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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI—WHOLE NO. 10,528.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Daily Bee has a large and increasing circulation, and is the best medium for advertising in the city. Its advertisements are inserted for less than one dollar per square.

Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to advertisements strictly within the lines of their legal trade, and to contract to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The Free-soil party of New York is frantic at the idea that the Kansas Constitutional Convention has framed a pro-slavery Constitution; and, for a wonder, the *Herald*, which has usually observed a *juste milieu* between Northern and Southern sentiment, is as rabid on the subject as the *Tribune* and the *Post*. Did any body ever expect that an anti-slavery Constitution would be adopted by a body consisting almost unanimously of members of the pro-slavery party? How stolid and senseless are these complaints! If the Free-soilers were sure of a popular majority, they should have turned out at the election for members of the Convention, and then they might have made a Constitution to please themselves.

Ah! but, say the Freesoil sheets, the Constitution is not to be submitted to the people. We should be glad if their assertion were true, but it is not. Unfortunately the slavery cause is to be submitted on the 21st. December, and the ballots cast at said election are to be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery," so that the voters will have it in their power to settle the social and domestic institutions of the new State. If the electors vote, there can be little doubt that they will declare against slavery.

The freedom shriekers, met and foiled in this outcry, turn round and say that even though slavery is repudiated by the people of Kansas, it will nevertheless exist in virtue of the Dred Scott decision, the President's letter to the Connecticut clergyman, and the provisions of the Constitution of Kansas itself. This is an assumption without proof.—The schedule of the new Constitution says: "If it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with." This clause seems to us conclusive. The existence of slavery in Kansas depends upon the will of the people of the State. If the decision be against it, Kansas becomes a free State, with the single exception that if there happen to be slaves in the State at the time of such decision, their masters shall not be compelled to emancipate them. But it needs no superhuman sagacity to divine that if slavery should be prohibited in Kansas, slaves will become worthless there, and the few who may be held to service, will be removed to slave territory as promptly as possible. Hence the howls of the *Herald* and *Tribune* are mere nonsense and unmeaning gelis. The gist of the provision which has excited abolition ire is simply that, on the event of the people of Kansas prohibiting slavery, so much of the institution as already exists there should be suffered gradually to die out, instead of being violently strangled.

The Freesoilers threaten to abstain from voting on the question of ratification or rejection of the slavery clause. We trust they will make their abstaining good. They will then have as little right to complain of a pro-slavery Constitution in Kansas as they have of a pro-slavery Convention.

In another column will be found a decision of the Supreme Court of this State touching the loss of the steamer *Tennessee*, which occurred over twenty years ago, in the Mississippi river, near Issaquena county.

FRANCO'S GRAND TOMBOLA.—We invite attention to the fine of the splendid tombola of M. FRANCO, No. 180 Poydras street. It consists of six hundred prizes, at prices, the aggregate value of which is $ [illegible] number, moreover, will be entitled to a prize. The principal of the lots is only one dollar. Among the prizes worthy of special notice, are a lot of ground and dwelling-house, a lady's gold watch richly enriched with diamonds, that might grace a coronation, and the singing bird in a gilded cage, a rarity of all kinds, &c. &c. The drawing will take place at Armory Hall, as soon as the tickets are sold. The prizes may be examined at FRANCO'S office. The managers of the tombola have been accredited from among the most respectable citizens of New Orleans.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Messrs. ALFRED MUNROE & Co., in compliance with the exigencies of the times, announce at their immense clothing establishment, No. 34 Magazine street, an important reduction in prices. Their assortment of fall and winter goods, clothing, shirts and hosiery, is not only fuller than those of most houses, but is made up with marked care, and in the finest and latest styles. In other words, one may purchase a coat, vest or pair of pants, here at MUNROE'S of the most fashionable cut, and the choicest materials, for about one half the sum the same article would cost if ordered at a tailor's. To prove Mr. MUNROE'S goods, however, is really superfluous. Read the advertisement, visit his store, and judge for yourselves.

HARPER FOR DECEMBER.—We are indebted to J. B. STEELE, No. 60 Camp street, for the December number of Harper.

GOOD PRESS, at Northern prices, may be obtained at STEELE'S, No. 60 Camp street. See advertisement.

F. PUDRE & Co.—This well-known and popular firm, No. 37 Chartres street, announces to-day in our columns a variety of articles in their line of business, such as new ruling machines, new copper type, &c. &c., for their binding and job work establishment. Also, a splendid assortment of superior pen-knives, copying presses, stamping boxes, with dividers, colors, and a vast supply of stationery of every description; all of which is offered at extremely low prices. See advertisement.

The united opposition of New York have nominated D. F. TIERNAN for Mayor, against FERNANDO WOOD. It is not yet known whether Mr. TIERNAN accepts or not.

The Hon. C. C. CLAY was elected United States Senator, on the 21st instant by the Alabama Legislature. He had no opposition, and received all the votes cast.

The Indian Bureau has received dispatches stating that the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories are in a comfortable condition, but that considerable confusion has arisen with regard to the contracts for supplies, owing principally to the Creek system. The war debt amounts to about $5,000,000.

The steamship *Tenneree*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brought thence twenty-three Mexican exiles, amongst whom were ex-President General Mariano Salas, General Pacheco, General A. Zires, General del Castejo, General Guitias, Colonel Zamorino, D. Aguilar, Colonel Juan Washington.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.—The Bremen ship *D. H. Wolps*, which arrived at the Quarantine Station on Monday, 23d instant, sailed from Bremen on the 29th of September, with 450 steerage passengers, and during the passage the ship fever broke out, with which some sixteen of the passengers died, and there were some eighteen or twenty sick with it on her arrival at the Quarantine Station.

Nicaraguan Affairs.

We take the following from the Washington *States*, of the 18th instant:

The treaty just negotiated between GEN. CASS and Mr. YRIZARRI in relation to matters pending between the United States and Nicaragua, and which also affect our relations with the other Central American States, and also the British government, is one of deep interest. The great point at issue, and which it is hoped is now to be settled, is in regard to the Nicaragua Transit, and its free enjoyment by citizens of the United States. It is important to this country that the Transit should be controlled by Nicaragua, inasmuch as it will be more convenient for the government to treat with one State in regard to it than two or more States, and look to one rather than several for its protection. The disputes among these petty States might at any time endanger its security and expose it to interruption and occlusion, as at present.

Besides, the United States government has every reason to protect Nicaragua in the possession of her territorial rights and integrity, as against the pretensions of Costa Rica, which are founded upon pretended rights of conquest in the late conv[illegible].

It is understood that the President has wisely determined upon the San Juan river, which is now blockaded by Costa Rica.

Costa Rica will assent, no doubt, to the occupation of the line of the Transit by United States troops; but, if she does not, there will be the greater necessity for holding it in possession during the inability of Nicaragua to protect.

Nicaragua has signified, through her Minister, Mr. YRIZARRI, her intention to recognize the grant of the right of way across the Isthmus to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, which grant was made in 1849 and modified in June last. Under the protection of the United States, the Transit will thus be re-opened, and the Transit Company will, if holding a valid grant, and conforming with the provisions of the treaty, be under the protection of this government.

The expediency of the exercise by the United States Executive of his power to protect, under treaty with Nicaragua, this important transit route admits of no doubt here-anvil. The whole country will approve of this prompt and energetic proceeding on the part of President BUCHANAN.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. inclusive. The news is interesting. Affairs in Mexico wear a most gloomy aspect. The revolution continues apparently unchecked, and justifies the apprehension of the ultimate overthrow of the Comonfort administration. The subjoined letter of our attentive correspondent throws much light on the position of things in the distracted republic:

Our Mexican Correspondence.

MEXICO, November 19, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: The long-expected political revolution has now arrived. Our situation is alarming to the last degree. The reaction, so often subdued, and so often forgiven, has now assumed proportions dangerous to the stability of the government. The defeat at Puebla, and the death of General GONZALES has proved the signal for the deplorable change in the position of parties. The fallacious, vacillating and feeble policy of COMONFORT has fatally borne its fruits. Not a single one of those revolutionary chiefs who now throw us him, but has been three or four times in his power. They have been emboldened by impunity; they have exhausted the resources of the government by perpetual agitation, and they are now almost in a condition to dictate their own terms. The press will keep you advised of the audacious robberies and spoliations perpetrated by these men. It is no longer a political struggle, but an organized system of brigandage and plunder. Property and individual security are at stake in danger; and this is the result of COMONFORT'S misjudged clemency.

Mr. COMONFORT is a kind hearted and amiable man in private life, but these qualities are worse than useless in a government which should employ every possible means for the regeneration of a disorganized people. He lacks a firmness and energy, and is wholly unfitted for a position which demands of him a display of enduring rigor and determination. Even now his newly-awakened severity is limited to the exile of twenty three prisoners, who have been active guilty of plots and conspiracies. Nor does any one believe that the rigor will be of long duration. The real severity displayed by ALAMILLA, on the occasion of the late outbreak at Puebla, has been tacitly, if not openly, disapproved by the government. In short, the weakness of the administration is palpable in every movement and measure. Not only does its pale and timid policy encourage the malcontents, but it destroys the confidence of the supporters, and thus aggravates the danger of the position. Since the entrance of Mr. PAYNO, as Minister of Finance, he has made unparalleled efforts to procure resources, but in vain. The moneyed men look to security, and find none in a government which is even destitute of the instinct of self preservation. And here we leave the matter, to the solution of time. With the revolution can be crushed; without it, the government must succumb.

The reactionists are in want of a leader. SANTA ANNA is ill-suited to a large proportion of them. General ALVAREZ is thought of, but is in exile. A new combination is now spoken of, and propositions have, it is said, been accepted by ARISTA himself, eldest son of the great liberator. Many attach credit to this intelligence. I cannot, however, on estate to confirm it. Should it prove true, I will furnish you in my next with an impartial sketch of the new leader, who, by-the-way, is at present living quietly in Mexico.

I send you extracts from the *Trait d'Union* of a later date than your regular files.

The names of the exiled leaders of the revolution are as follows: Generals Francisco Pacheco and Mariano Salas; Licentiate Manuel Fernandez de Jauregui; Messrs. Zamborino, Callejo, Aguilar, Guitau, Zires, Fechoaha, Castillo, Calderon, Washington, Jurado, Rosales, Lovin, Garcia, Pena, Bocka, Ares, Egara, Maderro and Barrocia.

Mr. COMONFORT had been very sick, but was still actively engaged in attending to business. Mejia, an insurgent leader, had been beaten at Somberate by Col. Doblado, and forced to retreat, with a loss of twenty men.

At Tepic and San Blas the rebels—or, as the papers style them, the bandits—had had several skirmishes with the government troops, with varied success.

The *Mexican Extraordinary* takes a somewhat cheerful view of affairs. It says:

During the present week we have had plenty of warring events to record. The reactionists, as if by concerted action, have been at work in all parts of the country, but up to the present hour we have to learn of their meeting for the first time defeat. Everywhere they have been unsuccessful—arrested in their movements, or have encountered a defeat. All their combinations had assumed the least threatening form. There seems to be a fatality connected with the schemes of the reactionists in unity equaled by the good fortune or good management of the government—as we may choose to call it. With the fortune the government and the misfortunes of those who are scheming against it are unexplainable, unless we give an undue weight to the principles that are involved in the struggle now unexisting country. The belief that money is power has, to a great extent, been belied by the success of the government over the anti-government people. The anti-government people have had money; they have had men; in fact, they have had all that a great cause and leaders required to triumph. They have not triumphed, and their tracks of desolation over this country have done more to convince the people of their impiety than the most argiments and best administration of the government could have done.

There had been a regularly organized conspiracy at Puebla. The plan was that the rabble, along with the reactionists concealed in the city, of whom there are a great number, were to rise, and, in union with the troops, who were bought over, assassinate the State Governor and the principal men of his party, sack the city, and then retire outside to the open country, carrying along with them the artillery, arms and ammunition. The plot was discovered, and a number of the insurgents were arrested, five of whom were shot forthwith. Other executions are expected to follow.

Many valuable property-rights and murders are of common occurrence throughout the republic, and society generally seems to be on the point of disruption and disorganization.

The Mormon War.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

The War Department to-day received some highly interesting official dispatches, including a proclamation by Brigham Young's declaring martial law in Utah. He claims the right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for that having been suspended from exercising his functions, and by virtue of his power under the Territorial Organic act. He expressly forbids the United States troops entering the Territory without his authority for doing so, and complains that the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, and that the government of the United States has acted on misrepresentations, the object being to drive the Mormons from the Territory. The language of the proclamation is emphatically in hostility to the authority of the United States, and is regarded here as a declaration of war.

When Col. Alexander was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, he received a letter from Brigham Young, through the Commander of the "Nauvoo Legion," warning the troops out of the territory, but saying if they desire to remain till spring they may do so, provided they give up their arms and ammunition, but they must then leave in the mean time he is not sure that they can be furnished with provisions. The letter was accompanied by two copies of the proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah. The Commander tells Col. Alexander that he is at the Fort to carry out Young's instructions, and expresses the hope that Col. Alexander's answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens.

Col. Alexander, in his reply dated Oct. 2, says he has no fear of Young's communication his attentive considerables, and will submit the letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here (meaning Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork.) In the mean time he adds:

"I have to say that these troops are here by order of the President of the United States, and their further movements will depend entirely upon the orders issued by a competent authority."

Among the documents is a letter from Col. JOHNSTON, dated from the camp on the Three Wings of the Sweetwater, addressed to Adjutant-General McDowell, New York, in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says that the Governor's escort is four days' march ahead of him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Col. Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear river, excepting from the fear that the Mormons have burnt the grass on the shorter route. He adds:

If I could communicate with Col. Alexander, I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Col. A."

It is supposed at the War Department that the troops are all in good condition, as nothing to the contrary is said in the dispatches.

MOSS OF THE CATASTROPHE ON THE RHINE.

The steamer *Sovereign*, which arrived yesterday, reports the following:

At 3 o'clock, Sunday morning last, near Alexander's plantation, she ran across the Natchez, from Orleans, bound to Louisville, on a foggy morning. Her boat, in charge of the second officer, with the steamer *Rainbow*, Capt. HARRIS, hence for Louisville, on the 21st inst., was sent to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing quite a number of the passengers and crew. Of those rescued it was impossible to ascertain any thing approximating to the exact number, the confusion of those rescued at that time to forty persons precluded. The officers of the boat were all saved. The boat, cargo, books, papers, &c., &c., of every thing pertaining to her, are a total loss. Most of the passengers saved by the *Sovereign* were transferred to the *Rainbow*; the remainder were brought down to Napoleon.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 17th, says:

Eugene Lanahan, formerly of Baltimore, last night was shot in his right lung producing a fatal wound, from which he died this morning. His dying declaration identifies a man named Joseph E. Brown as his assassin. Birch has been arrested and committed to jail, bail being refused. He will have a further examination this afternoon.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[PUBLISHED TO-DAY IN THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT

OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 24.—The steamship Vanderbilt, with Liverpool dates to the 14th, has passed Cape Race, en route for New York. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and her news obtained.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to only 11,000 bales. All qualities have declined, during the week, 1d. to 1½d.

There was a general panic in the market. The sales on Friday footed up 6,000 bales, with an advance of 3d., and closed with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs closed dull, with a declining tendency; all qualities having slightly declined.

Provisions are generally a little cheaper, with a still downward movement.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Flour is dull and is lower. Wheat dull—nibbling and lower for the having declined 1d. to 3d. Corn closed dull at a slight decline.

GENERAL NEWS.

Innumerable failures are reported throughout Great Britain.

The Bank of France has raised its rates of discount.

THE PANIC—COTTON QUOTATIONS

A fearful financial panic took place the day after the *Atlantic* sailed. All the banks refused to discount in any shape.

The Treasury issued an order suspending the bank charters and authorizing the issue of small notes to any amount.

The effect was instantaneous. The panic ceased immediately. The news was received in all commercial cities with furious acclamations.

All qualities of cotton and all kinds of produce immediately advanced considerably.

Cotton quotations are nominal and irregular. Orleans fair 73d; Middling 7¼d.

The stock of American in port at Liverpool was 168,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL BY THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The *Vanderbilt* brings dates from Liverpool of the 14th. She was intercepted by the news yacht off Cape Race yesterday—the yacht arriving at St. John's to-day.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The following are some of the failures which occurred during the panic:

City of Glasgow Bank—Sanderson, Sandeman & Co., Wilson, Morgan & Co., Fletcher, Keet, Picton & Co., Barr, Braddice & Co., all of London—Coddington & Co., iron merchants, and Pullan, Grand & Co., Liverpool—Mackenzie, Ramsay & Co., of Dundee—Monroe Grant & Co., and Swanzy, Siergman & Co., Nottingham.

The English money market closed more steady. On the 13th, bank stock was quoted at 209½ to 212. Exchequer bills have improved.

There had been a great money panic in Scotland, and heavy runs on all the banks.

The failure of Strahan, Paul & Bates, bankers, of London, is announced.

The bank of France has raised the rates on 30 days' bills to 10 per cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

SHIPWRECKS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The English ship *Dunbar*, bound to Australia, was wrecked off Sydney, and all the crew and 140 passengers lost.

INDIA.

The latest accounts say that the British loss at Delhi is not ascertained, but is believed to not be over 1200. The Gwalior mutineers had been subdued by cutting off their supplies.

It is reported that Lucknow was again besieged by Nana Sahib with 50,000 rebels.

At the latest dates all the city people found were bayoneted by the British troops. Many Europeans in the city were found in the ranks of the rebels.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senors Escalante and Molino have delivered their credentials as Envoys Extraordinary from Costa Rica to the President.

APPARMS IN ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Nov 24.—An arrival from St. Domingo says that the partisans of Baez still hold Samana, and are preparing for a siege.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The following failures are reported: C. A. Richardson, Babcock & Bros., Wainwright & Co., Wm. Hoge & Co., all dealers in foreign exchange.

Donnison, Mayer & Co., a branch of the Glasgow house, have made an assignment to John Hone.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Cotton is very dull—Upland Middling 10c. Flour unsettled. Red Wheat $1 22. Corn dull. Lard quiet. Bacon heavy; Side Bacon 9½c. Sugar steady. Linseed Oil 53 to 55c. Lard Oil 90c. to $1 10. Tallow 9½ to 10c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Flour $4 to $4 15.—Whisky 17c. Hogs 3½ to 3¾. Corn 57c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Flour $4 30. Red Wheat $1 to $1 11; White $1 30. White Corn 57½. Oats 40 to 50c. Hemp $70 to $75.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Peter Tellon passed down at 10, A. M., Natchez at noon, Eclipse at 3, R. W. Adams at 6, and J. C. Swon at 7, P. M.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Increase of loans during past week, $130,000. Increase of specie, $2,716,000.

Increase of circulation, $25,000; increase of deposits, over $2,000,000.

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ICE IN THE WELLAND CANAL.

OSWEGO, Nov. 24.—A large fleet of wheat boats are detained in the Welland Canal by ice. Navigation eastward is still uninterrupted.

THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—The river is falling, with 7½ feet water in the canal.

Weather cloudy. Mercury 35 deg.

LOST ON THE RAINBOW.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—The following is a list of the names of a part of the victims by the burning of the *Rainbow*. We are unable to gather any more:

Jas. Laughlin, Alliance, Ohio. Hyram Charleston, Logan, Ohio. Wm. Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio. John Galligner, Salineville, Ohio.

Thomas Newhouse, Carrollton, Ky.

Geo. Newman,

Geo. Craig, Birmingham.

J. J. McHaffey, McKeesport.

James Brahm, Allegheny City, Pa.; James McLaughlin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Herb, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Bond, Memphis, Tenn., a blind man named Johnson, his wife and two daughters, going to Paducah.

An Irish girl, going to her mother at Carbondale, Indiana.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHDIOCESE RETURNED.—M. MORAL and Mr. Walter Hopkins, whom we reported as having gone along-it last Sunday afternoon, returned safely to the city yesterday morning. They crossed a neck of the Lake in the neighborhood of Mandeville, and aimed to another their steam air-ship, or balloon, at Covington by throwing out their grapnel, which, as if to make them stick to their element, caught in the top of a tree about, 12 o'clock Sunday night, and kept them suspended in mid air until morning. The highest altitude attained during the voyage was 8018 feet.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Blondin and Martinetti troupes repeat their fine fairy pantomime, "Raoul, or the Magic Star," at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. Mr. Collins has given notice that they can be furnished with provisions. The letter was accompanied by two copies of the proclamation and a copy of the laws of Utah. The Commander tells Col. Alexander that he is at the Fort to carry out Young's instructions, and expresses the hope that Col. Alexander's answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens.

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BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Tuesday evening, November 24.—Pr. Hughes in the Chair.

After reference of the Mayor's message to the Finance Committee, on motion of Mr. Clubadon, the Mayor's monthly report was read, showing a balance on hand of $6262 62.

Mr. Clubadon introduced for the U. S. Branch Mint, presented an application for the use of the necessary ground for the same.

Mr. Holland objected. Mr. Hall moved to grant the application to the present U. S. Government, which was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Hall, Clubadon, Hughes, Holland, Hall, Hall, Hall