expedition as a farce, and says that every gun fired on Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon Northern confederacy.

The London *Advertiser*, without vouching for the authenticity of the reports, speaks of the retirement of Lord Derby, owing to his attacks of gout, and of Lord John Russell's appointment as Premier, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as the most prominent men here of the Cabinet. This new combination, it is further stated, is to have the support of Mr. Bright and his party.

Mr. Gladstone was about to proceed to the Ionian islands as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary. His object is to remove the obstacles which impede the satisfactory working of the British protectorate. Mr. Gladstone returns before the meeting of Parliament, and will be accompanied by Arthur Gordon, son of Lord Aberdeen, as Secretary of the mission.

A reform conference was held on the 5th inst., and a resolution was adopted requesting Mr. John Bright to frame and bring in a reform bill, which duly Mr. Bright accepted.

The amount of insurance at Lloyd's on the steamer Hudson is only £21,000, and not £70,000, as advised per steamer Vanderbilt. The hull and machinery were valued at £55,000.

The Court of Queen's Bench had granted a rule to show cause why a verdict lately rendered against a director in the Liverpool Borough Bank, holding him responsible for the losses of certain shareholders, should not be set aside.

The Earl of Eglinton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has been married to Lady Adela Capel.

The report that the British frigate Curacoa has been wrecked while returning from Constantinople, with the Turkish loan money, lacks confirmation, and hopes are entertained that the report is unfounded.

The wholesale poisoning at Bradford by the accidental mixing of arsenic in lozenges had resulted in seventeen deaths, and one hundred more were suffering greatly from eating them.

The Bank of England rates continued unchanged, and there was an active drain of gold for the continental markets.

The colonial wool sales were progressing in London. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, quotations generally up 1d. to 1½d. in Cape wools, and 1d. to 2d. in Australian.

Atlantic telegraph shares were quoted in London at £330 to £300.

The overland mail from Bombay reached London at five o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst.

The following gentlemen were presented to the Queen by Sir E. B. Lytton, Secretary for the Colonies, on the 5th inst.: Mr. Ross, President of the Executive Council of Canada; Mr. Galt, Inspector-General of Canada; Mr. Carter, Attorney-General for Lower Canada.

Valuable gold discoveries are stated to have been made in the province of San Luis, Buenos Ayres. The local accounts, which the *Times*'s city article says are probably delusive, describe the deposits to be of singular richness, and state that in one place as much as thirty ounces have been collected in twelve hours by single miners.

The Rev. George Jeune has been appointed to the Bishopric of British Columbia.

FRANCE.—It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor is taking steps to carry out the plan of laying up stores of corn in every large town during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity.

Montalembert's trial was expected to take place before the end of November. He will defend himself, and appear at the bar surrounded by the first men of France.

The Bourse declined slightly on the 5th. The three per cents closed at 72 95.

The *Moniteur* says that the government continues its surveys for railways in Algeria.

Spanish troops, destined to operate with the French in Cochin China, sailed from Manilla on the 27th of August, in twenty-one transports.

SPAIN.—Out of two hundred and fifty-one elections known, two hundred and twenty-two are favorable to the ministry.

A Madrid dispatch says that all the progressist candidates triumphed in Madrid, with one exception. Returns from the provinces give a great majority for the government. M. Olozaga, leader of the progressist party, was returned by six constituencies.

Press prosecutions were being actively carried out in Madrid.

DENMARK.—The King has arrived at Copenhagen. There will be a sitting of the Privy Council, at which it is expected that an important decision will be come to in regard to Holstein and Munenburg.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon journals speak of a material subscription to pay the indemnity in the Charles affair being opened.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Portuguese government is contemplating an address to the great powers, complaining of France refusing mediation in the affair.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who was called by the Prince Regent to form a new administration, is the father of the Queen of Portugal and a member of the moderate liberal party. The new Cabinet was not yet fully constituted.

The appointment of General Bonin as Minister of War was regarded as an evidence of an anti-Russian feeling.

The Berlin elections are fixed for November 12.

AFRICA.—Cape Coast dates are to October 10. Trade was dull. Gold was scarce. The expedition up the Therbero had been successful.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio de Janeiro dates are to October 20. Coffee had been lamentably moderate supply, and all grades had advanced one hundred reis per aroba. Brown sugars had advanced twelve hundred reis, and closed with a still upward tendency.

At Bahia there was very little sugar in the market.

Flowes, Son & Co., of Rio, suspended payment.

The frigate St. Lawrence was at Rio, and the sloop Plymouth at Montevideo.

At Buenos Ayres, September 27, heavy transactions in dry hides at improved rates.

The Paraguayans were placing obstructions in the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of the American squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and it is added that the Americans would meet a very warm reception.

NEWS ITEMS.

The New England banks, or the great majority of them, were in convention at Boston on Tuesday week, to consider the subject of "redemption" in that city. The feeling was almost unanimous in favor of the so-called "Mutual Redemption" system.

The New York *Express*, of the 17th ult., says the cold weather threatens to close up canal navigation at once. A dispatch from the resident Engineer's Office at Schenectady says the thermometer stood at 32 degrees at noon, and that there was anchor ice in the canal. This may have something to do with the advance in breadstuffs in New York noted in our city market report.

A horrible affair took place at Chicopee, Mass., on the evening of the 5th instant, but the particulars of which have just transpired. A Frenchman named Alexandre Desmarteau, after perpetrating a brutal outrage upon the person of a little girl, (Augustine Lucas, whose parents reside in New York) murdered her, and then threw her body into the Connecticut river! The wretch is said to have fled to Canada.

A brutal murder was committed in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, a boy named John Hart being beaten and kicked to death by a man whose name is said to be Wm. Cullen.—The accused had not been arrested at a late hour of the night.

J. W. White, of Chatanooga, Tenn., a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, whose arrest for forging land warrants was noticed a few weeks ago, was found dead near Clarendon, Ark., last week. It is supposed that he committed suicide. He was under recognizance in the sum of $15,000 to answer the charge of forging.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of the 10th, mentions the seizure of counterfeit apparatus and the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in Lawrence county, Ohio. It is believed they are connected with a well organized band, not only in Ohio, but in Indiana, Illinois, the northern part of Virginia, and, indeed, throughout the West. They manufactured dollars out of block tin, and sold them for $35 per 100.

THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The New York *Evening Post* says:

The reports which reach us from Japan by the Vanderbilt are of unusual interest, and we devote considerable space to the record of the diplomatic achievements which have resulted in a treaty between the United States and Japan, and subsequently between Great Britain and Japan. We have but the outlines of the treaty negotiated by Consul-General Harris, but they appear to embody some important concessions both of commercial and religious privileges to our countrymen; such, for example, as the remission of the tax of six per cent. for recoinage upon the American purchases of Japanese goods, and the toleration of the Christian faith, the followers of which are allowed to build churches and hold public worship in ports open to Americans. A diplomatic minister, it is also promised, will be sent from Japan to the United States. That the treaty is deemed a desirable one is evident from the report that the English have procured one with similar provisions.

Telegraphic Items.

UTAH INTELLIGENCE.—St. Louis, November 18.—The Utah correspondent of the *Republican* says the reported Indian difficulties and violation of the mail are false, and that the troops which were sent to settle the difficulties had returned.

Gov. Cumming had decided that the Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, notwithstanding the resolutions passed in 1855 to meet at Salt Lake; the legality of which resolutions is denied, because they were signed only by Brigham Young, although Gov. Cumming was in the Territory.

Disturbances were occurring with the Utes Indians, in the southern part of the Territory, and the bodies of two murdered men had been found.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT TO SENATOR BRODERICK.—St. Louis, November 17.—Senator Broderick, of California, arrived here. He left Salt Lake October 1, and encountered a great deal of snow and severely cold weather on the mountains. By the upsetting of the stage, some distance west of Kansas City, Mr. Broderick had a rib broken and his person severely bruised. He also had a foot frozen while passing through the mountains.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO.—St. Louis, November 17.—A dispatch from Independence says that the Santa Fe mail of the 25th ult. arrived there on the 14th inst. The mail had to be brought in on mules, the condition of the roads rendered it necessary to leave the wagons on the route. No newspapers were brought.

THE INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.—St. Louis, November 17.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of the 10th instant, says that Lieut. Beale and party were at the North Fork, and Lieuts. Stein and Bell were near Bayou Bell. The Camanche Indians were very hostile; Buffalo Hump, their chief, had sent word to the Texans that he would not make peace until every Camanche was killed. It was reported that the Camanches had burned the grass on the Plains, which would suspend Lieut. Beale's operations until spring.

TWO MURDERS IN DETROIT.—Detroit, (Mich.) November 18.—Two murders occurred in this city to-day—one, that of a stevedore, who was shot by the captain of a schooner, in an altercation; the other, that of Peter Shaner, who was shot and killed instantly by his brother-in-law, John Miller. Both murderers were arrested.

THANKSGIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, November 18.—To-day was observed in Pennsylvania as a day of thanksgiving. Business was generally suspended. The churches in the morning were largely attended, and in the afternoon places of amusement were filled. No disturbance occurred.

TROTTING MATCH.—New York, November 18.—A trotting match came off on the Union Course, near this city, to-day, between Ethan Allen and Lantern, for a purse of $5000. Ethan Allen was the winner. The time was twenty-nine and a half seconds. Both horses were harnessed, accompanied by running mates drawing wagons.

LARGE FIRE.—Hartford, (Conn.) November 18.—Hart's hardware manufactory at Berlin was burnt last night, and property of the value of $50,000 destroyed. The principal part of it was insured in the Providence offices.

Texas Items.

The amount of land now vacant and unencumbered, belonging to the State, is twelve hundred and twenty-one millions of acres.

We learn from the San Antonio papers that on the 5th instant Richard Bell, Esq., of that place, married Miss E. Crackin, (better known as Smith) who died about two days after. Davis was arrested and hoppled, yet contrived to escape from his guards in the night.

The Huntsville *Item* states that the iron has been purchased for the Brazoria Railroad, which is to be completed immediately. This route, it is said, will embrace all the sugar region in Texas.

The Galveston *News* relates a curious case of double suicide of a Frenchman and his wife, living at White Rock Shoals, on the Trinity river. It appears that, about a year since, they eloped from Louisiana and were living in a state of adultery, when, fearing that they would be indicted, they went to Galveston and procured a pistol, apparently a true bill was found against them by the grand jury of Trinity county, which so alarmed the woman that, in a fit of desperation, they seized upon a couple of shotguns and committed the fearful deed.

PRETTY GOOD HUNTING.—One of our cotemporaries, says that hunting cow-hides is a camp hunt, a few days since, on the Nueces, in which he helped to kill 26 deer, 72 turkeys, 3 leopard cats, 2 panthers, 1 bear, and about 200 partridges, besides hooking as many trout as they could eat, cutting a tree filled with honey, and catching a runaway negro.

The total number of deaths in Galveston from yellow fever was 343, of which 119 were born in the South, 78 in Germany and 146 in the United States.

THE GOUGH VICTIMS.—Elizabeth Carr, one of the domestics wounded by Gough, died on Tuesday week. Her death was reported as having died the day after the assault. The other servant, Joanna Murphy, is recovering. Mr. Gough is in a precarious situation, but rational, at times, and often inquires for his son, whom he supposes to be in prison. Charles, the youngest son, will probably die; Mrs. G., and Nathaniel, the elder son, are rapidly recovering.

ILLness of Hon. T. L. Harris.—A letter to the New York *Times*, dated Springfield, November 13, says:

I have just returned from the bedside of the Hon. Thos. L. Harris; probably the best letter you will receive must announce his death. You remember that, during the last session of Congress, he was scarcely able to perform the duties of his position on account of ill health. He returned home and partially recovered, but was soon prostrated by the accidental use of a poisonous drug.—Apparently, he recovered from that also, and was able to take his seat in the House again failed, and he was unable to take any active part in the canvass, beyond writing a letter to his friends who had sent him for nomination. He insisted on being carried to the polls to vote, but most since that they been able to get him out of bed. It almost impossible that he should ever leave it.

Harris's majority in his district by the official returns counts up 4,555—an increase of 2440 over his majority two years since.

At Williamston, N. C., last week, James M. Brown, while carelessly handling a gun, fired it, the charge taking effect in his mother's knee, and killing her in a few hours. The unfortunate son was filing the tube of the gun when it exploded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Tuesday evening, November 23, 1858.—Mr. Nixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A message of the Mayor was read announcing that the last installment of the interest on the bonds of $1000 each, issued by the City of New Orleans, and held in trust as devised for orphans of French lineage; that the amount thereof, $28,000, had been so managed as to amount now to $61,000, by the purchase of fifty-two city bonds of $1000 each, two Jackson Railroad bonds for $1000, each, two Jackson Railroad bonds of $1000 each, with coupons also of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad and bills received on the sale of the Mitchell, the subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably upon the resolution to fix the salary of the clerk for the Street Commissioner at $150 per month; also, unfavorably on the proposal of Mr. Samuel Moore to put the city in possession of property worth $6000, of which the city authorities have no knowledge of title, in consideration of one-third of the amount—the consideration being deemed exorbitant. The report was adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported against the Mayor's proposal to open Union street. Report adopted.

A communication from the lower Board asked the concurrence in a resolution to sell the rejected furniture of the city Court-rooms. Concurred in.

A resolution from same body to have the City Treasurer pay the interest of $1000 each, issued in May, 1854, (being marked G—Nos. 568, 569 and 570) in favor of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, was concurred in.

A bill of approved current expenses was concurred in.

A resolution to allow John P. Lampkin to draw (at the close of the current year) $1500 for professional services in the suit of the City vs. Wm. Prentiss, was concurred in.

A resolution to sell contracts for laying with ballast a portion of Calliope street was concurred in.

The Directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, representing the interests of the city, presented a report showing the progress, success and advantages of the enterprise; the embarrassments at times presented; the heavy suits against the company of Dent, Hudson & Co., amounting to about $200,000; the settlement of large claims by the agent, John R. Elges, Esq., and the present favorable and even flattering state of the affairs of the company. It represented that the increased confidence of the public had enabled the company to sell their bonds advantageously, and to effect loans as desired.

The report on the subject of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was read lengthily, and having been read by the members previously, did not require to be read by the Secretary. It was approved by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Harrisson, which was sent to the lower Board for concurrence.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Howell asking the Mayor to enforce the ordinance relative to regulating the speed of the Carrollton Railroad cars in the city—allusion being made, in the connection, to the late arrest by the Mayor of the conductor and engineer of the road for violating the ordinance. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution to have the Chief of Police fix one eighteen-pound gun at the foot of Canal street on the levee to be used as signals, and to dispense with all smaller guns, was reported on favorably.

The Board adjourned to meet Thursday to take up the subject of the tax and license ordinance.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Board met—Mr. Waldo in the chair, and ten members present.

An ordinance defining the duties of the Coroner came up as the special order of the day, and was postponed to the next meeting.

A communication was read from the Mayor, stating the condition of the fund for the bequest of the late Nicholas Girod "for the succor, support and education of orphans of French descent." The fund in 1848 amounted to $28,000, and has been increased by investments and interest to $61,615 81. The bequest was originally $100,000, but had been reduced by the claim of an heir.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $62,614 79.

A message was read from the upper Board advising of their concurrence in sundry resolutions adopted by the lower. Also, asking concurrence in sundry resolutions. The most important of which was the ordinance authorizing a railroad from the upper to the lower districts, via Prytania, Camp, Canal and Rampart streets to the Barracks, with another parallel road via Magazine street—one for passengers up, and the other for passengers down. The subject was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution to authorize the sale of a contract for placing an iron railing around the Jackson statue was concurred in.

Several petitions were read by their titles and referred appropriately.

A resolution from the upper Board approving of the report of the three Directors representing the city of New Orleans in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and of their action in favor of its extension, was read and concurred in.

A Madrid dispatch says that all the progressist candidates triumphed in Madrid, with one exception. Returns from the provinces give a great majority for the government. M. Olozaga, leader of the progressist party, was returned by six constituencies.

Press prosecutions were being actively carried out in Madrid.

DENMARK.—The King has arrived at Copenhagen. There will be a sitting of the Privy Council, at which it is expected that an important decision will be come to in regard to Holstein and Munenburg.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon journals speak of a material subscription to pay the indemnity in the Charles affair being opened.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Portuguese government is contemplating an address to the great powers, complaining of France refusing mediation in the affair.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who was called by the Prince Regent to form a new administration, is the father of the Queen of Portugal and a member of the moderate liberal party. The new Cabinet was not yet fully constituted.

The appointment of General Bonin as Minister of War was regarded as an evidence of an anti-Russian feeling.

The Berlin elections are fixed for November 12.

AFRICA.—Cape Coast dates are to October 10. Trade was dull. Gold was scarce. The expedition up the Therbero had been successful.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio de Janeiro dates are to October 20. Coffee had been lamentably moderate supply, and all grades had advanced one hundred reis per aroba. Brown sugars had advanced twelve hundred reis, and closed with a still upward tendency.

At Bahia there was very little sugar in the market.

Flowes, Son & Co., of Rio, suspended payment.

The frigate St. Lawrence was at Rio, and the sloop Plymouth at Montevideo.

At Buenos Ayres, September 27, heavy transactions in dry hides at improved rates.

The Paraguayans were placing obstructions in the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of the American squadron. The shores of Paraguay were well fortified, and it is added that the Americans would meet a very warm reception.

NEWS ITEMS.

The New England banks, or the great majority of them, were in convention at Boston on Tuesday week, to consider the subject of "redemption" in that city. The feeling was almost unanimous in favor of the so-called "Mutual Redemption" system.

The New York *Express*, of the 17th ult., says the cold weather threatens to close up canal navigation at once. A dispatch from the resident Engineer's Office at Schenectady says the thermometer stood at 32 degrees at noon, and that there was anchor ice in the canal. This may have something to do with the advance in breadstuffs in New York noted in our city market report.

A horrible affair took place at Chicopee, Mass., on the evening of the 5th instant, but the particulars of which have just transpired. A Frenchman named Alexandre Desmarteau, after perpetrating a brutal outrage upon the person of a little girl, (Augustine Lucas, whose parents reside in New York) murdered her, and then threw her body into the Connecticut river! The wretch is said to have fled to Canada.

A brutal murder was committed in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, a boy named John Hart being beaten and kicked to death by a man whose name is said to be Wm. Cullen.—The accused had not been arrested at a late hour of the night.

J. W. White, of Chatanooga, Tenn., a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, whose arrest for forging land warrants was noticed a few weeks ago, was found dead near Clarendon, Ark., last week. It is supposed that he committed suicide. He was under recognizance in the sum of $15,000 to answer the charge of forging.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of the 10th, mentions the seizure of counterfeit apparatus and the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in Lawrence county, Ohio. It is believed they are connected with a well organized band, not only in Ohio, but in Indiana, Illinois, the northern part of Virginia, and, indeed, throughout the West. They manufactured dollars out of block tin, and sold them for $35 per 100.

THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The New York *Evening Post* says:

The reports which reach us from Japan by the Vanderbilt are of unusual interest, and we devote considerable space to the record of the diplomatic achievements which have resulted in a treaty between the United States and Japan, and subsequently between Great Britain and Japan. We have but the outlines of the treaty negotiated by Consul-General Harris, but they appear to embody some important concessions both of commercial and religious privileges to our countrymen; such, for example, as the remission of the tax of six per cent. for recoinage upon the American purchases of Japanese goods, and the toleration of the Christian faith, the followers of which are allowed to build churches and hold public worship in ports open to Americans. A diplomatic minister, it is also promised, will be sent from Japan to the United States. That the treaty is deemed a desirable one is evident from the report that the English have procured one with similar provisions.