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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 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 to all carriers thereupon.

Office 32 Chartres To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Exc. Grand St. Old Lewis dwel. furn. dwel. furn. foreign and domestic dry goods, &c.

By D. R. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, German slaves.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Camp st. house stock, fine furniture.

A NEW POLICY.

The unpopulous results of the Northern elections have inspired the Breckinridge leaders of the South with a new and ingenious system of political tactics. Now that they utterly despair of electing their favorite by his own inherent, or his party's strength, they have resolved to resort to another scheme. They believe, that the Southern States are divided, and that under ordinary circumstances BELL and EVERETT would carry a number of them; but they argue that it is of the highest importance for the South to concentrate her entire electoral votes on a single candidate, because should this be done, that candidate will certainly receive one hundred and twenty electoral votes, and in case New York elects the anti-Lincoln ticket and adds her thirty-five votes to those already secured by that candidate, he would be chosen President by the people. When asked who is this all-powerful and all-popular gentleman to whom the South, with a rare abnegation of every symptom of political animosity, is to accord her unanimous suffrage,—they answer, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, declaring that he alone is the representative man of the South, and therefore entitled to the undivided Southern support. When it is objected that after all New York may go for LINCOLN, and that by the contemplated project the Bell and Douglas men will have surrendered every thing, and gained nothing, the Breckinridge party say that at all events the South will then present a united front to New York, and be prepared for organized resistance. This crafty plan, however, is a mere political device, intended to give JOHN BRECKINRIDGE a respectable show in the Presidential race. A slight examination will establish its fallacy.

In the first place, it is by deemed absolutely necessary that the one hundred and twenty Southern electoral votes should be given to a single candidate, are not the claims of JOHN BELL at least equal to any which JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE can advance. Is not Mr. BELL as true and loyal to the South; so reliable in the hour of danger; as firm and unshaken as his Kentucky competitor? Is not his Southern record as clear and as pure? Did Mr. BELL ever espouse the doctrine of squatter sovereignty? Did he ever deny that he was connected with any political party which declared the extension of slavery? On the contrary, did he not affirm in the United States Senate that humanity to the slave as well as justice to the master demanded the expansion of slavery? Besides, are not Mr. BELL's prospects in the South quite as good as those of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE? Most impartial observers think them far better. Upon what possible plea which conservative men can entertain will it then be presented that Mr. BELL shall be virtually excluded from the field, and that all his supporters shall rally around the standard of Southern resistance and Secession?

Again: suppose it were within the compass of possibility to secure to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE the one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the slaveholding States, and that in New York the fusion ticket should prevail, are the Breckinridge men wild enough to dream that the New York electors, embracing nineteen Douglas men and ten Bell men to only seven Breckinridge men, would agree to make Mr. BRECKINRIDGE President, when by pooling their votes for their respective favorites they could effectually throw the election into the National House of Representatives? Every one at all familiar with the existing relations of the several parties knows full well that the friends of DOUGLAS and those of BRECKINRIDGE are too widely separated by unrelenting animosities to justify the slightest hope of a magnanimous concert of action between them—especially when it would inure to the exclusive benefit of one alone of the competitors. The presumption is utterly untenable, and will not sustain a moment's scrutiny.

But our Breckinridge friends persist in their impotent and impracticable scheme on another ground, affirming that if New York even goes for LINCOLN, the South will be united, and in a position to offer effectual resistance to Northern aggression. Are you there, old Truepenny? We thought this was the secret motive of the leaders. They want to persuade the adherents of BELL and of DOUGLAS to make common cause with them, so that when, in pursuance of their secession programme, they proclaim that the election of LINCOLN of itself affords just cause for a dissolution of the Union, they may point to the unbroken vote of the South for BRECKINRIDGE as a convincing proof that this doctrine meets with no dissentients there. Now, if we rightly apprehend the views and sentiments of the conservative citizens of the South—and by these we mean the friends of DOUGLAS and of BELL—they are wholly unprepared and unwilling to sanction the violent and intemperate counsels of the Secessionists. They freely acknowledge that the success of LINCOLN would be a calamity deeply to be deplored; but they do not concede the right of the South, without suffering from a single act of aggression; without awaiting the policy of his administration, to raise the standard of rebellion. Such a course, in the opinion of the Unionists of the South, would place us completely in the wrong, and alienate from the South the sympathies of thousands of the truest and most faithful of her sons. We say "truest and most faithful," for such are they who, animated by the most ardent and disinterested patriotism, would rather teach her the lessons of prudence and wisdom, than aid her in policy likely to prove premature, or to involve her in the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

Finally, to demonstrate the fatal consequences of the plan proposed by the Breckinridge leaders, we have only to consider the present position of parties in New York. A fusion ticket has been arranged against the Black Republican candidate. That ticket is avowedly national, and appeals to national men for support. Let us suppose that the South were insane enough to hearken to the insidious and wily suggestions of the Breckinridgers. Let us imagine that BELL and DOUGLAS were practically withdrawn from the canvass, and that all parties in the South were to unite upon MR. BRECKINRIDGE as the Southern candidate *par excellence*, what would be the immediate result? The national conservatives of New York, who are now struggling with all their might, and not without a hope of victory, to overthrow LINCOLN upon the express ground of his sectional attitude, would at once consider themselves released from further effort and responsibility. They would argue with perfect truth, that as the South had set the example of giving up national principles, and of running a candidate as an avowed representative of Southern sectional convictions, it would be the acme of folly on their part to waste their time and energies for the advancement of a nationality which their Southern brethren had repudiated. They would forth with proclaim all further effort, and would suffer LINCOLN to sweep New York from Manhattan to Dunkirk, without resistance. These sectionalists at the South would engender sectionalism at the North. The good men and patriots of that section would hardly refuse to do their share in the battles of the South, when the hardest is the first to desert her duty and to prove faithless to her trust. It is quite probable, however, that this is exactly what the Breckinridge men want, but we of the Union party, who have no intention whatever of accommodating the treason and misplaced zeal of Disunionists, shall continue to the last to stand by the glorious cause in which we are engaged, hoping that even in this dubious and desperate contest our Northern friends and allies may yet lay the enemy to the land.

Under the head of "*Important Movement*," the *Delta* of last evening states that many citizens of Louisiana have addressed a petition to Gov. Moore, requesting him to convene the Legislature of the State, "with a view of taking measures to meet the great political crisis which now confronts the South." As we have seen neither the signatures nor the petition, we are without the means of determining the character of either. We should think, however, that the Executive of Louisiana would hesitate to convoke the Legislature in anyone sense simply because the Northern elections are adverse to the hopes of the South. Why even South Carolina has not yet prepared any thing of the kind. After we shall have learned the final result of the Presidential contest, it will be early enough to consider what angle to be done.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE. We invite attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Col. Pack, the agent for this admirable sewing machine.

The *Planters' Banner* of St. Mary has the following:

The storm on Tuesday week blew down the granary on the Cypremort plantation of Wm. F. Weeks, Esq., of this parish. He supposes, and that of his neighbor, Alfred C. Weeks, Esq., are all that were injured in the vicinity above Franklin or far as we are informed.

Sugar making is now at hand. Next Monday several of our planters will have their engines in motion and the big pots boiling. In two weeks the most of the houses will be in a blaze. They will, however, have a short run this season, since they will, most of them, have but little half a crop to work up.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 32 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,805.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[EXAMINATED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Large Fire at Louisville—Louisville, October 15—The Kentucky School of Medicine, situated at the corner of Fifth and Green streets, was consumed by fire this morning. The loss is put down at $50,000. The Medical Hall, adjoining, escaped with the loss of the lecture room, however, saved, and the lectures will proceed without interruption.

Fire in Manchester, Pa.—Manchester, Pa., October 15.—The cotton factory and eight tenements belonging to the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The work is supposed to be that of an incendiary.

One Week Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia at Cape Race—Success of Garibaldi—The Royal Troops Repulsed—Improvement in the Cotton Market.

Cape Race, October 15.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on the morning of the 6th, and Queenstown the evening of the 7th, passed this point yesterday (Sunday), bound for Halifax and Boston.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Press and the following intelligence obtained:

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, October 6.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week ending Friday, October 5, in the Liverpool Cotton market at 111,000 bales, of which 30,000 were taken by speculators and 18,000 for export, leaving 63,000 to the trade. The market closed buoyant at an advance upon all qualities; the improvement is mostly on the lower grades.

The sales yesterday (Friday) amounted to 10,000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Middling Mobile, 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool adds up 835,000 bales, of which 660,000 are of American production.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, Oct. 6.—The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be of a favorable character.

The market for goods and yarns closed buoyant. All qualities have experienced a slight advance during the past week.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, Oct. 6.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet, at Tuesday's improvement.

The market for Provisions closed steady at full prices.

London Money Market.—London, Oct. 6.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £357,000 during the week.

The Money market is generally unchanged.

European Political Intelligence.—The Revolution in Naples.—The news by the Arabia is of more than usual interest.

A report was current that Garibaldi in his march towards the Roman frontier had obtained a complete victory and repulsed the Royal troops from Caserta, taking two thousand prisoners. This statement, however, lacks confirmation.

Rome.—The Pope's allocution bitterly denounces Sardinia and the policy of non-intervention, and calls on the Catholic powers for assistance.

Spain.—A telegram from Madrid states that the Spanish Government has made a proposition for a Catholic Congress.

Later from Panama—Arrival of the North Star—Nearly $2,000,000 of Specie on Freight—News from Central and South America—The Revolution in Costa Rica.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Pacific steamship Col. Co.'s steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, bringing the passengers, mails and treasure brought down to Panama by the steamer which sailed from San Francisco on the 21st ult., arrived at the pier last night.

The North Star has nearly $2,000,000 in specie on board, including that brought by the steamer John L. Stephens.

Accident to the John L. Stephens.—The steamer John L. Stephens, on account of an accident to her machinery, was taken into Acapulco by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane.

Her Panama mails and passengers were transferred to the steamship Uncle Sam. The Stephens was subsequently towed to San Francisco by the Colorado (late Lewis M. C. Walker, U. S. N., died on board, and was buried at Acapulco.

Our Relations with Peru.—Valparaiso dates to the 14th and Callao to the 29th ult., arrived at Panama on the 6th, too late for the North Star.

There was no probability of the United States claim against Peru being allowed.

Bolivia.—General Belzu has again assumed a revolutionary attitude, and is said to be supported by the President of Peru.

Ecuador.—General Florere entered the city of Guayaquil on the 25th of September, meeting with but little resistance.

General Franco had taken his departure for Peru.

Costa Rica—Defeat of General Mora.—The Government forces of Costa Rica had attacked and completely defeated the troops commanded by General Juan Rafael Mora, ex-President of that republic.

Generals Mora and Canas and others were shot by the victors.

The Disturbance at Panama Quelled.—The commanders of the war steamers St. Mary and Clio, at the suggestion of the authorities, landed their respective forces and restored peace and order on the Isthmus.

Later from California.

Arrival of the Pony Express.—St. Joseph, Missouri, October 15—The Central Overland Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 3d instant, arrived at this point to day.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship Sonora sailed on the 1st instant for Panama, with $800,000 in specie, and $24,000 of Washoe silver.

The trade of San Francisco was good. Provisions were firmer. The Wool trade is worth 50 to 52½c per gallon. Sugar was buoyant.

The Irish voters of California are in favor of the election of Stephen A. Douglas.

Both Houses of the Oregon Legislature at Salem had agreed to vote for two United States Senators on the 1st day of October.

The Indians were troublesome on the Albuquerque route.

The American Telegraph Co.—The Line Working Through.—Bay St. Louis, Oct. 15—The submarine cable of the American Telegraph Co., between this point and Pass Christian, has been repaired, and the line is now in perfect order.

Great credit is due Col. Wm. Tanner, the worthy Superintendent of that section of the line, for his indefatigable exertions in endeavoring to restore the line to its former condition.

The Election in Nebraska.—Omaha City, October 15.—Full returns elect Daily, the Black Republican Delegate from Nebraska, by a majority of 162 votes.

New York Markets.—New York, October 15. Cotton closed buoyant, with sales of 5000 bales at 11 to 11¼c. for Middling Uplands. The sales of Flour include 16,000 barrels at $5 40 to $5 50 for Superfine. The sales of Corn amounted to 99,000 bushels at 71½ to 71½c. for Western Mixed. Pork closed quiet but firm at $18 75 to $18 85 per bbl. for Mess. Coffee closed firm. There were 1500 sacks of Rio sold to-day at 14½c. per lb. Sugar was firm to-day; the sales amount up 1400 hhds. at 6¼ to 7c. for Cuba. There were sales of Cuba Molasses at 36c., and New Orleans at 48c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, October 15. Flour closed very dull at nominal prices. The sales of Whisky comprised 1000 bbls. at 19¾c. per gallon. Corn closed dull at 40 to 43c. per bushel. Oats are selling at 30c. per bushel. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $17 75 to $18 per bbl. There were sales of Sugar at 8 to 9¼c. per lb. Molasses is worth from 43 to 46c. per gallon. Rio Coffee is selling at 15 to 15¾c. per lb.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 15. The Ohio river at the point was rising rapidly this evening, with six feet of water in the canal, by the gauge.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, October 15.—The steamer John Simonds passed down at 3, and the Maria Denning at 7 P. M., yesterday. The D. A. January passed down at 12 o'clock last night. The Chancellor passed down at 12 o'clock last night. The Charmer passed down at 1, the J. W. Woodford at 3, and the Arizona at 8 o'clock this morning.

ATTENTION.—We again invite attention to the announcement of the Secretary of the Board of Public Schools, Second District, calling for sealed proposals to erect a school-house in that District, in accordance with the plans and specifications deposited in the Secretary's office.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER DANIEL GODWIN. The schooner Daniel Godwin, Capt. Beaston, of Philadelphia, from Lavaca, bound to Pensacola, in ballast, went ashore on the 3d inst. on Lost Island, during the late gale. The vessel is a total loss. No lives lost. The captain and crew arrived in this city on Saturday last per railroad. Vessel partially insured at the North.

MARINE DISASTER.—*The Ship Orphan.*—From a letter received yesterday from Key West, under date 29th ultimo, we learn that the ship Orphan, Captain Smith, which sailed from Boston on the 23d of August last, bound to this port with a large cargo of assorted merchandise, also about seven hundred tons of ice, consigned to S. B. Shaik & Co., arrived at Key West on the 27th ultimo, with total loss of fore and main masts, and her mizzen mast lapped so much as to require a new one. The Orphan encountered a hurricane on the 12th ult., when about thirty miles to the westward of the Tortugas.

From advices the Orphan was getting into Sisson fathoms water, and subsequently into six fathoms. Capt. Smith was compelled to order the dropping of her anchors, and the cutting away of the masts, fearing that the ship would go ashore and all hands on board be lost.

The Orphan, on her arrival at Key West, was leaking considerably, but not so much as to require her to be discharged of her cargo.

The Catahoula *Independent* has the following:

RETROSPECTIVE WIND.—We learn from various parts of the parish that the storm, accompanied with rain, which occurred at this place on the week, was heavily felt at other points, and in some places attended with disastrous consequences to the cotton crop. The storm commenced at some instances a complete wreck of the weed and blossom, to such an extent that little of the stormy staple can be gathered therefrom, and that in a damaged condition. Cotton was blown down and the unfortunate rains there will cause a serious loss to the planters in the parish of Catahoula, and in fact throughout the State.

The roads in many places are washed and in too bad condition to be used.

Sugar making is now at hand. Next Monday several of our planters will have their engines in motion and the big pots boiling. In two weeks the most of the houses will be in a blaze. They will, however, have a short run this season, since they will, most of them, have but little half a crop to work up.

[From the New York Herald of the 12th.

The Eventualities of Lincoln's Election.

The election in Pennsylvania has passed, and the whole country will experience a feeling of relief. In its result it has shown that the Keystone State, the only great State still debatable between the State of New York and the most backward in the fight of a fortnight hence.

Whatever may be the issue of that contest, the country will now begin to consider the eventualities of Lincoln's election. These present a vast field for study and reflection, but there are a few prominent points which will overshadow and control all the others. Chief among them, again, stands the great fact that the American people of the Black Republican party will have to undergo the test of its being in the administration of the Government instead of in opposition and a more severe and critical test could not be applied to it. If it can come successfully out of the strain which its own existing elements will subject it to, it may retain control of the Government for twenty years to come; but if it cannot pass this ordeal, Mr. Lincoln will find himself, within a year, a President without a party, as completely as was John Tyler when the Harrison administration passed into his hands.

The first point in the political field before us is the fact that Lincoln will have been elected by a party counting not more than one-third of the popular vote of the Union, which will have triumphed through the folly and imbecility of the leaders of the party opposed to it, and the disinfidelity of the conservative element. From this starting point the Black Republican administration will encounter the fact that it has not a working majority in either branch of Congress, nor an opposition capable of defeating its organization of the government and the conduct of its affairs, unless that opposition be roused to cohesion through the radical and alien character of its leading men and measures. The old Democratic party—rotten through a long possession of power, and corrupt through the degeneracy of its organization—has fallen to pieces, and its old leaders and old party cries can never bring it together again. The Tammanies and the Regences that, all over the country, have so long held control of a triumphant political party, have, like the monks of La Trappe, dug their own graves, and the people have willingly consented to bury them therein. A political revolution, initiated at Charleston, formalized at Baltimore, has to be consummated by the inauguration of a Black Republican administration at Washington, and the opposition to it will spring from the course it pursues. Which will triumph in the great and desperate contest of party pressure and party politics that is soon to be begun at the federal metropolis will depend upon the wisdom, the patriotism and the conservative nationality that each may develop. One thing is self-evident: a party comprising only the dregs of the popular vote cannot inflict permanent evil on the country. Should it attempt such a thing, it would triumph only through the madness and folly of its opponents.

From these general views we may pass to the contemplation of the particular circumstances that will attend the Black Republican party in administration. That there are conflicting interests and tendencies of a political and personal nature in that party is abundantly evident, and these will be rapidly developed under the ripening sun of power. The policy of Lincoln's cabinet cannot be so constructed as to suit the moderate Republicans and the fanatical Abolitionists, the peace men and the precipitate secession men, the conservative Northwest and the revolutionary Northeast, nor can Seward and Greeley, Sumner and Cameron, Blair and Dayton, Wendell Phillips and Mr. Grimsell be brought into harmony in action. The antagonism of these several interests will be developed in the highest degree by the swarm of long-waiting and hungry office-seekers that will throng to Washington, clamoring for reward in the division of the spoils. The contest will begin immediately after ballot has been ascertained that Lincoln is elected, and the first fight will be upon the appointment of a Cabinet. Upon this it will proceed to develop one of the most discordant and clumsy administrations—if we may judge from the experience in this and other States with Black Republican governments—that this country has ever seen.

From such a state of internal affairs in the triumphant party, we may not expect any very active prosecution of its supposed aims. If the conservative elements conduct their opposition to the Lincoln policy in the right way, they will like common sense, the interests of the South, and of every other section, can be protected much better than they could be under the Union. As the Senate now stands, no great harm can come to any interest through a Black Republican President. It is only from the folly of its own leaders that danger can come to the South. We may think there is for any presumed danger it may anticipate in Lincoln's election. What danger was imminent when the Alabama Legislature passed the resolutions instructing the delegates at Charleston to secede in a certain event? What possibility might not have been avoided had Mr. Yancey been left out of his seat in the Convention, and fought the battle of the South in alliance with the Northern friends? Here we have the true and only danger in Lincoln's election; and it is the South that must look these eventualities in the face and meet them, but not by turning on the friends of her rights, the life of the South can be fought in the North through legitimate and peaceful means, and it will triumph if southern leaders will not persist in abandoning the struggle before the blows that hurt begin to fall. The seeds of decay are abundant in the present fanatical organization of their opponents, and planting them in the hotbeds of power will open them with astonishing rapidity.

Telegraphic Items.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.—Philadelphia, October 11—The Royal party left here at 8 A. M. in a special train. The Prince expresses himself highly gratified with the pleasures afforded him in Philadelphia, especially at the operatic entertainment. His departure was conducted quietly.

New York, October 11—The steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, with Gen. Scott and Committee of Reception, left at half-past eight o'clock for Sandy Hook, for the purpose of bringing Baron Renfrew to New York.

The city is all excitement. The military turn out with full ranks, and the reception promises to be very imposing. The Harriet Lane left Amboy for New York at 12 o'clock, with the Prince.

New York, October 11—The Harriet Lane arrived at Castle Garden at 2:30 P. M. One of the incidents of the trip was a race with the yacht Maria, which completely outstripped the steam cutter.

The Prince was received at Castle Garden by the Mayor and Council. The Prince reviewed the troops on the battery; after which the procession was formed and marched up Broadway through crowds of enthusiastic spectators to the City Hall, and subsequently to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The turnout of people was the greatest ever witnessed in New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY—Loss, $80,000—Troy, (N. Y.) October 11.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city since the great conflagration of 1854 took place this morning about eight o'clock. An immense factory on Ida Hill was entirely destroyed.

The building was owned by the estate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by Andrew McLean, F. W. Farnham and Wm. Cockroft, in manufacturing hosiery and mosquito nettings. The amount of loss is $20,000; on the building, which is insured for $14,000; on the occupants, about $60,000; insured for about $40,000.

The fire caught, accidentally, in the packing room. It threw two hundred hands out of employment.

A high wind was blowing, and the destruction would have been greater but for the steam fire engines.

IMPORTANT FOR THE NEWS.—Boston, October 12.—The steamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., via Halifax, has arrived. We have a little additional news.

Lord John Russell's note to Sir James Hudson, British Minister to Turin, expresses the fear that the aggressive attitude against the Roman States and the Kingdom of Naples may lead to an attack upon the possessions of Austria in Venetia.

If the King of Piedmont was not at liberty to accept the proposition of Victor Emanuel, the treaty of Zurich now that he has pledged his royal word, he is not at liberty to attack a nation with which he has promised to live in peace and friendship. Such an act would, Russell says, Italy would be again exposed to all the chances of insecurity.

Garibaldi had presented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal in Naples to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising. He told them the present war was the only national one which Italy could give them a chance of success. "Our battles are to be won by marches in our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which we will stop." He concluded by urging the deputation for the purpose of raising a subsidy for all kinds of insurrectional war making.

The King of Naples at Gaeta had demolished the residence of the French Consul, during his absence, under the pretense that there was conspiracy between him and Garibaldi.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commander to avoid a conflict with the French, and avoid any discussion of any point whatever with the French commander.

It is said that Farini is to retire, as a compromise between Gladstone and the Cavour administration.

The commander of the fort of Bari, near Naples, still remains, and threatens to blow up the fortress.

Turin, 28.—Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna.

A Sicilian deputation is expected to-day, to pay homage to the King.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men is called under arms.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Troy, (N. Y.) October 11.—A large Union demonstration is now in progress. A procession of five thousand friends and opponents of Abraham Lincoln, including over one hundred from Albany, is now marching through the streets. All the public buildings and private windows are illuminated.

The demonstration is conceded to be the finest of the campaign thus far.

Philadelphia, October 12.—The vote of the First District has been thrown into Court for judicial consideration. Mr. Lehmann, the Democratic candidate, claimed that he had expunged the returns of the majorities of several precincts in the Fourth Ward, which gave him a majority of 455. It was contended that this was the majority counted on for Mr. Lehman in the meeting of the Judges of the Fourth Ward, while the returns published by Byerly, the return Judge from that Ward, at the official count this morning, only gave Mr. Lehman 229 majority, thus defeating him.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS AND THE PUBLIC.—We are requested to publish the following important regulation for the information of the public as well as postmasters. It interests every citizen in the United States:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1860.

Whereas by an act of 3d March, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to free franks, or are mailed to places in the United States is required to be prepaid; and whereas experience has shown, through courtesy, has hitherto, at considerable cost and expense, notified the parties, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing the number of such letters, continues to increase, thus showing that the intention to prepay is intentional; it is therefore *ordered* that from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the dead letter office, to be disposed of in the manner prescribed by law in other dead letters.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster-General.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—A private dispatch from Charleston says the Democrats gain four Congressmen as the vote of those from, and hold their own.

Dispatches from Capt. Eagle, of the Chiriqui Expedition, speak of the discovery of immense coal fields and excellent harbors. The expedition is a complete success.

Dispatches from the steamer Niagara contain charges of cruelty against Capt. Mackenzie.

As much interest has been occasioned by late events at Vera Cruz, in connection with the movements of the Spanish fleet, the result of inquiries at proper sources warrants the assertion that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement widely published, that Capt. Jarvis interfered in the affair which took place some weeks ago between the captain of the Spanish brig Encarnacion and the Juarez Government, nor did Capt. Jarvis send a note to the Spanish Commodore condemning his course, nor act in any other disapproving manner. The relations between these two officers were of the most cordial character, without reference to political questions, and Capt. Jacquess, when coming to New Orleans in the Pocahontas, was so gallantly treated that he expressed himself in most complimentary terms towards the officers of our navy.

It is further reliably ascertained that the action of the Spanish Commodore was suspended, and the fleet withdrawn to Havana in consequence of the Juarez government of Spanish subjects in Vera Cruz through the French Consul, acting Spanish Consul, to the Governor-General of Cuba. The bombardment, it is stated, would not only destroy much of their property, but imperil their lives.

No further hostile demonstrations will be made in the absence of advices from Madrid. It is also known that the Commander of the Gulf squadron is not left to his own discretion, but that he will act under the advice of Minister McLane in the event of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish, and extend all possible protection to American persons and property, including the landing of marines at Vera Cruz for that purpose.

CHARLESTON ELECTIONS.—Hon. Wm. R. Miles has been elected to Congress, and Hon. Wm. D. Porter has been chosen State Senator. The Representatives elect are Messrs. Boisé, O'Connor, Eason, Lowndes, Coffin, Ramsay, Simmons, De Saussure, Simonton, Peake, Rhett, Runyen, Whaley, Johnson, Cunningham, Trenholm, Lesesne, Pope, Yeadon and Carew.

THE HATCH DIVORCE CASE.—The petition of Benjamin Hatch for a divorce from Cora L. V. Hatch came upon for argument before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, R. I., last week. Mr. Hatch being a resident of that place. They were married in 1856, and for two years lived happily together, but in 1858 her manner became changed toward him, which he attributed to a diseased state of the mind, brought on by continued speaking in the trance state. He had recourse to Judge J. W. Edmonds and Professor J. J. Mapes, of New York, both spiritualists, who had been severally consulted about the matter. Mrs. Hatch, and were well acquainted with her. After hearing the case they advised that she should be treated by a physician, and that she should be persuaded to submit all her objections to living with him to them for arbitration. They gave as a reason for the proposed separation, that the husband could physologically exert over her, she would eventually return to him with a sound mind. He submitted to their decision, but was soon surprised by another decision from the court, pronouncing a complete separation between them, followed by a legal injunction forbidding her to visit her husband. The petitioner desires to set forth the results to which spiritualism leads—to the abrogation of the marriage relation and the ruin of the husband. He charges Judge Edmonds and Professor Mapes with having designed from the beginning to separate husband and wife, Mrs. Hatch from her husband, and to produce a final separation by their own selfish purposes and ends.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—The Knoxville (Ill.) *Republican* says that a little son of Mr. Madison Crump, of that city, died on Tuesday last of hydrophobia. About two weeks ago he was slightly bitten on the nose by a neighbor's dog that some days afterwards showed symptoms of madness. On Sunday previous the boy was taken sick with what was supposed to be a cold. On Monday he was worse, and during the day went into spasms, when the true nature of the disease was made known to the afflicted family. The disease increased in all its virulence and horriblenessness until Tuesday morning, when death released the little boy from his terrible sufferings.

THE KEY WEST AFFAIRS.—Boston, October 11—Captain Ludlow, the ship South Shore, with a cargo of the Key West Wreckers, arrived at Morenci August 30th, after a passage of 46 days. One hundred and eight negroes died on the passage, and the disease commenced before and during their stay at Key West.

John Fitzgerald, a convict in the State prison at Charlestown, this afternoon ran a noose among his fellow-prisoners, stabbing George B. Riggs, Charles Helmont and George White, mortally, and slightly wounding others, before he could be secured. No cause is known for the act.

THE RENEWED INSURRECTION.—We have heard many idle reports on the subject of the alleged novel insurrection in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and among the rest, that it had evidently manufactured out of the whole cloth by those who wished to play up on the fears and sensibilities of the timid. Indeed, the origin of these idle rumors have been caught up and published in the Norfolk *Day Book*, after the manner of the Northern sensation papers—but as a general thing they are without the remotest foundation in truth.

We yesterday had a conversation with a highly intelligent and reliable gentleman from Princess Anne County, who told us that the matter was not seriously thought of there. He attended the examination of the two men confined there, and states that their examination elicited nothing whatever which had the least tendency to crush an alarm. In fact the negroes seem to be more alarmed at the consequences which may befall themselves than the white population are of a renewed insurrection.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

A HARD CASE.—The New *Bedford Mercury* says that a certain Captain Thomas Jackson, a Portuguese, late second officer of whaleships, on return of that port, was subpoenaed at Boston as a witness in the United States Circuit Court. He was detained in jail until the day succeeding the trial. Jackson was so much incensed at being confined in jail for no crime, that he literally chawed up his cravat, and was taken to the hospital for medical treatment, where his hands were confined to prevent him from doing injury. Having with teeth and nails torn from his keepers, and threw himself from the window of the pavement, from whence he arose, returned to his room, and died on the sidewalk from the premises, and died on the following morning, probably from internal injuries received from his fall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fossils' Guard at Odd Fellows' Hall—Presentation of a Banner.—The Fossils' Guard, the largest uniformed military club in the city, who cannot be counted for anything bearing and correct drilling, assembled at their club room, and marched in full uniform, at about 8 o'clock, and at eight o'clock marched down Carondelet street to Canal, and up Camp to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they formed in line, to receive their banner. Their appearance on the ground was splendid and attracted crowds wherever they went, and it all parties agreeing in admiration of them. The ball was crowded with spectators, who had assembled with their friends, among whom were a large proportion of ladies, many of whom were the donors of the rich and tasteful flag prepared for the Guard. It was of silk, being with heavy gold fringe, bearing on the fore a truthful portrait of John Bull, and on the reverse the inscription "Fossils' Guard." The banner was presented by a speech of white, red and blue silk, and the fore of white satin. A scarf of red silk draped gracefully one side, with a corresponding one of blue. It is the most beautiful and tasteful flag we have seen. The presentation was made by Henry W. Reynolds, Esq., and the gift was received by Wm. Holmes, Esq., after which Messrs Fenix, Fixed and others made speeches, and the meeting then adjourned, the Guard taking up the line of march for their elegant flag. To the fact that the officers of this club are thorough soldiers, Captain R. L. Bruce, Lieut. Parham, and Sergeant Ryan are attributed its military excellence, as well as to the high and intelligent character of its rank and file.

Melancholy Homicide on Eulerpe Street—A Man Killed by his Step-Son.—We are obliged this morning to record the occurrence of a fatal suicide in which T. Frank Wilson, residing at No. 8 Eulerpe in which lives Coliseum place and Prytania street, was killed by his stepson, a young man only eighteen years of age, under circumstances of a very aggravated character. Wilson was a native of Englishman, about 45 years of age, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the British army. He married Swan's mother, a very worthy lady, about eight months ago, and the marriage was at times unfortunately unhappy, by reason of her of the family, which consists of Richard, the younger brother, aged 17, Mr. 1 and 7, and a sister of about 4 years. Up to that time Richard had been the main support of his family since Richard's father's death, a few years ago, it being even known of him that when an errand boy in Haggerty & Brother's store, he used to give his earnings to him for omnibus fare by walking and bring them home to his mother, refusing to spend one of them upon himself. He afterwards up, promoted himself to bookmanship, and by his attention to business, has become a superior workman, and has lately been working as a journeyman in the Jackson Railroad blacksmith-shop.

It is said that Wilson treated the younger children very well, but was cruel and cruelly at times, which caused a breach between him and Richard that lately deeply widened, until brought to this tragic and terrible termination. Yesterday morning Wilson declared that if Richard would not go to school again he would kill him. Unbending like thunder, Richard immediately went off to his place of business, and, leaving that Richard was in the house, he went directly into his room, and seizing a pistol, shot himself through the right temple. A fearful struggle ensued, and Richard, almost blinded in the gulps of Wilson, who was an unusually powerful man, drew out of a single-barreled pistol and a dirk which he had concealed in his pocket. The pistol ball entered Wilson's neck, and eight or nine stabs were made with the dirk. Wilson fell to the floor, and expired before the distracted wife and mother and the younger members of the family. Richard immediately went out to find a policeman, and meeting officer Cook, of the Fourth District, with whom he was acquainted, he told him what had occurred, and surrendered himself, and then accompanied him to the Robin station-house, where he was locked up. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

Excitement on St. Charles street.—Mike Quinn, a young coppersmith, who was on a spree, got into a disorderly house on St. Charles street last night, in Murphy's alley, and was struck by him, when he drew a revolver and snapped it in the fellow's face. Officer McLoughlin ran in, and O'Brien ran into the back yard, where he was caught and brought out. The officer let him walk along by his side, when one of Mike's friends ran between them and held Mike to travel, which he last saw of him. Quinn, comparing sound into Poydras street, and hiding in some place unknown, which is the cause of the excitement.

Helping Themselves.—A couple of men named M. C. Tracy and Richard McCormack went into the Mayor's clothing store, No. 167 Poydras street, at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and while pretending to be looking at some pantaloons Tracy tied a pair in his breast, and Dick put a pair of red flannel drawers under his coat. Mason saw him, but they ran up to Carondelet street, throwing the booty into the other where they were caught by Morris and officer Irwin.

BELL KNIGHTS CLUB.

THIS regular meeting of this Club takes place at their Club-Room, corner St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday) October 16th, at 8½ o'clock.

Business of the first of BELL and EVERETT are requested to attend.

Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President.
CONSTANT LEBLANC, Secretary.

ATTENTION,
Mounted Squatter Sovereignty!

YOU are hereby notified to meet at your Club Room, over the Gem Royal street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the week, at 7½ o'clock, to perfect your drill, preparatory to joining with other clubs in the grand demonstration of joining will please attend to order to have their equipments ready for the next promenade.

By order of JOS P. BRYAN,
oct16-1tr Secretary.

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