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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25.

THE OUTBREAK AT HARPER'S FERRY.

In our editions of Saturday and yesterday we gave as connected and complete an account of the late abortive effort at Harper's Ferry to create a servile insurrection as the confused and sometimes conflicting statements of the press enabled us to gather. Hitherto we have abstained from all editorial comment, our silence was to be attributed not to any lack of interest in these alarming developments, but to the desire to obtain clear and positive information respecting them—a thing rendered quite impossible by the brevity and baldness of our telegraphic dispatches. And now that we have read and published numerous details of the affair, and are in some measure familiar with the history of its inception, progress, utter failure and disastrous termination, we are at a loss to conceive how any but fools and madmen could possibly have expected any other result. It is true that fanaticism never pauses to reason, and that the men connected with this miserable attempt at sedition may be classed as both fools and madmen. Upon any other hypothesis their reckless and suicidal conduct cannot be explained. It may be said, indeed, that Brown and his handful of associates possessed the sympathy and assurances of support of sundry leading Abolitionists in the North and West; but this does not in the least extenuate the supreme folly of the guilty enterprise. For twenty or thirty white men to anticipate any other fate but certain death in an attempt to free Virginia and Maryland from slavery, by seizing the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and either persuading or compelling a few hundred negroes to rise in insurrection, betrays such brainless stupidity, such wild and utter fool-hardiness as we suppose can only characterize distempered imaginations; and yet this was really the object of the treasonable movement, and the avowed belief of those who started it.

The region around Harper's Ferry contains a numerous slave population, amounting, according to the last census, to 23,849 slaves, of which about one-fourth are male adults; but within the same limits are contained 65,830 whites, of which not less than [illegible] are men—so that, under the most favorable circumstances possible, Brown would have had opposed to his ill-armed and undisciplined black levies considerably more than twice the number of whites, enjoying the advantage of military skill and familiarity with the use of fire-arms. He could not therefore have selected a more unfavorable spot for an insurrectionary outbreak.

As might naturally be expected by every rational mind, this diabolical plot has ended in the total route of the insurgents, and the death or capture of most of them. That all the circumstances connected with it will receive a most searching and thorough investigation is to be inferred from the activity displayed, as well by the Executive of Virginia, as by the Federal Government. Already is there much indirect evidence of the complicity of certain prominent agitators in the free States. It seems indeed almost incredible that a design of this sort, requiring some time for its preparation, and some considerable outlay for the purchase of arms and ammunition, could have been prosecuted by one or two men alone. Our opinion is that several of the leading spirits among the more rampant Abolitionists were privy to it, and contributed money to its execution. As the dark conspiracy has failed, and consigned many of the immediate actors to an ignominious grave, the cue of most of the Black Republican prints will be to outvie the papers of the South in their execration of the dead. They understand the policy of crying "stop thief," and will unite lustily in condemning all who participated in this foolish effort. This will be done with the double object of averting suspicion from themselves, and of preventing a reaction in popular sentiment which they are sagacious enough to foresee. Such a reaction appears to us inevitable. Unless the people of the North are invested with a triple shield of error and fanaticism, rendering them totally impermeable to truth and reason, the occurrences at Harper's Ferry will induce thousands of them to pause in their unbridled career of sectional hostility, and to ask themselves whither they are tending. We entertain no doubt whatever that the Black Republican party embraces vast numbers of citizens who are Abolitionists simply upon theory; who desire to witness a general emancipation by peaceful and satisfactory means, and who would shrink with horror from the idea of accomplishing the end they propose by a saturnalia of havoc, bloodshed, violence, cruelty and outrage. This extensive class, which has not yet cast aside every patriotic and conservative impulse, will probably learn a wholesome lesson from the Harper's Ferry affair. They will perceive the inevitable tendency of the doctrines espoused and advocated by the Black Republican champions, and will at length understand that they who habitually denounce the slaveholder as a robber and a miscreant, cannot fail to encourage every attempt, forcible or pacific, to annihilate the system. Every man who is at heart an Abolitionist must necessarily rejoice at insurrection and a servile war. The consequences in his eyes are as nothing. Regarding slavery as a crime he is ready to uproot it by any means. The movement at Harper's Ferry is the legitimate result of Abolition principles. We are firmly convinced that its effect will be to detach from their false and dangerous creed thousands of well meaning persons who, until now, never dreamt that they were nourishing opinions at war with the security of the country, the safety of the citizens, and the stability of the Union.

Jacobs's Art Gallery.—So well known is Mr. Jacobs, the tasteful, finished and skillful photographist and daguerreotypist, that we are tolerably sure that the simple statement that he has resumed his connection with the celebrated establishment No. 93 Camp street, will be considered a satisfactory assurance to the community that they may repair thither in the absolute certainty of obtaining portraits of the highest style of art, and the most accurate resemblance. Mr. Jacobs has brought with him from Europe all the latest improvements, and is now prepared to take photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or any of the various modes of reproducing the "human face divine," in the most finished and perfect manner. The proprietor of the Art Gallery has likewise engaged the services of eminent artists, so that likenesses can be colored and finished in any desirable style. We have examined somewhat carefully a number of specimens in the Art Gallery, and can conscientiously declare that in point of beauty of execution, variety of detail, elaborate workmanship, and lifelike accuracy we have seen nothing to compare with them elsewhere. The reader is referred to the advertisement of "Jacobs's Art Gallery" in another column. The gallery itself, with its selection of rare and valuable paintings, may be visited with pleasure and profit by every amateur of the fine arts.

We are requested to state that the complimentary ball for the benefit of the widow and children of C. W. Berry is postponed until further notice, on account of the proximity of the election, and likewise because the avenue along St. Charles street leading to Masonic Hall is blockaded in consequence of the laying of the square block pavement. The ball, however, will certainly take place on the 15th or 20th of November.

Directory.—Mr. Gardner calls, in another column, upon all business men, &c., to hand in immediately such changes as they wish to have noted in the Directory for 1860, which is about going to press.

Dealers in manufactured chewing tobacco will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at Messrs. A. Glena & Co's, No. 93 Gravier street, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of S. Roger & Co., No. 28 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The Sheriff sells at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, improved property situate at the corner of Poydras and St. Peter (now Franklin) streets, First District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

The receipts of cotton at this port from Sunday morning to last evening amounted to 11,904 bales, of which 4924 bales were received on Sunday, and 19,686 bales yesterday by the following arrivals:

Steamship Arizona	72 bales.
Steamer Magnolia	5,936
Charmer	4,002
John Simonds	3,992
Lacy Holcombe	2,649
Oregon	40
John Walsh	258
C. D. Jr.	232
Era No. 4	701
Eleanor	422
Indianola	346
Total	18,690

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Trip of the Great Eastern—Rumor of the London Times—Split in the English Cabinet—Napoleon's Reception at Bordeaux—French Troops to Leave Rome—Commercial Intelligence.

Quebec, October 24.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, which was reported off Father Point yesterday, has arrived at this port with the European mails of the 12th inst.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great interest is continued to be felt in England in regard to the success of the Great Eastern, and every thing in relation to the monster steamship was chronicled with the utmost minuteness.

The Great Eastern made the run from Portland to Holyhead, a distance of 550 miles, in forty-eight hours.

She is to remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton.

From these movements it is considered doubtful whether she leaves for America this season.

Differences have arisen in the English Cabinet upon the Chinese question, and a split among the members is anticipated.

Robert Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, is reported to be dying.

The London builders' strike has not yet been fully adjusted.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The London *Times* characterizes General Harney's proceedings at San Juan Island as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and says it cannot be passed over in silence.

NAPOLEON AT BORDEAUX.

The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie were enthusiastically received at Bordeaux. The Emperor's speech on the occasion made a very favorable impression.

Among other things, he said that the French troops would soon evacuate Rome.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 12.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed firm, and had advanced 6d. to 1s. per cental. Corn firm and prices advanced 6d. to 1s. per cental.

Provisions steady. Beef steady. Pork dull at 50s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, October 12.—Sugar closed firm. Coffee firm at previous rates. Tea firm. American Securities unchanged.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

Preaching for the Italian Dukes—Austrian and English Intrigue—Military Movements in Italy—The Pope's Soldiers Deserting—Later from India and China—Mr. Ward Not at Pekin.

Quebec, October 24.—The Anglo-Saxon's mails comprise many items of interest in addition to what has been telegraphed from Father Point.

FRANCE.

All the Catholic Bishops of France have received orders from the Pope to preach from their pulpits in favor of the restoration of the Italian Dukes.

The Paris journals say that Napoleon is getting disgusted with procrastination and intrigues of Austria in relation of the Italian question, and inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

The *Univers* newspaper, the organ of the Church party, has received a warning on account of an objectionable article it published in regard to Cochin China.

PARIS BOURSE—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Paris, October 11.—The Three Per Cent Rentes closed at 69.55. The commercial affairs of France generally were in a satisfactory state.

Wheat and Flour had slightly declined.

The new vintage was of an inferior quality.

ITALY.

The French Consul at Parma had been ordered to leave unless prompt justice was done to the murderer of Count Anvite. The Government of Parma having yielded the murderers into his hands as French subjects, the investigation by the Consul is progressing.

The national subscription for the purchase of one million muskets is successfully progressing.

The military forces of the Italian League are very near completion. Volunteers are daily being enrolled from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army are flocking to Garibaldi's standard.

A memorandum from the Romagna asks the great powers to sanction the annexation of the Romagna to Piedmont.

The memorial says that the Pope has already abdicated his authority.

The Sardinian Minister at Rome has placed the subjects of Sardinia under the protection of the French Minister, and will soon quit Rome.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is about to visit Piedmont. The King is to receive her at Genoa. This and other indications are construed into an evidence of sympathy between Russia and Piedmont.

The Austrian war taxes are to be continued in Venetia until November, 1860.

The London *Times* says the want of funds at the command of the Government of Central Italy has emboldened France and Austria to calculate with more confidence upon the restoration of the old rulers.

The same paper states that the agents of Tuscany have been unsuccessful in their attempts to raise one or two millions in London.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Government of Morocco has asked of Spain further time for the settlement of the difficulty between the two countries, but Spain declines.

The Spanish Consul at Tangiers has received orders from his Government to leave on the 15th of October, and the troops were to enter on the 18th, unless the dispute was previously arranged.

The London *News* says that Morocco is disposed to concede the demands of Spain.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta had been received in England by the overland mail to the 16th of September.

The rebels at Nepaul and on the frontier were still troublesome.

Some of the discharged European troops have already sailed.

A vague rumor prevailed at Calcutta that the Earl of Clarendon was to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India.

CHINA.

The overland mail also brings advices from China to the 10th of September, at which date the American Minister, Mr. Ward, was still negotiating with the Chinese mandarins at the mouth of the Peiho, but was about to proceed to Pekin.

The river and the grand canal were still blockaded by the English and French squadrons.

Ching Kang, a celebrated rebel leader, has been killed by his own people.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen—New Difficulties at Zurich—A New Orleans Ship Wrecked—Cotton Closed Steady.

New York, October 24.—The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen arrived at this port this evening.

She left Havre on the 12th instant, and touched at Southampton on the 13th, bringing one day later news than was brought by the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 13.—The sales for the two days, Wednesday and Thursday, amounted to 18,000 bales. There was a good enquiry at the extreme quotations by the Anglo-Saxon.

CONSOLS.

London, October 13.—The funds are again somewhat depressed, and closed at the quotations of last week.

Consols for Money closed at 95⅛ to 95¼.

MARINE DISASTER.

The ship Quebec, of New Orleans, was wrecked near Eddystone Light-house on the 11th inst.

DEATH OF STEPHENSON.

Robt. Stephenson, (not Stephens, as reported by the Anglo-Saxon) the eminent engineer, is dead. He stood second to none but Brunel in his profession.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Advices from Zurich announce that Austria had positively refused to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy apportioned to Sardinia, and that France and Sardinia had proposed to submit the point to arbitration.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A CARD FROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

Philadelphia, October 24.—The Honorable J. R. Giddings, of Abolition notoriety, has published a card, in which he denies ever being consulted by the notorious Brown concerning the late Harper's Ferry insurrection, or upon any other matter whatever.

ABOLITION SYMPATHIES FOR BROWN.

Boston, October 24.—The Abolitionists of Worcester, Massachusetts, propose contributing a sum of money for the purpose of employing able counsel to defend Brown at the coming trial in Virginia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, October 22.—A large fire occurred here on Saturday night, which partially destroyed the stores and stock of Messrs. Wilson Starbord, Porter & Buchanan, J. Watson & Co., and J. Crabb & Co. The aggregate amount of property lost amounts to $10,000, but was mostly insured.

STEAMBOATS PASSING VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, October 24.—The steamer Woodford passed down at 3 o'clock, and the Choctaw at 9 o'clock, Sunday evening. The Grand Duke passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, October 24.—The steamers War Eagle and Fair Play passed down this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The steamer Charmer, arrived yesterday morning, brought down 257 of the 1254 bales of cotton composing the cargo of the steamer Bluff City, from Yazoo river, reported by telegraph sunk on the night of the 9th instant, thirty miles below Vicksburg. It is presumed most of the remainder will be recovered.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have received Brownsville papers to the 15th inst. On the 8th inst. the Mexicans who had guarded the town returned to their own shore, after receiving the expression of the thanks and gratitude of the citizens. The *Flag* has the following:

Assistance from Abroad.—The two expresses sent—one on the 29th ult. and one on the 5th inst.—to San Antonio have returned. The last one brought the reply of Gen. Twiggs to the appeal of our Committee of Safety for aid, which is cool enough. He does not even allude to the request for the reoccupying Fort Brown, as urged by them. It is a satisfaction to know that there is a power above him. On the other hand, three hundred volunteers, under authorization from the Governor, are reported by the last expressman to have been on the point of starting out here when he left San Antonio.

How long will the United States leave its federal boundary to be defended by Mexican troops, if at all, and the single State of Texas to do the duty of the Union in chastising and repressing the aggressions of Indians and their robber allies?

The Rangers are now looked for every hour. In the meantime three well-mounted and efficient pieces of artillery are in our midst, with a sufficiency of ammunition, all under the direction of Lieut. Langdon, and we feel quite confident that we will be able to crush out any attempt on us from any quarter.

State of Things Here.—This is but little better than when we last wrote. The daily drill makes our men more efficient and skillful, but the constant watch wears out their energies. Cortinas is in Matamoras, at large, and surrounded by his chief guard. He yet has a camp well guarded and fortified, it is said, on this side of the river, in the *potrero* near his mother's rancho, and another at San José, a few miles out. A letter written by William Neale, Esq., to his daughter here, received yesterday, states that Nicholas Chano, the butcher, now not so favorably known here, has been to Cortinas's camp, and reports that he has three hundred and fifty men under his command, and that the Tampacua Indians have joined him.

We have little fear of an attack in any open manner, or that if made it will be successful; but much injury may be done by the secretly setting on fire of houses, or the robbery of them in case our people are drawn off from one part wholly to another. Besides, under feints of attack, assassinations might be made of solitary individuals who might not be in the main body.

Northern Mexico.—Our dates are: *El Boletin Oficial* of October 2d, and "*La Voz de la Frontera*" (its new name under the new organization) of the 5th; also, the *Liberal de San Luis* of the 24th September; the *Boletin Oficial* of Durango, of September —; *El Rifle de Victoria*, and *El Prisma de Tampico* of the 1st of October.

Our advices from Mexico give us neither news nor rumors of battles between the Reactionary and Liberal armies; but the resources of the former are low, and the division of opinion between President Miramon and Gen. Marquez quite ominous. General Corona, Minister of War, in reply to a letter from Gen. Robles calling for money and intimating a design to retire if it was not furnished, says that, seeing the necessity of more means, and that all is lost without it, he is determined to have it, even if he has to resort to the "greatest financial iniquities" to obtain it. General Marquez having been ordered to detach fifteen hundred men from his army, to be sent with the two batteries of artillery to Irapuato, refused to do so, declaring that the taking of Tepic by the Liberals had increased his dangers, and that he needed all his forces. He writes to the Bishops of Guadalajara and San Luis, (who are at Mexico) urging them to interpose and obtain a recall of the order, and that if it is insisted upon he will abandon the command of the army now under him in Guadalajara.

Nuevo Leon appears to be in commotion. Vidaurri and Zuazua, it seems, did not comply with the engagement of the former with Zaragoza when he gave him a passport, which was that he would separate himself entirely from public affairs, and would only remain in the State a short time to arrange his private business. On the contrary, as soon as he reached Villaldama, to the north of Monterey, he sent out circulars to various points, and has already organized a small but somewhat formidable force under him. All Bustamente and the greater part of Villaldama are in his favor, and the more northern jurisdictions of Lampasas, &c., are expected to take part with him. On the other hand, an undisciplined rabble, it is said, lately appeared on the very streets of Saltillo, shouting for Miramon, and down with Aramberri and Vidaurri too. This last news comes from sources not friendly to the Liberal cause. There may be some commotion, but Aramberri will be seconded effectually and will maintain himself. Aramberri declares that the passport granted by Zaragoza was improvidently given, the previous order of Gen. Degollado being that Vidaurri and his accomplices should be arrested and brought to San Luis for trial for treason and disobedience to orders. He has accordingly ordered the arrest of Generals Vidaurri and Zuazua, and Lic. D. Manuel Garcia Rejon, well known here, whom we are sorry to see in such company. Lic. Manuel Z. Gomez, late editor of the *Boletin*, has become Secretary of State. He was banished with Aramberri.

The State Legislature has been called to meet on the first of November, as advised by Gen. Degollado, so that they may make provision for the election of another Governor, and do such other legislative business as may be required. Vidaurri never had need of a legislature or a judiciary. This looks better; and in time to come we hope never again to see one man control alike the lives and property of all the people of that large State.

Further from the Rio Grande.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship Arizona for the following summary of the latest news from Brownsville:

On the 13th instant a party of thirty men, headed by A. Giaracke (one of those proscribed by Cortinas) and the Sheriff of Brownsville, went out and succeeded in capturing the second in command of Cortinas's band.

He pleaded that he was forced by Cortinas, but it was proved that he was one of the sentinels on the night of the 28th. He claims to be an American citizen by right of residence on this side since the annexation, and was told that he should be tried by American laws; and being tried, was found guilty of murder, from being one of the leaders of the band, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th instant—but up to the time of the Arizona's leaving on the same evening the sentence had not been carried into effect.

Cortinas, on hearing of Giaracke's arrest, crossed the river again from Mexico, and gave notice that if a hair on his follower's head was touched, and if he was not set at liberty, he would lay the city of Brownsville in ashes. He had assembled his men again to do so, in case of the non-release of his comrade. Every one is in a panic, and citizens are challenged in passing through the streets at night. People flee from the wooden houses at night and take refuge in the brick ones. The patrol, consisting of merchants and artisans, who have to attend to their business during the day, stand guard at night, and unless some protection come soon, the city will be abandoned.

The Committee of Safety sends up a gentleman on the Arizona en route for Washington to obtain defense for our frontier.

On the upper river things appear equally as bad. Mr. Neale, (the father of W. P. Neale, killed by Cortinas) is surrounded at his rancho by Indians and Mexicans, and some other ranches owned by Americans are surrounded also, so that many who would come to the relief of Brownsville are beset by forces which are too numerous for them to cut their way through.

Three pieces of artillery have been taken to Brownsville from Brazos, where there are about thirty pieces, having been brought there after the dismantling of Fort Brown.

The pieces in Brownsville are loaded with grapeshot, and command the weakest points of the city.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande is left in a perfectly defenseless condition, and completely open to the perils of Indians and marauders of all descriptions. The people of Mexico would be more willing to help their brethren on the frontier, but these guerillas claiming to be American citizens, they think that it is not their affair, and do not wish to imperil themselves by killing Americans; but they are perfectly willing to restrain their own people from joining these bands as far as possible; and it is well known that persons who wish to go to points on the upper Rio Grande take the Mexican side of the river, feeling far more sure of life and property under the Mexican than under the American protection, of which there is none. As there is no international law between the countries, the scoundrels who commit crimes run to this or that side of the river as necessity compels them to do.

The Arizona left at Brazos the schooner Sallie Gays, thirteen and a half days from New York; the schooner Crystalite, from the same port, and a Mexican schooner, from Havana.

The Rio Grande was getting low again, but navigation was still unimpeded.

Burglary, Murder and Arson.—The *Echo of Lafayette* tells the following terrible story:

A most horrible and fiendish double murder was perpetrated in this parish, on the northwest side of the Bayou Vermillion, on the night of the 18th instant. The victims of this outrageous assassination were Louis Simon and his wife—an old couple who were living to themselves, (not having even a servant) and known to possess a considerable amount of money, which they kept at home in an iron safe. When the assassin or assassins entered the house, the old people must have run out, each through a separate door, and were then caught and murdered near the house, for there was a pool of blood near each door, which clearly indicated that they had been murdered outside, and afterwards dragged in the house. The old man was stabbed in the right breast, and also in the head; the old lady had a deep cut on the head, which must have been inflicted with an axe. After the commission of the crime, the fiend or fiends took the bodies, laid them in the middle of the floor, placing thereon all the bedding and set fire to the whole, with the intention, no doubt, of burning the house, and thereby destroying all traces of their hellish deeds; but, strange as it may seem, the house did not burn, although the bedding and floor were burnt up, and the bodies so badly charred, as to render it almost impossible for the Coroner's jury to say what sort of instruments were used by the murderers to kill their victims.

It was not until the next evening that the neighbors, several of whom lived in about a quarter or half mile of the place, discovered that Simon and his wife had been murdered.

The safe resisted all their attempts to force it open, and after battering it and nearly breaking the lock off, they were compelled to leave without getting the money, to possess which they had so deeply stained themselves in crime.

It is not known who the assassins are, neither does suspicion rest on any one.

More of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

We subjoin such additional details as are furnished by the Northern and Western mails.

INCIDENTS AT THE SCENE OF ACTION.

Baltimore, October 19.—Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is not believed they were there willingly. Indeed Brown's expectations as to the slaves rushing to him were entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases they were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which the slaves made a public appearance with arms in their hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the townspeople when he found that he had a pike in his hand, used the brief authority to arrest a citizen and have him taken to the Armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their lenient treatment. They were neither tied nor insulted, and beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used.

Captain Brown was always courteous to them, and assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purposes to them, and whilst he had the workmen in confinement, made an abolition speech to them. During the previous night he spoke freely to Col. Washington, and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas, and two here. He had not pressed them to join him in the expedition, but did not regret their loss; they had died in a glorious cause.

The position of the prisoners in the engine-house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the final attack was a very trying one. Without any of the incentives of combat, they had to risk the balls of their friends, but happily they all escaped. During Tuesday morning one of Col. Washington's negroes came and reported that Capt. Cook was in the mountains only three miles off.

The Independent Greys of Baltimore immediately started on a scouting expedition, and in two hours returned with two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition found at Capt. Brown's house. The arms consisted of boxes filled with Sharpe's rifles, pistols, etc., bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass.

There was also found a quantity of United States ammunition, a large number of spears of sharp iron, Bowie-knives fixed to poles—a terrible looking weapon—intended for the use of the negroes, with spades, pickaxes, shovels, and every thing that might be needed; thus proving that the expedition was well provided for, and that a large party of men were expected to be armed, and that abundant means had been provided to meet all expenses.

How all these supplies were got up to this farm without attracting observation is strange. They are supposed to have been brought through Pennsylvania.

The Greys pursued Cook so fast that they secured part of his arms, but with his more perfect knowledge of the country he was enabled to evade them. On their arrival at the Ferry with their spoil they were greeted with hearty cheers.

The wagons were driven into the custody of the Government, as every body else helped themselves. Why should not the Greys have a claim to the spoils? The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob the Paymaster's depot at the Armory. A large amount of money was there, but it was not disturbed.

A short time after Captain Brown was brought out he revived and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had only done what was right. He replied to the questions put to him substantially as follows:

Are you Captain Brown, of Kansas?
I am sometimes called so.
Are you Ossawatomie Brown?
I tried to do my duty there.
What was your present object?
To free the slaves from bondage.
Were there any other persons but those with you now connected with the movement?
No.
Did you expect aid from the North?
No. There was no one connected with the movement but those who came with me.
Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point?
I did not wish to do so, but you forced us to it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, and seemed anxious to vindicate himself. He urged that he had the town at his mercy; that he could have burned and murdered the inhabitants, but did not. He had treated the prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst bearing a flag of truce, and seemed anxious for the safety of his wounded son. His conversation bore the impress of a conviction that whatever he had done to free the slaves was right, and that the warfare in which he was engaged entitled him to be treated with all due respect as a prisoner of war. He was badly treated, and had a right to complain.

Although thought to be a dying man, on examination his wounds have proved to be not necessarily fatal. He expressed a desire to live and be tried by his country. In his pockets were nearly $300 in gold, and several important papers found in his possession were taken in charge by Col. Lee on behalf of the Government.

Washington, October 19.—The President and Secretary of War were together several hours yesterday on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, the result of which conference was the sending of the United States District Attorney Ould thither to superintend the legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which last night existed at Washington and vicinity has subsided, and the extraordinary force relieved.

It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case of the kind which has ever occurred in this country, involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is affected as to slavery and locality, the General Government is interested with regard to public property, it having exclusive control over the Arsenal grounds, independently of the State; also with regard to the mails. Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor Wise will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the United States troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case, the question of jurisdiction will have to be settled.

Baltimore, October 19.—The following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry has just been received:

Last evening a detachment of marines, accompanied by some of the volunteers, made a visit to Captain Brown's house. The first visit was to the schoolhouse, and not Brown's residence, as supposed yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, boots and shoes, clothes and tents, 1500 pikes, with large blades affixed. They also discovered documents throwing much light on the affair. Among them are the printed constitution and by-laws of the organization, showing or indicating a ramification throughout the various States of the Union, and also found letters from various individuals at the North. One from Fred. Douglass; one containing ten dollars from a lady for the cause; also a letter from Gerritt Smith about money matters, and a check or draft by him for $100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank, whose name is not recollected. All these documents are in the possession of Gov. Wise.

Governor Wise has issued a proclamation offering $1000 reward for the capture of Cook. A large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

Harper's Ferry, October 19.—The following is the number of killed and wounded during the recent insurrection: Killed, 5 citizens, 15 insurgents; wounded, 3 insurgents; prisoners, 5 insurgents.

Baltimore, October 19.—Some time during yesterday morning the repairer of the telegraph line, whilst repairing the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, was shot at by Capt. Cook himself, whom he recognized.

Harper's Ferry, October 19.—The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail to await action of the Grand Jury, when they will be indicted, and tried in a few days.

The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the meanwhile the United States authorities will try on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, that he had no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners; that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them.

Brown is better to-day, and has made a fuller statement of his operations. He says that he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months ago, and [illegible] March. He never had over twenty-two men at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but that they had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and the Canadas.

He had provided arms for fifteen hundred men, including two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and one thousand spears, all of which were left at the farm. He also had an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburg, Pa., and were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm—his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes, so as to deceive the parties who handled them on the way to the farm.

He says that he made a mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night or else permitting it to go unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his design too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming. The names of all of his party at the Ferry on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits that he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government: Gen. John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. John Kiegs, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Capt. Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut, wounded badly—has three balls in his body and cannot possibly recover; Lieut. Edwin Copple, of Iowa, escaped; Lieut. Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead; Lieut. Wm. Leeman, of Maine, dead; Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped; Privates Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Charles P. Tidd, of Maine, dead; William Thompson, of New York, dead; Dolph Thompson, of New York, dead. The above, with the three whites previously sent off, make in all seventeen whites.

Negroes—Dangerfield Newly, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded—a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of Congress of the Provisional Government some time since. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; —— Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded—a prisoner at Charlestown. Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none are fatal.

A number of letters were discovered from all parts of the country. One from Gerritt Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons, and it appears to be one of many informing him from time to time as money was raised.

The following is the Constitution found among papers at Brown's farm:

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—PREAMBLE:

Whereas, Slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens upon another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Independence—

Therefore, we, citizens of the United States, the oppressed people, who by the recent decision of the Supreme Court are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect, together with all other people degraded by the laws thereof, do, for the time being, ordain and establish for ourselves the following provisional Constitution and Ordinances, the better to protect our people, their property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions:

Article 1. *Qualifications for Membership.*—All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed or enslaved citizens, or of the proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the provisional Constitution and Ordinances of this organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

Art. 2. *Branches of Government.*—The Provisional Government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Art. 3. *Legislative.*—The Legislative branch shall be a Congress, or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five, nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all citizens of mature age and sound mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct, inability or death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 4. *Executive.*—The Executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice-President, who shall be chosen by citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability, or misconduct.

Art. 5. *Judicial.*—The Judicial branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Judges of said Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office till their places shall have been filled in the same manner by election of citizens.

Articles from number thirteen to twenty-five provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of Judges, the duties of the President and Vice-President, the punishment of crime, army appointments, salaries, &c., which, not being of special interest, are omitted.

Article twenty-six treats of peace. Before any treaty shall take full effect, it shall be signed by the President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Buckleys.—The Buckley's Minstrels still hold their own at the Amphitheatre, doing a thriving business, with a monopoly of the city patronage, which they will retain until early next month, when competition with the St. Charles and Varieties will commence. To-night the Buckleys give The Bohemian Girl.

Vannuchi's Museum.—Vannuchi's Museum of Art, on St. Charles street, has opened for the season, and is an interesting place to visit. No stranger in New Orleans should leave the city without spending a half hour or so in this place of amusement, which is open to them at all hours. Among the new features introduced this season is the cosmoramic view of the battle of Solferino, and life-size representations in wax of the Emperor Napoleon, King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi seated at a council of war. The Museum comprises the largest collection of wax figures in the United States.

Return of General Palfrey.—Brigadier General H. W. Palfrey has returned to our city, after an extensive tour throughout the North and Europe, and taking a birdseye view of some of the late military operations in Italy. Yesterday evening the Orleans Battalion of Artillery gave him a salute of thirteen guns, fired by Lieutenant [illegible] and a squad.

Political Meeting.—There was a large meeting of the Independent American party on Canal street, at the corner of Royal, last evening, at which Mr. Carroll presided. Joseph Horner, Esq., Judge Cotton and Hon. Charles D. Dreux, addressed the assemblage; after which they marched through the principal streets with a band of music, torches and lanterns.

Naval Courtesies.—Capt. Maffit, commander of the U. S. steam sloop of war Crusader, in port, paid his respects to Mayor Stith and the authorities of our city yesterday, accompanied by the other officers of the Crusader. We understand the compliment to be returned this morning on board the Crusader by the city authorities, with the Collector of the Port and Commodore Rousseau. At noon the Crusader will come up the river and salute the city.

Disastrous Conflagration.—A disastrous fire raged in the Fourth District from a quarter before eleven o'clock Sunday night until near daylight yesterday morning. Although the loss cannot amount to over $300,000, from the number of buildings consumed and the fact that they were generally owned by persons of moderate means, and that several families were rendered houseless and lost all their little accumulations, it must long be remembered as one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has ever visited our city.

How the fire broke out we have been unable to ascertain. It originated in Miss Mary Vaux's millinery and fancy store, on the row of two-story frame buildings on Magazine street, between Felicity road and St. Mary's street, called Hasting's row. There was a high wind blowing, which increased almost to a gale during the night, and frequently changing round baffled all the efforts of the Fire Department. Every one knows that there is no water to be had in the Fourth District, and to this cause also can be attributed the wide extent over which the fire ranged. The firemen worked perseveringly amid the blinding clouds of smoke and cinders which frequently swept the streets, but their exertions had not the effect which concerted and judicious action would have given. Had there been no attempt made to follow the fire, but every energy directed to razing it, forcing water from Felicity road through lines of engines, and tearing down houses in the way of the flames by the united action of the hook and ladder companies, it seems to us it could have been sooner checked. As it was all that kept it from reaching higher than it did, were the dead walls presented by the St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum and the church of St. Alphonsus.

On Constance street, from St. Mary half way to Felicity road, all the buildings were destroyed. On Magazine street every thing was burnt between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, and as high up as the church. The new market-house, just erected by the city in place of the one before destroyed, caught fire about two o'clock in the morning and burnt up like tinder, the roof falling in with a tremendous report. The triangular block between Constance, St. Mary and Magazine streets, built of brick and occupied by stores, was totally consumed. From here toward Camp street, burning half the block fronting on St. Mary street. The triangular building between the market and Camp street was also consumed. From St. Mary to St. Andrew street, one half of the large square was burnt down, from the angle on Magazine street to the line of continuation of Camp street. The square bounded by St. Andrew, Josephine, Magazine and Camp was entirely destroyed, with the exception of one small frame building at the corner of Josephine and Camp streets.

We do not pretend to give a list of the persons who were burned out, or the names of those whose property was burned. To give a full list would comprise nearly one hundred names. The loss is estimated at $287,000, as follows: buildings, $145,000; furniture and other property, $40,000; merchandise, $65,000; market, $37,000. We cannot learn particulars of insurance for two or three days.

Fire on Tivoli Circle.—About half-past eight o'clock last night a small two-story frame dwelling and kitchen on Tivoli Circle was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Mr. Nagle, of Bouligny, and was worth about $1500. It was fully insured.

A Fatal Frolic.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Antonio Fobar, on board the fishing lugger President Fillmore, in the New Basin, when the following facts were adduced by witnesses: Fobar had made some arrangement with two Irishmen to fish oysters for him in Julia's bayou, about seventy miles from this city, but in our State. Fobar went to the bayou in his lugger, last Thursday, to get the oysters, [illegible]. When the Irishmen refused to give them up, Fobar then got into an altercation with them, one of them took up a gun to shoot him. The sailor knocked up the gun so that the load was fired into the air, at which the Irishman drew a knife and stabbed Fobar in the left side of the abdomen, and the sailor in the neck, instantly killing the latter. A fisherman who happened to be near the spot in a skiff, and went to the aid of Fobar, was stabbed to the heart by the Irishman, who then escaped with his companion.

The Prisoners and the Commissioner.—Commissioner Lasher yesterday announced that he would defer his decision, and bind over the defendants to await the finding of the Grand Jury, who were investigating the subject. To sustain such proceeding, he referred to the precedent established by Chief Justice Marshall.

Stabbing.—A man giving his name as James Warren was found on Gallatin street at one o'clock yesterday afternoon by officers Pagot and Lambeth, who sent him to the Charity Hospital. He was very drunk, and had been stabbed by some person unknown. His wounds are not considered dangerous.

Habeas Corpus.—Deputy Coroner [illegible] made an affidavit against policeman Pedro Blanco yesterday, charging him with the murder of Thomas Brown, on Orange [illegible]. He was arrested by officer Barbin and sent to the Parish Prison by direction of Recorder Wiltz.

First District Court.—The only business of importance done in this Court yesterday was the dismissal by nol. pros. of the case of Mary Ann Ivert, charged with larceny. Bail bonds were forfeited in one case, but the party came after adjournment of court, and the forfeit will be canceled.

City Mortality.—By the report of the Board of Health we see that there were 125 deaths from all causes in our city during the week ending Sunday, 23d instant.

Suicide.—The Memphis *Enquirer*, of the 21st instant, says:

A man by the name of F. B. Williams, who took passage on the Victoria at Gaines's Landing for this city yesterday morning, blew out his brains while in his stateroom. It is supposed he was laboring under some intense mental aberration at the time he committed the fatal deed, as a passenger stated, who occupied the room with him, that he would frequently start up in his berth during sleep, and also that he talked very incoherently during the night.

It is stated by some that he passed through this city a few weeks since, on his way to New Orleans, with a drove of mules, and that, after disposing of them, he went to gambling and drinking, and lost his money, and that, on coming to his sober senses, he felt so mortified at his loss that he took the course he did to free himself from his troubles. We do not pretend to say by what motive he was actuated to commit such a rash and unwarranted deed.

The Other Fatal Duel in California.—On the morning of September 16th a duel took place between Dr. Preston Goodwin and Col. Wm. Jeff. Gatewood, with rifles at 40 yards. At the first fire Dr. Goodwin fell mortally wounded, and died in about two hours afterwards. When Dr. Goodwin fell, Mr. Gatewood advanced, and, extending his hand, expressed his sorrow at the sad termination of the affair, to which Dr. Goodwin replied: "I am glad to know that you acted like a gentleman." Both parties were much respected. Dr. Goodwin was a Lecomptonite, and Col. Gatewood an anti-Lecomptonite.

DIED.

At Bordeaux, (France) on the 1st instant, CLAIRE MENARD, wife of [illegible], of this city.

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., ALPHONSE JOSEPH FLASHAR, son of [illegible], aged 10 months. The friends and acquaintances of both families are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend the funeral To-Day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 126 [illegible] street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

THE WIDE REPUTATION which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks an experience of a very favorable character. It removes, purifies and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a Sovereign specific, [illegible]. In the most severe cases of cramps, diarrhea and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Startling Discoveries. Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, [illegible] MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS [illegible]. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, [illegible]. B. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; [illegible]; J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. [illegible]

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

Headquarters 1st Division La. Militia. [illegible] GENERAL ORDERS NO. [illegible] [illegible] JOHN L. LEWIS, Commanding First Division La. Militia. [illegible]

FOSTER'S SLAVE DEPOT, No. 157 Common Street, New Orleans. PLANTERS, merchants, and others will find at this establishment, at all times, a large and well selected lot of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia Negroes, [illegible]

JACOBS'S ART GALLERY, 93 Camp Street, New Orleans. S. JACOBS AT HIS OLD POST AGAIN! [illegible] I. S. LIPMAN.

To the Public. A GARDNER'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY for 1860 is about going to press, [illegible]

J. MENARD. FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Growth of 1859. [illegible] PLANTS AND SHRUBS. [illegible] J. MENARD.

[illegible] Brooms, Paper and Buckets. [illegible] L. SAWYER, No. 78 Magazine street.

Fireworks! Fireworks!! [illegible] L. SAWYER, 78 Magazine st.

Independent American Nomination. For Sheriff .... [illegible]; For Coroner .... [illegible]; For District Attorney .... [illegible]. For Clerks of Courts, [illegible]. For State Tax Collectors, [illegible]. For State Assessors, [illegible]. For Justices of the Peace, [illegible]. For Constables of Justices' Courts, [illegible].

NOTICE OF ELECTION. PURSUANT TO A WRIT OF ELECTION, bearing date the day of September, 1859, directed to me by his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1859, for the following officers: [illegible]

Invigorating Gruel. [illegible] Invented and Prepared BY P. MARMAY, of Rouen, France. [illegible]

Cheap Fuel. NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY, [illegible]

The Luxembourg Hospital. [illegible]

WHOLESALE STORE 42. RETAIL STORE 30. DAWSON & CO. Nos. 42 and 30 Chartres Street. [illegible]

OLYMPE & CO. [illegible]

DOUBLE SKIRT DRESSES. [illegible]

Dresses, Carpets and Children's Clothing. REMOVAL. [illegible]

MILLINERY! MILLINERY! [illegible]

Wanted. [illegible] For Sale. [illegible] Valuable Property for Sale. [illegible]

Know-Nothing American Party. For Clerks of Courts, [illegible]. State Tax Collectors, [illegible]. State Assessors, [illegible]. Justices of the Peace, [illegible]. Constables, [illegible].

CANDIDATES. The undersigned, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for the Parish of Orleans. [illegible] ARTHUR SAUCIER.

P. A. CHARBONNET. Regular nominee of the Independent American party for STATE TAX COLLECTOR for the Second District. [illegible]

PAUL E. LARROQUE, candidate FOR CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT. Election 7th November, 1859.

For Congress—1st Representative District. CHARLES SHEPHERD is the nominee of the States Rights Democratic Party as candidate for CONGRESS for the First Representative District.

For Congress. We are authorized to announce LAURENCE D. NICHOLLS as a candidate for Congress, to represent the Second District at the ensuing election.

H. E. SCHLUTIUS, candidate for CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT. Election, November 7th, 1859.

Seventh Ward American Club—3d District. [illegible] E. P. LOVETT, Secretary.

EMPRESS CORSETS. [illegible] MRS. AD. FLANDRAIN, already so favorably known in New Orleans [illegible]

AYA FANA BITTERS. MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET. [illegible]

REMOVAL. [illegible]

J. B. WALTON, CITY AUCTIONEER, [illegible]

Wanted. [illegible] Solfege Classes. [illegible] REMOVAL. ROYAL STREET. [illegible] A. F. DUFILHO. [illegible]

A. ELIE [illegible] AT NO. 65 ROYAL STREET, A MUSIC STORE. [illegible]

Louisiana State Insurance Company. OFFICE, NO. 36 CAMP STREET. [illegible] DIRECTORS: [illegible]

McCERREN, LANDRY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND GENERAL AGENTS [illegible]

ORLEANS THEATRE. [illegible]

The Adams Express Company [illegible]

Champagne, Claret, Burgundy and Hock Wines. [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse. [illegible]

Democratic State Ticket.
For Governor: THOMAS O. MOORE, of Rapides.
For Lieutenant-Governor: H. M. HYAMS, of Orleans.
For Secretary of State: P. D. HARDY, of St. Landry.
Attorney-General: T. J. SEMMES, of Orleans.
For Auditor of Public Accounts: E. W. ROBERTSON, of Iberville.
For Treasurer: E. L. DEPRESS, of Jackson.
For Superintendent Public Education: HENRY AVERY, of East Baton Rouge.
For Congress—Second District: MILES TAYLOR.

Opposition Mass Meetings. [illegible]

ORLEANS THEATRE. THE Manager of the Orleans Theatre has the honor to inform the public that nothing is changed either in the destination or prices of seats. [illegible]

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co. New Orleans, October 18, 1859. [illegible] A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Notice to State Tax-Payers of the Third District. [illegible] WEBSTER LONG, Recorder of the Third District.

Notice to City Tax-Payers. [illegible]

Notice to State Tax-Payers. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE. G. R. SPALDING .... MANAGER. The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE. MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS, October 24th and 25th, a grand variety of NEGRO MELODIES, DANCES, DUETS, COMEDIES, FARCES, &c. Concluding with the Buckleys' Travesty on Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL. ADMISSION—50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock. Performance EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 207 ST. CHARLES STREET, [illegible]. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. IMMENSE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES. The collection of WAX FIGURES is unrivaled, and comprises subjects from Sacred and Profane History, numbering over 200 figures—the greater portion moving by machinery. A splendid TABLEAU of the Conference between VICTOR EMANUEL, LOUIS NAPOLEON and GARIBALDI has been added to the collection, also a magnificent representation of the BATTLE OF SOLFERINO. [illegible] Admission 25c.; children half price.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay. To sail on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay—[illegible] I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.

For Vera Cruz. To sail on TUESDAY, 1st November, at 8 A. M. UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. FOR VERA CRUZ—[illegible] I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—U. S. MAIL LINE—FOR HAVANA, SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA. [illegible] I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.

For Key West and Havana. [illegible] U. S. MAIL LINE. FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA, [illegible] I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.

GREAT REDUCTION! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. [illegible] JUDITH CAZENOVE & CO. [illegible]

Richard's Pectoral Syrup. [illegible] F. Barth's Regenerative Syrup. [illegible] Arabian Racahout. [illegible]

Mechanical Star Bakery. THALIA STREET, [illegible] E. F. ROCK, Proprietor. [illegible]

Wanted to Rent. [illegible] Guns—Guns. 500 WARRANTED GUNS, [illegible] For Sale. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. [illegible] ST. CHARLES HOTEL. [illegible] MADAM PARENT'S INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner Royal and Hospital streets. [illegible]

Real Estate and Slaves. [illegible] McCERREN, LANDRY & CO. [illegible]

Office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible]

Hotel Maspero, [illegible]

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS [illegible]

K. CRUGER, SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, 742 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT 742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASCARILLA CREAM, For the City and Interior, [illegible] CALCINED EGG SHELLS, [illegible]

[illegible]