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The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements not paid for, will be charged double prices.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,807.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8.

THE CLAIMS OF DOUGLAS.

We are of those who regard the recent triumph of Judge DOUGLAS in Illinois as a political event of the highest possible magnitude. In the first place, it is a victory of National Democracy over the blind and blended fanaticism of anti-slavery; and in the next, it is an overwhelming overthrow of that spirit of intrigue and service party despotism which would strangle and ruin every public man for daring to express the slightest difference of opinion with the rulers at Washington. Let it be borne in mind that the gallant and indomitable DOUGLAS was compelled to wage a twofold contest. He had to fight the spurious Democracy of the Administration, with its hirelings, while combatting the dangerous heresies of Black Republicanism. Most men would have succumbed in so perilous a struggle. None other than a statesman of intrepidity, of vast capacity, of unshaken allegiance, and of constant self-reliance could have ventured to hope for an honorable issue against a coalition at once formidable and unprincipled. That STANTON-LINCOLN-BLACK did encounter the base combination, that he overwhelmed it before the people, and scattered it to the winds at the back-door, is one of those achievements of intellect, of energy and abiding force of character which are witnessed only at rare and remote intervals.

The consequences of this splendid triumph are of incalculable moment. It makes Senator DOUGLAS the foremost man in the ranks of Union-loving Democratic party, but of the conservatives and nationals throughout the Union. He has strangled Black Republianism in Illinois, and has annihilated the supposition that it is the federal government. He has fixed its status exactly to the true Democracy of the land, which, concentrating the respect and admiration of thousands of patriotic Whigs, however much they may differ from them in political sentiment. At this day DOUGLAS stands the strongest and most popular man in the country. He holds in his hands the destinies of the party with which he has ever acted. He has a paramount claim to their support. Neither name can come into competition with his. He will go before the Cincinnati Convention with an imperishable title to the Democratic confidence, for of him it may be truly said that by gigantic efforts he succeeded in staying the tide of anti-slavery madness, and in maintaining the Union of States free from its polluting influence. He has shown what may be accomplished by steadfast exertion. He has encouraged the timid and cowering spirits who were standing aghast at the seemingly colossal strength of Northern sectionalism, and has released into them somewhat of his own unflinching courage and constancy.

We do not think it is now clear that Senator DOUGLAS will be the nominee of the conservative Democrats against SEWARD and his satellites. We cannot imagine that the Charleston Convention will be guilty of the madness of selecting any other aspirant. The instincts of the Democracy are at this hour as unerringly critical. State The prize of Black Republicanism overshadows nearly the entire Union, including portions of the Union. Illinois alone has repelled the foul fiend from her borders, thanks to the fidelity, the genius, the eloquence and the popularity of her Senator. He is name will therefore be the rallying cry of good citizens and true patriots. He will be ardently sustained by the entire South. The anti-Lecompton Democrats of the North and West, who are so fitted to the crisis, are ready and eager to take a more decisive stand. Some of the late elections have been seriously bestowed upon the opposition as a token of their disgust at the systematic insolency displayed towards Douglas by the Administration, will most unquestionably resume at the opportunity of elevating their great champion to the highest office in the republic. The mission of Illinois is therefore dealt from the political stand element of that strength which enabled it to carry Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. With DOUGLAS as the President, we firmly believe that Black Republicanism can never be operated—with any other standard-bearer the Democracy must suffer an ignominious defeat—and will be in the right. It was the Union that Senator DOUGLAS remembered.

We repeat, any other thankness is demanded by the country. Party rally and politics are those men who will prefer DOUGLAS. There are the high-minded and immaculate Conservatives, there is the true heart of the South, there is Tennessee, there is the Whig and nationals in the broadest sense of the term. But these distinguished statesmen are with not a party. There is scarcely a man of the nation of either of these parties, only of men having the power to rally to their support. There is but one man at least in the ranks of their opposers. He, the independent friend of the South and Northern rights, that these yes with a candidate who must be in every respect acceptable, who is assured by tried men the confidence and subservency of Buchanan men, who is not in any manner obnoxious to the charge of Black Republicanism, who is the best Democrat, who is a man who can beat Seward. Such a man is there, such a man is there a hope of success, such a party and process, at the hands of the people before us, we hold that their resolution for the South, we trust, therefore, that DOUGLAS will receive the Cincinnati nomination, if he should be the choice of the Democracy, and that unanimity may be the watchword.

We hold the opinion yesterday of greeting the Democratic party of Congressmen, in which, in the last session, on his return to Washington, Senator DOUGLAS, accompanied by his son, Mr. Douglas, was attacked with severe and lingering illness, which may not allow him to return now from Louisiana as he had intended. We are happy, however, to state that he has entirely recovered his health and strength, as is evinced by his visit, much better than he has for several years.

LOUISIANA LIVE-STOCK COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company are requested to bear in mind that they are called to hold a meeting today, and transact business of a very important character. Let there be a full attendance.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1858.—It will be perceived by the extract at each Camp street, in the advertisement of Mr. Hall's Camp street, the sketch of the comet, which is a very lamps, which in respect to beauty, is unsurpassed. As we have stated, there we can see it distinctly and easily, and that Mr. Hall was of the excellence of these lamps. Mr. Hall is one of the oldest and most respective gaslighting and lamp-fitting men in this city. He is well known to the public, and is present all the advantages of gaslight, while they render battery unnecessary, the chief danger from the use. See advertisement.

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a season ticket to the Second State Fair to be held this week in Jackson, Miss.

NEW STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. Th. mas L. Maxwell, a worthy young gentleman, well known from his connection with the business of the leading dealers, has opened a new house at No. 48 Camp street, where we can safely recommend our friends to make purchases and have any order executed in the way of stationery, Blank Books, Printing, engraving and manufacture. Mr. Maxwell thoroughly understands the business, and is prompt, energetic and attentive to the wants of customers.

LEGAL FIRM.—Our readers are referred to the card in an other column of Messrs. Waples & Eustis, attorneys at law. Their office is situated No. 27 Chartres Place, three doors from St. Charles street. Both gentlemen are fitted by their knowledge and ability, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

THE GUINEA TRAGEDY.—No change since our last in the condition of the Guinea family. The old gentleman is still in a state of utter lethargiousness, and the little boy shows no signs for the better. Mrs. Guinea's wounds are rapidly healing, and there is but little doubt now but that she will recover. The brain fever of the servant girls (Johanna) is said to be badly affected, and her life is despaired of. The others is doing well.

WHISKERS PULLED OUT.—L. L. Allen, of Albany, N. Y., met with a singular and painful accident on Friday. He wears, or rather did wear, a most luxuriant pair of whiskers, a foot or less in length. While running a sugar mill, which was worked by steam, the whiskers on and under the left side of his face and neck was caught in the machinery, and every hair of them torn out by the roots, it leaving the skin as bare as the hand.

NUTS FOR POOR MEN.—It costs a deal of money to be rich, and it is a question if so much is worth so little. Mr. Gaudy's nuts are worth the cost, first in acquiring it, next in supporting it, and lastly, in bearing up under it, when you have lost it?

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Circassian.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON DECLINED.

ST. JOHNS, November 6.—The steamship Circassian brings advices from Liverpool and London to Tuesday noon of the 26th ultimo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday noon, October 26.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 4000 bales, making 15,000 bales for the three days since the sailing of the America.

Cotton has declined 1-16 to 1-8, since Friday of last week. Middling Orleans, 7½ to 7 3-16d.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon.—Consols for money are quoted at 96¼—a decline of one-eighth on the previous day's quotations. Consols for account 96½ to 96¾.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET.

Corn closed with a declining tendency. The sugar market was quiet. Lard heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—Detroit, November 6.—It is now ascertained that Cooper, the Democratic candidate, has been elected to Congress by 100 majority. The First District is doubtful.

The Republicans have elected a large majority to the State Senate and House of Representatives, as well as their entire State ticket.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMBOATS.—St. Louis, November 6.—The steamer J. J. Roe has arrived here from New Orleans. The steamers R. J. Lackland, T. L. McGill and A. O. Tyler have left for New Orleans.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.—St. Louis, November 6.—The Mississippi at this point is rising rapidly. The upper streams still continue to rise.

MINISTER TO SARDINIA.—Washington, November 6.—Glen. Ward has been appointed Minister to Sardinia instead of Chas. Mason, has been erroneously reported.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.—St. Johns, N. F., November 4.—The Colonial government of Newfoundland have made an additional grant of £4,000 to induce the Galway line of steamers to touch at St. Johns each trip. The time between Galway and St. Johns will be about seven days.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.—The Associated Press have made arrangements with the Galway line and telegraph companies for the prompt delivery and transmission of dispatches to and from Europe, via St. Johns and Galway.

News from London, Liverpool and all parts of Europe, up to the latest hour, will be dispatched from Galway by each steamer of the line, and immediately forwarded from St. Johns on their arrival.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Washington, November 6.—The balance in the treasury on the last of November was $7,543,000. The receipts into the treasury for the week were $7-2,500. Amount of drafts paid, $1,121,000. Amount of drafts issued, $1,129,000.

EASTERN SHORE SLAVEHOLDERS.—Baltimore, November 5.—The Eastern Shore slaveholders, in convention today at Cambridge, passed a resolution to the effect that the free negro system was incompatible with slavery. A general convention will meet at Baltimore in June next, to devise a plan to present to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State.

A committee was appointed to address the people upon the grievances of the Eastern Shore slaveholders.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN—*French and Portuguese Question Settled—British War Steamer Gorgon, New Atlantic Telegraph Expectations, Cotton Declining.*—St. Johns, N. F., November 6.—The steamship Circassian, of the Galway line, arrived at this port today, with Liverpool dates to Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, which are three days later than those by the American at Halifax.

We have received but a brief summary of the Circassian's news, which is somewhat important.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, October 26.—The sales for two days (Saturday and Monday) amounted to 15,000 bales. Of this amount 1000 bales were sold to speculators and for exportation.

The market on Monday closed with a declining tendency, and quotations were irregular. In some instances a slight decline was submitted to.

Holders were offering their stock freely, but showed no disposition to press on the market.

Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16 a 7½. The advices by the Arabia had a tendency to depress the market, which closed dull.

FLOUR.—London, October 25.—The funds to day (Monday) were somewhat depressed, though no alterations in quotations are reported. Consols for money closed at 96¾.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Mark Lane Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed very dull.

The Provision market generally also closed dull, with, however, but slight variation in prices.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—ARRIVAL OF THE Cunard steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 24th inst.

The steamship Hudson, of the Bremen and Southampton line, arrived at Southampton, on the 24th inst.

The Arabia's news is of a very important character.

NEW CANAL SUBSIDIES.—The British war steamer Gorgon, of the late Chagres expedition, had arrived at Lisbon (Portugal).

The Gorgon has been engaged in taking soundings for another transatlantic telegraph, from New Foundland to the English Channel via Fayal.

No report of these soundings has yet been made.

THE PORTUGUESE QUESTION SETTLED—*Portugal Treaty.*—The Portuguese government have yielded up to the French government the same demand, which, during the bombardment between the two governments, put in yielding to the demands of France. The Portuguese government declare that they do not from a violation of the just rights of the demand of the French government, but very lately threatened.—The schooner Madison was seized on Saturday by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of being intended for a slaver. She was on the way to Salem, Massachusetts, at the time of the seizure, and had anchored opposite Greenwich, in Cohansey Creek, for a pilot. Her papers, but her captain handed to the Marshal a proper purporting to be a bill of sale from George L. Wise, of the coast survey service, to Joseph Cardeza and Wm. Lehr. The Madison was brought back to the city, and is now moored under the guns of the revenue cutter.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The following officers have been ordered to the steamer America: Commander, Joseph F. Green; Lieutenants, Tyler, Beckett, M. P. Jones, Adams, and Greer. Engineers, Delluce, Snyder, Whitaker, Develin, and Brain. And the following to the steamer Mississippi: Lieutenant Commanding, Macomb; Lieutenants, Moore, Fairfax, and Coley. The above are ordered to sail for the Paraná expedition.

J. H. Rathbun, of Albany, has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, vice Page, dismissed. Lieutenant Maffit has been ordered to the coast survey; Lieutenant Livingston has resigned.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Mr. Butterfield, President of the California overland mail route, made an application to day for the protection of the country traversed by their stages from Indian outrages. The Secretary of War gave him a most cordial reception, congratulated him on his success, and assured them that military protection shall be afforded him at as early a day as possible. The troops will probably be concentrated at Fort Smith in considerable number, and be moved in suitable detachments to the exposed points. This important movement of the government will, and is designed to open all Texas and Arizona to settlement. The forces which are so successfully fighting the Comanches are to be promptly reinforced by a regiment from Fort Leavenworth, with the view to compel them to sue for peace.

Improved arms, similar to those which are so effective in Washington and Oregon, will be forwarded to Fort Smith. The President favors the project of the mail and emigrant route from Indian attacks.

Mr. Butterfield left for home this afternoon, greatly pleased with the comprehensive plans of the Secretary of War. He will soon start for Memphis, Little Rock and Fort Smith to see whether the route cannot be safely opened.

The Postmaster-General is satisfied that the mail can be carried from California in 20 to 21 days. As soon as the War Department shall bring the Indians along the route under control.

The Pension Office, during the month of October, issued 650 land warrants under the act of March, 1855, to satisfy which about 100,000 acres will be necessary.

Isaac Holand, the doorkeeper of the United States Senate chamber, died today.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows of $1,211,000; increase of deposits $720,000; increase of undrawn deposits $160,000; decrease of specie $1,074,000; decrease of circulation $57,000.

A HORRIBLE MURDER WAS COMMITTED IN CONCINNATI a few evenings since by a young man named Cook, in the person of a girl of ill fame named Kate Beaureau. The latter had had a quarrel with one Seiter, a companion of Cook, when she was seized by Cook, partially strangled, and finally stabbed to the heart by him. Kate expired in a few minutes, and Cook was arrested and lodged in prison. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The murdered woman was quite handsome, having a fair complexion, dark eyes, with regular and expressive features, and a symmetrical, well developed figure. She was twenty-one years of age, and had a husband and a child in New Orleans, from which city, though born in Ireland, she recently came. When she arrived here, a few weeks since, she worked as a servant, and made application to Madam D. for a situation in such a capacity. After she had been there a few days, however, she concluded she would and did become a boarder at the house. She was a cousin of the notorious prize fighter, Yankee Sullivan, who committed suicide some years since in a San Francisco prison.

Cook is about twenty five years old, and quite a genteel looking person, but has been rather dissipated in his habits, of late, we understand. He was not intoxicated, we are informed, last evening, though he and his companions may have been drinking.

HOW AT THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent of the Greensboro' (N. C.) *Times*, writing from Chapel Hill, says: We have intelligence from Lexington, Ala., at our University, in which the principal features are: the burning of one of the teachers in effigy, assaulting the faculty, burning the benches, and attacking a private residence.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors.—I call your attention to the law of Congress, passed on the 21st of February, 1853, chapter seventy-nine, paragraph two, whereby half dollars are only a tender for five dollars. The bad effect of this law begins now to be felt by the community at large. Persons having payments to make in bank are compelled to apply to money brokers, who take two and a half per cent., and no less. This is a dreadful tax to be paid in addition to all others; and this tax falls most heavily on landlords, whose rents are generally paid in silver.

It seems to me that redress should be applied for to the next Congress, by making this fact known to our Senators and Representatives, whose duty it is to provide a remedy for this evil.

I remain, with due respect, &c.,
ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We concur with the writer of the foregoing, and suggest to our members of Congress to bring the subject before that body at the ensuing session. [EDITORS.]

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New York the 27th ult., and Havana the 3d inst., arrived yesterday morning.

The Black Warrior landed at Havana one hundred and ninety-six passengers, the mails and freight. Among the passengers was Major C. J. Helm, the recently appointed United States Consul General to Havana. Very pleasant weather was experienced on the passage.

From Havana we learn that the bark Venus, (formerly under the Mexican flag) with five hundred and eighty negroes on board, was captured off the Morro by a Spanish war steamer.

Nothing of interest transpiring on the Island. The health of the city is perfect.

Stock of sugars 55,000 boxes, with a quiet market. Nos. 11 and 12 4½ to 4¾ white 4½ to 4¾.

Exchange—London 13 prem.; New York 4½ to 4¾ prem.; New Orleans 6 to 7 prem.

Freights dull. No offers for the United States or Europe.

The Black Warrior has on freight upwards of $400,000 from New York and Havana, consigned as follows:

From New York—E. H. Parsons	$200,000
" " Canal Bank	100,000
" " H. O. Brewer	50,000
" " Citizens' Bank	220,000
" " Bank of Mobile	100,000
" " E. Robinson	28,000
" " Bell, Finance	18,000
" " Southern Bank	50,000
Total	$768,000
From Havana—S. Hibbard	1,500
" " Fry, Mc & Co	4,000
Total	$801,500

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Black Warrior, from New York and Havana:

W H Peters, Mrs Peters, Mrs Mitchell and child, N Winslow, W Pizarro, Jos Andrews, Brazil, Blanch and child, M Berry, Mrs Berry, A Lando, Miss Scully, J M Eaton and wife, F H Schiller, Madame A Berger, to S C Cutting, H W R Jackson, Isaac Moh, Captain Allen, Madam Spon, Captain Lynch, H Berman, Miss F Lapate, R Bermosen, Cadiz, J H McDonell, J Belknap and daughter, W Montgomery, Col Ed F Murray, J Sabat, Capt M Ward.

The news embraced in our files is extreme ly meagre and uninteresting.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have received files of Texas papers to the 4th inst. The health of Galveston is steadily improving. The News of the 4th says:

There were no interments in the city yesterday, and to-day, up to the city sexton rep rts to us but one interment—a man over 70 years old, whose death was from old age, rather than from any disease. We can hear of no new cases to-day, and as the weather continues cold, we think it a fair time to put an end to the prevailing disease.

The total number of deaths in Houston from yellow fever up to the 31 inst. was 1,

According to the *Telegraph* the whole number of cases this year has been about 1,[illegible] showing a mortality of over one-third of all who have been sick. There have been a slight frost on Tuesday morning, and the disease has become more manageable, with but few new cases. The *Telegraph* has heard of no visitor to Houston being taken this year, nor of any one carrying the fever from there.

BEXAR.—We learn from the San Antonio *Ledger* that Tom and Jack Cole had had an examination and been committed for horse-stealing.

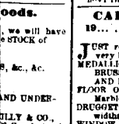
Speaking of the prostrateness of stock raising in that region, the *Texan* says:

We have now in our recollection an instance of a person in our city some six years ago commenced raising cattle from some twenty or thirty mares, worth probably altogether from $600 to $120. He has now, from the increase and extension of his range over 100 miles, that will average in market here over $100 a head, besides many young mules and horses.

The *Texan* says that thousands of bushels of pecans have arrived there, and are bringing good prices.

The application for a bonded warehouse in San Antonio or Eagle Pass has been refused by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the ground that no business there, as it now exists, would not justify it.

The *Ledger* notices the improvements going on in San Antonio, and suggests the building of a good hotel, and the widening of many of their streets.



[From the Washington Statesman.]

Developments of British Policy as to Central America.

The London *News* of the 11th inst. has an article upon the subject of Central American affairs, which undoubtedly develops the policy of the British government on that subject. Though we have had here two envoys from Great Britain, for a year past, yet it does not appear that they have ever enlightened the executive government upon the subject of the intentions of their government in regard to the Nicaragua Transit, even if they have been advised as to those intentions. The policy of Great Britain is now developed, simultaneously with the departure of Sir William Gore Ouseley for Nicaragua. His instructions were probably not received by him till very recently, and are, no doubt, in full conformity with the views of the article of the London *News*.

The *News* says the point of time for the critical settlement of the great highway of the world is not far off.

The intention of the United States, it says, to appropriate the command of the Isthmus, or the Isthmus itself, is firmly held, and occasionally disclosed in the form of a reference to the "Monroe doctrine." Verily, we have grown, as far as words can go, proof of such an intention for some time past. It may be found in the Cincinnati platform; in the inaugural addresses and Executive messages, and in diplomatic correspondence, and in Congressional oratory. But we are still further off from the practical execution of such an intent than we have ever been.

At a moment when our executive government is prepared to do something towards the assertion of our rights and interests in that quarter, as it would appear from Gen. Cass's letter of June last, we find that we are checkmated both by England and France. There was evidently an apprehension on the part of those governments that Congress, at the coming session, would give the President the necessary means to take possession of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, or at least to enforce the ratification of the Yrisarri treaty. Perhaps they misjudged the extent of Congressional energy on this subject, but they could not mistake the fact that private enterprises might possibly be so directed as to secure a foothold in the Isthmus to American citizens.

However this may be, "it is now clear," says the *News*, "that the decisive moment is at hand in which the assumption ascribed to the Washington Cabinet must be clearly ascertained and finally reconciled with the interests of other nations, and especially with the rights of the inhabitants of the Isthmus."

The object of Sir W. Gore Ouseley's mission to the country is thus disclosed:

"It now appears that Sir W. Gore Ouseley has been keeping watch over the interests of the Isthmus, and that the European governments—or one of them at least—may have really been duly vigilant during this critical year, which has rendered the free passage between the oceans more important to the world in general, and ourselves in particular, than it has ever been considered before, though the forecast of centuries has been directed towards it. The reply of Lord Malmesbury (June 11) to Mr. Belly, declaring that, in his opinion, the treaty for the ship canal (dated May 1) is in accordance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, has come out; and the remarks of the French journals indicate that the Emperor's government is in agreement with ours—is pledged, in short, to sustain the independence of the Central American States, and to protect the free and neutral character of the Transit route as a highway for the whole world. We shall take an early opportunity of commenting on the treaty between this country and Nicaragua, which is understood to be the model on which treaties with the neighboring States will be framed. It will now be seen whether the government of the United States will be satisfied to share with other powers the advantages of the Central American route, or whether it will make any special demands."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The hundred-woman was quite handsome, having a fair complexion, dark eyes, with regular and expressive features, and a symmetrical, well developed figure. She was twenty-one years of age, and had a husband and a child in New Orleans, from which city, though born in Ireland, she recently came. When she arrived here, a few weeks since, she worked as a servant, and made application to Madam D. for a situation in such a capacity. After she had been there a few days, however, she concluded she would and did become a boarder at the house. She was a cousin of the notorious prize fighter, Yankee Sullivan, who committed suicide some years since in a San Francisco prison.

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HOW AT THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—A correspondent of the Greensboro' (N. C.) *Times*, writing from Chapel Hill, says: We have intelligence from Lexington, Ala., at our University, in which the principal features are: the burning of one of the teachers in effigy, assaulting the faculty, burning the benches, and attacking a private residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has reached the from sources which I cannot disregard that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their jurisdiction against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfilment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force. Besides, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, prohibiting all citizens or subjects of this nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the transit route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper Minister or Consul-General of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance they took them to the country."

Under these circumstances the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua obtained a clearance from the Collector of the port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet, when they arrived in Nicaragua, they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, adventurous citizens to enlist in his republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Sur as the point to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November next.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may be misled into the unlawful design of leaving the country, I have deemed it my duty to issue this proclamation, warning all such of the dangers and penalties to which they are exposed. I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, hereby and hereon, all offenders who heed not this admonition, without which it would be incomplete. We refer to the public proclamations of our Minister Charles Derbrah. We say celebrated, for the very reason that it performs in most cases what it is intended for.

Bronzes, Morains, Sunglasses, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Gums, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sores and Pains, internal and external.

Certificates continually come in. A number have been received this week, and I enumerate a few of the complaints cured.

Ask Mr. Watkins, of Lynchburg, if Charles Derbrah's Electric Oil did not cure him of rheumatism and sciatic pains.

Ask Rev Mr Gallaher if it did not relieve him of a severe cough and pain in the breast in one night.

Ask Mr. Ryan, of Richmond, if it did not remove a swelled glande in the throat in fifteen minutes when the doctors said he would die in a short time.

Ask Mrs. Argyle if it did not relieve her of the most distressing pains.

Ask Mrs. Hartford, of Lynchburg, if it did not cure her of headache in fifteen minutes.

Ask Mr. Gaines if it did not relieve him of a severe cough and pain in the breast in one night.

Ask Mrs. Jones, of Richmond, if it did not remove a swelled glande in the throat in fifteen minutes when the doctors said he would die in a short time.

Ask Mrs. Argyle if it did not relieve her of the most distressing pains.

Ask Mrs. Hartford, of Lynchburg, if it did not cure her of headache in fifteen minutes.

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