THE DAILY BEE.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11533.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 30.

WAR IN EUROPE.

We have frequently adverted to the apprehension of a coming conflict which, like a darkening shadow, broods over and disquiets European circles. It manifested itself soon after the Crimean war, and has since gradually grown and spread, despite official disclaimers and journalistic attempts to inspire confidence in peace, until now the public mind in the old world seems to have arrived at the settled conviction that a gigantic struggle is inevitable, and the question is no longer "will it take place," but "when will it take place?"

There are general as well as special reasons which militate in favor of this conclusion. France and England have never been united in cordial friendship, and probably never will be. Political exigencies may produce temporary alliances, as the opposite ends of an elastic body may be violently brought into contact, but even as the moment the pressure is removed they spring apart, so do these antagonistic powers resume their natural opposition when the forced connection is dissolved. These feelings of hostility are evidenced in the tones of the press of both countries, which, mauger the prudence and policy of the Government, is imbued with extreme bitterness and venom, and creates a mutual irritation which threatens eventually to overleap all considerations of restraint.

Again, France has become the first power in Europe. This is undeniable. England cannot witness without displeasure, as well as uneasiness, the wonderful progress in strength and influence made by her ancient rival under the detested rule of a parvenu monarch. Nothing can sweeten this Marah to British pride. LOUIS NAPOLEON was always disliked, and is now dreaded. He has measurably dethroned English supremacy, and has stridden lofty in front of the Old Lion who was wont to dictate to the assembled nations of Europe the course they should pursue.

And yet again, France is arming. "It is morally certain," remarks a very intelligent correspondent of a Northern paper, "that this country has not in reality weakened her powers of aggression by a single soldier on land, or a single horse power by sea, since she has been said to lay down her arms. Some thousands of trained veterans have, indeed, been sent for a time to their homes, to recruit their own strength and relieve the imperial treasury; but all these are within call at a moment's notice, while the training of as many more new conscripts is carried on as unflinchingly as ever." But, continues the writer—

It is, above all, in her marine that France has never ceased for one instant to develop instead of curtail her aggressive force. It is extremely difficult to arrive at particular instances of theft; but I have good authority for stating the incessant activity of her dockyards all around her coast, from Toulon to Cherbourg; and the nature of these preparations is even more remarkable than the rapidity and extent of them. I can mention no names, nor even hint at the sources of my information, but I believe I am justified in saying that the character which is being given to the French navy makes it almost impossible to doubt the object which is kept mainly in view in its construction. LOUIS NAPOLEON appears to be thoroughly impressed with the conviction that naval power, naval tactics and naval warfare, in the strict sense of those terms, are at an end. In his view, ships are now only to be constructed for the purpose of carrying and landing large bodies of troops with speed and safety; and with true military prejudice, these latter are to be regarded as the only real engines of modern warfare. Acting on his eyes, he more than revolutionized navies; it has almost destroyed their influence in the decision of national struggles, by bridging over seas and rendering shores accessible to invading armies. At this moment, while so vastly increasing his mere amount of tonnage, the Emperor almost affends his navy by the carelessness with which he seems to regard the *personnel* of its officers. He looks upon them as the mere pilots of Charons of his conquering troops. What he so busily constructing are not so much frigates and first-rates, to rake the waves and thunder on the deep, as vast floating and impregnable fortresses, plated and ribbed in steel and filled with armed legions, shall roll resistlessly upon his enemies' coasts, like the wheeled tower of old upon the besieged city, and there vomit forth their living masses. Floating batteries, not maneuvering squadrons, is the modern Napoleonic idea of a navy; and, if the conflict be engaged to be taken to sea, he proposes to send vessels, not by sea, but by land, and to pull down maritime supremacy by making himself master of the territory which lays claim to it. In pursuance, all over the coasts, not only have an view what many persons regard as the final and inevitable struggle with Great Britain.

Meanwhile England looks on with a tolerable appreciation of the danger looming in the distance. If France is arming for aggression, she is arming for defense. The British coasts are being fortified in all directions; the arsenals are thoroughly supplied; new projectiles are being constantly manufactured, and, most important of all, the volunteer system of military training has been begun. England is wise enough to foresee that a lasting friendship with France is most improbable; that this terrific adversary may at any time swoop down upon her, and that, if taken at a disadvantage and unprepared, even her fastened wooden walls will not suffice for her protection.

The war of the giants may not break out this year or the next, but the shrewdest and most capable observers entertain no doubt of its eventual occurrence, and it is all doubtful that when it does come, it will involve most of Europe.

THE BENEVOLENT of all sects and creeds are reminded that the fair for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, Third District, will be continued this evening at Armory Hall.

The costly present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from the Maharajah of Cashmere, of a cashmere shawl tent and solid gold bedstead, of the value of seven hundred thousand dollars, has arrived at Windsor Castle, and was formally presented to Her Majesty on the 4th instant. It has been temporarily placed in the Throne-room. It is expected that the bedstead will be ultimately placed in the guard-room so that the public may be favored with a view of its magnificence.

INGENUITY OF CONVICTS.—The prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing on Friday were employed in the cooking department. They had removed the iron striker, through which the bolt of the lock passed, and substituted one constructed of wood, painted black to represent iron. The bolt also passed through a strip of bar iron, which extended along the casing of the door, that had also been severed by a small saw. In less than three minutes after they left, their escape was communicated to the guard by the alarm bell, but under cover of the fog and darkness they made good their escape.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says that Hon. MILES TAYLOR is now spoken of as the probable Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL has arrived at Washington.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 pieces black silks, satins de Chine, rich dress goods, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hooks & Lansmann's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—The attention of buyers is called to the unreserved sale of three hundred and fifty cases boots, shoes and brogans, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at their auction room, No. 28 Customhouse street.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of German Cigars which will take place THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 66 Gravier street, advertised by D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer.

P. MARMAY'S INVIGORATING GRUEL.—The Gruel, properly speaking, is not a new dish, it has been known for several years, and different kinds of the same are manufactured, but not one of them has the meritorious properties of Mr. P. Marmay's invigorating Gruel.

Not to the valuable and unique substance of which it is an extract, an invention, for it is natural, but no one had, previous to Mr. Marmay, detected its properties, and consequently no one had paid any attention to it. He has taken out a patent for this discovery, which is of the highest importance to all, because no dissent of the stomach, however intolerable, can withstand the effects of the Gruel when substantially used.

The Gruel is a pleasant food, and requires no particular diet; it excites the appetite, acts favorably on the digestive organs, and cures more or less rapidly, but surely, always.

Certificates to be seen at the general depot, Gentilly street, No. 44, between Chartres and Royal streets, where the public are respectfully invited to call.

COLOR OF ARAB HORSES.—A writer in Blackwood, speaking of horse dealing in Syria, and the color of Arab horses, says:

Gray of various shades, mouse, chestnut and brown bay are the ordinary, and it may almost be said the only colors of an Arab horse. The commonest of all colors is a dark, uniform gray, in my register of horses brought from Assnah I find one black; but no mare is that color that if I had merely trusted to my recollection I should have said I never saw a black horse in the desert.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Cotton Generally Unchanged—The Regency of Central Italy—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, November 29.—The steamship North Briton, Capt. Grange, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Her advices are, therefore, four days later than were brought by the Circassian and Africa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amount to 19,000 bales. The sales for the last two days, Monday and Tuesday, were limited to 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took about 1000 bales.

The market closed dull at generally unchanged quotations. There was however but little enquiry, and prices at the close were somewhat easier. Clean Middling Orleans 7½c., Middling Mobile 7½c., Middling Uplands 6½c.

The advices from America indicating a heavy crop checked operations.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue to be very favorable.

Manufacturers were fully occupied, and holders of goods and yarns demand a still further advance.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, November 16.—The funds have again become depressed, owing partly to the unsettled state of political affairs on the continent. A decline of ¼ to ½ is reported.

Consols for money closed at 96½.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed with an advancing tendency, nearly every description having slightly advanced since the sailing of the Africa.

The advancing pretentions of holders have checked operations.

Corn closed quiet, with but slight improvement in demand.

The Provision market generally closed dull, although prices were 5cm at previous quotations.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

The Cunard steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 13th.

The steamer Hammonia, from New York, arrived out on the 15th. The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

The general and political news by the North Briton possesses few features of special importance.

Dispatches from Turin state that Prince Cavignan had, in accordance with the wishes of King Victor Emanuel, declined the regency of Central Italy which had been offered him by the Provisional assemblies.

Upon the refusal of Prince Cavignan to accept the regency, it was tendered to the Chevalier Buoncompagnie, who has accepted the honor, and will enter upon the duties of his office at once.

The lateness of the hour at which the North Briton was announced precludes the possibility of forwarding full details of her news to-night.

FAILURE OF COTTON OPERATORS.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The cotton operating firm of A. McConochie & Co., failed here to day, on account of failing to meet New Orleans drafts.

LATEST NEW ORLEANS MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The latest New Orleans mails for Europe, which go out in the next steamer which sails for Liverpool, are those of the 24th.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The latest New Orleans mails for Europe, which go out in the steamship Canada, which sails to-morrow for Liverpool, are those of the 25th.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN'S MAILS.

PORTLAND, Maine, November 29.—The steamer Admiral has arrived here from the wreck of the steamer Indian, bringing her mails and several passengers from the wreck.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Washington Irving, the popular author, died in this city last evening. Our dispatch does not state what he died of.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Sterling Exchange is quoted at 109½ for Banker's Bills, with a brisk demand.

Liverpool Freights are unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The Flour market closed buoyant. Sales to-day consist of 32,000 barrels. Corn closed buoyant; sales to-day amount to 99,000 bushels; old Yellow is quoted at 85c.; new Yellow is quoted at 75 to 85c. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $15 to $15 15. Whisky closed steady at 27c. Sugar closed buoyant; sales to-day consist of 1200 hhds.; Molasses is quoted at 30 to 74c. Coffee closed steady at 11½ to 13c. There were 3000 shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold to-day at $56 50 to $57.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The Cotton market closed dull. Sales to day consist of 12,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11 to 11½c.

Flour closed dull. Sales to day amount to 13,500 bbls. at $5 65 to $5 80 for Southern brands.

Corn closed dull. Sales to day amount to 12,000 bushels. New White is quoted at 83c.

Pork closed buoyant at $16 to $16 12½. Whisky is quoted at 26½c. Sugar closed firm; Orleans is quoted at 6½c.; Molasses at 30 to 74c. Coffee closed steady; sales to-day consist of 2500 sacks; prime Rio is quoted at 12½. Molasses is quoted at 31 to 32c. Linseed Oil is quoted at 54½ to 56c. Lard Oil is quoted at 87 to 92c.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Wright's circular, which goes out by the next steamer for Europe, says that there is only a moderate business left of the season. Prices are in favor of the seller. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11½. Receipts for the past week at this port amount to 12,000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 30,000 bales.

Wathorspoon, Kingsford & Co.'s circular, which goes out by the next steamer, says that Cotton has declined ½ during the week. The circular quotes Middling Orleans at 11½.

Liverpool Freights are doing a good business and are firm.

Sterling Exchange is quoted at 109 3-16 to 109½.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—The market for Flour closed at $5 00 to $5 15 for Superfine. Corn is quoted at 45 to 46½c per bushel. Large sales of Whisky to-day at 25c.—Western Mess Pork is quoted at $15 to $15 50. Hogs are quoted at $6 70 to $6 75 per head.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly, with six and a half feet of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSING VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, November 29.—The steamer E. H. Johnson passed down at 7 o'clock, the Crescent at 9 o'clock, and the Belle at 11 o'clock last night. The Vicksburg passed down at midnight, and the City of Memphis at 2 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, November 29.—The steamer Natchez passed down at four o'clock this afternoon.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Galveston dates to the 24th. The fever has almost disappeared, there having been but one death from the disease on the day previous.

The *Herald* chronicles a fatal difficulty which took place in Centreville on the night of the 15th instant, between Captain N. P. Speers, of that town, and Mr. L. O. Durst, a planter of the county, which resulted in the instant death of the latter. Mr. Durst received a charge of buckshot from a gun in the hands of Captain Speers. It is truly a sad affair, as both are men of high standing in that community.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF LETTERS AND FORGERY.—The special agent of the Boston Postoffice Department recently made a complaint against a German named Wm. Muehle, charging him with obtaining letters belonging to Messrs. Strouse & Brothers, of No. 121 Liberty street, from the Postoffice, and stealing the contents. In one of the letters stolen was a draft for $600 on Augusta Belmont & Co., and this draft, with a forged indorsement, was presented by Muehle, who received the money. He was arrested at the Postoffice by the Marshal, and identified as the man who had received the letters and sold the draft. He was upon the point of sailing for Europe in the steamer Vandalia, and in his trunks that were seized were found the proceeds of several alleged frauds. Commissioner Betts will investigate the case on Saturday next.

AN INGENIOUS IMPOSTOR.—Some months ago a peculiar system of swindling, invented in America and practiced in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. The plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the obituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful prodigy who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepest repentance, solicited his old and wealthy relatives to remit a sum of £10 to some United States postoffice. Many encouragements upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under a desire to act in accordance with any parent's wish of the deceased prodigal, or there is reason to believe that the trade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan now is, to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have deserted, and who claims for a dying child. This has probably brought more success even than the former plan, since it has enhanced the fears of families and a desire to avert scandal. About a fortnight ago two of these communications the impostion being thus exposed, a copy of the production was inserted in the *Morning Advertiser*, and the result has, moreover, has brought a fresh supply, all varying in nearly the same manner; and it is therefore desirable to remove, by a further exposure, the gain they may have occasioned. *London Times, Nov. 18.*

The Boston John Brown Meeting.

The Providence Journal, a Republican paper, edited by a United States Senator, Mr. Anthony, has some observations upon the Boston John Brown meeting which are worthy of attention. We commend them to the Republican papers of Massachusetts. They are as follows:

A meeting was held in Boston Saturday evening in aid of the family of John Brown. The proceedings corresponded, in extreme bad taste, bad policy and bad morals, with the ravings of some of the Southern papers that would implicate the whole North in the crime of one fanatic, and dissolve the Union because a hay stack was burnt in Charlestown. Some of the speakers were very extravagant and violent, particularly the Rev. Mr. Manning, of the Old South Church, and Wendell Phillips, who has so long perverted great talents and acquirements and remarkable powers of eloquence to extreme and impracticable uses, that little surprise is felt at whatever he may say.

We certainly would not wish to close the hands of charity that are opened in behalf of the unfortunate woman, soon to be a widow, and her destitute family; we cannot forget that John Brown has the credit of having acted with an honest fanaticism in the great evil that he has done, and of accepting with indomitable courage all the consequences of his overt deliberate, yet we think not altogether sane conduct. There is something in human nature that never refuses its admiration to genuine pluck, particularly when it is manifested in an unselfish cause and in support of principle as that are sincerely entertained.

Yet no one defends the act of Brown. Those who most admire his bearing lament his folly; even those few who believe in the justice of exciting a servile insurrection, must think it wholly unjustifiable to excite one when there is no hope of success and a certainty of great evil. Not a single slave has been freed by the act of John Brown; but many have been made to groan under more and more cruel bondage than before, and the consequences that are to follow, the emotional strife that has been engendered and embittered, and the vindictive spirit that has been strengthened in favor of slavery all over the South, these are the fruits of this mad attempt, the natural fruits, the fruits that any thinking man would have predicted.

Is such conduct to be set up for imitation? Is this man to be made, in the popular estimation, as well as a hero? The effect of such speeches is to make other people follow his example, engage in the same crazy schemes, and rush upon the same horrible fate. The orators will not go themselves, as they ought to go, if they believe what they say, but weaker men, seduced by their burning words, will rush upon the danger to which they only pilot the way.

Vice-President Breckinridge for Clemency.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* of the 10th instant contains the following article, understood to be from the pen of Vice-President Breckinridge:

The previous history of this heavy convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to Executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon some shapeless wagon, the skeleton of the plains, rifled of its contents and its cattle, and near by remains all that is left of the murdered traveler. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for the late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has now endeavored by the success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he lies a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of Brown's previous life to steel Governor Wise against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, if ever a traitor and a murderer and a robber did; but it would place him in a more advantage ground in the eyes of the whole world: it would show that the spirit of Legree does not pervade our people; that conscious of the vastness and security of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which consigned the accomplished Andre to a dishonored death, which, if any thing has, left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest name, but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the subject of sympathy upon which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miserable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yes, many times, and with cursing and swearing, declared that they "know not the man." Yet we are even attempting to precipitate his fate, and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Governor Wise; for they believe that the Governor towards a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy would lash him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished *matador*, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a martyr's death would bring them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an array embracing Arnold and Riezzi, and even the ancient martyr of Bohemia, to whom he has the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blasphemy of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old John Brown is executed, there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood—relics of the martyr will be sought throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there, as at the tomb of Thomas a'Becket. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and as that of Joe Smith to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and Governor Wise would be compared to Julian the Apostate, or Grahame of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, who maintains his position solely by the assistance of the Zouaves and Turcos, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule—with treason plotting at his palace gates, and himself surrounded by assassins as subtle as the Thugs of India—if such a tyrant in such a position with a single dash of the pen can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends thousands of exiled patriots, shall we, of them with millions in comparison with which the mental endowments of Seward and Lincoln and Chase are as stupidity, shall we fear to do some with the applause of half a universe, this act of shame which must rest upon the commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is as substantial as many who call themselves patriots; we say, shall we fear to do that which must rest upon her, if her security demanded and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.

NO HOPE FOR JOHN BROWN.—The following letter from Governor Wise was received by Rev. Wm. C. Whitcomb, of Lynnfield, Mass., in answer to an earnest appeal that the life of John Brown may be spared:

RICHMOND, VA., November 17, 1859.

REV. SIR: The very sympathy with John Brown, so general, so fanatical, so regardless of social safety, and so irreverent of the reign of law, demands his execution, if sentenced by the courts. The laws his violated and outraged are now protecting all the rights of defense and all his claims to mercy.

HENRY A. WISE.

REV. WM. C. WHITCOMB.

The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

The canvass for the Mayoralty is becoming quite active, and a call has been made upon foreigners to avail themselves of the intervening ten days to complete their naturalization. This election is considered by many persons as much more important than the State contest, and will bring out a much larger vote.

Mr. Havemeyer accepts the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Tammany Hall Democracy, and among the reasons given for it are "the natural representations of citizens of all parties," and the promise of "able and faithful co-operation."

JOY AND SOUND REFLECTIONS.—The Washington *Constitution* has the following excellent reflections:

The final result of the controversy between the editor of the Nashville *Union* and the editor of the Nashville *News* will not be without its beneficent moral lesson, if it shall impress upon the conductors and writers of newspapers the duties of moderation and courtesy and the grace of self-control; and if it shall tend to rebuke the morbid appetite of a certain class of readers for personalities and harsh reflections by journalists upon one another. The want of discretion and prudence has led to the death of many a man of true courage and high talents and sensibility; but the habit of a portion of the public to certain parts of the country to demand a want of courage to those who will not condescend to use provoking language themselves nor retort with contumelious and degrading epithets, has also produced many street rencontres, where the duel is prohibited by severe and inhuman penalties, as in Tennessee.

The young and rising members of the editorial profession may be assured, however, that dense and bitter invective will never procure for them esteem or respect among those whose good opinion is most worth having. Partisans may, indeed, flatter, encourage and "hound them on," as a huntsman would his pack; but all who can appreciate polished controversy will look upon them as degraded; while virtuous spectators of the editorial strife will but smile and shut and smile again, as they would at any other exhibition."

The Emperor Napoleon has recently ordered the appropriation of twenty-eight thousand dollars for the church upon the spot of Longwood Farm, and the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I, at St. Helena, as well as the domain called the Vale of Napoleon. Since the French Government came into possession of this territory, they have always kept a national Commandant at Longwood.

CITY SUPERINTENDENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties, the beautiful play of the Writer Copee; Pot Pourri of Hartley, by the Orchestra; Viola Pelka, by the Mimic Gale, and the pretty comedy of a Morning Call.

At the St. Charles Theatre, the play of the Hidden Hand, and the farce of Beware of Governing.

At the Amphitheatre and Museum, as usual, attractive and meritorious series of Equestrian exercises, Magic, Ventriloquism, Speaking Automata, &c., with the Aquaria, and a thousand curiosities in the Museum.

THE ETHIOPIAN HALL.—A dramatic version of Mrs. Southworth's E. V. Lester story was produced last night at the St. Charles Theatre, Miss Joey Gougenheim appearing in the character of Capitola. We do not think she excels in any but such dashing, extravagant parts as Prince Rodolph, in Cinderella. There are delicate, womanly traits even in the bold nature of Capitola which she seemed to overlook, or comprehending, failed to delineate. Mr. Ryan (the husband of Kate Denin,) made quite a hit as Wool, the comical negro servant, and is a good accession to the stock company.

PRESENT AT THE VARIETIES.—Sourisseau's admirable rendition of the Widow Copee is having a remarkable success at the Varieties, considering that love of change is the great weakness of our theatre going public. As this is entirely owing to the character in it of Lake Fielding, it is a high but a justly earned compliment to Mr. Couldock. His impersonation of the character stricken dead is truly a masterpiece of acting, and every one who has an appreciation for genuine histrionic talent should see Couldock's Lake Fielding before it is withdrawn from the boards. The Varieties was completely thronged last night.

GRAND CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—A grand concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening, by H. B. de Kontfort, assisted by Mme. de Vernay, a violinist of considerable European reputation, with Mmes. Marie Prost, vocalist, and Moreau Broan and Le Roche, vocalists, and pianist. A very attractive programme is published, and we anticipate a large and brilliant assemblage at the Hall. Tickets can be procured at the principal music stores, or at the Hall—price, one dollar.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—We are pleased to known of the success attending the ladies' fair, at Armory Hall, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Boy's Asylum of the Third District. The hand of the orphan boys play every night, executing popular airs in a lively and pleasant manner. It is well worth a visit to Armory Hall the remaining nights of this week, and we hope the pleasure seekers, as well as the charitably disposed, will not overlook this laudable fair.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW TOWBOAT.—The James H. Mahan, a new towboat belonging to the Good Intent Towboat Company of this city, arrived here to day.

The Mahan is 140 tons. Her hull was built at Shoenestown, Pa., by Messrs. E. & W. Porter. The machinery by Hats W. Phillips, at Wheeling, Va. Her length is 152 feet, with 26 feet breadth of beam. Depth of hold is 6 feet 6 inches.

She has two 25 inch cylinders, with 7 feet strokes. Three boilers, 29 feet long and 47 inches in diameter, with 3 flues in each.

She has wrought iron shafts and cranks and wrought iron water wheels of 50 feet diameter.

The Mahan is altogether a very superior and complete craft. She has a beautiful model for running, and will immediately commence operations in the trade for which she is designed, under the command of Captain John Beatton.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last evening, President Hixon occupying the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor recommending the Council to make provision for the election of Commissioners for the House of Refuge.

The resignation of J. E. Bouligny, Esq., as keeper of the Court House was received and accepted.

The tax ordinance was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee, with directions to come to some definite conclusion with a committee on which should be appointed by the lower Board.

This Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There was a regular meeting of this Board last night.

The City Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1271 75.

The City Controller's report was referred.

The action taken by the upper Board upon the tax ordinance of 1860 was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition for pecuniary assistance from the Female Orphan Asylum was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from property holders in the Fourth District for the laying out of four small squares was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A petition from cab and carriage drivers, asking information as to where they could take their stand, was referred to the Police Committee.

Resolutions of the upper Board were concurred in, making appropriation for a fence around the Masonry schoolhouse, and for publishing that portion of Julia street which would be repaved with round stone pavement.

The contract with George Cronan for paving Water street was approved, though rejected at last meeting.

An ordinance compelling property holders on Canal street to bring all their awnings out to the line of the gutter, for the sake of uniformity, was rejected.

$1800 were appropriated to pay balance of cost of erecting a new draining machine by John Community.

The Finance Committee recommended authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for $100,000 in the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad. The subject was referred to a special committee of both Boards.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of readjusting the Carrollville valley's contracts for cleaning streets in the Third District. Adopted. The same committee recommended rejecting the contracts bid by the Mayor, one to Bennett & Larger for a fire-proof building on the levee, foot of Canal street, and the other to J. K. Duncan & Co. for one mile of iron pipe, as they could have been sold by the Controller. Also recommending the adoption of the Mayor's suggestion that the pumps should not necessarily be of the Worthington patent. The subject was referred back for the committee to obtain the opinion of the City Attorney.

A communication was received from the Firemen's Charitable Association, asking for a barge capable of carrying one hand engine, with passages for boarding it along the wharves, that engines may be taken up to the Fourth District in this manner, and be able to obtain water readily from the river. The Board then adjourned.

BOB FOGGAN SHOT ON ST. CHARLES STREET.—Robert Forbes, better known as Bob Forbes, was shot in the breast in front of the Orleans Club-room, on St. Charles street, this morning at half past one o'clock, by a cabman named John Henry, alias John Silk, only eighteen years of age. Immediately after the shooting, Henry delivered himself up and Forbes was sent to the Charity Hospital in a cab.

As the story was reported after the occurrence, Forbes has been looking out for the cabman some two weeks, having heard that Henry had been speaking against him. Just before the shooting he had called Henry from the seat on his cab, inked him with epithetes reports against him, persisted in the statement after two denials, felt the young man to be one if he had any weapon about him, and then drew a revolver and put the muzzle against his face.

Henry's only weapon was an old "pepperbox revolver" which he carried in his pocket, and he had his hand upon it, he says, during the conference between them. When Forbes put the revolver into his face he instantly drew his pistol and shot Forbes in the breast.

The pistol ball entered between the first and second ribs, penetrating the right lung. Dr. Smith, at the Charity Hospital, thinks the probabilities of the recovery of Forbes very small. Forbes asserts that he was shot without any provocation whatever.

A WOMAN STABBED IN THE EYE.—Yesterday evening a woman named Jane Sullivan, who cooks in Lucie's coffee-house, next door to the Stockholm House, on Hospital street, was very seriously wounded. Ellen McHale, who is a cook in the Stockholm House, entered Jane's kitchen and broke a quantity of crockery-ware, which unloosed the vials of Jane's wrath, which, from her own relation, must have been quaint bottles at least. She said if Jane did not like it she would fight her next Sunday morning across the river, and Ellen replied, "if you want to fight, you can have it now."

At the juncture Mobile Molly came in, and, as he expressed herself, spoiled the irascible Ellen, who invited both women to go into the Stockholm House and take a drink. They went in, and while Jane and Molly were drinking at the bar, Ellen procured a knife, and rushing upon Jane stabbed her in the left eye, temple, forehead and left wrist. The step in the eye-ball will probably sight forever in that quarter. Jane was taken to the Charity Hospital.

Officers St. Cyr and Gonzales arrested Ellen and Mobile Mary, together with four other women, who were parties to the affair and witnesses. Officer Ives found a dagger on the floor, near where the stabbing took place. This Jane Sullivan is the widow of Bill Sullivan, who died from intemperance on the 9th inst.

SERIOUS OR A SERIOUSER.—Just as the regular Vicksburg U. S. mail packet Charwon was on the point of heaving out from the wharf yesterday evening at her regular hour, 4 o'clock, a constable detained her by a provisional seizure on the suit of some dock hands who claimed a few dollars the mate refused to pay them. Such an unusual and unnecessary proceeding created a great sensation among the steamboatmen, and lower moonbeam. It was nearly two hours before the officers of the boat could find any one to accept security and allow the boat to depart.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—The steamboat Wm. R. Nelson was burned to the water's edge on Monday night at Carrollton, where she was lying at the wharf. She had been sold by the United States Marshal and was worth about $7000—partially insured.

HARMAN CASTOR.—D. J. Sheppard will appear before Judge Pitkin to-day, a writ of habeas corpus having been taken out by his attorney. He denies the charge of having embezzled funds from Mr. Hay, and says the prosecution is only at the instance of the father of the young lady with whom he eloped from Vicksburg.

UNFORTUNATE VIRGINIAN.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, during the rain, Wm. H. Hark, a patriotic watchman on the levee, heard a man named Charles Fairbrother under some impedimenta, and to protect merchandise from the weather. Although the man might have only wanted to shelter himself, Hart took him as booty with the stick, the man had to be carried to the Charity Hospital, dangerously wounded. Officer Kelly assisted Hart.

MISTAKE IN THE GRAND PROPOSITION.—This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is truly provided by the human economy that whenever any thing is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great due, therefore, is to strengthen the natural process. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vigility to all the organs of the body. The effects of this medicine upon the digestive, the liver and the kidneys are prompt and decisive. Let all those whose stock the bloom has departed give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. nov30 tf

☞ Look out for the insertions of Lee & Farriss' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of Jordan Dunham & Sons.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

I hereby notify that the latest sugar boiler of Dr. L. M. Lamarre, left us, in accordance with his plan, on my plantation, over-rule the cane juice with unusual success, and I can recommend the inventor. In making sugar with my old set of five boilers, it was necessary from time to time to stop the mill; while with the new set, consisting of four boilers only, of a stone diameter, the mill must be kept in constant operation, to enable to supply the requisite quantity of juice. As for the difficulty apprehended in clearing the juice by the press, it has proved absolutely chimerical.

Sugar planters are invited to visit my establishment, and witness personally the fact I have stated.

Parish of Assumption, right bank of the river, six miles above Donaldsonville.

nov 30tf VALERY LANDRY.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE.

THIS NEW Seminary will open on the 1st of January of the present year. Parents of the south coast of the Parishes will be in New Orleans on the 15th of December, who may be anxious to visit Spring-Hill. They will leave the city on Sunday, the 1st of December, at 4 P. M., by the Pontchartrain Railroad. nov30 2t

For Sale.

THE SCHOONER JAMES MATA, with her appurtenances, apparel, &c., at the new yard of Messrs. Brown, Parish, Perry & Co., Carrollton, Jefferson Parish. Apply to JAMES COOPER & BLANCHARD, 1 Bank Place.

LARD on board DD Vessel, from Bordeaux—Lot 66 cases and canvas sacks, 300 pounds net, various brands; 50 do brandy frame; to be entered from to junc. Pay duty by

SYDNEY LEWIS & LANGDORFF.

nov29 2, 10, 16 and 18 St. Louis st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Landing on ship Cumberland, from Havre—100 baskets Grand Bouche, James Hennessy & Co. Champagne of the celebrated vintage of Ay, Dizy, Cumiel, quarts and pints; Imperial 4ds, 4s, 6s; Lafon Wines, 4s, 6s. For sale by

SYDNEY LEWIS & LANGDORFF.

nov29 2, 10, 16 and 18 St. Louis st

SHERRY WINE—10 hf pipes Pale and Amontillado, 4s, for sale by

SYDNEY LEWIS & LANGDORFF.

nov29 2, 10, 16 and 18 St. Louis st

LANDING on ship John W. White, from Bordeaux—50 cases family Claret, J Lamothe Pils, 1 do old Wines, 4s, 6s; 50 cases Sauterne, 1 do old Claret, white wine and cognac brandy; for sale by

nov29 B DECHESNE, 81 St. Louis st.

FRUITS IN JUICE—Landing on ship John W. White, from Bordeaux—1 case 1 doz Brand J Lafonds; 10 do Strawberries, 3s; for sale by

nov29 B DECHESNE, 81 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLES—Now 3d, J Pagnol, Verdalle, and Amelinckx, master, 1 hf pipe Pale Dry Malaga, Amelinckx, cabaccia in Oil, Carrots, Ant Abergis, Marsel Vermicelli, Bailly Frais & Co. To arrive per ship Colombia, from Marseilles, 1 hf pipe Malaga.

nov29 B VALANDIN, 181 Royal st

COLYPODE—800 bbls. primey Pickerel, for sale by

nov29 SYDNEY LEWIS & LANGDORFF.

CHEESE—Landing on ship Cumberland, from Boston—50 bbls. Boston cheese, landing from ship Commerce.

POTATOES—Landing on ship Cumberland, from Boston, 1000 bbls. Boston Mercers, landing from ship Commerce.

PORTERS—1000 bbls. Porters, Stone and Stoke, ship Commerce.

DRIED PEACHES—50 cases new crop, landing from steamboat Rose City, and for sale by

nov29 SYDNEY LEWI