The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19.

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 G. Lemonnier, Rhodes & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 60 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, other goods.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sheriff's property in Soherk Toland and Robert Hodgson.

THE TRUE POLICY.

Most of those papers in the South which, during the late Presidential campaign, had assumed a conservative position, are now endeavoring to shape a course through the troubles parted we have encountered which may possibly secure the rights of the South without entailing upon her the stern necessity of dissolving the Union. Among these journals we recognize the Savannah *Republican* as one of the most high-toned, patriotic and intelligent. Its love for the Union, desirous of perpetuating it, but loving the South and her claims to justice and fair treatment still more. In its number of the 14th inst., the *Republican* has an elaborate and well-considered article on the state of our federal relations and on the policy to be pursued. It begins by an enumeration of the facts of the case, which are, briefly, the election of Lincoln as a purely sectional triumph; his election by a party whose leading sentiment and cardinal principle is opposition to slavery and the nullification by that party in most of the non-slaveholding States of a law providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—a law which they openly acknowledge to be in accordance with an express constitutional provision. These are the positive, intangible, undeniable wrongs inflicted by the North upon the South. As it may be assumed that Mr. LINCOLN is better than his party, our extemporary proceeds to show, first, by authentic declarations from his organs, and next, by his own deliberate expressions of opinion, that Mr. LINCOLN is unconquerably hostile to the domestic institutions of the South. The evidence on the subject is conclusive as follows:

To sum up the whole to a conclusion, we may reasonably regard it as settled, so far as Republican views and intentions can settle it, that the people of the South are living in the firm belief that the Federal Government should continue the domestic institutions of one half the States of the Union, and of all coming States if it be called on to legislate with regard to them, it should so legislate as will most effectually destroy them. The question whether or not the institution of slavery should be left in peace in existence or non-existence, everywhere, left to the laws of climate and production and the wishes of the people, has been decided against us. Nor is this state of things merely to last with Lincoln; we are told that a radical and permanent change in the policy of the Government with regard to slavery has been inaugurated, and that it is to be kept in operation until, through its agency, the Plantation States shall have been swept entirely away. This is the premise, and they have the power to make it good. We take it for granted that they are honest in what they say. They may not have the power to do so, owing to the present constitution of the two houses of Congress, but it is evident that they have only to will it to accomplish every purpose within the next four years.

With such a prospect before them, the Southern States may well pause ere they consent to go on as they have hitherto done, yielding either to the conservatism of the North, or to the strength of party to neutralize Black Republican hatred. It is manifest that the South cannot possibly consent to dwell in the Union upon sufferance; the mere vassal and thrall of a party which aims at her ruin, and degradation, and which only awaits a reinforcement to accomplish it under the forms of the Constitution. Such a state of practical servitude and submission, where all cause of equality would be lost, and where ye should be placed at the mercy of a relentless enemy, would necessarily become perfectly intolerable. It is wholly impossible to remain as we are, for human single sequiescence in the existing state of things would encourage our foes and enfeeble ourselves. One of two remedies must be invoked: Either the South must separate from the North, or must receive such ample guarantees of security and immunity for the future, by a new and well-defined compact, as will dissipate all apprehension of a renewal of sectional conflict. How there are hosts of honest, true-hearted Northerners who are loth to break up the Union, and will only consent to secede after it shall have been demonstrated that all other means of relief have proved futile; and that the South in justice to her own indefeasible privileges is compelled to resort to that paramount law of self-protection. If, indeed, the South can abide safely and honorably in the Union, she will be few indeed who will not rejoice at the consummation.

But how can this be accomplished? How are we to persuade the North to forsake its oppressive and iniquitous policy, and to render equal justice to the weaker section of the confederacy? The Savannah *Republican* suggests a National Convention to be composed of delegates from every State. This plan seems to us highly objectionable. We have learned from dear-bought experience to distrust National Conventions. The evils we are now deploring were to a great extent the result of the feeds and discords of a National Convention. Congress itself, which is practically a National Convention, presents a striking illustration of the irreconcilable contrariety of opinions, the hopeless jar and shock of antagonistic principles which such assemblages must inevitably engender. A National Convention such as is contemplated would prove a perfect bear-garden, wherein North and South would clamor, and quarrel, and combat. No! There is but one feasible mode of settlement. If the North are in earnest, and that the alternative of justice or dissolution is before the country, and that is by a Southern Conference composed exclusively of delegates from all the slaveholding States. Such an assemblage would embody the ability, wisdom and patriotism of the South. The delegates would come together in a fraternal spirit; would dispassionately investigate the grave issues before them; determine precisely what legislative changes or constitutional amendments might be essential to the security of the South from future aggression, and draft a statement of grievances and bill of rights to be submitted to the North. Doing this, the South would occupy a position at once of calmness, power and dignity, as well as of conciliation. She would be in no wise responsible for consequences. She would claim her just rights as an indispensable condition of her further continuance in the Union. Failing to obtain them, she would then act with unanimity, and a resort to the extreme measure of separation would meet with no dissension voice save from the most conservative of her sons. This is the last solitary resource of those of us who still cling to the hope of preserving the Union.

THE WEATHER is a hackneyed theme, but such glorious autumn days and evenings as we now enjoy are rarely encountering. Out of Italy there is no other country so delightful as that of New Orleans from the middle of October to about the beginning of December. The temperature is mild, genial, inspiriting and bracing, and neither positively cold nor inconveniently warm. The atmosphere, too, is singularly clear and transparent. One would imagine we are in a sidereal sphere, instead of approaching winter. In all probability, too, this splendid weather will last some weeks still.

MEXICO.—The schooner Red Fox, from empire, arrived here on Saturday last. She brings some Mexican intelligence, but nothing of special importance. The capture of Guadalajara is reported for the third time, but we know not with how much truth.

MISSOURI.—All the counties save fourteen gave Douglas 35,779, and Bell 35,698. A very close and dubious contest.

THE OPERA.—This evening Donizetti's famous opera "Lucy of Lammermoor" will be represented. Mme. Fumel playing the heroine. Madame Strakosch will sing. With the efficient chorus and orchestra of the Opera House, this splendid composition will no doubt be excellently well interpreted.

DR. J. S. KNAPP.—Those popular and skilled dentist's advertisements in the paper are worthy the attention of the public in general. It will be seen that he is willing to dispense with the patronage of those who seek the cheapest possible operations, regardless of the study, labor and experience necessary to long an accomplished dentist.

DRESS-MAKING.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that M. C. Walker & Co. have opened a store at the corner of Moreville and Bourbon streets, for the sale of articles for dress and fashion, such as dresses, cloaks, &c. Orders for garments for ladies or children will be received and executed with dispatch.

MOUNT VERNON CLUB.—We invite attention to the resolutions adopted by the Mount Vernon Club, at their meeting on Friday evening last.

ASHLEY DUPLESSIS, AT AUCTION, SO SOON as the Custom House opens this morning, will sell, on the side of Common street, third sales steamers, &c., at 10 o'clock; the household furniture, &c., of Mrs. Mahul, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Mrs. Mahul, No. 47 Bourbon street, St. A lot, with the two-story dwelling, situate on Levee street, near Esplanade. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, &c., which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lemonnier, Rhodes & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 60 Chartres street, corner of Bienville.

ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS.—We invite particular attention to the notice in our paper to-day, from Messrs. Bouligny & Co., in relation to the arrangements attending the delivery of the Douglas flag and address and discourse to be delivered in the City Hall, this evening.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

MADRID, ENGLAND: There appears to be a universal sentiment of indignation at the election of electors pledged to the election of Abraham Lincoln in the Electoral College, which will assemble on the second Wednesday of December. While all admit there should be some expression publicly made of Southern feeling, there is also an evident want of concert of action as to the adoption of the speediest and best plan for making this feeling immediately felt. Warmth has to subside, and the cool and calculating people in mass meeting at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of selecting an unlimited number of delegates from among our wisest and best men, for the purpose of proceeding with an equal number of delegates, with equal intelligence and wisdom, from other Southern States, to the city of Washington, and in the State of New York. Let the delegates from the South there meet the New York President elect, and there in person remonstrate against the vote of New York being cast for Abraham Lincoln. There is no legal, and under existing circumstances no moral obligation to do an Over pause, however, and over reflection, for instance is at stake, and should all three be jeoparded and perhaps lost in making Mr. Lincoln President. We would not be unduly precipitate nor lengthy resolutions, but a calm and determined practical demonstration of Southern feeling and resistance. In no more efficient manner can it be done than by an assembly of three hundred to four hundred delegates in New York; and being composed of our ablest lawyers, merchants and statesmen, the effect would be irresistable, and perhaps silence forever the sectional agitation which is only inflamed and increased by partisan newspapers in both sections of the Union. Such a delegation would no doubt be joined by a large number of the New York merchants, and their influence would be materially felt in so important a matter. We of the South have no desire to dictate on whom the choice of the New York electors should fall, but on the other hand to co-operate with them by pledging the electoral vote of the South in favor of any conservative statesman less inimical to the South than Mr. Lincoln. Such a compromise be effected, it would be hailed with acclamations of joy, where there is now distrust and dissatisfaction.

A MERCHANT.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

The following is a list of the members that for elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, whose constitutional existence commences on the 4th of March next, simultaneously with the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. The names of Democrats are printed in Italics, "Union" men in SMALL CAPITALS, and Republicans in Roman:

ARKANSAS.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. *T. C. Hindman,*	2. *E. W. Gantt.*

DELAWARE.

GEO. P. FISHER.

FLORIDA.

R. B. Hilton.

INDIANA.

1. *John Lord,*	7. *D. W. Voorhees,*
2. *Jas. A. Cravens,*	8. Albert S. White,
3. Wm. M. Dunn,	9. Schuyler Colfax,
4. *Wm. S. Holman,*	10. Wm. Mitchell,
5. Geo. W. Julian,	11. J. P. C. Shanks.
6. Alb. G. Porter,	

ILLINOIS.

1. P. B. Washburne,	6. *J. A. McClernand,*
2. Isaac N. Arnold,	7. *Jas. C. Robinson,*
3. Owen Lovejoy,	8. *Philip B. Fouke,*
4. Wm. Kellogg,	9. *John A. Logan.*
5. *W. A. Richardson,*	

IOWA.

1. Samuel R. Curtis,	2. Wm. Vandever.

MAINE.

1. J. A. Goodwin,	4. A. P. Morrill,
2. C. W. Walton,	5. J. H. Rice,
3. & C. Fessenden,	6. F. A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thomas D. Eliot,	7. Daniel W. Gooch,
2. James Buffinton,	8. Charles R. Train,
3. Chas. F. Adams,	9. Goldsmith F. Bailey,
4. Linus B. Sise,	10. Charles Delano,
5. Wm. APPLETON,	11. Henry L. Dawes.
6. John B. Alley,	

MICHIGAN.

1. B. F. Granger,	3. Francis W. Kellogg,
2. F. C. Beaman,	4. H. K. Trowbridge.

MINNESOTA.

1. C. Ames,	2. William Windover.

MISSOURI.

1. F. P. Blair, Jr.,	5. *John W. Reid,*
2. J. A. Rollins,	6. *John S. Phelps,*
3. *John B. Clark,*	7. *John W. Noell.*
4. *E. H. Norton,*	

NEW JERSEY.

1. John T. Nixon,	4. *George T. Cobb,*
2. J. N. L. Stratton,	5. *Nehemiah Perry.*
3. *Wm. G. Steele,*	

NEW YORK.

1. *E. H. Smith,*	18. *Chauncey Vibbard,*
2. *Moses F. Odell,*	19. Richard Franchot,
3. *Benjamin Wood,*	20. Moses Conkling,
4. *Jas. E. Kerrigan,*	21. H. Jones,
5. Wm. Wall,	22. Wm. E. Lansing,
6. Fred. A. Conkling,	23. A. W. Clark,
7. Elijah Ward,	24. Reuben Fenton,
8. *I. C. Delaplaine,*	25. Theo. M. Pomeroy,
9. *Edward Haight,*	26. J. F. Chamberlain,
10. [illegible] Perkins,	27. Alex. S. Diven,
11. *John B. Steele,*	28. R. H. Walworth,
12. Stephen Baker,	29. Alfred Ely,
13. Abraham B. Olin,	30. Augustus Frank,
14. *Erastus Corning,*	31. M. Van Horn,
15. James B. McKean,	32. R. G. Spalding,
16. W. A. Wheeler,	33. Reuben E. Fenton.
17. S. W. Sherman,	

OHIO.

1. *Geo. H. Pendleton,*	12. *S. S. Cox,*
2. John A. Gurley,	13. John Sherman,
3. *Vallandingham,*	14. H. G. Blake,
4. Wm. Allen,	15. *George Nugent,*
5. J. M. Ashley,	16. Wm. Johnson,
6. *C. A. White,*	17. *J. R. Morris,*
7. Thos. Corwin,	18. S. Edgerton,
8. S. Shellabarger,	19. A. G. Riddle,
9. *Wm. P. Noble,*	20. John Hutchins,
10. C. A. Trimble,	21. J. A. Bingham.
11. V. B. Horton,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Wm. E. Lehman,*	14. Galusha A. Grow,
2. E. Joy Morris,	15. Thos. E. Hall,
3. John P. Penrose,	16. *Joseph Bailey,*
4. Wm. D. Kelly,	17. Edw. McPherson,
5. W. Morris Davis,	18. J. K. Moorhead,
6. John Hickman,	19. Chas. Denison,
7. *Thos. B. Cooper,*	20. *Jesse Lazear.*
8. S. S. Blair,	21. John Allison,
9. Thaddeus Stevens,	22. Robert McKnight,
10. John W. Killinger,	23. Wm. Stewart,
11. Jas. Campbell,	24. Wm. Elliott,
12. Geo. W. Scranton,	25. Elijah Babbitt.
13. *Philip Johnson,*	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *John McQueen,*	4. *Milledge Bonham,*
2. *W. Porcher Miles,*	5. *John D. Ashmore,*
3. *A Democrat,*	6. *Wm. D. Bopes.*

VERMONT.

1. E. P. Walton,	3. Portus Baxter.
2. Justin S. Morrill,	

WISCONSIN.

1. John F. Porter,	3. A. Scott Sloan,
2. Luther Hanchett,	

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

	37TH CONGRESS.			38TH CONGRESS.	
	Dem.	Union.	Rep.	Dem.	Anti-Le-Com.	Rep.
Missouri	2	1	7	2		7
Arkansas	2			2		
Vermont			5			5
Maine	4		4	4		4
Pennsylvania	6		19	5		20
Ohio	10		11	8		13
Illinois	4		6	3		7
Indiana	6		5	7		4
Michigan	4		2	3		3
New York	10		25	8		27
Maryland	2		4	1	1	4
Wisconsin	1		3	1		3
Minnesota			2			2
Delaware	1			1		
Massachusetts			10			11
New Jersey	3		1	4		
	55	1	105	49	1	110

Total Democratic strength of the new House.....105
To be elected.....49
Total.....154
Conservative majority in the new House.....31

"All but one of the twenty-six members from Kentucky are Democrats. Hunter being one of Houston and Douglas Men.

"The South have therefore the best opportunity by any possibility to get through the rights they claim, even if it should be attempted. For the only will the House be divided every vote will be taken by States, and the House will be the judge of the returns. Should any one State refuse to participate the minority by means of legislation even if he should oppose the disposition. Should the Senate refuse to concur with the House by the above statement, should allow the representation of the South, and lead them to pause and consider for they will be a day which, once arisen, it will be the South, if not impossible, to recall."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—*The State for Bell.*—ALEXANDRIA, November 14.—The *Gazette* has returns from 147 counties. They give Bell 472 majority. The remaining counties gave Letcher 376.

ARKANSAS, November 14.—The popular vote for Governor is complete. Rector has 4,000 majority. He is supported by the Democrats and Douglas men. Fagan, the Bell candidate, is defeated by a majority of 1,000. Rector is considered in all essential points identical with Breckinridge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt—The Italian War—The Bourbon Army Disbanded—Cotton Market Quiet.

SANDY HOOK, November 18.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre, from Havre, via Southampton, Cork harbor and Queenstown, on the evening of the same day, passed this point this afternoon on her way to New York.

Her advices are three days later than those by the Canada.

Steamship Arrived Out.

The Cunard mail steamship Etna, from New York, had arrived at Queenstown, *en route* for Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool the past three days, including Wednesday, were 30,000 bales. Of this amount 2,000 were taken on speculation and for export. A decline of 1d. to 1d. has taken place since the last Circular was made up, but the market closed quiet at Friday's quotations.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Messrs. Bigland, Aikyn & Co. say: Breadstuffs maintained a quiet sense, and their prices were unchanged.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others assert that Provisions closed quiet at last week's rates.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 7.—The English funds continue to vary, but maintain a quiet aspect. The closing quotations for Consols to-day (Wednesday) were 93¾ to 93⅞.

Sardinian Successes in Naples.

A dispatch has reached Paris previous to the departure of the Vanderbilt that the Sardinian forces in Naples had completely dispersed the Bourbon army, and that eleven thousand men had been taken prisoners.

Great Britain.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier died, after a sudden and severe illness.

Heenan is the winner of the prize fight with Paddock.

The Funds and New York—Depreciation of Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The sales of cotton on Change amounted to 1200 bales, the market closing heavier.

There is considerable depreciation in stocks. Money is very stringent, but the banks propose to aid Messrs. Rogers, Brou & Co. to the extent of $1,000,000, to purchase unsaleable sterling drawn on produce. Measurable relief is anticipated.

Virginia Game for Bell.

Richmond, November 18.—It is now considered certain that the State of Virginia has gone for Bell by about 8000 majority.

Georgia Legislature Proceedings.

MACON, November 15.—In the Senate Saturday the Convention bill passed unanimously.

The Convention will meet on the 20th of January, 1861.

The bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars to arm and equip the State of Georgia is now a complete law.

Private dispatches report a considerable decline in State stocks.

Fifteen Awarded.

Columbia, November 18.—At the State Fair of South Carolina, Col. Lamar, of New Orleans, obtained a prize for a grapeshot revolver.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Letter from Georgia—Secession Received Upon.

Milledgeville, November 17.—The leading men of this State have resolved upon holding a Convention on Monday. The spirit of resistance to Black Republican rule continues in the ascendant.

Money is tight.

Speaking in Montgomery.

Montgomery, November 17.—An immense meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, irrespective of party, was held to-day at the Capitol for the purpose of nominating candidates to the State Convention.

Eloquent addresses were made and great excitement prevailed. The action of South Carolina was fully approved.

Hons. Wm. L. Yancey and Thos. H. Watts were unanimously nominated candidates to the State Convention.

Oldtown Speaking in New York.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A meeting of citizens was held this evening at the Cooper Institute, to hear the adoption of such measures as will best tend to calm the South.

Shooting Affair.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, November 17.—Linn county is thrown into a wild state of excitement, occasioned by a bitter feeling existing between the Jayhawkers and pro-slavery men.

The new excitement is caused by the hanging of a man named Hinds, for kidnapping and threatening the lives of free State men.

Sailing of the Canada for Europe.

HALIFAX, November 17.—The steamship Atlantic sailed from this port to-day for Southampton and Havre.

The New Orleans mails taken out by her are those of the 13th instant; the Canada's telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday.

Wright's Circular by the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Wright's circular by the steamship Atlantic, which sailed to-day, reports cotton dull in consequence of the difficulty of placing exchange.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The money market was tighter to-day. First class paper was taken at 12 per cent. The Bank of Charleston has been authorized by the Bank of New York, in offering Louisiana notes were sold at 97½.

Additional Foreign News.

BOSTON, November 15.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool 8th instant, via, Halifax, arrived at this port twelve this morning.

The Canada brings additional intelligence via Queenstown.

The Overland mail has arrived with Hong Kong dates of September 12.

The *Times* gives full details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says:

I am unable to confirm the important statement that 8 to 10 thousand of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros troops proceed to Pekin as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry.

The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The allied force is described as a splendid one, consisting of eight days. The allies established themselves at Ooh-tang. They had still a march of twelve miles before they could capture Pekin, their object. The Grand Chinese were leaving the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that a single position, if it was properly chosen and fortified, could be held against any number of troops. The Tartars were all horsemen, and their only chance was to ride down the enemy.

Though much of the loss of life to the allies was unnecessary at this stage of the fight, the Tartars were at last overcome. The number of the other Tartars was soon followed. The loss of the allies was seven killed and 60 wounded; two dangerously.

The 44th Regiment had ten killed and fifty wounded, four fatally and thirty-eight dangerously.

The 67th Regiment had six killed and sixty wounded.

The 7th Regiment had six killed and twenty-one wounded, 161.

FRANCE.—The *Post's* Paris correspondent sends the following dispatch:

PARIS, November 3.—It is true that the French Government gave orders to the French Admiral in the Chinese waters to co-operate. It is also true that the Admiral has refused, on the ground of communicating those orders to the Admiral, as the attack had not been anticipated.

"Napoleon's Private Secretary accepts the proposal of an invasion of English volunteers to the number of 100,000 men.

"The Constitutionnel denies the report.

The Chinese (Ia) *Patriot* has the following:

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce the death of our young friend Edward T. Lane. He died on Thursday morning last from the effects of a wound in the right arm, received on Monday, produced by the accidental discharge of his gun on Monday evening last. Dr. Yeatman was attended, but Dr. Lane and Taylor, who did every thing in their power to relieve and arrest the unfortunate young man's sufferings. We deeply sympathize with his family in their and bereavement.

He was a student in the Masonic Academy, and well beloved by the entire school. A good boy has gone from this place. Let his fate be a warning to his young friends how they handle fire-arms.

TRENTON, New Jersey, November 14.—The official vote of New Jersey is now in. The following are the elected electors: Wm. Cook, Democrat, John T. Nixon, Republican, Nicholas Severen, Democrat, Joseph C. Hambleton, Republican, Garret R. Ellmer, Republican, Edward W. Johnson, Republican, Wm. G. Steele, Republican.

The three Douglas Democrats have majorities ranging from 2000 to 6000 majority. The Convention will meet on the 9th of January, 1861.

The bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars to arm and equip the State of Georgia is now a complete law.

Private dispatches report a considerable decline in State stocks.

Fifteen Awarded.

COLUMBIA, November 18.—At the State Fair of South Carolina, Col. Lamar, of New Orleans, obtained a prize for a grapeshot revolver.

Capturing Cities by Contract.

The Paris *Journal des Debats*, in the course of a letter from Shanghae, dated August 16th, states that a number of foreign adventurers have joined the Imperial troops, and that in this conflict with the Tai-Ping rebels, are achieving a desperate and bloody reputation. Among these soldiers of fortune is an American named Ward, who, it appears, agrees to capture cities by job-work. The correspondent writes:

Ward had collected a troop of four or five thousand men, principally by Manilla, and about a dozen sailors from different vessels in port. He has his men were paid by the Tsetai, Mayor of Shanghae, three hundred taels, or about three thousand dollars a month, and he enjoys the title of Colonel. But that was not all. When he retook a city from the insurgents he had the right to appropriate to the pay of his men and others.

Another Large Fire—Over Two Blocks of Houses and One Church Burnt in the Ground—Fatal Accident—Supposed Incendiary Act—The Fire Still Raging.—The Fourth District Awoke at Eight o'clock.—Last night, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of frame houses in the middle of the block of Adele street between Prieur lane and Fulton streets, and the wind being fresh at the time, the flames spread with great and terrible rapidity, both toward Josephine and St. Andrew streets, carrying total destruction to those blocks of houses, and partly to the block toward St. Mary street, where the fire is now raging. The alarm was given from the 18 or more bells in our city. The Fulton street, between Adele and Josephine, was also destroyed.

It is stated that a man went into a house near where the fire originated, and while trying to save some of the property there, the building, or a part of it, the mantel piece, fell upon him, and he could be heard to scream for assistance, but could not be rescued.

It is also stated that the contract with the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for carrying the mails will not be disturbed by the next Congress of Costa Rica. It is also stated that the grant to Aspinwall for the United States on the 6th or 7th inst., with the entire party composing the Chiriqui expedition.

As yet nothing positive is known as to the result of the survey of the route from Moen del Toro to Golfe Dulce, nor is it likely that anything reliable will be known until Congress meets, when the reports of the engineers will be made public. We heard it intimated that the grade to be overcome on the route surveyed is 200 to the mile, but it is not stated for what distance.

The *Civic Guard*, published at Houma, Terrebonne, has the following:

We have had fine weather and made fighting lately; but it is time now to make sugar more successfully, but in a few days we think there will be a change to cold. Every one is rushing to get his cane ground as fast as he can, and the balance should it freeze come. The quality of sugar is generally good, and all the planters seem in good yield.

Mr. Beckwith, of the bend the lady, who continued to send cane over her own plantation.

Now there are many who have done worse than Maggie Mitchell; certainly there are many who have less of the good opinion of the public. Most of the country, why we simply say we are sorry for her.

In her representations of Irish character and brogue she is unsurpassed, or other the story about the Dutch man in Paris, who was asked to translate the word "potatoes" into French, and say, by her Irish she was Confucius. The Dutchman translated it "Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to Pekin as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry."

The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The allied force is described as a splendid one, consisting of eight days. The allies established themselves at Ooh-tang. They had still a march of twelve miles before they could capture Pekin, their object. The Grand Chinese were leaving the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that a single position, if it was properly chosen and fortified, could be held against any number of troops. The Tartars were all horsemen, and their only chance was to ride down the enemy.

Though much of the loss of life to the allies was unnecessary at this stage of the fight, the Tartars were at last overcome. The number of the other Tartars was soon followed. The loss of the allies was seven killed and 60 wounded; two dangerously.

The 44th Regiment had ten killed and fifty wounded, four fatally and thirty-eight dangerously.

The 67th Regiment had six killed and sixty wounded.

The 7th Regiment had six killed and twenty-one wounded, 161.

FRANCE.—The *Post's* Paris correspondent sends the following dispatch:

PARIS, November 3.—It is true that the French Government gave orders to the French Admiral in the Chinese waters to co-operate. It is also true that the Admiral has refused, on the ground of communicating those orders to the Admiral, as the attack had not been anticipated.

"Napoleon's Private Secretary accepts the proposal of an invasion of English volunteers to the number of 100,000 men.

"The Constitutionnel denies the report.

The Chinese (Ia) *Patriot* has the following:

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce the death of our young friend Edward T. Lane. He died on Thursday morning last from the effects of a wound in the right arm, received on Monday evening, produced by the accidental discharge of his gun on Monday evening last. Dr. Yeatman was attended, but Dr. Lane and Taylor, who did every thing in their power to relieve and arrest the unfortunate young man's sufferings. We deeply sympathize with his family in their and bereavement.

He was a student in the Masonic Academy, and well beloved by the entire school. A good boy has gone from this place. Let his fate be a warning to his young friends how they handle fire-arms.

Central America.

By way of Panama we have received later advices from Central America. We copy the following from the *Star and Herald*:

GUATEMALA.—There is no news whatever from this State. The country continues tranquil and prosperous.

SAN SALVADOR.—The papers of San Salvador condemn in unmeasured terms the summary execution of Morn and Gen. Canas by the Government of Costa Rica. This is not to be wondered at, since it is known that the President of Salvador was implicated with Morn and Canas.

HONDURAS.—We have nothing of interest from this country.

COSTA RICA.—A great outcry prevails here against the Costa Ricans and San José officials for having sympathized with Morn in his late unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the existing government, and the prisons of both places are said to be overrun with those supposed to be inimical to the government, the acts of whom, it is understood, are to be banished. The elder Medina is still a prisoner at San José. It is thought that he will be banished. His son is also a prisoner at Punta Arenas, or was when we left. He is on board the American bark *Reindeer*, where he sought refuge during the late disturbance.

It is now stated that the contract with the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for carrying the mails will not be disturbed by the next Congress of Costa Rica. It is also stated that the grant to Aspinwall for the United States on the 6th or 7th inst., with the entire party composing the Chiriqui expedition.

As yet nothing positive is known as to the result of the survey of the route from Moen del Toro to Golfe Dulce, nor is it likely that anything reliable will be known until Congress meets, when the reports of the engineers will be made public. We heard it intimated that the grade to be overcome on the route surveyed is 200 to the mile, but it is not stated for what distance.

Another Large Fire—Over Two Blocks of Houses and One Church Burnt in the Ground—Fatal Accident—Supposed Incendiary Act—The Fire Still Raging.—The Fourth District Awoke at Eight o'clock.

Last night, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of frame houses in the middle of the block of Adele street between Prieur lane and Fulton streets, and the wind being fresh at the time, the flames spread with great and terrible rapidity, both toward Josephine and St. Andrew streets, carrying total destruction to those blocks of houses, and partly to the block toward St. Mary street, where the fire is now raging. The alarm was given from the 18 or more bells in our city. The Fulton street, between Adele and Josephine, was also destroyed.

It is stated that a man went into a house near where the fire originated, and while trying to save some of the property there, the building, or a part of it, the mantel piece, fell upon him, and he could be heard to scream for assistance, but could not be rescued.

It is also stated that the contract with the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for carrying the mails will not be disturbed by the next Congress of Costa Rica. It is also stated that the grant to Aspinwall for the United States on the 6th or 7th inst., with the entire party composing the Chiriqui expedition.

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The Suicide of Prodick.

—We gave the end of Henry Prodick in our edition of Friday last, when it was pronounced his death was by suicide. That presumption has since proven correct. On the last evening of his life he gave his commandman book to Mr. J. G. Pomeroy, for whom he was soliciting advertisements, asking him to keep it till the next morning. In handing over his unpaid money, Mr. Pomeroy discovered the following words of heaven-ly written in pencil: "Monday, November 19th, 1860, P. M.—Good bye, Pomeroy. I will meet you in other city."

Died of Intemperance.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German, about fifty years of age, whose corpse was found early yesterday morning by the inmates of a house in the rear of Eighth and Bayadere streets, on their gallery, where he had probably laid down during the night, to die. The deceased was five feet eleven inches in height, his hair, wearing brown nose and mouth, whiskers shirt, white woolen socks, marked in blue with the letters B. H., and from a paper found in his pocket it is supposed his name is B. Hopt. Death was caused by intemperance.

Gentle and Gallant.

—Richard G. Cooney was committed for trial before the Criminal Court on Saturday, by Recorder Adams, on the charge of having assaulted upon Mrs. Ellen Cooney, his wife, with a knife and battery with intent to kill by throwing her down stairs. Mrs. Daniels testified that she went up stairs to collect some money that Mrs. Roberts had borrowed of her, and for which Cooney had given her a receipt. Mrs. Roberts refused to pay her, and then turned and asked Cooney if he was going to stand there and let Johnson and his money which she did not owe. Thereupon the accused ordered witness down stairs, and said that if she did not hold her tongue he would make her stand on her own feet over the gallery. The accused then attempted to throw witness over the gallery, and struck her in the back and threw her down stairs, thereby endangering her life.

The Bark Exodus Destroyed by Fire.

—Yesterday afternoon the bark Exodus was completely destroyed by fire burning to the water's edge. She came here from Thomaston, Me., with a cargo of three thousand barrels of lime, and has not discovered in her hold early last week, when she was lying at the foot of St. Mary street. The hatches were battened down and she was towed across the river to prevent danger to the ship going on this side. Every attempt to save her proved futile, however, and she was finally abandoned to destruction. The vessel was insured at the North.

A Disagreeable Boarder Stabbed by His Landlord.

—About seven o'clock last evening William Brice, who keeps a boarding-house at the corner of St. Joseph and Bienville streets, undertook to eject of his boarders, named John Clements, that gentleman having refused to pay over any longer, and refusing to leave the premises when requested to do so. Clements thereupon drew a knife and made a desperate attack upon Brice, who was very ridiculously handicapped in the struggle by the fact that his landlord insisted upon preserving the integrity of his pantaloons, and refused to use his hands in the contest. Clements succeeded in inflicting a severe wound in the left side of Brice, who was subsequently attended to by Dr. Cuccullu, and is now doing well. Clements, who is a native of Ireland, and who has been in this country but a few months, was arrested and locked up in the Second District Station-house.

Boston Yacht Club.

Whereas, We, the undersigned, members of the "Mount Vernon Club," have assembled, have united for the purpose of our favorite candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, BELL and EVERETT; and be it

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of these distinguished statesmen, and that we consider it our duty to our country, North and South, to their efficient support.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation of the "Olive Branch" of peace to all our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, who are willing to unite with us in the support of the Constitution and the Union.

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