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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both languages each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, November 21, 1854.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

JOHN M. CLAYTON AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

At a recent mass meeting in Delaware city, the Hon. John M. Clayton made a long and able speech in exposition and vindication of the principles and objects of the Know-Nothings. Mr. Clayton observed to [illegible] that he appeared for the purpose of stating how far he was willing to sustain the new party organization, known as the American party. The Whig party had resolved to run no ticket, and Whigs were left to choose between the American and Democratic parties. The former was made up of men of both the ancient parties. The latter excluded all but Democrats. The platform established by the American party on the 4th October, at Dover, contained no element of bigotry or intolerance, proclaimed no religious test, invites the presence of all good men flying from oppression, but asserts the doctrine, that Americans should rule their own country.

Mr. Clayton declared he was willing to act upon these principles, although he was not a member of any native American association, avowed or secret. He went on however, at great length and with signal ability, to defend the fundamental tenets of such societies, and to illustrate his opinions by the uniform consistency of Congressional career. The following passage from Mr. Clayton's speech will give a correct idea of its spirit and character:

I concur also in the sentiment expressed by Gen. Washington, that "It is contrary to the policy of this Government to appoint foreigners to office to the exclusion of native born citizens." I do not mean by this that a foreigner should never be appointed to office. I mean that other circumstances being equal, the American ought to be preferred, and that was the opinion of Washington. But there are many foreigners in this country for whom I would not hesitate to vote; and to illustrate my meaning, I now take leave to say that as the Senatorial term of James Shields of Illinois, is about to expire, if I had a hundred votes to cast in the election of the Senator of that State, I would throw them all for James Shields, such is my opinion of that man. But if another James Shields, equally worthy, patriotic and able were to present himself as his opponent, born an American on the soil here, I would prefer him to the foreigner though a naturalized citizen. If any man differs from that opinion he is at perfect liberty to do so, but I do not envy him in his claims to true American and patriotic feelings. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, for my sentiments have before been publicly expressed.

Mr. Clayton contended with great earnestness for the broad national character of the American party. Such a party cannot be sectional—can have no geographical divisions. It must avoid all unprofitable and exciting discussions on slavery; it must ignore that constant source of discord and disquietude. It must look to the Union for its preservation, and its ultimate triumph. Mr. Clayton passed in review the two old parties, and showed that they were both in the last stages of decrepitude and decay. He thought it quite impossible that another Whig National Convention would be held, and if another Democratic Convention should assemble, there would be no real heart-felt concord in such a body. A party strong enough to sustain the Government in the trials to which it would inevitably soon be subjected, ought to be a desideratum with every right-minded American statesman. We quote again from this sensible and straight-forward speech:

An appeal to American national feeling for such a purpose, ought not to be in vain, and I do not believe it will be in vain. In every State and in every section of this Union there is now an American party. At present, a foreigner not naturalized and in trouble abroad, excites more sympathy among the politicians of the dominant party than any native American could possibly do. More noise was made by them about Martin Kosta, than would have been created by an equal danger to fifty native Americans in a foreign country. Kossuth was at one time, in their estimation, an object of much greater interest and admiration than any American who has lived since the days of Washington. Gentlemen, I am for devotion to American citizens and American interests. I am for American in preference to foreign labor, American mechanics, American manufactures, American navigators, American commerce, and, above all, American agriculture. I am for American breadstuffs, and an American market for them. I am for the country as it stands in preference to all other countries, and have no desire to win the foreign vote by abject flattery or professions of greater regard for foreigners than for those born in my own—my native land.

We have given this brief outline of Mr. Clayton's address, as well for the interest of the subject, as the standing of the speaker. John M. Clayton is one of the first of American statesmen. If not a Clay, or a Webster, or a Calhoun, he is separated from those mighty names *haud longo intervallo*. The mature conclusions of an intellect so calm, thoughtful and observant, cannot be viewed with indifference, and are not likely to be overthrown by the puny assaults of shallow demagogues. Mr. Clayton, it is seen, does not appear to entertain all the convictions popularly imputed to the Know-Nothings. He is not invincibly opposed to the bestowal of office on adopted citizens, but other things being equal, he announces his preference for the native over the naturalized. At the present time, when the American party has made demonstrations so overwhelming, and exhibited a power well nigh irresistible, it becomes reflecting minds to contemplate without prejudice or partiality its doctrines, progress and tendencies. The period has passed, when sweeping denunciation can arrest its march, or deter its advocates from the expression of their sentiments. Know-Nothingism is a power in the State, and a formidable one at that.

CUBA.

Correspondents from Havana represent the Island as being in a ferment at an anticipated revolution. The *Delta* of last evening publishes a most ferocious Proclamation "issued by the Club of Terrorists" in that island. That document is tremendously fierce in language—every body who refuses to join the revolutionists is to be shot, and every one capable of bearing arms must submit to the same fate, or unite with the patriots. Whether this truculent proclamation is genuine, or whether it betokens more than a transitory effervescence we cannot possibly divine. Meanwhile the *True Delta* has a letter which throws cold water on the reported movements. The writer has not the least confidence in the rumors of revolution, nor in the story of 35 Creoles being shot at Baracoa, and says that the reports have been circulated for the purpose of misleading the people of the Southwest of the United States, and to give color to the correspondence that goes out by the *Black Warrior*. Which are we to believe?

History of Louisiana.—We are indebted to the accomplished author, Mr. Gayarre, for the third and concluding volume of his elaborate History of Louisiana. The volume before us conducts the narrative through the interesting period of the Spanish domination, and closes at the date of the purchase of the territory by Mr. Jefferson. It evinces the labor, research and discrimination so abundantly displayed in the previous volumes.

Opelousas Railroad.—It will be seen by an advertisement published in another column, that a ferry boat for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from the depot of the Opelousas Railroad, is now running from the foot of St. Ann street.

Mumm's Champagne.—Mr. E. Heaton, No. 55 Common street, is the sole agent for this exquisitely flavored wine. We have cracked a bottle or two of it, and can say from experience that it is one of the finest of the brands of the genuine article.

☞ Frost and ice in large quantities have been seen at Thibodaux.

The Vote for Governor of New York.

The New York *Tribune* of Monday, the 13th, says Seymour is certainly elected by 3,000 majority.

The New York *Herald* gives the following table:

Clark,	129,328
Seymour,	129,143
Ullman,	106,076
Bronson,	26,177
Clark's maj. over Seymour,	185
Seymour over Ullman,	21,067

A dispatch received from Albany, in New York, on Sunday, states that the *Register* foots up the returns received in that city as follows:

Clark,	126,150
Seymour,	124,717
Ullman,	107,143
Bronson,	25,580

Giving Clark a plurality over Seymour of 1,462 votes. The contest is so close that it is doubtful whether anything short of the official returns will solve the question.

Extract from a letter to the New York Times, written at Paris:

"Now I do not exaggerate—I do not strain the facts when I say that in the entire British press we have not a friend—not one that may be considered as an American Advocate. And why? For the plain reason that the public sentiment in Great Britain is against us. They flatter us for our trade; they may be shy of a quarrel with us at present, but if the press be any indication of public feeling, then the people of the three kingdoms, at heart, dislike, fear, hate us. They dislike our manners; they fear our example; and they hate our policy.—Such is our relation to one of the two powers which now hold the sceptre of the world."

[illegible] Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—The attention of dealers is called to the sale of [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, [illegible] inst., at 10 o'clock, at M. [illegible] & Co's auction rooms, No. 25 Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets.
Terms liberal at sale.

MR. SOULE'S EXPULSION FROM FRANCE.

Highly Interesting Details—Action of the United States Ministers.

The following very interesting particulars of the difficulty with France, in consequence of the expulsion of Mr. Soule from that Empire, are taken from the *Charleston Courier* of Thursday. That journal does not say in what paper the annexed letter was published, but from the context we presume it to be the correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*:

London, Friday, Oct. 27.—The steamer of to-morrow will carry the startling intelligence that *His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America at the Court of Madrid has been expelled from France*, through which country he was returning to his post. The simple narrative of such an event is, I think, the best manner of letting you know the extent of the indignation felt here by every American, without distinction of party, and to be felt, no doubt, by all the citizens of our intentionally insulted Republic; so I give you the following details:

Mr. Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the Bureau de Police. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being, in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, *sir*," was the reply; "you are Mr. Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. Soule.

"This is no business of your's, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soule left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amidst great indignation.

The Legation partook, of course, of the general excitement. I have not had the honor of seeing Mr. Buchanan since his return, but from all I hear, he maintained throughout this irritating affair, a dignified resolution to concur in every step to require due apologies for an insult against our national honor. The whole morning of yesterday was spent in consultation, the result of which was the decision to send over Mr. Sickles, in order that he might obtain a real knowledge of what the proceeding really meant. It was thought that the act might have been a mere *personal* affair, capable of such a construction as not to assume the menacing aspect of an insult from one Power to another. The mission of Mr. Sickles was, accordingly, to be one of inquiry. He was not to push matters to an extreme if the insulting party should offer explanations that might be accepted, at least for this moment, as an apology to the United States. It was in this spirit of moderation that Mr. Sickles was to go yesterday evening to Paris, in order to communicate the views and the advice of the Legation in London to that in Paris.

I must not omit to say that this moderation was deemed to be out of season by many. The outrage was palpable, direct, not to be explained away, and consequently not admitting any other step, if immediate satisfaction should not be offered, than that of the withdrawal of Mr. Mason and the whole Legation from France. That act is the *answer* of European despotism to the Congress of American Democratic Diplomatists. If it were a *personal* affair, Mr. Soule would not have been allowed to enter France on his leaving Spain, but he was suffered to do so. He went all over the country—[illegible] there, he and his diplomatic *confreres* held one of their consultations on French territory, at Boulogne, so it was not the *man*, Mr. Soule, but the *Minister* Soule, to whom the affront has been offered. Among the many persons who hold this opinion is Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who wrote in that spirit a very long letter to Mr. Mason.

These were the arrangements yesterday morning. But, sir, Mr. Sickles did not go after all. He was prevented from doing so by a messenger who came over yesterday at noon. Your correspondent from Paris will probably send you his report about what he knows, but I give you, at all events, my account.

Mr. Mason—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office, and wished to see M. Drouyn de l'Huys immediately. *He was left waiting two full hours.* Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. Mason that he had been left waiting purposely. He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the *reason* why Mr. Soule had not been permitted to pass through France *en route* to Spain.

"Well," said M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a very impertinent tone, "there are *reasons* for that." Being pressed for these *reasons* Mr. Mason was told that there were *three* of them:

First, The treatment of M. Dillon, French Consul in California.

Second, The letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people; and,

Thirdly, Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary said that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. Mason replied in the way that will have occurred to every one else on being told these reasons. He said that the affair of Mr. Dillon was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of a *court of justice*, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by *order* of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. Sanders was the act of an individual who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published anything. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses. This is a *personal matter*, which could, perhaps, have excused a discourtesy towards the Citizen Sanders, if he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorise a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. Mason absolutely denied—if I am well informed—the right of any Power to meddle with difficulties that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly Power. The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. Mason was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He sent, however, the special messenger to Mr. Buchanan, before deciding upon that step.

Thus stands the matter now. You shall know its continuation by the next mail. Those who "could not help" admiring the admirable policy of Napoleon III., whom they considered rather "a great man," will, I hope, feel their enthusiasm and "respect" somewhat diminished towards that honest man. It is to be hoped that this question will be taken up by the people with all the gravity and determined energy it deserves. It is to be hoped that the "honor of the United States" will not be made a party question, nor decided by private sympathies or antipathies towards a person who happens to represent it, while it is insulted. I have said my opinion, strongly enough, of Mr. Soule's objectionable acts, not to be suspected of writing in his favor. His principles, in most cases, are not mine, his *policy* I deplored very often, and it was yesterday for the first time that I saw him. But his person has nothing to do with the very grave affair, *which would have occurred to some other American Minister*, not just now perhaps, but very soon at all events. He who would judge this matter from a point of view of mere personal rancor towards the man, is absolutely unfit to judge the spirit of European Cabinets towards America.

I have no doubt that our Ministers at the respective Courts will have sent such information to the Government at Washington, as to inspire a feeling of manly determination to vindicate the honor of the Union. But our Government must remember that this is no Greytown affair. Noise and bluster are here of no use. *A firm adhesion to a duly-weighed resolution to exact a full apology for a gross outrage*, is the only, best, and sure way to lead to success. It is, in many respects, the heedless and unprincipled policy of our Government that has emboldened them—sooner than expected—to insult our Republic; and it is so much the more the duty of the Cabinet to blot out the shame thrown upon the name of America by the reckless hand of a fortunate criminal, who calls himself Napoleon III.

Latest Concerning the Affair.

London, Friday, Oct. 31, 1854.—There is no further news from Mr. Mason, although it is hardly expected: in fact he is expected himself, but he will hardly come. English mediation is hard at work, and Mr. Buchanan had an interview with Lord Clarendon, of the result of which nothing has transpired. After all I hear there will be great efforts to lead back the affair to the grounds of *personality*. Whether the British Cabinet will succeed in this, is, as yet, a matter of doubt. Napoleon's Secretary of State went, in his excited declaration to Mr. Mason, much too far, easily to back out from his position. M. Drouyn de l'Huys spoke besides in a tone, and behaved in a manner, which were clearly not of his own choice, but were the dictates of a higher order. He talked about the "not very friendly" (*peu amicale*) manner in which Mr. Soule is said to have spoken in private society of the Emperor, but he was much more emphatic and irritated in his reproaches against the *general* sentiment and policy of America.

I am again assured that a French fleet will soon be sent to the West Indies. The person, who is very positive in his information, writes me that the *principal* reason of that quarrel is to be sought in the wish to have a pretext for sending a protecting squadron to the waters of St. Domingo, the great annexation of which is to be impeded by any means. Another informant is of opinion that the whole affair is but a palace intrigue, concocted and carried out to please the Duchess of Alba, who, as you know, is the sister of the Empress Eugenie Montijo.

However that may be, the English are very much afraid of the consequences of that [illegible]

[illegible]

details are all extremely [illegible]. "We are once," said an English gentleman to me, "to get into some savage [illegible], sooner or later, with our both ally. Napoleon is not the man to let the alliance and our necessity of having him for our friend pass, without dragging us to [illegible]"

You will not hear, of course, of any reclamation against the imperial act on the part of the French press. It is gagged, and so it cannot speak out. But I can assure you that its forced silence is full of disgust at such a conduct, void of all decency, and opposed not only to international custom, but also to that traditional politeness which the French could always boast of. Liberal Frenchmen—not exiles—speaking in most condemnatory terms of that *gendarme* policy of their *de facto* ruler.

As to the exiles, their sentiments may be easily guessed. They protest loudly against any possible insinuation that France should ever sanction such an insult against America. Ledru Rollin is to give utterance to these protesting sentiments, and will address a letter to the people of the United States, wishing them not to forget that the successful adventurer and his Decembrist minions do not constitute the French people, which are most fraternally attached to their republican brothers beyond the waters.

Mr. Soule is still here, but will go soon, I think. He is waiting only for news from Paris. He will do well to be in Madrid at the opening of the Cortes. The affairs of Spain look, it is true, not very bright, but just because they look gloomy, a change may come at any moment. A revolution is hardly to be expected, but the Court and Cabinet intrigues may effect just as radical changes. There is great probability that the Cabinet will break up as soon as the Constituent Assembly shall prove less obedient than expected. Napoleon will have gained an immense influence, and the United States will have lost all of theirs on the councils of the Madrid Court, if the Calais outrage should not be settled to the satisfaction of the Union.

The London *Times* comments on the conduct of the French Government in a style which proves its uneasiness, at the same time that it is unwilling to accord an iota of right to the complaint of the American minister. The *Times* considers the action of the French Government "unusual," but not unwarrantable, and defends it on the ground of its being personal and not diplomatic. The *Times* retraces Mr. Soule's ministerial career, and makes much ado over that gentleman's quarrels with M. Turgot. It contends that while visiting the South of France last summer, Mr. Soule employed indecorous language in reference to the Emperor—that the French Government has always possessed and exercised the power of excluding from the territory of France such persons as it did not see fit to admit, and compares Mr. Soule's case to that of Kossuth—an analogy entirely inapplicable, inasmuch as the one was a Minister Plenipotentiary, and the other merely a political refugee—the one claimed in his diplomatic character a courtesy, rarely, if ever refused; while the other was a wanderer and outcast, asking for a hospitality that might have been withheld, without aggrieving any Government whatever. The *Times* labors hard, but we think quite unsuccessfully, to prove that the expulsion is a private affair altogether, but the tenor of its article betrays the apprehension that it will not be so considered in this country.

A Speck of Trouble between France and England.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir—The words "in spite of timid counsels" which occur in Louis Napoleon's letter of condolence to Madame de St. Arnaud, published in the Moniteur, cannot be passed over as words of slight importance. On the contrary, they are of the highest importance. It is impossible that they can apply to the French, because, if the Emperor has been so dissatisfied with the timidity of any of his own officers as to be induced to complain publicly of the character of their counsels, he would have taken the shorter course of superseding them. These words must, therefore, apply to the English; for, however great may be the interest of the Turks or the Austrians in the present contest, it was not for either of them to have an influential voice in deciding on the invasion of the Crimea.

We have, then, the opinion of our Imperial ally officially proclaimed to the whole world, that the council of Englishmen touching the invasion of the Crimea was tainted with timidity. A graver charge it is difficult to imagine. That the Emperor preferred it otherwise than as the result of his firm conviction, and after careful consideration of the probable effect on all concerned, it is impossible to suppose. In ordering the publication in the Moniteur of these ominous words, the Emperor must have intended either to brand with ignominy the character of one or more of our generals or admirals in the Black Sea, or to point at senile incapacity.

Whichever was his intention, the duty of the Government is clear. They are imperatively bound to guard the honor of our army and navy. They are equally bound to satisfy the nation on whatever affects the national honor. Their first duty is to ascertain the precise meaning and object of the Imperial accusation. Their next, either to refute it or to consign the justly accused to merited punishment.

Yours obediently,
Oct. 27. N. R.

Murder in Pointe Coupee.—A murder of an aggravated character took place a few days ago on the Marangouin, in the parish of Pointe Coupee. The Iberville *Sentinel* relates the circumstances as follows:

It appears that a man by the name of Chapin, a carpenter, was in Johnston's store late on Tuesday evening, and in liquor, when becoming infuriated against a person present, (with whom it seems he had some previous difficulty,) he caught up a rifle standing by for the purpose of killing him. At this juncture a gentleman present, [illegible], kindly, to act as peace-maker, when he was told that if he came a foot nearer he would be shot, when he turned and walked away. A gentleman, then, by the name of Vaughn, an overseer, considering doubtless that from his intimacy with Chapin, he would have more influence over him, approached him as did the first, and with the same intentions, when he too was told not to approach, but not heeding it, he continued to approach with mild and kind words upon his lips, when Chapin fired and Vaughn fell dead in his tracks! Chapin was immediately secured; the excitement was very great against him.

Vaughn was a widower, and leaves behind him to their sorrow six or seven children, the youngest of whom being only five months old, its mother having died in giving it birth. The deceased bore a reputation as a man of sterling qualities, and his devotion to his fatherless children was a general theme among his neighbors. Alas! how sad their lot!

A Murderer Caught.—We learn from the Florence Gazette of the 11th, that Thomas Lile Nicks, who sometime since brutally murdered a Mr. Ross, whom he had hired to move him to Bellefonte, for his team, has been arrested and conveyed to Huntsville for trial. Nicks committed the murder while his victim was asleep, wrapped him up in a bed-quilt and dragged him some distance from the road, then took possession of his wagon and team and sold them in Florence. The brothers of Ross then got on the track of the fiend and traced him to Oxford, Miss., where he was arrested.—He made some resistance, and his wife drew on the officers a pistol, which was identified as the property of the murdered man. Some bed clothing was also found in Nick's possession, which was recognized as Ross's property. At Oxford the feeling against the prisoner was so great that there was some talk of taking him out and hanging him to the first limb.

The Gazette says that a good deal of such feeling prevails in Florence, and gives the following brief history of his misdeeds, which, if true, should cut him off from all human sympathies:

In Georgia he was accused of killing his wife and brother-in-law, and afterwards marrying his wife's sister. He was compelled to flee the State on account of this report. He removed from Georgia to Tennessee, but the report followed him, and as soon as it reached him in his new quarters, he employed Ross to remove him to Arkansas, but killed him on the road, took possession of his wagon and team and sold them in Florence; was arrested in Oxford, Mississippi, and will soon terminate his wicked career at the gallows.

A Medicinal Pen.—A recent invention of a somewhat novel character is attracting attention in Paris. It is an electro-galvanic pen called the *medicinal pen*. By the union of two metals capable of producing a voltaic current, which is excited by the moisture of the hand, it diffuses a healthful and curative influence over the whole body of the person using it, acting chiefly on the nervous system. M. Jules Lecomte, a somewhat celebrated French writer speaks of it in this wise:

"If all the benefits anticipated by the inventor are realized, this would be a valuable discovery. Would it not indeed be convenient to take care of your health, while fatiguing yourself over the desk, the instrument of exhausting labor thus becoming endowed with the magic virtues of the famous spear of Telephus, which had the power to heal the wounds it inflicted! But this is not all. In quieting our nerves, excited by bad music for example, in calming the irritation created by the reading or hearing of a wretched piece of composition, the medicinal pen would leave anger, impatience, and criticism at the bottom of the inkstand and its galvanic point would only distil honey and good nature."

The English Army Discipline.—A recent London letter says:

"The gallant spirit of the English in their attack upon the famous redoubt at Alma, is indisputable, but it is clearly seen that the discipline of the parade has been carried too far; that the slaughter need not have been so terrible—terrible as under any circumstances it would be—if the English soldier had been rendered less of a slave to that mechanical discipline, which, borrowed from the Germans, is the characteristic of the British military school. [illegible]"

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.
[By the Southern Line.]

New York Governorship—Clark Elected.
New York, Nov. 18, P. M.—The official returns of the election in this State are received. They show that Clark is elected Governor by a majority over Seymour of 307 votes. Raymond's majority for Lieutenant-Governor amounts nearly to [illegible].

Robbery of a Bank.
New York, Nov. 18.—The Bank of [illegible], Connecticut, was entered last night and the vaults were robbed of [illegible].

New York Cotton Market.
New York, Nov. 18.—There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton to-day in this market, and prices remaining without any change of moment.

Mobile Mail Boat—Market.
Mobile, Nov. 18.—The mail boat Oregon from New Orleans got aground this morning at Grant's Pass and did not arrive here until 6 o'clock this afternoon. She left at 3 P. M. on her return to New Orleans.
The demand for Cotton is active to-day and prices are steady.

[By the National Line.]
Steamboats Passing.
Vicksburg, Nov. 20.—The steamboats H. W. Wright and Huntsville No. 2, passed here this afternoon, bound for New Orleans, the former at 3 and the latter at 6 o'clock.

[By the Southern Line.]
Large Fire at New York.
New York, Nov. 20.—Judson's Hotel, on Broadway, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is stated at [illegible].

New York Markets.
New York, Nov. 20.—The demand for Cotton here is limited to day and prices are tending downward. Buyers holding back waiting for later news from Europe by the steamers Hermann and Canada, now about due. Flour is in good request and prices are firm at [illegible] for Ohio brands.

[By the National Line.]
Mr. Soule's Case.
Washington, Nov. 20.—The Union, in its issue of to-day, announces [illegible] that Louis Napoleon has withdrawn the order excluding Mr. Soule from France. The Union considers that the affair will be satisfactorily arranged.

New York Markets.
New York, Nov. 20.—Corn has been in active request to-day at easy prices, but not actually lower; sales of 57,000 bushels were made at [illegible]. Pork has slightly improved, with sales of Mess at [illegible].

Ohio River—Market.
Pittsburg, Nov. 18, P. M.—The river here is still falling, with scant 27 inches water in the channel.
Cincinnati, Nov. 18th.—The river here is now very low and still falling—Flour is dull at $7 45 @ $7 75 per bbl. Whiskey is firmer, with sales at 30½ @ 31 cts per gallon.
Louisville, Nov. 18th, noon.—The river here is still falling slowly.

New York Markets.
New York, Nov. 20th.—The Flour market here is firm with sales of Ohio at [illegible]. Pork has been in active request, and prices have advanced [illegible]. Lard is steady at [illegible] in barrels. New Orleans Sugar is in fair request at [illegible].

Ohio River Markets.
Pittsburg, Nov. 20th.—The river here is still falling with 3 feet 10 inches water in the channel.
Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—The river here has risen 3 inches during the 24 hours and is still rising slowly. The money market is tightening.—Flour is steady with sales at $7 45 @ 7 75 per bbl. Grocers are selling at [illegible] for Rio, [illegible] for Sugar, and [illegible] for Molasses, with a fair demand.
Louisville, Nov. 20.—The river here is still falling slowly. The number of hogs killed in the Porkhouses here so far this season is 50,000.
Pittsburg, Nov. 20—Night.—The river here is still falling, with scant 3 feet 7 inches water in the channel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Orleans Theatre.—Owing to the indisposition of M'me Laget-Planterre, the opera of the Huguenots, which was to have been performed at this house last evening, was postponed until Thursday evening. To-night is to be performed at this Theatre, Donizetti's beautiful opera of "La Favorita."

Health of the City.—The following is a list of the returns from the various cemeteries of the city of the interments for the week ending last Sunday evening:

Protestant Cemetery	[illegible]
Cypress Grove, No. 1	[illegible]
" No. 2	[illegible]
Charity Hospital	[illegible]
St. Patrick's	[illegible]
Catholic, No. 1	[illegible]
" No. 2	[illegible]
St. Vincent de Paul	[illegible]
Lafayette	[illegible]
Total	214

FIRST DISTRICT.

Attempt to Pick Pockets.—Felix Houston, charged with attempting to pick pockets at Placide's Theatre on Saturday evening, was yesterday brought up before the Recorder, but was remanded for further examination.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.—John O'Connell was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days for carrying concealed weapons, and for cutting a man, with whom he had a quarrel, in the head with a knife.

Sent to the Workhouse.—Eliza Coughlin was yesterday sent to the workhouse for sixty days, being a confirmed drunkard and vagrant. Mary Ryder, Catherine Lynch and Margaret McCaffrey, three drunken, degraded creatures from Poydras and Perdido streets, were also sent to the workhouse for thirty days each.

[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT.

Stabbing an Officer.—A man named William Clark was found in St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon, about 12 o'clock, on Monday, drunk and disturbing the peace; when officer [illegible] attempted to arrest him. Clark made a desperate resistance, and struck the officer several times on the head with a board, but was finally overpowered and brought to the station house. Recorder Ramos yesterday required him to give $500 security for his appearance to answer for his conduct.

[illegible]

THIRD DISTRICT.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

[illegible]

DR. GUYSOTT'S HYDROPIPER. THE GREAT CURE FOR Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorder, Chills and Fever, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. Also, Scrofula and all Impurities of the Blood. [illegible]

Have you Scrofula? [illegible] F. W. ARMSTRONG.

Further Testimony of the Beneficial Effects of Dr. Guysott's Hydropiper. [illegible] F. G. GAMBLE.

[illegible]

DOLBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ESTABLISHMENT, 106 Canal street. [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR.

[illegible] MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. [illegible] Notice. [illegible]

Extensive Assortment of French Furniture, &c. Looking Glasses. [illegible] G. DUPUY.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] For sale by [illegible] FUENTES & CO.

[illegible]

INSURANCE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON. Subscribed Capital and Surplus Fund [illegible] Special Fund, $150,000, held by New York Trustees to meet Losses. NEW YORK TRUSTEES: [illegible] NEW YORK DIRECTORS: [illegible] Wm. ALLENS, Agent.

THE FALCON HOUSE. [illegible]

OPENING OF A NEW STORE, No. 67 Chartres Street. P. BESSEC, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now unpacking a general assortment of fall goods [illegible]

[illegible]

H. DE GORS & SEVELARD, HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 38 OLD LEVEE STREET.

1000 [illegible] Tobacco, assorted brands [illegible]

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! M. R. Haggerty & Brother, Importers of SILK AND SILK GOODS, 108 Canal and 9 Bourbon sts. [illegible] M. R. HAGGERTY & Bro., Importers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 108 Canal and 9 Bourbon sts.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!! WINTER DRY GOODS. DIRECT IMPORTATION. [illegible]

FASHIONS! MISS CCE. GUERIN Has the honor to inform the Ladies, [illegible] No. 141 Royal street.

Madame Colin. Royal Street, corner St. Philip. [illegible]

F. Fryer, Chartres Street, No. 34. [illegible]

OPENING OF FANCY AND DRESS ARTICLES. A. Mangey, No. 67 Chartres street. [illegible]

Madam Robert, No. 169 Royal Street, corner Dumaine. [illegible]

MADAM BUSSARD, Corner Rampart and Canal. [illegible]

Madam Duval. Royal street, No. 26, corner Conti street. [illegible]

ON THE 16th INSTANT, Opening of the New Store of Madame E. Fournier, Corner Canal and Baronne Streets. [illegible]

Madam Gauche, Royal street, No. 123. [illegible] MADAM GAUCHE, Royal street No. 123.

LADIES' FASHIONS. Olympe. 24 Chartres street, corner Customhouse. [illegible]

Madam Durand. [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTS, LOST ETC.

[illegible]

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

J. F. LELIEVRE, Bookseller, No. 630 Royal Street. [illegible]

NOTICE. E. J. HART & CO. [illegible]

Desmainville & Co., 5 Chartres street. To Ladies. [illegible] DESMAINVILLE & CO.

Removal. H. CLOSTERMANN & CO. have removed [illegible]

Removal. P. ALEXANDRE LABAUZE has removed to No. 76, Old Levee street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

Removal. CHARLES CAVAROC has removed to Royal street, No. 144, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

FOR HIRE. FOUR excellent NEGROES for the city only, to work on the levee or in a store. Apply to PAUL LACROIX, Toulouse street, No. 13.

Removal. WE have removed our office to No. 19 Camp st., between Canal and Common streets. LAPEYRE & BUJAC.

Removal. W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO., have removed to No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Removal. VINCENT & CO., have removed their Auction Rooms to No. 26 Customhouse st.

Removal. E. DE CHAMPS has removed from No. 67, Conde street, to No. 81 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Old Levee, formerly the property of Mr. Gignon.

Removal. RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO. have removed from No. 67 Customhouse street, to Chartres street, No. 25, up stairs.

WESTERN VERANDAH. Corner Tchoupitoulas and Julia Streets. [illegible] J. WALL.

Conti St. Verandah Hotel. MADAME GEORGE has the honor to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has just entirely repaired and arranged the Conti street Verandah Hotel, No. 26 Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets, [illegible]

Dissolution of Co-partnership. [illegible] New Orleans, October 20th, 1854. A. JACQUET. G. SUTTERLIN.

Notice. A. JACQUET [illegible] A. JACQUET.

JOS. CASSERBOIS, MERCHANT TAILOR, St. Charles Street, No. 77. [illegible]

A Good Opportunity. [illegible]

To Looking Glass Dealers and Cabinet Makers. [illegible]

B. HAUTRE & CO. 25 [illegible] 25 [illegible]

[illegible]

To Physicians, Medical Students, &c. [illegible] SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DAN RICE'S [illegible]

Placide Varieties. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.—This evening will be presented a splendid bill [illegible]

Armory Hall. THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING! TWELVE PERFORMERS. Commencing Monday, November 13, and every evening during the week. WEST & PEEL'S ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS have the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that they will give a series of their popular CONCERTS as above.
☞ For particulars, see bills of the day.
☞ Tickets—50 cents. Tier and Gallery 25 cents.
MATT PEEL, Manager.
n10 Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent.

VANNUCHI'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, 86 ST. CHARLES STREET, One Building from the Corner of Gravier, and Near by opposite the St. Charles Hotel. [illegible] THE BELLIGERENT POWERS OF EUROPE [illegible] WASHINGTON! [illegible] STEPHEN GIRARD [illegible] BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR. [illegible] THE LAST SUPPER, [illegible] THE DEATH CHAMBERS [illegible] PROFESSOR WEBSTER and DR. PARKMAN [illegible]

American Artists' Union. [illegible] BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE. [illegible] 250,000 GIFTS, OF THE ACTUAL COST OF $150,000. [illegible]

Attention! Company E. National Guards. [illegible]

G. BOYER'S ACADEMY, 146 Conti street. [illegible]

MESSRS. L. R. DELRIEU & J. ELLIOTT [illegible] L. R. DELRIEU. J. ELLIOTT.

Notice to Merchants. AUGTE. GIRARD & CO., No. 9 Bienville street—Up stairs, HAVE received by the Wurtemberg, from Havre, a fine and extensive stock, principally of Embroideries, such as: [illegible] WHOLESALE ONLY.

Nautical Almanac for 1855. BLUNT'S EDITION of the Nautical Almanac for the year 1855. —ALSO— A large variety of Charts and Nautical Books, all of the latest editions. Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

Shell Lime for the use of Sugar Planters. A SUPERIOR article of Slacked Shell Lime, constantly on hand, at the CALIFORNIA SAW MILL, on Levee street, between Congress and Independence streets, 3d District. [illegible]

For Sale. A NEGRO WOMAN, about 24 years of age, [illegible]

Tennent's Scotch Ale. [illegible] JUAN Y. DE EGANA, 47 Bienville street.

A New Law Book. COMMENTARIES ON THE JURISDICTION, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States, vol. 1st, [illegible] ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, 51 Camp street.

HAVANA CIGARS—EXTRA BRANDS. [illegible] D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st.

[illegible]