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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 42 and 47 Old Levee street, immediate dry goods; also ribbons, artificial flowers, &c.; also silk and cotton gloves.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Customhouse street, fine clothing.

THE CHIVALRY.

It is worthy of remark that those citizens of the South who are most obstinately bent upon projects of Secession, and resistance to Black Republican domination, are far more disposed to dwell indignantly on the imaginary evils to which the South is exposed within the Union, than to co-operate in schemes of public improvement by which her commercial independence may be secured. There is no doubt that many of those gentlemen are eloquent orators, capable writers, and abounding in genial qualities and high-toned feelings; but their impulsiveness leads them strangely to exaggerate truth, and their misplaced and fiery zeal disqualifies them for calm and cool reflection. Take, for example, the people of South Carolina, and even of Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, the population of which is in part derived from the Palmetto State, and you will find a gallant, brave and honorable race of men, generally living by agricultural pursuits, careless and thriftless, indifferent to gain, willing to get along as their fathers did, without a thought connected with the advancement of their section in those self-sustaining elements by which nations are built up—impetuous in spirit, jealous of their privileges, prompt to resent encroachment, and reckless of consequences when once fully aroused. They would infinitely rather arm for a battle with the North, than patiently weave a plan for the aggrandizement of the South, which might demand years of sacrifice and self-denial to carry into execution. Such men, chivalrous, intrepid and high-hearted as they may be, are not fit for command at critical periods which call for sagacity, self-reliance, discrimination and coolness.

The absence of practical character in what is termed the Chivalry of the South is a radical defect. It has plenty of spirit and vigor, observes the Baltimore *American*, but what avail these qualities, when they have to encounter not only spirit and vigor, but science and discipline? What practical measures did the Chivalry ever propose for the benefit of the South? They meet the North with speeches, with resolutions and with pamphlets, and we have no doubt they would meet her with hearty good will on the field of battle. They threaten disunion, but never prepare for it. They boast of independence, and expend all the means of independence in Northern purchases. They aver that in the war of sections *might makes right*, and yet act exclusively upon the principle that *right makes might*. We do not see them dwell persistently upon the importance of developing the industrial interests; of building up manufactures, arts and commerce, so as to arrest the tide of emigration and bind the people to the State. They speak of these things occasionally, it is true, in a very general and vague kind of way, but they look chiefly for the redemption of the South to gay pennons and charging knights. The humble path of home trade, popular education and mechanical industry escapes their eye, or is beneath their notice, yet that humble path leads over rugged rocks and thorny places to the mountain top of power and independence.

In fine, the Chivalry are generous, gallant, high minded gentlemen, but they are not eminently calculated for this practical and utilitarian age and country. They were born some centuries too late for their appropriate era. If they had lived before the decline of knighthood they would have won an imperishable name for valor in the camp and courtesy of the court. But in this epoch of railroads and canals, chivalry has little chance. The most warlike steed becomes contemptible in comparison with the iron horse, and the red shirted rider of that fiery charger is more powerful than all the cavaliers who ever set foot in stirrup. This is the kind of knights and horsemen which the South needs. With these, with such weapons as the hammer of the artisan and the axe of the woodman, with such fortifications as the factory and the schoolhouse, the South will acquire that strength which will remove all temptation to aggression upon her rights. She is beginning to learn that truth, her footsteps are inclining towards that course, and if the Chivalry would do a good thing, let them forsake Disunion and ride on in advance of that movement. Then, and then only, will the South ever follow their banners.

South Carolina herself offers an exceedingly apt illustration of these observations. In that State the spirit of Disunion has always been rifest. Though has consented the century against the North now so commonly echoed throughout the extreme South. The people of South Carolina have been persistently engaged in assassinating Northern peddlers, and in preaching the necessity of dissolution. Just in the same proportion has her commerce declined and her agricultural wealth diminished. Instead of seeking prosperity by imitating the enterprise and public spirit of her neighbors, the Palmetto State has gradually sunk into an impoverished condition, while invighing against the North for evils which are mostly the result of her own neglect and improvidence. She is a splendid example of the exact practical values of Chivalry.

IS IT NOT SO?—If the Breckinridge party were sincerely desirous of defeating Lincoln, would they not, in the North at least, accept Douglas and his friends as valuable allies? Instead of this, observes the Mobile *Register*, all their campaign documents, all their presses, all their speech-making, have been directed against Douglas. We have yet to learn of the first Breckinridge battery which has been opened against the Black Republicans of the North. Following the example of the President's organ at Washington, the Northern Administration papers fill their columns with ridicule and calumnies of Judge Douglas, but are silent on Lincoln. Following Senator Benjamin, their orators who traverse the free States, speak of the election of Lincoln as a calamity too to be dreaded than that of the election of Douglas. Is this war for principle, or war on one man and his friends?

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—Really our dry goods merchants are seized with a spirit of generous emulation, and endeavor to surpass each other in the variety, beauty and excellence of the assortments with which they dazzle and attract the public. If you think we exaggerate, just consult the advertisement of U. Laroussini & Co., No. 137 Canal street, which may be found in our columns. See what a magnificent supply is offered to the public at extremely moderate prices. Look at the list of dress goods, handkerchiefs, shawls and black goods, sheeting, cloaks, home-furnishing materials and plantation goods! It will be quite impossible out of this immoderate catalogue to avoid discovering some article suited to the taste of the purchaser. We care not how difficult he may be to please, he is certain to find precisely what he needs at Laroussini's. If anybody doubts the fact, let him try the experiment. We guaranty perfect success in advance.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through T. L. Wilson, No. 140 Canal street, for the following new works:

Notes on the Parables of Our Lord. By Richard Chenevix French. This is a standard among theologians, and is well worthy of its high reputation. The author in the field of Biblical criticism is perhaps unsurpassed. His critical expositions are profound, luminous, and enriched with the most felicitous illustrations. In the volume before us the treatises on the seven parables are somewhat condensed.

Will Wagge and Emma. A free story. Edited by Maria J McIntosh. A charming little story of country life, full of calm pleasures, and its incitements to goodness and truth.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Ph. P Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following:

Operatic Bouquet. A collection of quotation, chorusses and concerted pieces, from the most popular Operas. Arranged for the piano or violin, flageolet, accordion and metal piccolo. By Edwin Brons. A capital book, full of the finest and most popular pieces, handsomely arranged for several voices, and adapted to the piano.

Lilla's Pets.—A series of Polkas by James Bellak, some of which are original, and others arranged from popular melodies. They are all pleasant and easy compositions.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—By reference to the advertisement in our columns it will be seen that this sewing machine took the first premium at the St. Louis Fair, and received the first premium at the great Fair at Cleveland, Ohio.

DISGRACEFUL MEAN.—The Boston *Advertiser* says that an officer was discharged from the Custom-House in that city lately, who was an old, faithful officer and soldier in the war of 1812. His salary was not large, not more than he required. Long the 23d of August he was announced for discharge. On the 24th he was informed he would be allowed to remain, if he would, of his own accord, resign his position, he paid up punctually. On the first of September he received his discharge. Having got out of him all that was possible to obtain, he was turned adrift and the very next day at that. Rather too mean, to say the least of it.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,811.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Departure of the Prince of Wales.—Portland, Me., October 22.—The Prince of Wales and his suite sailed for their home on last Saturday afternoon.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City.—New York, October 22.—The United States mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Havana direct, arrived at this port yesterday.

Of the general Cuban news there is nothing of importance to report. The Havana markets were generally unchanged.

Destructive Fire in Salem, Mass.—Salem, Mass., October 21.—A fire broke out in this city which destroyed the Franklin buildings, containing several large stores.

Marine Disaster—Loss of the Ship Black Hawk.—Boston, October 22.—By an arrival at this port we learn that the ship Black Hawk, from Calcutta for Boston, before reported as missing, was lost in the Bay of Bengal. All hands perished.

The Pennsylvania Election.—Philadelphia, October 22.—The official State majority for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, is 32,002.

Testimony of Mr. Fowler.—New York, October 22.—Mr. Dwight, United States Commissioner, has returned from Havana, having in his possession the testimony of Mr. V. J. Fowler, ex-Postmaster of this city, relating to Law and Conover, his minions.

Later from California—Arrival of the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, Mo., October 22.—By the Overland Pony Express, which arrived at this point to-day, we have California dates to the 15th, and Oregon to the 7th instant.

The following is a summary of the news received:

Senator Broderick's Will.—The will of the late Senator Broderick has been admitted to the Probate Court.

Oregon Politics—Election of U. S. Senators.—Salem, Oregon, October 2.—Both branches of the Legislative Assembly have elected J. W. Nesmith (Douglas Democrat) U. S. Senator for the long term, and E. D. Baker (Black Republican) for the short term of five years.

The Douglasites and Black Republicans have made a complete fusion. Even bets are taken upon the comparative votes of Douglas and Breckinridge.

The Black Republicans are of the opinion that they will carry the State if Baker stumps it.

A Shocking Tragedy.—Advices from Columbia river say that the Snake Indians massacred an entire emigrant train, composed of forty-six persons, fifty miles west of the Salmon Falls.

San Francisco Markets.—San Francisco, October 10.—The trade is active, but the market weak. Rio Coffee is quoted at 15½c. Candles are worth 23½ to 25c. The market for Provisions is quiet, but the changes in prices are slight. Pork rules dull. Spirits are inactive. Crushed Sugar is selling at 14c. per lb.

Government Loan.—Washington, October 22.—From forty to fifty bids have been received for the ten-million Government loan. With the exception of Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington, there are no bidders south of Philadelphia.

The whole aggregate bid amounts to less than eleven million dollars, at premiums ranging from five to ninety-nine hundredths of one per centum.

The largest amount bid was by Riggs & Co., of Washington, for two million eight hundred thousand.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 22. The river at this point was falling this evening, with three and four feet inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

New York Markets.—New York, October 22. The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 5000 bales at 14¾ to 15 3-16c. for Middling Uplands; the demand was active. A decline of 5c. has taken place in Flour; the sales embraced 11,500 barrels at 5 to $5.40 for Superfine State. The sales of Whisky amounted to 500 barrels at 24c. per gallon. The market dull; the sales include 65,000 bushels at 70 to 74c. There were 700 barrels of Pork sold to-day at $19 25 to $19 30, the market closing dull. Coffee closed quiet; the sales of Rio reached 850 sacks, at 14¾c. per lb. Sugar relax quiet; 450 hogsheads of Cuba were sold at 7 to 7¾c. per lb; Porto Rico is quoted at 7¼c.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, October 22. Flour nominal at $4 70 per barrel. Corn is quoted at 40 to 45c. per bushel. Oats are selling at 30c. per bushel. The sales of Whisky amounted to 1400 barrels at 17 to 17½c. per gallon.

MR. EVERETT.—The Savannah *Republican* learns from an intimate friend of Mr. Everett that there is probably not the slightest foundation for the rumor of his contemplated marriage with a lady of South Carolina.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* suggests to the fire eaters of the South and the radical abolitionists of the North, that they fast one day in the week, and devote it to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, and in praying for light to enable them to emerge from the darkness which surrounds them. This caution is addressed to the November election will be of service to them.

What do the Breckinridge Democrats, says the Louisville *Democrat*, think of the infamous coalition between Breckinridge and Lincoln in Indiana? What do they think of Breckinridge men voting for Lane; of Breckinridge men staying from the polls; of Breckinridge men, cheek by jowl, rejoicing with the Black Republicans over a victory?

Breckinridge men are found in Louisville who approved the action of their party in Indiana in voting for Lane. The irresistible conclusion is that men who make such declarations are at heart Black Republicans, and if living in the North would rank with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Wendell Phillips.

VIRGINIA—*An Unexpected Victory!*—The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th says:

A special election for a member of the Legislature was held in the counties of Amelia and Nottoway, on Wednesday, and we have the pleasure to announce an unexpected and glorious Bell victory. It was a clean, straightout fight between the Breckinridge and the Bell men—there being no time, nor, but few, if any, Douglas men in either of those counties. Thos. H. Campbell, Esq., was the regularly nominated candidate of the Breckinridge party, and Col. Charles A. Crump the regularly nominated candidate of the Bell party. In the Presidential election of 1856 between Buchanan and Fillmore, the vote in Amelia and Nottoway stood thus:

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Amelia	276	150
Nottoway	203	146
	479	296
	296	

Buchanan's majority ... 183.

Wednesday last Crump (Bell) obtained a majority over Campbell (Break.) of 42 in Nottoway and 2 in Amelia—or a majority of 44. In the two counties, which give an aggregate of about 700, we have a majority for Bell over Fillmore of 227!! Glory enough for one day! All hail to the triumphant and significant result!

SPECIAL ELECTION OF SENATOR.—The returns from the Eighth Senatorial District indicate the election of Mr. Nash, the Breckinridge candidate, by a small majority. His majority in Powhatan is 34—Bulkley's to hear from—and in Cumberland 180 (reported)—Raines's to hear from. Gen. Cox's majority in Chesterfield is about 170. Mr. Nash was very popular in his District, and was aided by active electioneering in his behalf. He received a large vote from the Douglas and Bell men. Buchanan's majority in this Senatorial District was 737.—*Richmond Whig*, 16th.

It may be well to explain that Gen. Cox, the opponent of Mr. Nash, was a Douglas man. The supporters of Mr. Bell ran no candidate. The District is heavily Democratic, but the Douglas and Breckinridge men are nearly even divided in it.

MR. YANCEY AT BOSTON.—The *Post* speaks in glowing terms of the speech of Mr. Yancey, in Faneuil Hall, and says "there has not been such an exhibition of oratory for a long time, if ever," in the "Cradle of Liberty."

The *Courier* says of the speech:

It is enough to say that Mr. Yancey's speech was worthy of the famous hall in which it was spoken. He was eloquent, logical, patriotic and patient under the spirit which were poured upon him. The speech will be remembered a long time by those who heard it. If Mr. Douglas or any one else with Mr. Yancey, we are glad that he has given us an address which will set our people thinking. When the men of Massachusetts begin to reason, we shall see day breaking.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, October 19.—Mr. Clemson, Superintendent of the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office, is now on his way home from Europe, whither he went by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase vegetable and medicinal plants and seeds generally. Many varieties have already been received. Before they are distributed among the cultivators of the Union these they are to be tested in the Government propagating garden in this city, where additional facilities for this purpose are in progress. Heretofore much complaint has been made as to the worth lessness of seeds, but this in some degree was owing to the ignorance of the recipients regarding the mode of proper culture.

During the month ending June the receipts from the sales of public lands were less than $21,000. Twelve recently sold yielded a very small amount, owing to the scarcity of money and other causes, and in many cases no bids at all were received.

Our war with California land cases will be so good before the Supreme Court of the United States at its next term. The great bulk of them, involving millions of dollars, have already been adjudicated.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—St. Louis, October 19.—Senator Douglas arrived here at 7 30 P. M., on the packet City of Alton. He was received by a large crowd, and is now speaking from the Court-House steps. He leaves for Jefferson City to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK TYING.—New York, October 19. Adam Jasper was to day convicted of murder in the second degree, the first verdict of this kind ever found in this State.

Thomas Wood was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing Patrick Corbey.

Thomas Kelly nearly succeeded in murdering his wife, in Jersey City, last night.

Daniel Lamb, of the upper part of the city, committed suicide by hanging himself in his house, No. 20 West Twenty-fourth street, last night. Cause, pecuniary difficulties.

Gerard Stuart, of Gerard Stuart & Co., dry goods, was found dead in his house, No. 24 West Twenty-fourth street, last night. Cause, pecuniary difficulties.

Dungan Brothers, dry goods, failed to-day, with liabilities of $200,000.

Merchants 20 and 24 Water street, damaged by water.

The Programme of Revolution.

We learn from the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* that the *Corner-Stone* of that city—whose editor boasts that he has been a disunionist for thirty years—takes hope from the signs of the times, and believes that its life-long dream of dissolution is on the eve of accomplishment. Heretofore it has been rather desponding, because it could not meet the question to the people of the South, but now it descries a bright gleam of hope from the probability that some one State may be induced to set up the standard of revolution, and that the whole South will be impelled by feelings of sympathy to sustain her in opposition to any Federal measures of coercion. We copy the *Corner-Stone's* programme of revolution:

"DISSOLVING THE UNION.—We have for a long time had very little hope that the South would ever free herself from the domination of the North; but within the last few weeks our hopes have been greatly revived. We believe now that the Union will be dissolved if Lincoln should be elected.

"A good many people are in favor of a Southern Convention for that purpose. We are opposed to that. The best plan, and the only one, is for South Carolina, or Alabama, or Mississippi to go out. We are sorry to say that we do not believe that Georgia will take the lead. But let one or all of those States move, and Georgia will support them in it; and when the issue comes, if it should be necessary to fight, we think that the great majority of our citizens would shrink from the idea of helping the Black Republicans to murder their old friends and neighbors. At all events, we want to see the experiment made.

"In a sense, from all existing indications, that the Disunion agitators of the Gulf States are already preparing for that desperate leap out of the Union which they have so long had in contemplation, in the event of Lincoln's election. But this fact demonstrates, also, more conclusively, the importance of Virginia discountenancing the Secession movement, in advance, by casting an overwhelming popular majority for Bell and Everett. Let the men of Virginia, of all parties, be up and doing, and vote for Bell and Everett, or they will be involved in civil war are they are aware of it.

"*Richmond Whig.*

We find the following in the Charleston *Courier* of yesterday:

We have received reports, without details or particulars, that the two persons chiefly engaged in the Mississippi affair for the reception and deposit of arms, in contemplation of an unlawful and seditious design, have been tried and convicted at Bridgeville, and sentenced for execution as early day.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—[By the Pony Express.]—St. Joseph, October 15.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., reached here this evening.

The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 21st ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst.

Two fires broke out nearly simultaneously at San Francisco on the 4th inst. The first consumed a wooden building on Drum street, valued at $500. The second swept the wooden buildings on the corner of Broadway and Front. Loss $20,000.

A fire at Healdsburg, Sonora county, on the 24, destroyed property valued at $19,000.

Showers of rain fell throughout the State on the 3d and 4th, indicating the early approach of the rainy season.

Later Oregon dates represent matters precisely as dispatched by the last express.

There was a growing impression that no Sectional election will take place this season.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—*Explosion of a Locomotive—Three Persons Seriously Injured.*—We are pained to learn that on Wednesday evening, (says the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th) when near the forty-five mile station, the locomotive "Chickasaw" exploded, seriously and perhaps fatally injuring Mr. Brown, a conductor; Mr. George Fox, the engineer, and a fireman, whose name we could not ascertain. The locomotive was attached to a freight train, and when near the place exploded to the engine had been discovered that there was not sufficient water in the tender to last until the next tank was reached. The engine and tender were uncoupled, and Mr. Brown mounting the locomotive it started. It had proceeded but a short distance when the explosion occurred, shattering the locomotive to fragments, and throwing some portions of it a great distance. Only the wheels were left whole. The unfortunate persons upon the engine were severely injured, as before stated, and it is singular that they were not instantly killed. The "Cherokee" had just come out of the machine shop, where it had been undergoing repairs, and was a first-class locomotive. We do not know where the blame for the sad occurrence, if anybody, we have been unable to ascertain.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, October 19.—The Franklin Building, five stories high, in the rear of Franklin Hall, on Sixth street, below Arch, was burnt this morning.

The building is occupied by Dunean White, bookbinder, loss $2,500; Wm. S. Young, job printer, among whose stock the forms of several weekly and monthly papers were destroyed, in binding which he is publisher of the *Herald* and *Christian Instructor*, loss unestimated; and Smith & Peters, stereotype printers, loss $3,000.

The building was owned by Hulings Cow perthwaite. Total loss $15,000, covered by insurance. The fire was the result of an accident.

THE PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.—In a letter written by the eloquent Hon. Charles O'Connor, of New York, on the 8th inst., to a friend in Tennessee, the following paragraph occurs:

"We feel morally certain of defeating the Black Republicans in this State. That accomplished, the failure of their candidates is inevitable. We have laid aside all personal predilections, and fought any all party ties except those which bind us to the Constitution and secure our hostility to sectionalism; we have taken cognizance of the truth that if New York can be saved the whole country will be safe, and have written upon our banner "Union for the sake of the Union." All the conservative men of all shades are now united in the support of a single electoral ticket.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*: On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. John F. O'Donnell, a worthy and estimable young man, a house-carpenter by trade, while working upon a new building in progress of erection by Mr. W. C. Minden, fell from the lower end of a tier, by some mishap lost his footing, and falling some twelve feet, struck the floor with the back of his head with such force as to cause a violent concussion of the brain. He lingered, however, resulted in death, after a few hours of apparent insensibility. The deceased during his residence of several years in our town, by his uprightness of conduct and steady deportment, won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF CAPT. JACK FROST.—Last Sunday morning, the 14th inst., the citizens of St. Landry were visited by the first hoar frost of the season. Though the frost was heavy and almost everywhere visible, (and we heard persons conclude that there was a little ice) we think the crops of the cane are not injured, because we noticed tender vegetables unhurt.—*Opelousas Courier.*

RHODE ISLAND.—It is pleasant to see this little New England State, which so gallantly triumphed over Black Republicanism in the last spring election, now rallying her conservative strength for a grand victory on Presidential electors. Her Bell-Republican voters have nobly combined in the presentation of an electoral ticket composed of the very first men of the State, and we trust, as we have every reason to believe, that they will give to it an efficient and successful support in November. The Providence *Post* says:

"We may say of the electoral ticket, now fairly before the people for support, as we said of it in Friday's issue—that it contains some of the best and most faithful representatives of the conservative sentiment of our State. The gentlemen composing it are all national men in the broad and emphatic sense of that term. They are true and consistent friends of the Union; their political feelings and interests are on the side of conservative principles and measures, and they are identified in an honorable manner with the political, commercial and industrial policy by which, in a great measure, our government owes its stability and the success of its operations. Most assuredly the electoral ticket of Rhode Island may be safely entrusted to the discretion and integrity of such men as Alexander Duncan, Amasa Sprague, Thomas F. Bogart and Samuel Rodman. If we are to suspect these men of proving false to the principles of an openly-declared principle and to Rhode Island's interests, then have we indeed fallen upon evil times. We have little fear that such a suspicion will be justified by the verdict of our people."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Boston, October 19.—The ball in honor of the Prince of Wales, last night, came off according to anticipation. He arrived at the Music Hall at 10-30, accompanied by his full suite. The two bands in attendance played "God Save the Queen," after which the Prince opened the ball with Mrs. Mayor Lincoln.

The next parade was Mrs. Governor Banks. At 12 o'clock supper was served in magnificent style. Dancing was resumed shortly after with unflagging energy and spirit until past four, the Prince joining in nearly every dance. Among the guests present who received marked attention, was Benj. Franklin.

There were 1200 double tickets, and 525 single tickets sold, amounting to about $20,000.

The number of invited guests present outnumbered the whole number of three thousand persons.

To-day, the Prince goes to Cambridge to visit the University.

The Prince and suite to-day visited Cambridge, Mount Auburn Cemetery and Harvard College. At the College he was welcomed at Dane Hall by President Felton and the faculty, and with hearty cheers by the students. After visiting the library, the scientific schools and observatory, the distinguished party had a collation in Harvard Hall.

The citizens of Cambridge were out en masse and cheered the Prince as he passed through the city.

This evening the Prince visited the Boston Public Library!

The Royal party leave at 9-30 to-morrow morning for Portland, on a special train, where they expect to dine at ours for home.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.—Atchison, K. T., October 19.—The State Railroad Convention, to devise a system of railroad grants to be presented to Congress, assembled at Topeka on Wednesday last. Gov. Nye Roberts, of Wyandotte, Presidency, and John A. Martin, of Atchison, Secretary.

A very large number of delegates were present, nearly every county in the Territory being represented.

The Convention adopted the following schedule of railroad grants:

One grant for a road from Wyandotte up the Kansas Valley to the Pike's Peak, one for a road from Atchison westward to the gold mines; one for a road from Atchison via Topeka and Council Grove to the direction of Santa Fe; one for a road from Lawrence south in the direction of Fort Gibson; and one for a road from the Missouri River, known as the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad.

The Convention was in session two days. A committee was appointed to draw grants upon the favorable action of Congress.

How It Works.

Under this caption the Rockingham *Register*, the old organ of the Tenth Legion Democracy, and a warm supporter of Douglas, thus refers to the effect of the refusal of the Breckinridge managers in Virginia to agree to a compromise with the Douglas men:

"The refusal of the Breckinridge and Lane managers at Richmond to effect an honorable "fusion" or union with the Douglas Democracy, is already working to the damage of the Breckinridge interest in this State. Wm. F. Gordon, Jr., Esq., of Albemarle, who was in the Charlottesville (Breckinridge) Convention, has already come out for Douglas and Johnson, and will take the stump for the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. He speaks to the Douglas Club at Staunton on Saturday night next. An enthusiastic friend of our ticket writes us, 'we have gained ten thousand votes over them by their showing no conciliation. We have them now in the wrong.'

No doubt the Douglas men in this State obtained a decided advantage over the Breckinridgers, in consequence of the factious refusal of the latter to meet the Douglas men in a fair and amicable adjustment" of the differences between the two wings of the party. They have the sympathies of the Union men, and yet they have what we hear, the cause of Douglas in Virginia has advanced wonderfully in the last week—that is, since the putting on of those haughty and insolent airs by the Breckinridge Committee, and their refusal to unite with the Douglas men in support of a common electoral ticket. We should not be surprised if Douglas were to lead Breckinridge by a considerable majority in the Old Dominion. At any rate the former is rapidly gaining ground every day, while the latter is rapidly losing ground every day, and Bell is going ahead of both after the manner of a locomotive shooting ahead of an ox cart.

The accession of Wm. F. Gordon, Esq., to the Douglas ranks is a significant and encouraging circumstance for the friends of the "Little Giant" in Virginia. For he is not only a gentleman of ability and an effective popular speaker, but a gentleman of great popularity in his county and throughout the State. Besides, he was a leading member of the Breckinridge Charlottesville Convention—until lately, indeed he was a staunch supporter of Breckinridge, but perceiving no doubt the disunion tendencies and designs of the Breckinridge faction, he has determined to stand by those who stand by the Constitution and the Union.

In conclusion, there is no manner of doubt that, with a vigorous and active canvass on the part of Douglas men in the last three weeks, the "Little Giant" will beat Breckinridge in Virginia by a handsome majority.—*Rockingham Reg. & Whig.*

CURIOUS STORY OF A PIRATE.—The Governor of Bourbon was very circumspect in his conduct towards the pirates. It so happened that the Viceroy of Goa came to an anchor in the road of St. Denis, and was invited to dinner by the Governor; but he had no sooner landed than a piratical vessel of 50 guns moored alongside his ship and took possession of it. The captain then came on shore, invited himself at dine with the Governor, placed himself at the table between him and the Viceroy, and informed the latter that he was a pirate. When the wine and good cheer had put the pirate in good humor, M. Desforgues, the Governor, asked how much he would accept as the Viceroy's ransom. "I must have," said the pirate, "it was the pirate's answer. "Come," said M. Desforgues, "that is too little for a brave man like you and a man of rank like him; ask more or set him at liberty." "Ba!" said the generous corsair, "why waste words on such a trifle?—he is free." The Viceroy instead on board his vessel, glad, no doubt, to escape from the society of a Governor who was so little select in the choice of his company."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The advices from England announce that Captain Vine Hall, the well known and popular commander of the Great Eastern, has ceased his connection with that vessel, as has also Mr. McClellan, the chief engineer. It is rumored that Captain Vine Hall felt keenly the illiberality of the directors who accompanied the ship to New York, and the mismanagement attending her exhibition in the harbor. It was latterly currently reported that Captain Hall, feeling that he was held responsible for conduct that he could neither approve nor prevent, declared that on his return he would either have the supreme authority on board or would resign the command, and it is by no means unlikely that the inability of the company to worthily supply his place is the reason why the great ship must remain unworthily inactive for the winter in Milford Haven.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

COLUMBUS'S REMAINS AGAIN TO BE REMOVED.—The following extract of the New York *Times* writes from Havana:

We are soon to have, it is understood, a new cemetery outside of the city, and it is meant that it is much needed. It is to contain 238 lots, to be divided into four squares, and adorned with walks, trees and fountains.

The *faisal* will be of bronze, in the monumental style, and the entire cemetery will be surrounded by an iron fence, in the centre of which, facing the main gate, will be an arch, in a style similar to that of "the Slave of Paris."

It is purposed to place the venerated remains (why again disturb them?) of Columbus within this arch, in an urn, with a silver cover, upon which will be inscribed, in letters of gold, the results of his successful enterprise. A bronze statue of Columbus is to be erected nearby, representing him in an attitude revealing the grand mission he carried into effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Address of G. M. Hillyer, Esq.—Notwithstanding the fact that the meeting at the City Hall was announced to short a time in advance, there was a very large gathering on Canal street last evening, and an unusually select one, as an observer could not fail to derive. It was a meeting of a class that will please a man of mind. Mr. Hillyer has the reputation of being one of the ablest political debaters and orators in the South, and his speech last evening was an agreeable surprise to those who were already acquainted with his high reputation, and had high expectations in consequence. The gentleman spoke for three hours with remarkable fluency, handling the whole subject at issue with the ease and confidence of a master. He was at his remarks was complete and satisfactory in itself. A full report of the speech would occupy nearly a page of our paper, and we could give only a synopsis half enough to do it any thing like justice. We hope he will also receive during the season (every alternate Saturday, we understand) from Hope Hall, upon determined to call at prices to suit the times, for the benefit of those who are unable to be present at home. The meeting finally adjourned about half-past ten o'clock amid loud and repeated cheers for the gifted orator.

A Speech from Yancey.—The Hon. William L. Yancey will address the people of this city this evening at a Democratic mass meeting to be held on Canal street, and his name will be sure to attract a large attendance both of his sympathizers and the curious. We understand that a special invitation has been received through George Seymour, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane Club.

The Magazine Street Homicide—Coroner's Investigation and Verdict of Jury.—A protracted inquest was yesterday empanneled a jury and proceeded to the tenement house No. 225 Magazine street with Dr. Bertheut, City Physician, who held a post-mortem examination on the body of John Cullen, who died the day before, from a wound in the breast, entering and passing through the sternum in connection with the second rib on the right of the median line. Accordingly the wounding sorta just at its arch where it leaves the heart, causing hemorrhage and death." The first witness sworn was Mary Cullen, the widow of the deceased, who testified as follows:

At dinner, yesterday, my husband asked me for some money, and I replied he had money. I said he had left him my money. He said me by would have more, and I persisted in refusing it. He became very rough to me, and I left him, and stood on the south side of his head, cutting my lip, and also hit me on the forehead just above his left eye. I sat down in the yard and held my head down, to my lip was bleeding. I believe, (but I may be wrong,) that my husband came to the door of our room and said to my husband, "Don't you know that I have told you to go away? I was then at the door and told him to go away. The man replied that it did not look well to treat the one so. My husband then told him again repeatedly to go away; it was none of his business. But the man still stood where he was. My husband then said, "I will count three, and if you are at the first about my husband's treatment to me, I will shoot you." I came out to the door and went in the yard and stood there. I then left my husband and this man—were still talking. I then went into the house, and my husband came in, and was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Miller at the door. I then heard my husband say, "Stop, I have something to say to you," and I understand. He then made a quick motion of his hand, and I then went to the front yard, and said to he look hold of the gate, "Go, I tell you, I have something in my pocket that will fix you." at the same time putting his hand into his pocket. He was holding the gate with his left hand. He opened the gate and made a rush in the alleyway, and I saw his face that I left the place where I was standing and went to the gate. I put my left hand on his arm, and my left hand on my husband's shoulder. My husband at the time was leaning his left hand on the ground, and at the same time I saw this man jerk his hand, as if throwing something from my husband. As I saw him do this I said to my husband, "Have you murdered my husband?" At this he jumped up and ran through and to Mr. Hardy's house. I said to Mr. Hardy, "run" for me." I went in the house this man standing in the door of Mr. Adamson's house. I said to him, "Oh you murderer, I will have you arrested." I then turned and went to my husband, who was in the arms of Mayor Mc. Gee, saying "murder." The Mayor hearing my cry, came to my husband. There was a crowd on the corner of Magazine and Erato streets. I saw two officers and the murderer arrested, and I said to Mr. Hanson, "Send for Dr. Mc. Murran." He said, "I will do what I can," and I said "yes, that is the man." Mr. Hanson and I went to the house of Mr. Adamson, and I said, "run" when I got to where my husband was he was dead, lying in the same position as I left him.

Cross-examined—Did not see any scuffling between them, and did not see a knife in the hands of my husband, or other man. Did not see any knife. Did not see Did not see my husband taking a knife out of the sash.

Mr. Hanson testified that he was sitting in his room in opposite the yard as John Cullen's door. I saw the deceased, John Cullen, on the morning of yesterday. He was lying on the floor at the time, crying murder. He was covered with blood on the wall, and then I saw him down on the floor and was walking. When I saw him leaning his wife, this man, Stephen Von Wisly, standing in the door of his house, I called to him, and said to Cullen he should not beat her, that if he did he would have to answer for it. Cullen said he was his wife and I went into my house, and went out almost immediately, and I saw Cullen strike Von Wisly two three times, and as he did so Von Wisly kept stepping back until he came to the door of his house, when he ran in the alley-way. Cullen all the time following him, and he got out of sight of me. I then went in my house, and I knew nothing more until Mrs. Cullen came to my door and said that it did not look well to treat the one so. My husband said he was quite equitable to go away; it was none of his business. But the man still stood where he was. I then went out in the yard, and I saw the man standing at the first about my husband's treatment to me. My husband said to me, "Go!" I came out to the door and went in the yard and stood there. I left my husband and this man—were still talking. I then went in the house, and my husband came in, and was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Miller at the door. I then heard my husband say, "Stop, I have something to say to you," and I understand. He then made a quick motion of his hand, and I then went to the front yard, and said to he look hold of the gate, "Go, I tell you, I have something in my pocket that will fix you." at the same time putting his hand into his pocket. He was holding the gate with his left hand. He opened the gate and made a rush in the alleyway, and I saw his face that I left the place where I was standing and went to the gate. I put my left hand on his arm, and my left hand on my husband's shoulder. My husband at the time was leaning his left hand on the ground, and at the same time I saw this man jerk his hand, as if throwing something from my husband. As I saw him do this I said to my husband, "Have you murdered my husband?" At this he jumped up and ran through and to Mr. Hardy's house. I said to Mr. Hardy, "run" for me." I went in the house this man standing in the door of Mr. Adamson's house. I said to him, "Oh you murderer, I will have you arrested." I then turned and went to my husband, who was in the arms of Mayor McGee, saying "murder." The Mayor hearing my cry, came to my husband. There was a crowd on the corner of Magazine and Erato streets. I saw two officers and the murderer arrested, and I said to Mr. Hanson, "Send for Dr. Mc. Murran." He said, "I will do what I can," and I said "yes, that is the man." Mr. Hanson and I went to the house of Mr. Adamson, and I said, "run" when I got to where my husband was he was dead, lying in the same position as I left him.

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