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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, French heart are of the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both long and short insertions.
☞ The patronage of Actors and Advertisers is respectfully solicited, and no pains will be spared to render the BEE a valuable medium for such advertisements.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 15th, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MORALS

Moral New York and brotherly Philadelphia are greatly in the habit, when politics are dull, and other topics fail them, of indulging doleful jeremiads upon the depravity of New Orleans. The sleek and sanctimonious MAWWORMS of the Northern press roll their eyes in feigned horror at the wickedness of our Southern region, and with pharisaical self-complacency congratulate themselves that they are not like other men. The pious church going brethren of the North, who cannot tolerate tobacco smoke, but love copious libations of brandy and water, consider us as Mr. BURGESS did the elder WELLER, vessels of wrath, bound to destruction. To hear their homilies, simple men would straight way regard the people of New Orleans as outcasts and scape-graces, and the enlightened, humane, benevolent and God-fearing population of the North, as the only creatures in this broad land upon whom the favor and blessings of omnipotence had fallen.

Now, we do not pretend to claim in behalf of the residents of New Orleans a greater exemption from crime than is usually perceptible in a large city. We have our short-comings as others have, and we are as amenable to censure as most people. But if we are half as bad as our Northern writers, we must be far sunk indeed, in hopeless iniquity. It is true for example, that the theatres are open here on Sunday night. A majority of the community being of the catholic faith, which looks upon recreation after divine service, not only as harmless, but necessary to recruit the energies which have been relaxed by the labor of the week, this custom is still maintained. We take it, however, that the casual ethics would inevitably consider murder a more terrible offence against the laws of God, than theatrical performances on Sunday night. There are no theatrical representations in the Bowery on the seventh day, but there are murders, robberies, rows, and riots innumerable. We are content that the Band of Divine Justice shall strike the balance and determine whether careful New Orleans or turbulent New York violates the Sabbath most frequently and systematically.

Drunkenness is a vice common enough everywhere, but not so common in New Orleans as in the current remonstrances upon its pernicious, and frightful delineations of its disgusting features. We have no occasion, as the New York *Times* recently had, to speak of the revolting spectacle which met the editor's eye, as he wended his way homeward on the Sabbath midnight. Intoxication is not the prelude to a grand display of confusion of our population generally drunken men seem amongst us are merely gracieuse vagabonds who have left New York or Philadelphia, and established themselves here as a nuisance and a pest. Our resident Europeans are as temperate as any in the world, and need no "Maine law" to coerce them into abstinence.

We are strangers to that interesting and peculiar class of inhabitants that dignify Northern cities and who are known as short boys—felicitously armed with colts and slung shot, who infest the streets at night for the express object of insulting unprotected females, and beating and maltreating weak and defenceless men. The streets are nearly as safe by night as by day. At a comparatively early hour they are almost unvisibly deserted. The belated wanderer needs no weapon to defend himself from the midnight assassin; and is not expected to be insulted, knocked down and robbed by gangs of noisy rowdies. In the larger and more frequented thoroughfares, personal safety is universal, and at all hours, is absolute. An event as a murder, or a midnight assault, startles Camp or Canal street in more than, whereas in New York it is not by a thousandth part as much. The most atrocious crimes committed in the very heart of the most populous quarters, by the most execrable class of short-boys and rowdies, are never called upon to record a murder as a policeman by an Alderman as New York has just witnessed, or to furnish the ineffable horror of five successive cases of infanticide, as Philadelphia has just been mortified to do.

These specimens of Northern morals and manners are mentioned with no uncharitable feeling, but simply with a view of making our brethren understand that, were we disposed to rake up every case of foul crime which darkens their annals, we might contrive to fill up as black a page as ever spread its fearful array before the eyes of an enlightened people. It would be unjust for our censorious brethren to look to our own household, ere they undertake the task of eradicating the dark spots in ours. Let them cast the leprosy of sin from their own garments, before they assume to gloat over ours.

Let them do away with want, and crime, with the horrible white slavery of their lower classes, and then they will be entitled to sit in judgment on the sins of others.

☞ Late telegraphic despatches from New York announce the election ticket, after fooling us all with the idea that it was defeated. We sincerely decline to believe it, but if the Democracies are fond of converted by an imbecile trick of Seymour, we may be gratified to their heart's content. The people of that State had tried for two years, they could not have effected a worse choice. With such chaps as CLARKE for Governor, and FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, New York friends are in no enviable plight.

☞ Glorious weather are we enjoying just at the Southern latitude, is cold enough to brace us with out benumbing the body—bracing rating, lung expanding, health giving weather. We wish it would last for three months. It has lasted but two weeks, and will soon bring back our population, and fill the city with animation.

MELANCHOLY AND DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

On last, Mr. CYRIL BIENVENU, a respectable citizen of New Orleans, was residing in the Parish of St. Bernard, accompanied by a favorite negro. In the course of the day they had occasion to cross Lake Borgne, and were engaged in the sedden and unusual employment of sailing a boat. Another vehicle presented itself to their view, which they attempting to turn the boat, a violent gust struck and overturned it. Mr BIENVENU, though confined, however, to get astride of the bottom of the boat, where he remained for four hours, finally with his hands for four hours, finally with a block and desolate point on the shore. The sun had set, and the wearied bathers knew not where they were. In this forlorn condition Mr. BIENVENU managed by the aid of dry wood to make himself a couch, where he passed the night in great discomfort. The next morning the canoe was launched, and though seriously from exposure, he crawled to the shore at the bottom. The negro, by some meddling, found an outlet, and landed at the plantation of Mr. SCHINCKEL, where assistance was immediately rendered. Mr. BIENVENU appeared to have sunk into a state of stupor seeking to rouse him, it was found that the horror of the bystanders, that he was dead. Every effort was made to restore the vital spark, but in vain. His remains were yesterday consigned to the grave at Chalmette.

It is a strange coincidence that about two years ago, Mr. BIENVENU lost a younger brother, who while hunting, fell upon a pointed stake, and received an injury which proved fatal. A third brother was some time since severely wounded, while engaged in the same dangerous sport, that he had to undergo amputation of a limb.

MADAME ROBERT. At the well known fashionable store of Madame ROBERT, No 158 Royal street, will be found a rich and beautiful assortment of straw and velvet bonnets and hats, and every variety of mantillas, cloaks, and other articles suitable for ladies.

MADAME BUTTERWORTH. We can call attention to the advertisement of Madame BUTTERWORTH, corner of Chartres and Rampatia streets. It will be perceived that she has secured the services of a first class French dress-makers, and has on hand an extensive stock of fashionable goods, made up in the latest styles.

MESSRS. WATERMAN & BROTHER. These gentlemen at the corner of Magazine and Common streets have on hand, and are daily receiving a large assortment of every article of hardware and cutlery, from a fine penknife to a patent plough. We invite attention to their advertisement in our columns.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting our good friend Col. SEYMOUR, of the *Bulletin*, who has returned, after a few months absence greatly improved in health. The Colonel was an invalid for some time, but the recent cool weather, we hope, a complete convalescence.

☞ The late London papers report that Father Matthew arrived in that city from Cork, on his route to Madeira, whither he was going for the benefit of his health. The accounts state that the Rev. gentleman, although much broken down by the painful disease under which he has so long suffered, looks not the cheerful spirits for which he was always remarkable. It is to be hoped that the sunny climate to which he goes may contribute to the restoration of his health.

☞ It is thought that a new trial will be granted to Dr. BEALE, the Philadelphia dentist, who was convicted of a rape on the person of a young lady of that city.

By Telegraph!

To unconfined to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Declined.

Nothing Later from Sebastopol.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived here to-day at noon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Arctic. She adverts to a moderate demand for cotton in the Liverpool market, with sales for the three business days preceding her departure of 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for speculation, and 2,000 for export, leaving about 14,000 bales for the trade. Prices remained without any change of moment, the quotations closing as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling Orleans 5⅝; Fair Uplands 5, and Middling Uplands 5⅛ ₱ lb. There was considerable reaction in the market for Breadstuffs. Flour had declined 2s. per bbl. Wheat 6d ₱ 70 lb, and Indian Corn 3s ₱ quarter.

Money and Trade.

The Money Market at London was yet rather easy, and Consols closed at 91¼@91⅝. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.—Official advices from Sebastopol to the 30th October, represent affairs there as unchanged. Private accounts, however, of a later date, have been received, which state that three of the outer forts of the harbor had been destroyed by the allied fleets. Letters of the 21st October state that a breach had been in the walls of the city, but not of sufficient size to justify an attempt to storm the place.

The Russian official accounts to the 31st have been received. They state that the garrison of Sebastopol had made a successful sortie, destroying one of the French batteries, and capturing an English officer, Lord Dunmitin.

Two of the sons of the Emperor of Russia had arrived on the Crimea.

[By the National Line.]

Further by the Atlantic—Affairs at Sebastopol.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13th.—In the last sortie made by the garrison of Sebastopol, the Russians succeeded in spiking sixteen of the guns of a French battery.

The siege was progressing slowly, and so far only two of the smaller Russian outworks had been silenced.

Liverpool Markets.

The circular of Richardson, Spencer & Co., of the 31st October, quote Flour at 41s. for Western Canal; 47s. for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and 44s. @ 46s. for Ohio brands. Wheat was quiet at 13s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs, with little demand for speculation. Beef had declined and the market was dull. Pork was in fair request at previous rates. Bacon was quoted at 35s. ₱ 70 lbs. Lard was dull, with a moderate demand, and Lard was quoted at 53s. ₱ cwt. Rice was quiet, with a quiet market—the demand for speculation having ceased.

The Arctic.

The Atlantic brings no intelligence whatever of the passengers of the steamer Arctic. None of them had arrived at any of the English ports at the last accounts.

Important from Cuba—American Vessels Seized with Arms—Outbreak Reported—Gen. Concha Arrested.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14th.—The steamer Isabel has arrived here from Havana with dates from that port to the 11th inst. The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 10th inst., states that two American schooners, with arms and ammunition, had been seized by the authorities at Batanzas, and all the parties with the vessels have been imprisoned. It was reported that 300 men were landed from the schooners. Gen. Concha left Havana for Batanzas on the 9th inst. to investigate the matter and report the facts to the Captain General. Several persons who had been pardoned by Marquis Pezuela, were arrested on a charge of being concerned in landing the arms, &c. It was reported that there was a popular outbreak at Puerto Principe.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The returns of the election in this State are coming in very complete, but Clarke is undoubtedly elected Governor, and the whole State ticket is Whig.

New York Election—Clarke elected Governor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The latest returns of the election in this State show that Clark has a majority of seven hundred in the vote of the State for Governor.

Fire at Kingston, Canada.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Despatch from Kingston Upper Canada, states that a fire occurred in that city last night, destroying St. Paul's church, and many stores and dwellings, causing much distress and rendering hundreds homeless.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The demand for cotton is not limited in this market, and prices are nominally without any quotable alteration. Flour is quiet, and the rates are about in favor of buyers. There is, however, no quotable decline.

Mobile Markets—Weather.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—The demand for cotton continued good yesterday throughout the day, and the sales amounted 1000 bales.

The weather is cold, with frost this morning, everywhere in the north and long shortened.

Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—There is now 4 feet in the low water mark of the Alabama, at this point, and the river a still rising.

Another Bank Failure.

BALTIM ORE, Nov. 12.—The Merchants' and Mechanics Bank at Cumberland, Maryland, suspended payment to-day.

Wreck of the ship New Era.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The ship reported ashore yesterday previous to the arrival of Fire, bound from Bremen Haven to this port, with about 700 German emigrants on board. She ran ashore on Head Man's Beach yesterday morning, and when the survey was reasing, it is believed that about 70 of her passengers were washed overboard. 25 or about fifty dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Boats from the shore yesterday succeeded in boarding the wreck, and the remaining passengers, numbering about 130, were safely landed on the shore. The ship is much broken up, but her masts are yet standing.

Steamer Northern Light—Quick Passage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived here, bringing seven Panama dates only twenty and a half days old—the quickest trip on record.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 13.—The following steamboats have passed here up to day bound for New Orleans: The Grand Tower at 10 this morning; the Frank Lyon at 12 noon; the H. M Wright at 2 this afternoon.

[By the Southern Line.]

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—The Eastern Mail, due in New Orleans at seven this morning, has again failed beyond Augusta, Ga. None of the bath papers are received.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—The river here is stationary with 37 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The river here is now stationary. Nothing doing in the Flour Market; sales of Whisky at 30c. ₱ gallon. Business generally is in a very unsettled state here

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The river here is now stationary.

More Failures—Steamboat Burnt.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The extensive commission house of Crane & Co. suspended payment yesterday, and another private banker failed to-day.

The steamboat Forrester was burned last night at New Richmond, Ind., a total loss. It is believed that the chambermaid, the steward, and one of the deck hands of the boat lost their lives.

Massachusetts Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Official returns of the election in Massachusetts have been received to show that the Know Not ings have swept the State, having carried their entire ticket through. Some Whigs, Democrats and Representatives, Gardiner, for Governor, has a majority of about one thousand.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—We are gratified to learn, says the National *Intelligencer* of the 7th, that the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick having affirmed the Reciprocity Treaty by legislative enactment, and made the necessary orders for carrying it into immediate effect, our Executive has very promptly signified his willingness to admit the produce of those Provinces into the United States on the same terms as have been extended to colonial fish; thus greatly facilitating trade, and adding to the good feeling which now exists between the two countries. The colony of Prince Edward Island will no doubt be admitted into this arrangement as soon as the necessary official information is received from that quarter. Its Legislature having met and passed the requisite enactment. Nova Scotia alone does not avail itself of this arrangement, its Government still neglecting to take any movement respecting the Treaty.

As an evidence of praiseworthy dispatch on both sides in giving effect, as far as possible under existing circumstances, to the Treaty, we may mention that the Legislature of New Brunswick passed the necessary act last Friday evening, and, through telegraph and the rapid movement of official agents, official information of the act was received in Washington yesterday morning by the British Minister, and by three o'clock the business was arranged by our Government with him.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE IN EUROPE.—It appears from a letter in the Newark, (N. J.) *Advertiser* that Austria has now 3,000 miles of telegraph in operation, Prussia has 4,000, and Switzerland is progressively going on further. But all Europe together cannot equal the 17,000 miles of wire which are spread over the United States. The wires in these countries generally run through leaden tubes under the ground, and not on tall poles, as with us. The sub-marine Mediterranean line is now nearly complete, so that the Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Malta, and the French possessions of the African coast, will soon be brought within the line of telegraphic correspondence. The Holy See and the King of Naples have just formed a direct line in relation to the telegraphic correspondence between their respective dominions, in which it is provided that all private communications may at any moment suspend, for an indeterminate time, the working of a line, and moreover, that the representatives must be made acquainted with the names and occupations of individuals who offer communications, and that no despatches which, in their judgment, may be contrary to the honesty of the Government, to religion, to good morals, or public order, can be accepted. Communications cannot transmit more than one hundred words, and must be written in Italian, with indelible ink, and without erasures or interlineations. With these restrictions, the public can use the telegraph at all times and hours, night or day, including Sundays and Feast Days. The tariff of prices proposed is twenty francs (American,) for each hundred words despatched to any point on the telegraph line, (the lowest rate is twenty-five words, (the lowest charge is five francs,) for a distance of one hundred miles, and ten cents for five hundred miles. The charge is doubled for fifty words, and the rate is most favorable for one hundred words.

☞ The London papers report that Father Matthew arrived in that city from Cork, on his route to Madeira, whither he was going for the benefit of his health. The accounts state that the Rev. gentleman, although much broken down by the painful disease under which he has so long suffered, looks not the cheerful spirits for which he was always remarkable. It is to be hoped that the sunny climate to which he goes may contribute to the restoration of his health.

☞ It is thought that a new trial will be granted to Dr. BEALE, the Philadelphia dentist, who was convicted of a rape on the person of a young lady of that city.

The splendid and very powerful steamer Isabel, Capt. Lewis Reese, will leave for MOBILE DAY, at 10 o'clock. Rides at Lower Levee. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, foot of Canal street, No. 77 Common street, or Wagner Commercial Exchange, Magazine street, between Gravier and Common. The steamer Isabel is certain to sail also. For freight apply on board.

SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.
On Thursday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, will be sold, without reserve, a large lot of Horses and Mules, just arrived from the country. Terms cash.
nov 15 MORPHY & REVILEY, Auctioneers.

The attention of the trade and consumers is called to MORPHY & REVILEY, Auctioneers, to the sale of Hennessy Cognac, which will be sold by the package or gallon, at Morphy & Reviley's Auction Rooms, 73 Magazine street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. It is the largest lot and best quality ever offered at auction or public counter, and is worthy the attention of all.
nov 15

ATTENTION!
Sale at their Custom Rooms, No. 73 Magazine street, between Lafayette and Common streets, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. Terms cash.
nov 15 MORPHY & REVILEY, Auctioneers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9th, 1854.

Dear Bee—It is sometime since you last heard from me, yet I hope my present letter will be none the less acceptable. There is not anything pending here now of great public interest. Since the result of the State election was announced, political matters have settled down into comparative quiet. The contest was, in this city, one of unparalleled bitterness. Here the Democratic party have been wont for many years to succeed by majorities of from three to five thousand. This time the tables were completely turned. The opposition triumphed by upwards of six thousand majority. It is generally supposed to the fault of the Democratic party that they have been defeated. The result was brought about by the anti-Nebraska excitement, which prevails in some portions of the North. In southern Ohio, this was not the cause of Democratic disaster.

The defeat of that party is attributable mainly to the strong Abolition feeling elicited during the canvass. Its leaders had not scrupled at past times to the foreign population, that they had disgusted many of their most honest followers. In this contest they ceased blindly to pursue the same policy. It followed that a strong native feeling was spontaneously eliminated and party harness developed; organization began and victory followed in its wake. There is much ever abroad about the cause of the temporary defeat of the present, but the administration in this State and Indiana. It is not justly attributable to the violent anti-Slavery-ism of the Northern people. Except with the violent Abolitionists, Nebraska cut no figure in the contest. The great masses were indifferent to it after the first excitement caused by the passage of the bill subsided. Whatever of victory was gained by the opponents of the Administration, is attributable to the strong determination now being every where evinced, "that America shall be ruled by Americans," and to the formidable and temporary combination of men who are radically and fundamentally opposed to each other in their views of government, but who were united for revenge and overthrow. This may appear strange, but it is true.

In a hasty excursion through western New York during last week, I endeavored to gather from the lips of the leading men, most of the facts connected with the late election. Political matters are there, as much divided and have as many separate elements, as were compounded in the witch broth in Macbeth. My present belief is, that Clarke will be elected Governor, and Raymond, of the *Times*, Lieutenant Governor. This is the most likely result, but no mortal sagacity can be well assured of any thing in regard to it at this hour. Greeley is evidently terrified at the prospect for his press, and all the pressure of the Seward ilk in New York are appealing most pathetically to all the lions in the State to rally to the support of Clarke and Raymond. I trust Ullman may be successful. If a Democrat be elected Governor, those of Bronson could be effected, success would be certain. Such a union should take place, for their followers comprise the national sections of both the Old Democratic and Whig parties. These respective sections stand firmly by the constitutional rights of the South. But enough of politics for the present. The telegraph will have announced to you ere my letter has reached you what the actual result will be.

Financial affairs in this city are in a world condition. Some of the private bankers, most deeply trusted, have broken for hundreds of thousands of dollars. In one instance, that of P. B. Manchester, the funds of depositors were totally embezzled and the banker decamped; another has failed, but from his local habitation, so far as the public is informed. Moreover confidence is felt on 'Change though than was two weeks ago. Men think that the crisis has passed. Commerce and trade are beginning to assume somewhat of their former air of bustle.

Public amusements are here in great abundance. The immortal favorite of New York Orleans public, "Dan Rice," is here with his caravan. He is gradually approaching his winter quarters, as the cold weather comes on. Davenport, the former companion of Mrs. Ritchie, alias Mrs. Mowatt, is now playing here with success to large audiences. I witnessed his performance last night in the first character, a Black-eyed Susan, and was highly pleased with him. He speaks of visiting your city during the winter. I bespeak for him a favorable reception. He is indeed an actor of talent. I take it that he has a keen and true perception of the duty of an actor, never seeks to split the ears of the groundlings," but plays in a style suited to the most fastidious taste.

I have to-day ridden all over this immense city. It is truly the metropolis of the North-West as New Orleans is of the South. It has a population of one hundred and seventy five thousand. At least this is the estimate placed at upon it by the best statisticians with whom I have talked. What a contrast between now and 34 years ago—then a village of 5,000 inhabitants. I went up to Mount Adams on which the monumental observatory is situated. I obtained admission to it through a friend, and from the top of the tower took a look at the city. The prospect was wide and sweeping. The tower stands almost the apex of the city, and the Ohio sweeps round the base of the hill on which it is built. Southward and Westward, the city spreads far away. Here may be seen an immense manufactory with dense smoke issuing from its tall chimneys; there a large church with its steeple and yonder a gigantic church with towering spire. One curve of the river hills stretches Southward into the Kentucky shore, and the other allow is to the North on the Ohio side. These hills are covered with vineyards, gardens, handsomely laid out grounds, and noble private mansions. Everywhere is seen the evidence of stirring intellect, strong muscles, and still stronger will. A stranger is forced to give utterance to exclamations of surprise, when he looks for the first time on the enterprise and industrial energies exhibited in this city.

Two beautiful suburban towns have sprung up on the Kentucky shore, opposite this city. I mean Covington and Newport. They are separated alone from each other by the Licking, a beautiful stream. Newport contains jointly about 20,000 people. They are mere offshoots of the immense growth of this city. They bear the same relation to it that Lafayette and Algiers bear to your city.

Yet, with all these interests commingling—with sympathies intertwined as the claspers of the vine with the branches of the oak, a people in no wise differing in their intellectual tastes and constitutions—speaking the same language, of common descent, and having before them a common destiny, are to be wrested in their political relations and in their dearest affections, and made the sport of lunatics strife and internecine conflict for the mere gratification of the lust blood and excited passions of the extremists of North and South! What a prospect, humanity! Let Boston rescind say. Yet, that is the constant aim and unwavering purpose of men, who are in public life as the representatives of both sections. They deserve the severest censure and bitterest denunciation. In fact, they should be driven from public station in disgrace. Whatever may be the irritation of the passing hour, our people is a homogeneous people, is, and inevitably will be the same. The bond of destiny is upon us, then why strive to reverse that destiny? Why seek to divide that which is indivisible? There is no reason to be been elicited by the sectional spirit which many of the present North and South are exhibiting over the proposed repeal of the Nebraska bill and re-establishment of the Missouri restriction. I believe them to be apropos and just. We should return to the first real spirit which originated the Compromise of 1850, and which enforced its observance.

S. I. B.

☞ The weekly statement of the New York Banks shows a decrease in loans of $7,340,000; a decrease of $362,000 in deposits; and an increase of $178,000 in specie, and $106,000 in circulation.

BEAR POWER IN WISCONSIN.—There has been at Menasha, and is now at Oshkosh, a floating pottery, with a lathe turned by bears. They are contented looking animals, and we are told do not seem to dislike the occupation. That is indeed making the wild beasts subservient to man's purposes.

☞ There are said to be about three thousand negroes entitled to vote in New York city under the provision of the State Constitution, which requires a colored man to have been three years a citizen and possessed of freehold estate of the value of $250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and upon which a tax shall have been paid.

☞ It has been suggested that American medical students, who cannot well afford the expense of a course in Paris, would find much benefit by availing themselves of the institutions of Florence, where the cost of living is next to nothing. Many, though certainly not all, of the advantages which Paris affords, it is stated, may be found there, and a young man of moderate habits can live comfortably, winter or summer, for from $15 to $20 per month, everything necessary included; some who are perusing the arts there live for considerably less than this.

OUR CONSUL TO PARAGUAY IN TROUBLE.—The United States Consul to Asuncion, in the republic of Paraguay, has managed to get into a very bad odor with the government of that country. An incident has recently brought out a manifestation of the feelings entertained towards him. His brother, Mr. Clement E. Hopkins, for many years connected with the press in New York, was struck by an incensed dragoon with the flat of the sabre. The Consul made reclamations on the government for satisfaction, and took occasion to read a lecture to the government on the hostile feeling evinced by the Paraguayans to the citizens of the United States resident there. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replies in a note, which, for plain speaking, may be regarded as a model for successors. He charges the Consul with perverting facts and exaggerating trifles; tells him if he and his family would only observe laws as good citizens, no necessity would arise for such constantly repeated the intimation made by Mr. Hopkins as to the services rendered by him to that republic; tells him he sees his official position to further his private speculations, and finally makes some interesting developments in connection with the United States and Paraguay Steam Navigation Company. The correspondence is decidedly rich.

☞ Speaking of the death of Mrs. HAMILTON, the Charleston Courier says: Dr. Hall was her attending physician, and has affectionate daughter, Mrs. Rutledge, will unquestioning in her duties to mother and child. Two sons of Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. James A. and Paul C. Hamilton, Esqrs., of New York, were also present. The Misses Hall, only true the daughter of General Schuyler of revolutionary fame.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Charles Morgan*, we have received Texas papers, to the 13th instant. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. We slip the following from the *News*:

FIRE.—A two-story frame building in the extreme eastern portion of the city caught fire yesterday, and was entirely consumed to the ground.

The second story, where the fire broke out, was occupied by several families of the recently arrived German emigrants.

The building belonged to some orphans, whose parents died during the recent epidemic.

We understand that one of the members of the Hook and Ladder Co., Mr. John Croslean, was somewhat hurt while endeavoring to save a portion of the building.

The isolated portion of the house consumed, was such that no other buildings were in danger. But had such a fire broke out in any business portion of the city it would have been most disastrous. The great caution cannot be used with regard to fire, as our city is built, with a few exceptions, of such materials that if the flames once gain the ascendancy, the efforts of all our citizens may be ineffectual in extinguishing them.

THE DEPOSIT.—The Houston Star, in reference to the stock of the Sonora Iron Company, signed by Mr. Raymond, our State Treasurer, says:

It is very easy to galvanise enough temporary life into such concerns, to get great men's certificates. They are not the men to be moved, but certainly constitute no sort of evidence of the value of the trash tendered at Austin. If the company has means let them put it up in good faith. It is the proper way to gain the public confidence.

AMUSEMENT.—A savage cow, that was being driven through the streets yesterday evening, over-turned a German woman with a child in her arms, without seriously injuring either, and dashed into the Telegraph Saloon, which was immediately vacated by the customers, who did not fancy her kind of *horns*. From third she was safely ejected, and after goring a horse, was again made fast. A large crowd relished the sport, and the bull-fighters found employment and applause. We saw her this morning at dawn, looking as pert as ever near the Market, but ready as ever to show fight.

RELICS OF THE ARCTIC.—The schooner Lilly Dale arrived at St. Johns, N. F. She picked up at sea one of the Arctic's life-boats, thirty miles south of Cape Broyle. It was, however, empty, the unfortunate occupants, having doubtless been consigned to the deep.

The Lilly Dale, also saw another of the Arctic's boats at a distance. This is supposed to have been the one in which were Mr. Dorian and his party. There were no relics in the boat to tell of its unfortunate crew.

☞ The villainous practice of throwing vitriol upon the dresses of ladies and gentlemen, says a New York letter writer, is again becoming quite common. On Wednesday, even a still greater outrage was attempted with this dangerous compound. Madame E. Wallace Bochelle, the celebrated singer, had just left the theatre in company with two friends, when she saw a man raise his arm in the act of throwing something in her face, which she avoided by starting backward. She escaped the blow aimed for her face, but received the contents of a bottle of vitriol on her dress. Before she had recovered the fright the wretch had disappeared.

Governor Seymour has authorized the Albany Atlas to pronounce the story that he had agreed to pardon Dr. Graham, of New Orleans, recently convicted of killing Col. Loring, to be entirely and unqualifiedly false.

Messrs. Campbell & Moody, heavy lumber merchants at New York, have failed. There is also a rumored failure of large hardware house to the extent of $150,000.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The "*Associated Metropolitan*," printed at Chillicothe, Ohio, says: "On Saturday last a man named James Kincebaugh died in that city. Before his death he directed that he should be buried beside his wife (who died some years since) in the Methodist Cemetery northwest of the city. Accordingly, when the demise took place, a friend went to show the sexton the spot, and to his astonishment found a grave already dug in the precise place! The sexton remembered that a stranger had on Wednesday, (three days before Mr. K.'s death) called and made a person of that name, but no one knows who the stranger was, or what his motive for such singular conduct.

COTTON GIN BURNT.—Sycamoretown, Nov. 7.—We regret to learn that on last Thursday night, the gin house of Mr. D. Strobel, six miles southeast of the village, was burned down. The house contained 17 bales of cotton, 45 bushels of wheat, and 20 bushels of oats, which were entirely destroyed; also the Carpenter's tools and machinery attached. Every thing was entirely destroyed—loss about $500.—*Express.*

ALL WELL.—Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, in August last went down into the valley to recover a lost bucket, when the caving immediately took in the earth following and Brigham Young became, for the nonce, a subterranean dweller. Spades and shovels were brought into requisition, but the earth fell so rapidly that the excavated place to aid the entombed. Some of the members of Gov. and Brigham Young were immediately recalled by the summons, but certainly constitute no sort of evidence of the value of the trash tendered at Austin. If the company has means let them put it up in good faith. It is the proper way to gain the public confidence.

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HORRIBLE CRIME.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

A few nights before the failure of that adroit financier, F. B. Manchester, one of the most chaste episcopal suppers, which was for him of inviable reputation among a few; and as lavish as to which was no doubt the monies, but certainly a gentleman of this city will have his life competition a large quantity of pride and an excellent quality of his own popularity, united with a glorious pair of gastronomic organs to the cuisine, was honored with a card of invitation. Everything pertaining to the supper was of a sumptuous character, and the host deportedly acknowledging the great wealth (?) and importance of the host. During the evening, the gentleman above alluded to, drawing her carriage, was conversation upon many matters by Mr. Manchester, and finally inquired where he deposited his funds, and at what rate of interest. Upon being informed the Banking House, and the old fellow named one of six per cent. interest, the shrewd Banker remarked, "oh sir, I can paying my depositors two, and retaining the other four per cent. and make a fine profit on the deposit." I see you're no speculator, sir," was the reply, "you wish to deposit with me." The logic and the supper had made effect, in a day or five the depositors were called upon to withdraw their funds and in a day or two more Manchester closed and on a par for the benefit of his health and reputation.

☞ The funeral of Capt. JAMES SMITH, on a charge of killing one the brig *Julia Hamilton* on a shower, took commenced on the 6th inst., in the United States Circuit Court, in New York.

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