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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By S. H. Sykes, at 10½ o'clock, on the Levee, opposite post No. 40, Bonds bottings.

By H. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Camp-by street, household furniture.

By O. Lecomeau, Bloise & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 30 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, winter clothing, &c.

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the character of the telegraphic dispatches received yesterday the inference is justified that the Slave States, to wit: New York, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, while deeply sympathizing with the entire States, will employ all the influence due to their position, strength and population for the purpose of postponing precipitate action. It is certainly a very respect desirable that whatever course the South may think proper to pursue she should meet the sanction and the co-operation of every slaveholding State in the Confederacy. The union of the whole South in a common cause; the solemn determination of all the slave States to stand by one another, and then to present to the North a compact and undivided front, will necessarily add imposing power and dignity to our position. The fiery and hasty rashness of a single State—although it might and probably would ultimately draw others within its radius—would be far less apt to awaken in the North a sense of justice, or secure from her satisfactory guarantees for our future safety and protection, than could the deliberate and unanimous demand of the entire South.

We take it that nine men out of ten regard dissolution as the final resort, to be invoked only upon the failure of other remedies. One palpable and undeniable duty then is to seek redress if possible within the Union. If it be denied us, we can then sever our connection with the North. How in order to obtain this redress it is all-important that we proceed in a systematic and methodical manner. Hitherto no formal plan whatever has been proposed. South Carolina seems bent on secession unconditionally, and Georgia and Alabama, though with somewhat less impetuosity, appear greatly inclined to follow in her wake. But in Louisiana, while the excitement continues unabated, and while we speak in general terms of our sympathies with South Carolina; while Southern State Rights associations are forming, other military companies are organizing, no general plan of State action has been indicated. The Governor is petitioned to call the Legislature together, doubtless with a view to the passage of a bill for the assemblying of a State Convention. Thus far, however, his Excellency remains mute. We have already expressed our approval of the contemplated Convention. There is nothing objectionable and tangible in an appeal to the sovereignty of the people. A body coming fresh from the citizens, constituted, as undoubtedly it will be, of the ablest, purest and most patriotic elements in the State, cannot do otherwise than exert a wholesome and salutary influence on public opinion, giving it shape, definiteness and comprehensiveness, and which in case vague, unsettled, indefinite and fluctuating. We should then know not alone what we aim at, but in what manner it is proposed to be attained. The subject in all its scope, its bearings and its consequences would be discussed by the Convention, and conclusions would be reached which the whole State would cheerfully endorse.

The policy adopted by Louisiana would apply equally to every Southern State. We can see no sufficient reason why Kentucky should not feel as profoundly interested in the question as Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas. On the contrary, every commonwealth, while recognizing the 3d, and holding sacred as property, is bound to its neighbor by a community of interest uniting all the Southern States by the indissoluble tie of a solidarity of interest and safety. Even if we were driven to dissolve, it would be a thousandfold better for the South that all the slaveholding States should withdraw together and consult in a body measures into a Confederacy. Thus would they command their power and those numbers and resources which would be otherwise fritteend away and impaired by endless subdivision.

It is for these reasons, amongst others, that we rejoice at beholding a manifest disposition on the part of Virginia and Kentucky to induce the cotton States to proceed calmly and dispassionately in the work before them. We believe the idea of a Southern Confederacy an admirable one, for in such a case every State would be represented, and the accumulation of feeling and interest would be certain to lead to such a bill of rights as an ultimatum as would reach command respect, and possibly prevent an[illegible]rable rupture. Even if Northern injustice and fanaticism were proof against us imposing a display of Southern determination, and if the South should be compelled to dissolve the ties which now bind her to the North, she would occupy a position infinitely more noble, dignified and commendable than she now does. She would stand in the eyes of the world disenthralled from an oppression which she had vainly striven by pacific means to avert. She would then enjoy a calm—certainly in a righteous cause strong in the consciousness of rectitude, and strong in that potent assistance by which Maryland and Texas, Virginia and Mississippi would be linked together.

The Vote of Louisiana.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* publishes the annexed returns. They comprise all the parishes but Bossier, Carroll and Lincoln. The two latter have given a majority for Breckinridge. Bossier may be estimated at about 150 majority for Breckinridge. This would make his majority in the State just about 2400. The Douglas vote is some thousands behind our estimate. No doubt many of the supporters of the Little Giant saved in and went for Breck:

	Breckinridge.	Bell.	Douglas.
Acadia	760	2	2
Ascension	1,100	2	2
Assumption	1,100	2	2
Avoyelles	1,100	2	2
Caddo	1,100	2	2
Calcasieu	1,100	2	2
Caldwell	1,100	2	2
Carroll	1,100	2	2
East Baton Rouge	1,100	2	2
East Feliciana	1,100	2	2
Franklin	1,100	2	2
Iberia	1,100	2	2
Iberville	1,100	2	2
Jackson	1,100	2	2
Jefferson	1,100	2	2
Lafayette	1,100	2	2
Lafourche	1,100	2	2
Lincoln	1,100	2	2
Livingston	1,100	2	2
Madison	1,100	2	2
Morehouse	1,100	2	2
Natchitoches	1,100	2	2
Orleans	1,100	2	2
Ouachita	1,100	2	2
Plaquemines	1,100	2	2
Pointe Coupee	1,100	2	2
Rapides	1,100	2	2
Red River	1,100	2	2
Sabine	1,100	2	2
St. Bernard	1,100	2	2
St. Charles	1,100	2	2
St. Helena	1,100	2	2
St. James	1,100	2	2
St. John Baptist	1,100	2	2
St. Landry	1,100	2	2
St. Martin	1,100	2	2
St. Mary	1,100	2	2
St. Tammany	1,100	2	2
Tangipahoa	1,100	2	2
Terrebonne	1,100	2	2
Union	1,100	2	2
Vermilion	1,100	2	2
Washington	1,100	2	2
Webster	1,100	2	2
West Baton Rouge	1,100	2	2
West Feliciana	1,100	2	2
Winn	1,100	2	2
Total	18,176	58,169	6,625

Is it the fact—a report is on everybody's lips—that the Bank will resolve to suspend in New Orleans by Col. Leigh Robert, for Secretary Lamb Commissioner, is due to a meeting of gentlemen of this city, composed exclusively of Cotton of the State, who have bound themselves together for the purpose of always sustaining and aiding the Bank of Orleans in opposition to any run, whether of panic or speculation or not. If this report be true, it speaks strongly of the great kind of Knox-Holdsworth. The run is reserved by Col. Robert before Consul there in New Orleans seems to confirm the rumor. Perhaps some of our city correspondents can enlighten us.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

Our brother of the *Sugar Planter* is in error. The large vote received by Col. Robert in New Orleans was due to the fact of his popularity, his capability, and the prevailing impression that Col. Sparks could not beat Capt. Kent, and that Col. Robert could. The statement touching a Cuzco amendment is judged to vote for a Cuzco in opposition to any one else, is as far as we are informed, absolutely unfounded. It is the first time we ever heard of any thing of the kind.

Memoranda.—In eighty-seven counties the vote is as follows: Douglas 51,795, Bell 51,304, Breck 93,304; Lincoln 15,000. Twenty-six counties to be heard from.

Kentucky.—In sixty-one counties Bell has 46,288, Breck, 39,252, and Douglas 30,207.

Henry Vignie Club.—A meeting of this club will take place this evening at No. 9 New Basin. See advertisement.

Postmaster or Kentucky.—The Louisville *Courier*, which was the leading Breckinridge organ in Kentucky, in an article on the duty of the South, holds the following language:

We do not think the election of Lincoln of itself sufficient to warrant a dissolving of the Union; and we know the above States will go no further than to take prompt measures to protect themselves from the aggressions by carry out the principles of the Federal Government as we believe they desire they will make no movement to withdraw from the Union, and to assume their just rights in the Union, holding themselves in readiness to defend the event come to the worst, to take care of themselves."

Kentucky will not go out of the Union in consequence of the election of Lincoln. We believe that there is one man in it who should be hung for such a step. She will wait and see what there is no cause to hope.

Boxing.—November 15.—Dr. Lawrence, who is good and well, Dr. Hamlin is dead, Dr. Hall is dying, Dr. Lee is well. All well and hopeful.

Office, 78 Chartres street.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Letter from Washington—The Administration and the Secession Movement.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitement North or South, as it will perform its duty to the Constitution and laws firmly and impartially.

The remarks of Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, that the President is pledged to secession has been received here with astonishment. His friends do not believe that he is correctly reported.

A report has gained currency that Colonel Hayne has been relieved of the command of Fort Moultrie, and that his successor is Major Anderson.

The Charleston *Mercury* denies that Fort Sumpter has been put in the hands of the Secessionists.

The President is fully informed of the plans of the seceders, and will assume the responsibility when the hour of action arrives.

Meeting in Scarsmon, Va.

SCARSMON, Va., November 15.—There is a call for a Grand Union meeting at Scarsmon on Saturday next.

Grand Union Meeting in Baltimore.

Baltimore, November 15.—Ex-Mayor Swan addressed a large Bell meeting last night, advising a general Convention from all the States at which the North should guarantee the enforcement of the fugitive slave law and the equal right of the South to occupy the Territories.

The Breckinridge General Committee have issued an address deprecating secession.

Discussion Speeches in Georgia.

Milledgeville, November 15.—Speeches are nightly made in favor of Toombs, Thos. R. Cobb and others, in favor of secession.

Messrs. A. H. Stephens and Herschell V. Johnson have made a compromise address of this State, opposing secession in strong terms.

Bitter feud exists in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Howell Cobb's friends, relating to the Senatorship.

Counterfeit Bank Bills.

New York, November 15.—Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Bank of the Interior, at Albany, are extensively circulating in this city.

Affairs of Mexico.

Washington, November 15.—Minister McLane is instructed to co-operate with the Spanish and French Ministers for the suppression of hostilities and the establishment of a Provisional Government until popular elections can be held.

Florida Goes with South Carolina.

Washington, November 15.—A dispatch has been received here from the Governor of Florida, stating that Florida follows the example of South Carolina in the movement of secession.

Foreign Intercourse with South Carolina.

Charleston, November 15.—Some of the foreign Consuls here are fully authorized by their respective Governments to await secession to open negotiations.

Important Action of Virginia—Extra Session of Legislature Called.

Richmond, November 15.—Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Virginia Legislature on the 7th of January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the aggressive policy adopted by certain States calmly and wisely the action necessary.

Georgia Unanimous for a Convention.

Milledgeville, November 15.—The leading men of all parties in conference unanimously agree to call a Convention of the people. They recommend resistance, the time and mode to be settled by the Convention. Good order prevails.

The Secession Movement—Action of our Government.

New York, November 15.—The *Evening Post* says that our Government has ordered the corvette Savannah to be put in readiness for a trip to Charleston, and that the Lancaster ordered from this city to California have been stopped. Two hundred and twenty bags of powder and shells, and a number of ammunition were shipped to-day for Charleston.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

Boston, November 15.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d, and Queenstown on Sunday, reached the 4th instant, before reported at Halifax, arrived at her wharf this afternoon.

Her mails were all distributed to-day. Those for the Southern states were sent off by this evening's train.

Failure in Massachusetts.

Stockbridge, Mass., November 15.—Messrs. Bonner & Smith, extensive paper dealers in this city, have failed for $100,000. The amount of their liabilities is not yet known.

New York Markets.

New York, November 15.—The Cotton market closed dull and irregular; the sales amount ed to 3000 bales at 12c for Middling. Flour closed dull, with sales of 11,000 barrels at $5 10 to $5 25 for Superfine State. The sales of Corn include 50,000 bushels at prices ranging from 70 to 72c. Pork rules dull; the sales consisted of 925 barrels at $18 75. Lard closed dull at 12 to 12¾c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, November 15.—No business of importance was transacted in Flour to-day; prices are nominal at $4 75 to $4 80 per bbl. for Superfine. A further decline of 3 to 7c. is reported in Wheat. Corn is very active, with sales at 35 to 36c. per bushel. Whisky is worth 16¾c. per gallon. Lard shows nominal prices. Pork closed dull at $16 75 to $16 per bbl. for Mess.

Silver Intelligence.

Louisville, November 15.—The Ohio river at this point was at the high water mark, with 9 feet 10 inches water in the canal, by the mark, at dark.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, November 15.—The steamers J. F. Pargoud and Atlanta passed this point at 9 o'clock yesterday evening. The steamer Ingomar passed down at 11 o'clock this morning.

Texas Items.

We have dates from Texas to the 13th inst. The Galveston *Civilian* says:

We do not doubt that every county in Texas has gone for Breckinridge by a large majority. His majority in the State will probably reach 30,000. Such is the general conviction that this will prove to be the case, that little interest is felt in sending in returns.

The San Augustine *Express* says that three carriages, a dozen wagons and ninety negroes passed through San Augustine county a few days ago, en route for Texas. The *Express* learns that three will be heavy immigrations from the States of Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama during the present winter.

The Feeling in Texas.—We take the following from the Galveston *News* of the 12th inst.:

On the reception at Richmond, Fort Bend county, of the news of Lincoln's election, the Lone Star flag was run up, and its appearance hailed with large shouts by a large and excited assembly.

Speeches of firm tone against further concession to Black Republicanism were made by several leading men and received with unanimous applause.

Our agent, Mr. Looke, writes us from Huntsville, on the 10th, that the news of Lincoln's election created great excitement and deep indignation. The stars and the Lone Star flag was at once raised at the Court-House.

On the 17th the citizens of Gonzales county will vote to send the delegates to be formed, commanded by Capt. M. B. King.

At Navasota the Lone Star flag has been hoisted.

The Houston Telegraph says:

Our leading merchants and most wealthy men have, as a general thing, expressed themselves as making no alternative but in a disunion. As far as we can learn, the mercantile interest favors a Southern Confederacy, as giving more energy to the Southern people, and as offering a better guarantee of safety of life and property of property. We have conversed only with merchants of this city and the interior to-day.

The Lone Star flag was run up over the Houston Court House on Friday was in the thickest of the fight on the subject.

The citizens of Houston are to meet to-morrow night to consult on the measure that should be adopted by the State of Texas in view of the election of Lincoln.

A letter of the 5th, from Centerville, Navarro county, says:

"This county is for Breckinridge by 71 majority. I saw many Old-Line Whigs who voted for Breckinridge and Lane as the best men to beat Lincoln.

"In every county we hear from, the most intense excitement prevails, and all men ready and willing to resist the Government, if necessary."

A letter of the 10th, 4 o'clock, P. M., from Huntsville, says:

"The Lone Star flag was well brought the news of Lincoln's election. It aroused great excitement among the citizens here. Intense indignation prevails, and the Lone Star flag is now flying from the Court-House."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—As far as can be ascertained, there is no movement, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere in the present crisis. The President-elect is reticent, but is evidently quiet. It is now probable that the President will issue no address or proclamation, on the subject of delegates to the South Carolina Convention to be held on the 17th inst., as he did before the election. Many there were recently anticipated, and as in consequence there would not be confidence then that they proceed delegates, on an appeal through the annual message, he was originally considered proper.

Much is the alarm that Washington will not be considered as the seat of Government, that the value of real estate has been monthly affected, and by the withdrawal of Southern members.

It is understood that Tom Corwin, of Ohio, has declined a commercial position in the Lincoln Cabinet, and is in favor of his family to do so. The inclination of Messrs. Seward, Winton or Mr. Bering, of the same State, Mr. Grahame or Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, are also considerably mentioned in this connection.

The President to-day informed Tuckahoe Hunt that he had not been in the same mind or he would have given authority to call out the militia to suppress it, but that he had no power in the law that actual resistance would be allowed to call out the militia for any purpose, and should not be disposed to do it under any circumstances.

The President says some of the quibbles raised by many lawyers, that are, nevertheless, insane and unfounded, and that he has studied and pondered the question to Mr. Hunt's entire satisfaction. He would appeal to Congress in their December session on the question fully. The President himself is a subscriber for a dozen or two leading dailies.

A dispatch from Washington says:

The Lincoln electors were elected by Gen. Dogherty's ticket, and will meet in the capital on the 5th inst., to go on the cars to New York for the purpose of voting for Lincoln, through the entire route, without stopping to the Atlantic ocean.

Further by the North American.

QUEBEC, November 15.—The steamer North American, from Londonderry on the 3d, and Liverpool November 1, via Moville on the 3d, arrived on this port at 6.30 P. M. on Sunday.

FRANCE.—Formidable naval and military preparations are going on, and many writers construe the recent Council of War at St. Cloud as a palpable indication of an oriental campaign.

The Emperor, on the 31st, reviewed 30,000 men near Paris.

Divorcing and all the preliminaries of a regular campaign were reported.

The Bourse, on the 31st, was firmer. Rentes advanced ¼, closing at 69f. 20c.

ITALY.—On the 27th the Sardinian flotilla consisting of the Royalist near Gaeta. The Spanish Admiral Persano refusing, and returned to Naples, expressing regret at the conduct of the French.

There was nothing as to Victor Emanuel's visit to Naples.

It was stated that Austria had informed Europe of her intention to send an ultimatum to Turin. On the contrary, she had reiterated her assurance of pursuing a purely defensive policy.

Count Holstein had given explanation to the diplomatic corps relative to the Warsaw interview.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:

"Will your Government recognize the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

"Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be their attitude?

"In the event of another war, and its being transferred to Germans territory, what would Prussia do?"

The answers are not given, but Count Reichberg stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives about giving the results.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says that at Warsaw not the slightest demonstration was made to the Prussian Prince.

SPAIN.—Marshal O'Donnell, in the Cortes, on the 29th, announced that Spain had received to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protested against the doubt expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon towards the Spanish Government.

CHINA.—The steamer Cardua, which was conveying over the China mails, met with an accident to her engines.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been seized with sudden and severe illness, and there was considerable anxiety as to his recovery.

Parliament had been further prorogued from November 6th to January 24.

Barry had given at the Crystal Palace a farewell exhibition prior to his departure to the United States.

FRANCE.—Prince Metternich and Baron Hubner were received by the Emperor on the 29th.

Very active preparations were going forward in France, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any hostile conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

Prince Metternich had explained to the French Government the present policy of Austria. Internal reforms would be carried out in all branches, as regards all external matters Austria, he said, would act in accordance with the views of the other Powers. The permanent armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than the repression of disorder.

Austria considers the assembling of a Congress useless unless the great powers agree beforehand on a positive programme, of which there is little difficulty.

It was reported that the Austrian Envoy had notified Napoleon that unless the warlike preparations of Piedmont were discontinued, and the Hungarian Legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

Five hundred of the Irish Papal brigade had passed through France on route for Ireland.

Judicial proceedings had been instituted against the *Opinione Nationale* for the publication of false news.

The London daily *News* of the 31st ult. says that the Emperor of the French has placed four ships of the line, with orders to proceed to prevent attacking the fortress by Admiral Persano, and if necessary, to sink his ships. Under these circumstances Persano will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta.

The *News* denounces this as direct intervention by France, and says: "Europe must not be taken by surprise as to all this mysterious and repeated surprises."

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, whose operations were considered as preparing for battle.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts, on the authority of an official dispatch, that Victor Emanuel was to immediately bombard by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

It was reported that Victor Emanuel would confer on Garibaldi the title of Prince Calafirai, with an income of 30,000 livres, and would decorate him with the order of the Annunciation.

The Latest, via Queenstown.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the sovereigns at Warsaw united in promising assistance to Austria, if she should be attacked.

CHINA.—The mails had not been received at London when the North American sailed, but the following details have come to hand, of the taking of the Taku forts.

The northern forts were captured after three hours' fighting and the others surrendered. The allies lost 400 killed and wounded. They were in occupation of Tien-tsin.

The Ambassadors were there, but would soon proceed to Pekin. The rebels had withdrawn to Nankin.

The London *Times* trusts that the telegraph had brought false news, and that Lord Elgin was not going to Pekin without an army, as that would be folly. But what he should do to obtain a permanent peace.

TURIN, Friday.—Admiral Persano has commenced and suspended firing on the royalists, near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition under General Turr has been declared a pure invention.

LISBON, November 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* supplies information as to what passed at the Conference. The monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but did little more them exchange opinions concerning the state of Europe. A Conference was then agreed upon, but not signed, however, and their meeting was fixed for Warsaw. The sovereigns and their ministers had several conferences on the Austro-Prussian and Austro-Russian treaties, but it would be advantageous to all parties if the treaty of March, 1856, was subjected to a revision. Russia is accordingly desirous of regulating her position on the Danube, and giving a way with the neutrality of the Black Sea.

It is reported that Gortschakoff and Reichberg had an interview at the very first interview.

POLAND.—The Poles displayed much a distinguished spirit while Alexander was at Warsaw, which his Majesty was unable to conceal the vexation he felt.

FRANCE.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that the Government has contracted with private parties for the immediate construction of one hundred and fifty iron-sided steamers.

The Genoa mercantile marine have been informed by circulars from the Minister of Marine that in the event of war they would be taken into the service as second lieutenants. As the Government has given discretion to it is said that it will be proposed to give them rank.

It is reported that Mr. Whitworth has contracted to supply the French with a number of his rifles at £7 each.

Fugitive Slave Case at Chicago—Great Excitement.—CHICAGO, November 12.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-night by the arrest by the U. S. Marshal of a negro woman who escaped from Nebraska City a short time since. The woman is claimed as a slave by Mr. Kennedy, of Missouri. The Marshal encountered much difficulty in taking the woman to jail who was rescued by an excited crowd of negroes, and succeeded in giving the woman to the city police, who lodged her in the calaboose. An effort will be made in the morning to take her to Springfield for examination before Commissioner Corwin.

Large numbers of people have congregated in the vicinity of the armory are covered with negroes and some white persons. A slight attempt to rescue the woman from the armory was made this evening.

Robbed in the Cemetery.—Mr. G. W. Slater, who is temporarily officiating at the City Hotel, on Camp street, in this county, Mississippi, to the State of Texas, which he is about to make his home. He was in possession of two very pleasing and gentlemanly persons yesterday morning, in the presence of his family. They introduced themselves as Messrs. Hall and Mr. Slater, considering the shortness of their acquaintance, and knowing that he had not been much of the city, was not a little surprised to see them on a street of obscurity, with a view particularly to the inspection of the cemeteries. About eight o'clock, in the St. Louis Cemetery, on Claiborne street, during a consulting conversation one of them produced a bottle (very half), into which he put a piece of paper and then offered to the other to put some in it. Of course his companion was very anxious to see the other look what he had put in, but had no money, and consequently turned Mr. Slater to the task. The latter produced $130 in bank notes. As soon as the Mississippian produced the paper-mache it was grabbed by one of the strangers, and both climbed over the wall and ran in different directions.

For a moment Mr. Slater was almost stupefied with astonishment and mortification to discover that he had been completely victimized by the operating dodge, of which he had frequently read in the newspapers, but scarcely reproving himself he also scaled the wall, and pursued the fugitives, drew a revolver at the same time and fired five shots at one of them, without effecting him. Officer Devitpenard, who was on hearing the shots, galloped on, and hearing of the affair, joined in the pursuit, and after a long chase, during which the fellow gave his name first as Alech Wheeler and afterward as J. G. Watson. This was not the one who was the apparent bait or the money, but with Mr. Slater's testimony there is no doubt but he will soon take a trip to the Baton Rouge penitentiary. Mr. Slater made an affidavit in the Second District Recorder's office, upon which Watson was sent to prison to await an examination.

Burglars About.—The Fourth District appears to be infested with house-breakers, every night of late one or two dwellings having been entered and robbed. On Wednesday night the store of Mr. Russell T. Taylor, corner of Josephine and St. Charles streets, was broken into by burglars, and completely ransacked with a silver cutter, knife and other articles of value. On Thursday night the store owned S. T. Taylor or M. E. Taylor. Mr. T. offers a reward of $100 for the discovery of these entering and robbing his store. The police are well prepared with the same for the reception of such gentry, and will be environed by the furious barking of his terrier in the yard, so that an entrance to or appropriate to the premises will be a matter of difficulty.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—Vincent Gleed, the dishonest warehouseman of R. F. Hunter & Co., pleaded guilty to larceny yesterday, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. Alexander Hunter, of the Queen and Crescent Route, appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and commented in two speeches, one in the Parish Prison, Frenigeh Howe and Bernard Gaudin, charged with assault and battery, and M. W. Spear, accused of an assault with a dangerous weapon, all appear to bail, were discharged by mil. prox. Jno. O'Connor had Henry Jenkins, for assaulting and wounding Jas. Cannon, with intent to kill, held to bail in $500 to appear and answer. Alexander Mallwood, John Cooke and James Scully were tried for larceny, convicted and sentenced, the first to the penitentiary for two years, the second to the Penitentiary.

Supposed Suicide—A Sad Story.—Yesterday morning the Coroner was notified that a young man had been found dead in his room at Strong's lodging-house, on Gravier street. Proceeding thither, he found the body on the floor, where it had been cut and fallen off the bed. The temple were disclosed over the breast, and from other outward indications, the Coroner supposed death to have been the result of misery of the heart, and the body immediately ventilated to that effect. But he became possessed of further information last evening that makes it but his position this was a mistaken theory case of self-deception. The deceased was Henry Sweitzer, a native of Germany, twenty-five years of age, not an adopted citizen of the United States. He was a young man of good education and fine feelings, and, on coming to America, would have found, very soon, employment and generally liked in Louisville, where he has been for years employed as bar-keeper in the Galt House, National Hotel, and on the mail boat between Cincinnati and Louisville.

Three weeks ago he came to this city from Louisville with one hundred dollars in his pocket, sanguine of obtaining a good situation without much trouble. On the way down he made the acquaintance of a number of men, and good-naturedly paid their passage and some other expenses. In this city he took a room with them at the Cincinnati Hotel, where, about a week ago, he is said to have lost his money, and, as he was known to have been believed, by his two room-mates, whom he had befriended. Having no money left, and seeing about him others who had, he was ashamed to ask for any, and the result of clothes and a favorite pet Canary bird kept as a security. All of his efforts to obtain a situation proved fruitless, and he became despondent and down-hearted.

At length on Wednesday he found a chance of his room-mates, who had been befriended by him, and who had been forced to leave the hotel, his pride rebelled against calling upon gentlemen to solicit advertisements in that condition. With this idea in view, he went down to the Cincinnati Hotel with a young man who solicited for the visit.

Arrived there, he stepped to the landing that he declared of put from his mind, and, in the presence of others, then drank what was worth more than what he had paid for it. He then went to the office of the boat, and, with a firm refusal, as reported to us. He pretended that he had business to some to him at call and step upon his first, was in no case, brought up to the room, where he was found dead, having left a letter addressed to his mother, and stating that he had been befriended by many known here about to be left destitute.

Death of his Friend.—Peter Conway, a native of Ireland, 6 years of age, who was stabbed in a row on Water street on the night of the 9th instant, by John Kay, died at the Charity Hospital. Dr. Dowr made the post-mortem examination for Dr. Barthelot, City Physician, and found an extensive wound in the abdomen and there appeared to have been a fracture of the left thigh bone, on the sixth and seventh ribs, passing through the lower part of the pleura of the left lung, causing inflammation, pleurisy with effusion and death. The inquest will be held before Coroner Lamb. John Kay is under arrest as principal, and John Bartlett as an accessory.

Examination of a Stabbing Affair.—Last evening Coroner Lamb investigated the case of Dory Dwyer, charged with stabbing James Carter with intent to kill, and Timothy Dalton, charged as an accessory. Carter testified that on the night of the 28th of October last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, there was a row in front of the house of Mary Street, between Religious and Rousseau. The two accused, with one Mike Douglas, and witness barrelled for Bell. As witness passed the accused, Dalton struck him and Tracey stabbed him. Dwyer was not present, but did not assault, but he knew any weapons were upon him. The wounds inflicted both of the parties pressed for trial before the Criminal Court under bail of $200.

Examination of a Shooting Affair.—The case of a million of dollars was shooting John Kehlpard in the right eye, was investigated before Coroner Recorder Adams. The shot John, who lives at the corner of Chalmette and Peniston, testified that other John came to his uptilted bowed him with a rock, a collection of country upon his extraction, whereupon he asked the other John whether he referred to himself (the shot John) at his wife. The reply was direct, but unsatisfactory, and the shot John fired. Officer Stark corroborated this story, and Hotchout was sent before the Criminal Court under bonds of $500.

Recorder Bienbe's Court.—Henry D. Southard and Peter Sigur arrested for forcibly and violently carrying off Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, 161 Vilson street, four children and other articles of furniture. Zolesky Marks was held to answer the charge of committing an unprovoked assault and battery upon Mary Albert.

Incendiarism.—A man who was seen, but is not known, set fire to a pile of shavings on Wednesday night, between Levee and Constantinople, by setting fire to a lot of shavings and cases piled up near to the building. The fire was burnt prematurely, and could be dispositions on such, or allowed to their origin as a fiasco.

SAM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

Classic Music Society.

THE FIRST REHEARSAL of the Classic Music Society will take place on SUNDAY, 18th November, at 7 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall. Members and subscribers are invited to attend.

nov15 2t CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Sec'y.

DENTISTRY'S REMOVAL.

CASSARAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
194 Canal street, over the Union Bank
(NEAR THE CLAY STATUE.)

Is enabled to recommend his old patrons, his late removal to a more central location, and to his friends generally, his unrivalled facilities for the performance of all operations in his profession.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

oct11

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J. MEDES,
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BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that she has removed to No. 61
ROYAL STREET, NO. 61,
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N.B.—Wanted a first-class Bonnet Presser. Also, several Apprentices.
nov13 1m

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19 Chartres Street.

WE are receiving by recent arrivals additions to our assortment of CARPETING, such as MEDALLION BRUSSELS, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, OIL CLOTH, &c., &c., all wide widths, and prices low. TABLE and STAIR COVERS, COCOA MATTING, WINDOW SHADES in great variety, CANTON MATTING—all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

nov14w A. BROMBERG & CO.

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161,200 HAVANA CIGARS, just received per steamship Louisiana, from Havana, and for sale by the manufacturers, Lanaux & Co., 30 Camp street, corner of Common, consisting of assortment of half Regalia, Conchas, Londres, Regalia and Principes, of the brands Intimidad, Cervantes, Flor de Murillos, Black Warrior, Perla del Sagrado, and others, for sale by

CABALLERIA Y HIJOS, 30 Camp st. and 16 Levee.
nov10 Just Commenced and Authenticate at the Levee

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A N intelligent YOUNG MAN, from 18 to 20 years of age, speaking French and English, to whom a good salary will be given. Apply immediately on Chartres street, No. 54, (corner of Bienville), to the Confectionery, where he will be obliged to a colored young man.

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