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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1854. {Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 2200.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, November 17, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 9th, from Baltimore to the 10th, and from Charleston to the 12th.

MR. SOULE.

An exceedingly painful sensation has been created in our community where so large a fraction of the population is Franco-American, by the despatches relative to the expulsion of Mr. SOULE from France. If the case is such as the telegraph represents it to be; if there is no qualification, extenuation or explanation of the act, the inevitable conclusion must be that the French Government has, in insulting Mr. SOULE, been guilty of a gross and studied slight towards the United States. Mr. SOULE's position as our American Minister ought to have ensured him respectful and courteous treatment. The comity of nations and universal custom and consent place an accredited diplomatic agent out of the category of private individuals, and so long as Mr. SOULE refrained from forfeiting his prerogatives by an indecorous, or insinuating meddling with French affairs, he could not possibly have done anything to render him amenable to the harsh and summary decree of the government commanding his instantaneous departure from the Empire.

We feel persuaded that when all the facts connected with this strange affair come to be known, it will be found that the government of LOUIS NAPOLEON had some reason, specious or solid, for his conduct. It is impossible to conceive that the French Emperor was deliberately prepared to take a step of such gravity as, unexplained, could scarcely fail to interrupt the friendly relations heretofore subsisting between the United States and France, without a satisfactory at least to himself, and which might be plausibly assigned as a motive for the deed. Such a cause has been indeed surmised by a Baltimore paper, upon first learning the rumor of Mr. SOULE's being prohibited to enter the dominions of his Imperial Majesty. The journal referred to says that this decree arises from an old provocation—that some years ago, the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, then a Senator of the United States, visited France, and whilst there, contributed a number of articles to the columns of some Red Republican journal. The government discovered the author and reported that important fact in the archives of State—TURGOT *consenti*. It has now obtained that the same TURGOT, who has been crippled in mortal combat by Mr. SOULE, remembers him of this anonymous war upon the government of France, and gives Mr. SOULE notice that he cannot cross the Imperial boundaries. This statement may be correct, but if it is, unquestionably the provocation for the grave offence put upon Mr. SOULE was slight and insufficient, and the conduct of the government must be put in the score of private prejudice, and personal malice, at least as much as political hostility.

We have no apprehensions that, even in the absence of satisfactory explanation, there will be war with France. A *casus belli* could hardly stand upon so slender a foundation. But we believe that it will produce a rupture of friendly intercourse and a marked coolness with our quondam Gallic allies—a circumstance greatly to be regretted. Let the consequences be what they may, we fancy that Mr. PIERCE himself is by this time tolerably well convinced, that in selecting Mr. SOULE for the post of Minister to Spain, he made not only an nippublic, but an improper and bad nomination. Nobody questioned Mr. SOULE's ability, but every body doubted his discretion. From the time of his appointment to the present juncture, he has not, that we are aware of, advanced the interests of the United States a single iota, but he has managed to embroil himself with two European governments, to become involved in unpleasant personal altercations, and to subject himself to highly mortifying comments by the press both of Europe and America. Perhaps Mr. SOULE has been more sinned against than sinning. It may be his misfortune and not his fault, that his temperament is ardent, bold and incautious, and that his devotion to republican ideas gets the better of diplomatic circumspection. In their fitting sphere these are qualities praiseworthy, but they are not precisely the endowments which should distinguish a Minister plenipotentiary charged with an important and delicate mission.

☞ The New York papers received by yesterday's mail are decidedly uninteresting. Think, dear reader, after the telegraph has told the main facts of the story, of getting hold of something less than a bushel of papers, stuffed to repletion with election returns—not columns, but whole pages of figures, guesses and speculations. We don't wonder that the New Yorkers themselves hardly know yet who is Governor, for we found it quite impossible to frame a reasonable calculation out of the bugs and undigested mass of election news which fills the journals of Gotham.

☞ Senator SUMNER recently delivered a speech at Worcester, in which he took occasion to utter the following extraordinary language

It is sometimes gravely urged that, since the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the fugitive act, there only remains to slave-hunters, whether in public station or as private citizens, the duty of absolute submission. Now, without stopping to consider the soundness of the judgment, affirming the constitutionality of this act, let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exacts no such passive obedience. And, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, I have sworn to support it as I understand it, and not as other men understand it. [Loud applause, when a hat and cane was followed by three hooting cheers for Sumner.] In adopting this rule, which was first authoritatively announced by Andrew Jackson when, as President of the United States, in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the constitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not intending to be

It is seen that Mr. SUMNER quotes GEN. JACKSON as his authority for this strange method of constitutional interpretation, and he is undoubtedly correct in swearing by Old Hickory. Too latter in enunciating this dogma, thought he was adopting language to a sweeping argument for every invasion of the great charter of our liberties, but he little dreamed that at the same time, he was furnishing the abolitionists with a weapon of both strength and cunning. Our Southern Democrats, who always winced when they were compelled to assent to GEN. JACKSON's views of constitutional construction, must now perceive that they would have been more honest and more politic too, had they boldly denounced it when first promulgated. They find that abolitionism has got hold of it and relies upon it for a complete justification of its infamous war upon the Constitution.

Later from Europe.

The steamship *Arie* has arrived at New York, with European intelligence to the 4th. We refer to our telegraphic head for particulars. It will be seen that there had been a good deal of fighting at Sebastopol, with varied success, but upon the whole the siege seemed to be proceeding favorably for the allies.

THE WEATHER still continues delightfully cool and bracing, and eminently favorable. Further reports of mortality seem useless, since the epidemic has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Yellow fever can't exist in company with a white frost.

MADAME COTIN.—Among the numerous milliners who claim the patronage of the public this lady, whose establishment is situated at the corner of Royal and St. Philip streets, deserves favorable notice, as her stock of hats, mantillas, etc., is exceedingly choice, and her goods are made up in the finest styles by skillful Parisian seamstresses. See advertisement.

BOOK-BINDING.—That excellent book binder, J. M. BURK, has formed a copartnership with B. J. WAGNER, a gentleman perfectly familiar with the details of the business. The new firm inform the public that they are prepared at their establishment, No. 81 Exchange Alley, to attend to the prompt and faithful execution of all work in their line. See advertisement.

TEN THOUSAND KNOW NOTHINGS IN COUNCIL.—On the evening of the 9th an immense gathering of Know-Nothings assembled in the Park at New York, and passed strong resolutions, charging the election of Mr. Wood, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, with being the result of the grossest fraud, &c. The meeting dispersed quietly, forming an immense procession, and passing through the principal streets, shouting, cheering, &c. It is said that Wood's election will be contested by Barker. His majority is a little over 400.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED IN PARIS UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY.—An American by the name of Ansley, was arrested in Paris last month, under the international treaty to that effect, for forgeries committed upon a bank in New Orleans. The Prefect of Police received from the authorities of New Orleans a description of the man and a notice that he had crossed the Atlantic. The Prefect immediately gave notice to the American Legation in Paris, and took such other measures as would prevent his leaving the French territory. On the 16th ult., the unsuspecting gentleman called at the Legation to get his passports (which gave him the name of Dupont) vised for Italy, when he was arrested, and taken to the conciergerie to await orders from New Orleans.

THE CASE OF CAPT. SMITH.—A despatch to the Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 10th, says that Capt. SMITH, of the bark *Julia Moulton*, has been found guilty of trafficking in slaves.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the steamer Asia.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs quiet.

LATER FROM SEBASTOPOL—ANOTHER BATTLE

EXPLOSION OF A RUSSIAN FORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 4th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the America. The following is a summary of her news:

GENERAL NEWS.

AFFAIRS ABOUT SEBASTOPOL.

Important Battle—Allies kept the Field.

The latest advices from Sebastopol, report that a force of 30,000 Russians had made an attack upon a redoubt, and recaptured one of the forts occupied by the Allies, and that a force had been fought near Balaklava, in which the Russians had been driven back, and the Allies remained in possession of the field. The accounts are very meagre, and are proceeding favorably for the Allies.

Two Russian ships in the harbor had been destroyed, and the quarantine battery had been silenced.—One of the bastions of Fort Constantine had been considerably damaged by the explosion of the magazine.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton here since the departure of the Asia, and the sales of the entire week reach barely 47,000 bales, of which 3,000 have been taken for speculation, and about 4,000 for export. Prices have generally been firm, and the middling grades have improved about 1-16d ⅌ ℔—the quotations, according to the circular of Messrs. Dunnistoun & Co., closing as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling Orleans 5¾, ⅌ 5 5-16; Fair Uplands 6, and Middling Uplands 5¾ ⅌ 5 3-16 ⅌ ℔. The market for Breadstuffs opened with considerable heaviness, but toward the close the rates improved. Yet the week closes with a decline of about 1s ⅌ bbl. for Flour; 3d ⅌ 70 ℔ for Wheat, and 1s ⅌ quarter for Corn. The quotations are for Western Canal Flour 41s; for Ohio 42s@44s ⅌ bbl; for Wheat 11s ⅌ bushel for white and 10@11 3d for red and mixed, and the closing rate for corn being 44s ⅌ quarter for mixed. Yellow and white sides.

The provision market, according to the circular of Gardner & Co., was active. Pork, Beef and Bacon were firm at previous rates. Lard was quoted 54s ⅌ cwt., with a good demand. Tallow was in limited request, and the prices were more in favor of buyers. Naval Stores were active at full prices.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been without change of moment. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report a moderate demand for American Stocks at the highest rates. Consols are quoted at 86¾@86¾. Trade in the Manufacturing districts has been heavy and the rates have slightly declined.

Arrival from Bermuda—British Fleet Gathering at San Juan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A vessel here has just arrived from Bermuda, bringing dates from that island to the 8th instant. Her advices state that a British ship of the line had sailed for San Juan, and that the British fleet was concentrating at the latter place. The papers in Bermuda anticipated serious difficulties between the United States and England, relative to the destruction of Greytown.

Election in Kentucky.

BALTIMORE.—Nov. 16.—The election in the Third Congressional district in this state for a member of Congress in place of the late Presley Ewing, has resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate Bratton.

Know-Nothing Convention.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Nothing yet has been with regard to the proceedings of the National Convention of Know-Nothings, now in session at Cincinnati. It is understood, however, that a candidate for the Presidency will be nominated by them, and that the principal candidates before them are Millard Fillmore, John M. Clayton, and Sam Houston.

Passengers by the Asia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Among the passengers brought by the Asia, are Mr. Dix, Mr. George P. Weisse, of the Bee, and twelve other persons belonging to New Orleans.

[By the National Line.]

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The table of the election returns in the Times, of this city, increases Clarke's majority for Governor to 905. This is not certain that Clarke is elected, however, as all the returns are not received.

Delaware Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The returns of the election in Delaware are nearly complete. Peter F. Causey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by about 1000 majority, as Elisha D. Collier, on the same ticket, is chosen for Congress by a majority of 602.

Cincinnati Banks.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The notes of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of Cincinnati are taken on deposit by the other branches of the State Bank of Ohio, as the latter is bound for their redemption.

Ohio River—Western Bank Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—The river here is now with 31 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The river here has fallen 2 inches since yesterday, and now stands 8 feet, in request with sales at 7 75@8 75 ⅌ bbl. Whiskey is firm at 30c. ⅌ gal.

The excitement in the money market still continues, and has been increased by the failure of the Mechanics' Bank, which is a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The house of J. H. James and Thomas, robbed last night. Mr James was largely connected with the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, and failed last week.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15.—The river here is stationary Weather moderating.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The demand for Cotton in the market is yet quite limited. Middling Orleans is quoted at 5¾@6 ⅌ ℔. Flour is active and prices have advanced, with sales of Ohio brands at $8 62½ ⅌ ⅌ bbl. Corn is in moderate request at 91c ⅌ 56 ℔ for sound Western. There is a fair demand for Pork at previous rates. Lard is quiet at unchanged prices.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th.—The Cunard steamer Arabia sailed at noon to-day, for Liverpool, taking out $1,860,000 in specie.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.

BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The Asia reached her wharf this morning at 9 o'clock. Her papers contain the following interesting intelligence:—

THE RECENT BATTLE.—The Russian despatches state that the allies had suffered two severe defeats near Sebastopol. In one of the engagements the French outworks was destroyed and 16 of their guns spiked, and in the second the English had retreated with the loss of 500 horse. The French account is not given, but it appears to be only giving an explicit denial of the Russian despatches, and stating that their story is improbable.

The facts appear to be that the Russians unexpectedly attacked the forts at Balaklava on the 25th of October, and the Turks belonging to the garrison ingloriously fled. The English regiments in the rear, however, remained firm, but the Russians succeeded in securing the guns and turned them upon the allies. Other forces of the Allies came up and the main body of the Russians were compelled to retire, though they kept the field possession of the forts, from which they kept up a constant fire on the French and English. Three regiments of the British cavalry were exposed to a cross fire for some time, and suffered severely. The French acted with great energy, but their loss was not so great as that of the British.

The next day the attack was resumed by Menschikoff, and a desperate and sanguinary battle ensued between the garrison of Sebastopol. The result, however, was that the Russians were driven back with immense loss.

The loss of life in Sebastopol is said to have been so great, that large numbers of the dead remained unburied, and the sanitary condition threatened by the effluvia from them. According to the statements of some of the wounded, of the 40,000 Russians who had been taken to Balaklava, Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the Allies. In the meantime, the Russians were endeavoring to obstruct the bombardment, rather than make a sudden assault, which they had intended with immense loss of life. The Russian accounts represent their losses as small, and their efforts generally in a very favorable condition.

Reinforcements—Spy Detected.

Both the Russians and Allied armies had received further reinforcements to a considerable extent.

Lord Raglan's staff interpreter, a Greek, had been discovered to be a Russian spy, and had been sent to Constantinople for trial.

Successful Attack by the Russians.

Letters by the Asia state that on the 25th a Russian force attacked a detached camp of the English, taking four regimental colors, and, not retaining, a heavy loss of British cavalry. The account of this affair was confirmed by advices received by the Greek Brigantine at Odessa.

Russian Admiral Killed.

Admiral Nachikoff, of the Russian navy, had been killed by a shot.

Battle of the Alma.

Menschikoff's official report of the battle of the Alma, states the losses of the Russians at 4,500 killed and wounded.

LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received on Saturday morning, 4th inst., confirming the report of the Russian attack on the forts at Balaklava, and of the great battle that followed. The accounts are mostly conflicting.

FRANCE AND MR. SOULE.—The Paris Constitutionnel has a long and impudently written article on the relations between France and the United States, and states that those relations which should be friendly have been damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soule.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that he is informed that the French government is in possession of positive evidence of Mr. Soule's participation in a vast plan to revolutionize nearly the whole of Europe, and it is even added that these plans occupied the attention of the American diplomatic congress at Ostend.

Mr. Mason has received assurances from Louis Napoleon that at the proper time he would give a satisfactory reason for the expulsion of Mr. Soule from France. The particulars of Mr. Mason's interview with Louis Napoleon has not transpired. It is understood, however, that the whole matter would be referred by Mr. Mason to the government at Washington.

BEAST—PROTECTION OF CUBA.—The latest advices from Madrid report all quiet in Spain. El Clamor Publico states that France, England and Spain will send a combined fleet to Cuba, if necessary, for the protection of that island from any attack from the United States.

Steamboats Freezing.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 16.—The steamboats S. S. Prentiss and Columbus passed here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, bound for New Orleans.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Indian Commissioner at Washington has received advices that Dr. G. G. Shumard, who accompanied Captain Marcy's expedition to the source of the Big Washita and Brazos rivers, discovered a valuable substitute for gum arabic, which is called "gum mesquite." Dr. S. writes:

The mesquite tree, from which this gum is obtained, is by far the most abundant tree of the Plains, covering thousands of miles of the country, and always flourishes in the most inauspicious elevated and dry regions. The gum exudes spontaneously in a semi-fluid state from the bark of any part of the tree, trunk, and even branches, and by exposure to the sun and air, becomes more or less rounded and variously colored masses, weighing, each, from a few grains to several ounces. These masses are easily gathered upon exposure to the light of the sun, and finally become nearly odorless, semi-transparent, and often filled with minute fragments.

The Washington gum is superior to considerable the most valuable Gum-arty drawn gum gold was then found in California, and that the specimens forwarded to the Indian Bureau, which, if it differs from the gum-arabic imported from the East, differs so slightly as to be beyond the discrimination of taste but elegant analysis. It will be a great source of profit to the Indians, New Mexico, and the adjacent Indian Territory.

Never D. Kane, a banker, failed in Pittsburg, on the 9th, and there was quite a panic in the money market.

THE CLEVELAND CANAL BANK has failed.—It is paying bill holders but not depositors. The affairs of the bank have been assigned to W. J. Gordon and J. S. Hewett, who are paying specie at the counter. The Cashier says that all the bill holders will be paid. The other Cleveland Banks are receiving 'Canal' bills on deposit at par. The Canal Bank is an independent bank, with State stock pledged for its circulation.

A NICE SPECIMEN OF EDITORIAL CORRTESY.—The editor of the Chicago *Times* says that the Democratic *Free Press* has, within the last two months, regaled him with the following delectable epithets:

Liar	Thief,	Bankrupt,
Scoundrel,	Felon,	Swindler,
Villain,	Knave,	Rascal,
Imported liar,	Trickster,	Party hack,
Broken down blackguard,		infamous libeller,

and ignorant youngster, &c. &c.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE. Messrs. Chandler White, President, and M. D. Field, engineer, of the London Submarine Telegraph Company, have arrived at New York from New Foundland. They report that the submarine cable, one hundred and thirty miles long, is nearly completed, and will be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting St. Johns, New Foundland, with New York, as soon as the ice will permit. No doubt is expressed of the completion of the undertaking early in June next. About three hundred miles of the land telegraph between St. Johns and Cape Ray, which is three-quarters of the entire length contemplated, is already finished, and a month's labor is all that is required for the remainder. The work on the island was begun at St. Johns, and progresses towards the west. The interest of this announcement will be heightened when it is known that this telegraphic junction of St. Johns and New York alone will make a difference of four or five days in the transmission of European intelligence.

FROM HAYTI.—An arrival at New York brings Port au Prince dates to the 19th ult. The Government, it is reported, had concluded a treaty with the French Consul-General for the debt due from Hayti to France. The Consul-General, it is also stated, had left for St. Domingo city, to conclude a treaty of peace between Hayti and St. Domingo. The object being, it is supposed, to counteract the American movements in that quarter.

☞ The Hon. JOHN S. MILLSON, Representative in Congress from the Norfolk district, is on the "stump" in justification of his vote against the Nebraska bill at the last session. The logical mind of this gentleman is at no loss for strong points of defence on this question. He was the only member of the Virginia delegation who spoke and voted against the bill. He is a Democrat.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—According to the Telegraph, the Know Nothings have carried little Delaware, electing their candidates for Governor, Congressman and other officers.

THE ASSAULT ON OFFICER BATEMAN.—Solomon H. Dutton, a colored man, has been arrested at Worcester, charged with being one of the party who made the assault and riotous attack on officer Bateman, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Abolitionists by arresting the fugitive Sims and Burns some months since. The accused was required to give bail to the amount of $1,000.

EDITORIAL AGRICULTURE.—Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, is now the father of eighteen children, his valuable helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage.

Just think of eighteen consecutive years producing *Weeds*. Heaven what a harvest for a hard working man!—*Louisville Journal.*

GEN. CASS ON THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—Gen. Cass delivered an elaborate speech at Detroit, on the 6th inst., in which he replies at length to the attack of the Richmond Enquirer on his Democracy. Of the attack he said:

I have been arraigned by the Richmond Enquirer in terms not fit for a gentleman to use, first denounced and then renounced. I have been finally expelled from the Democratic party, by its decree of excommunication. But, as I am not in the habit of submitting to excommunication, nor presumption, so I shall not submit to both, even when hurled in the columns of that once justly and highly esteemed journal. How are the mighty fallen!

ANOTHER RIOT AT WILLIAMSBURG.—On the night of the 9th instant, another riot occurred at Williamsburg. A despatch of the 10th inst. says:—

Early in the evening it was observed that something of an exciting character existed amongst certain classes of the people, which they assembled in large numbers around the Catholic Church, and attacked it with a view, doubtless, of a demolishment. The military, however, were soon called out and brought into requisition, who after considerable difficulty, succeeded in restoring order. They are still on guard. Several of the assailants and others were more or less injured, but nothing serious in the results.

The fact for some time threatened serious consequences. A procession of 500 was formed and whilst moving through the streets several Irishmen were beaten. Shots were exchanged and some wounded. The Catholic Church was attacked, and its destruction threatened. The mob, however, was finally dispersed by the military.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN.—According to the *Tribune* the following is the result of the election for members of Congress in New York, in 24 out of the 33 districts:

1. Suffolk, &c.	William W. Valk, K. N.
2. Brooklyn, &c.	Alex. A. Wright, K. N. (probably.)
3. City, wds. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	Fernando Wood, Dem.
4. Wds. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11	Daniel E. Kelley, anti, 72 over Walsh
5. Williamsburgh, &c.	Thomas Kinnear, K. N.
6. Wds. 11, 15, 17	John Wheeler, (ind) reelect.
7. 12 town	Alfred Ely, K. N. Whitman, Whig.
8. Westchester, &c.	Bayard Clark, K. N. Whig.
9. Greene, Ulster	Rufus H. King, Whig.
10. Columbia, Rens.	William Sheffer, Whig.
13. Rensselaer	Russell Sage, Whig.
14. Albany, &c.	Dr. S. H. Dickson, Whig.
16. Herkimer, St. Law.	Dr. E. Skinner, Soft Dem.
18. Schoharie, &c.	Thos. Jackson, Hard Dem.
20. Oneida, &c.	Alex. Cummings, Whig.
23. Jefferson, Lewis	William A. Gilbert, Whig.
24. Onondaga,	Gen. A. P. Granger, w. Soft Dem.
25. Cayuga, Tompkins	E. B. Morgan, Whig.
26. Seneca, &c.	A. Oliver, antiRefor'm D.
29. Monroe, &c.	John Williams, anti K. N.
30. Genesee, &c.	Thos. Mitchell, Whig.
31. Orleans, &c.	Thomas T. Flagler, whig.
32. Niagara, &c.	Hall D. Harris, R. N. whig.
33. Chautauqua, &c.	F. S. Edwards, whig K. N.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, November 9—The following Congressional Representatives are known to be elected in this State. First District—R. H. Washburn, (whig.) Third District—Jesse O. Norton, (whig.) Fourth District — James Knox, (whig.) Sixth District—Richard Yates, (whig.) All members present Congress. Williams, (whig.) in the fifth district; Woodworth, (Republican and Know-Nothing) in the second district; and Trumbull, Anti-Nebraska, are also elected.

[There are yet two districts to hear from. In the present delegation there are five democrats, but the returns indicate a loss of three members to the Administration.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The returns of the recent election in this State arrive slowly. Woodworth's majority for Congress thus far is 2,500. The Anti-Nebraska majority is tremendous. Hon. S. A. Douglas is here and voted.

In the Fifth District, Williams, (Whig and Anti-Nebraska,) is elected over Richardson, (Dem.) the present member.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—The following letter is published in the New York papers. An address to the Whigs, it is also stated, has been prepared, and will be issued immediately after the election, whatever may be the result:

ALBANY, October 28th, 1854.

DEAR SIR—Upon consultation among a number of National Whigs from different parts of the State, it has been deemed advisable to call a convention to assemble at this place early in January, to reinstate the Whig party on old old platform recently discarded at Auburn.

It is proposed to issue an address to the Whigs throughout the State, to rehabilitate the principles of the National Whig party will be plainly declared, expressing a decided opposition to the Nebraska bill as a violation of the Missouri Compromise, and adhering to the Whig principles established by the National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, pledging ourselves to oppose all propositions for the division of the Whig party with any other, for the purpose of forming a sectional party, based upon the agitation of the day. The time for desirable has arrived, and the coming winter will determine whether a National Whig party shall cease to exist.

Should your views coincide with those herein expressed, be pleased to forward your name, together with the names of such other reliable men in your neighborhood as you may select, to James Kidd, Esq., of this city, without delay, that they may be printed with the address.

By order of the Committee.

FRANCIS GRANGER.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN THE OSERKOEE NATION.—FOUR MEN KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.—A desperate fight took place on Saturday last, on the Gallway, in the Cherokee Nation, about twenty miles from the city, between James and William Daniels on one side, and Joshua and Sam Starr on the other. It appears that they had some difficulty about a horse race, when a general assault and James Daniels drew his pistol and fired upon Joshua through the abdomen, and then shot Sam through in the same way, when they rushed upon him and shot another William Starr, and killed James on the ground and set William in the chair to bleed or twenty pieces. Sam Starr died from the pistol shot on Sunday night, and Joshua Starr on Monday night. It is reported that Sam Daniels is also dead. A young man by the name of Quarry was wounded in the affray with a knife, but it is reported that he will get well. Sam Daniels was a magistrate in the Illinois District, and they high in this place as an honest, good man.

Mr. Sam Starr, the elder, was known and called, and by all who knew him, a quiet, peaceable man. Joshua Starr was a young man of good character, and a member of the Baptist church. Sam Daniels was a young man of good character, and a member of the Baptist church