THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUCVERGER, N. DUPOUR
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Weekly paper, semi-weekly.....4
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,814.

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TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16

MEXICO.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

We have at length the pleasure of announcing the resumption of our reliable correspondence from the city of Mexico, having received by the Tennessee an exceedingly interesting letter, with the latest newspaper accounts from the capital. The correspondence subjoined will enlighten our readers as to the state of affairs in the miscalled republic.

MEXICO, November 5th, 1858.

Mary Rivers—I have myself of the first opportunity for the last six weeks to resume my correspondence. The news of the defeat of Miramon by Marmon, which you have probably learned ere this, is confirmed. Nevertheless, the victor suffered severely, having lost 1500 in killed and wounded during the three days' battle, and been compelled to fall back upon San Luis Potosi, and entrench himself in that city, before a renewed assault. The precaution, however, was useless, as Vidaurri had retreated to Monterey, and at the last accounts was rapidly his adherents, strengthening their forces, and preparing to recommence hostilities at the head of the present month. He has fully twenty thousand under his command, and is daily adding to his forces.

It is the revolution of the Liberals was but an ordinary pronunciamiento, the blow of the Sonora Spoiler would have been stayed forever, and consolidated the Liberal government on a durable basis. What will you think when I state that four days after the Sonora pronunciamiento battle was universally known, intelligence reached Mexico that the revolution had spread more than ever before, the Conservatives and the Liberals, that Degollado had cut to pieces the division under Cavanova fifteen leagues from Guadalajara, that Vera Cruz had saw itself the citadel, and that General Cruz had saw itself the citadel, and that General Tolsa—the capital. Tidings of Miramon's defeat, at length one day evening, just six days after Zuloaga had dispatched Cobos, with a quantity of projectiles and a military chest of a hundred thousand dollars, to relieve Vera Cruz, the town of present, and knowing that Gen. Blanco had arrived at Tlaxcala, three miles from the city, and was about preparing a dinner, at the very gates of Mexico. The account of this quasi siege is so far on an illustration of how easy things are managed here, that I cannot forbear entering on some details.

For four months the power of the capital had been preparing for an important movement. They had expended $120,000 in the purchase of arms in gain and over certain influential officers, and in securing their cooperation at the appointed time on the 13th October there remained but 1200 troops in the garrison; the government, discredited, despised, and inactive, had ceased to be assailed, to fall and insult; the last days to be assailed, to fall and insult; the last days of the post sent messengers in hot haste to Blanco, requiring him to hasten his arrival at Mexico, and providing to second him by a simultaneous movement in the rear, as soon as he should appear. Blanco expressed himself warmly in favor of the scheme, and after a forced march of twenty leagues, arrived within twenty miles of the capital, at the very moment when he was believed to be fighting in Tlaxcala. Within twenty miles of the capital, he was joined by Zuloaga and possessed himself of the capital without firing a blow, so universal was the consternation of the authorities, and the confidence of the people in the revolution and its instrument proving. The government was taken by surprise and had not make any preparation for house out. Zuloaga in the morning and through the night made of revolution, was the day of combating the revolution, and the promised movement with in the capital, the night were on tranquil. The forward leaders dared not venture to take the initiative, but not courage at the critical moment. The next day Blanco continued advanced, and he was at every point victorious, and the evening that the capital was pronounced, he fell back after a slight skirmish. Two days a one—fled. Alvarez and young Tolsa—had the manliness to keep their promises. With a handful of troops they forced their way into the city, and made the central point of operation—but it was too late. Alvarez, with the Guerrero battalion, fought the entire garrison for seven hours, and at the end of that time order to Tacubaya. Tolsa was made prisoner in the convent of Mexico, and he defied the desperately at the head of the two regiments. Blanco remained two days in the neighborhood, without being attacked, and then retreated to Tlaxcala. And thus ends the last revolution, and the reign of Miramon.

Zuloaga is now the President of Mexico, and Blanco is Minister of War. Miramon's fate is uncertain, but he will probably be shot by Zuloaga, and if those who have spoken to him of his fate are sincere, he will be shot. Blanco expressed himself warmly in favor of the scheme, and after a forced march of twenty leagues, arrived within twenty miles of the capital, at the very moment when he was believed to be fighting in Tlaxcala. Within twenty miles of the capital, he was joined by Zuloaga and possessed himself of the capital without firing a blow, so universal was the consternation of the authorities, and the confidence of the people in the revolution and its instrument proving. The government was taken by surprise and had not make any preparation for house out. Zuloaga in the morning and through the night made of revolution, was the day of combating the revolution, and the promised movement within the capital, the night were on tranquil. The forward leaders dared not venture to take the initiative, but not courage at the critical moment. The next day Blanco continued advanced, and he was at every point victorious, and the evening that the capital was pronounced, he fell back after a slight skirmish. Two days a one—fled. Alvarez and young Tolsa—had the manliness to keep their promises. With a handful of troops they forced their way into the city, and made the central point of operation—but it was too late. Alvarez, with the Guerrero battalion, fought the entire garrison for seven hours, and at the end of that time order to Tacubaya. Tolsa was made prisoner in the convent of Mexico, and he defied the desperately at the head of the two regiments. Blanco remained two days in the neighborhood, without being attacked, and then retreated to Tlaxcala. And thus ends the last revolution, and the reign of Miramon.

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Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at £30 to £30 prem.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

New Atlantic Telegraph Project—Spain and Mexico—The Steamship Hudson Burnt—France and Portugal—Another French Vessel Seized—Massacre of French Seamen in Africa—Wholesale Poisoning in England—Confiscation of Prussian Newspapers—Later from Australia—An English Minister Arrested—Commercial Intelligence—Cotton Declined.

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[*Communicated.*]

FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, } 11th November, 1858. }

EDITORS NEW ORLEANS BEE:

Gentlemen—I have perused with much interest and still more surprise the letter of your correspondent "St. Martin," in your issue of the 5th instant.

The writer of that letter is either grossly ignorant of the *facts* he assumes to state, or he has wilfully misrepresented them; the former, however, I believe to be his position, and I now undertake to set you, him, and our fellow-citizens of New Orleans and the State right in regard to the statements and premises of "St. Martin."

St. Mary vindicates her right to pass health ordinances, not only on the laws of the State, not only on the law as recognized throughout the civilized world, as enunciated by the highest tribunals and most eminent jurists of this country and of Europe, but on that higher law which a free people never surrender—the right of self-protection. That she has done this with a disposition to injure her neighbors as little as possible, and to impose the smallest possible inconvenience on the community, I appeal with confidence to her whole course.

Equally with "St. Martin" we deplore the scourge which has desolated your fair city, and we yield to no parish in the State in the pride we take in our "commercial metropolis." But, in our earnest desire for her prosperity; at the same time we have home interests involving, as we believe, the lives of our citizens, the lives of our wives and children. (this belief may be deemed erroneous by others not involved in these interests) which the people of St. Mary are determined to maintain at every hazard.

From my own experience of the operation of quarantine in the parish of St. Mary during more than one year, I have no hesitation in adopting the "*ergo*" of your correspondent—that we have largely contributed to the protection of St. Martin. We have done so by our personal, unpaid labors, by our money and by our neighborly feeling for our sister parish.

That our health laws have been *evaded* is not denied, but we are not to blame; what law does not share the same fate? But if they have been, it is from no want of energy on our part; we have done our best to enforce our laws, and if passengers and freight have run the gauntlet through the parish, they have been isolated cases, and some of the people of neighboring parishes have, if not aided, at least connived at the violation of after prohibited persons and freight had however passed our limits in contravention of law, our duties ceased, and I think it comes with a bad grace from "St. Martin" to charge this evasion to us when aided and abetted by those over whom we had no control.

Now, gentlemen, let me refer to some of the *facts* of your correspondent, and of them I speak *knowingly*, most of them have occured within my official and personal knowledge, and most of the transactions of the Board of Health having been communicated and enforced through my instrumentality as its Secretary.

That "boats were refused the privilege of carrying freight, destined for the parish of St. Martin, although the owners pledged themselves not to land within the limits of St. Mary," as asserted by your correspondent, is rebutted by the fact that as soon as the steamer A. W. Baker, owned by citizens of St. Martin, was detained at quarantine under a regulation of the Board of Health, which required "all vessels which had been in infected ports within the last sixty days to remain at the station, or be refused admittance into the parish until the quarantine was removed. The Board of Health, under recommendation of the parish health officer, permitted said steamer to take in a full cargo for the parish of St. Martin, and proceed through the parish of St. Mary; they moreover permitted her to take on board and land in the parish of St. Mary machinery destined for a planter in St. Mary, and to go to Brashear, *an interdicted place*, and take on board machinery intended for a planter of St. Martin. In accordance with this permission, the steamer ascended the Bayou Teche through St. Mary with a full freight for St. Martin.

The mail steamer Major Aubry was prohibited, not only by the parish, but by the town of Franklin health officers from landing on the west side of the Teche at Franklin. Merchandise arrived at Franklin from the North intended for St. Martin, and the question arose before the Board of Health, whether it should be hauled to the usual *freight* landing, beyond the limits of Franklin, described by the Aubry. The Board instructed the health officers to permit her to come alongside the vessel from Yankeedom, lying on the west side of the Teche, and take off the freight. By these means the merchants of the parish of St. Martin received their Yankee goods and had them opened and on their shelves to supply their customers with "the winter clothing for their slaves, supplies and machinery required for the ensuing year of their crops" long before the merchants of Franklin had received the supplies, negro clothing, &c., from *Yankeedom*, for the planters of their own parish. Who says boats ascending the Teche in contravention of the health ordinances of St. Mary were *told* they would be fired into? "St. Martin." This assertion rests on the authority alone. Had they attempted to violate the health ordinances, the probability is such would have been the result, as such a contingency is provided for in the health ordinances, and St. Mary can always furnish the material necessary to enforce her own laws. But no such threat was ever made, moreover no necessity existed for making it, for Captain Mesmer of the A. W. Baker, had uniformly shown a disposition to comply with the ordinances, and the people of St. Mary highly appreciate his course in the premises. His gentlemanly deportment, together with that of all his officers and crew, have won for him hosts of friends in St. Mary, who, I think, will in the future give him *substantial* evidence of the light in which they view his action. The Board of Health, moreover, have already testified to their appreciation of it in permitting the Baker to descend the Teche to Berwick, deeming the an acknowledgment of the light in which they viewed his course, although this permission was a stretch of their powers, and intended to benefit the Baker and citizens of St. Martin.

What "regular mail contract was suppressed by an ordinance of this Parish Jury?" This is more than I can tell, but this I do most positively assert, as within my own knowledge, that no such ordinance has ever been passed by the Police Jury, thus showing the ignorance of your correspondent as to the real facts. The parish quarantine has not suppressed nor delayed for an hour the regular transmission of the mail from New Orleans to St. Martin; and if the health officers, authorized by the Board of Health, have prohibited the landing of a mail skiff from Plaquemine, an infected place, to prevent its sinking into the parish, they did not only under the law, but by the express advice and consent of at least one of the contractors, as I can now let "St. Martin" show that one single individual has been injured to the amount of one cent by this act—he will not, and cannot do so.

Your correspondent is more than credulous when he asserts that "these outrages do not meet the approbation of the planters of St. Mary." With those of St. Martin I have of course nothing to do in this discussion; that they are the workings of men who have very little statistical information, evidence of the superlative ignorance of "St. Martin." The health ordinances were passed by the Police Jury with singular unanimity, and so far as I can ascertain their nativities, not a member of that body hails from this anathematized "Yankeedom." Many of them are "to the manor born," and, with but a single exception, are *planters* of the parish of St. Mary, loudly, I doubt not, in their votes to their taxes, but above all to the preservation of the lives of themselves, their families, their fellow-citizens, and the prosperity and reputation for health of their home—the parish of St. Mary.

With the *Revision* of the Legislature in granting to Police Juries the power of passing health ordinances I have nothing to do; they have done so, and St. Mary acts within the purview of this power. But neither the Federal nor any State Constitution has taken from the people the right of self-protection, and let the Legislature of Louisiana repeal to-morrow every delegated power to the parishes created on this subject by enactment, that moment and by that act the right of the people of the parishes from asserting, maintaining and enforcing a right they have never, and, I think, never will, surrender.

With the *Banner* I believe that unless a *thorough State quarantine* is adopted, St. Mary ought to direct her trade to other channel. She has the natural advantages, the means, the power, and, if driven to the wall, will assert the will. Yes, with the editor of the *Banner* I believe it is necessary to the preservation of the health of Louisiana, that the mouth of the Mississippi should be blockaded from May to December, although, Messrs. Editors, this is, under the probabilities, an extravagant extension of time concocted in the brain of "St. Martin." Can but Rothschilds conduct the commerce of our Northern cities and the great commercial marts of the world? none of whom weigh dollars and cents in the balance of human life, but establish quarantine laws to guard their health amounting in many instances to almost total prohibition, and in a recent instance, in the largest commercial city of the Union, to the taking possession *by the local health officers* of the flag ship of one of the squadrons of the United States, and arresting the commodore himself. Yet no Rothschilds conduct the commerce of these cities, but their merchants become princes in wealth—their ships float on every sea, and almost a world pours her treasure into their lap.

But "St. Martin" conjures up a ghost which, like that of Banquo, "will not down" in the shape of "thirty, sixty and ninety days acceptances" which would stare the planter in the face if he failed to get his crops to market; (by the way not a very likely contingency, as the yellow fever has generally ceased all over the State, ere the crops are ready for shipment.) Yet your correspondent does not state when these acceptances are to mature; are they all to do so at one time, and that time to be precisely when quarantine is in operation? Nor does he say whether or not they are planters or merchants' acceptances—not likely, however, the former; if the latter, have the acceptors not been paid for giving them, and will they not make their calculations to arrange that they mature at a time when this "curse" of a quarantine will not compel them to go to protest? But if this mode of acceptance should not suit the planters, why, as "St. Martin" suggests, they can apply to what he calls "Yankeedom;" by this I presume he means commission merchants from ports north of New Orleans, comprising, by a very large majority, merchants from *Southern cities*, viz: Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston and Mobile. Such acceptances can be got from this same description of "Yankeedom" at 30, 60 and 90 days, for the same consideration as in New Orleans, without any expectation by the acceptors of receiving shipments to meet the drafts at maturity.

If the yellow fever as a epidemic prevails in your city, "having its origin in local causes," will your correspondent tell us if "local causes" originate it in New York, New Haven, Boston, in the Southern ports of France and Spain, and even on the slopes of the Pyrenees. I am no *physician*, and honestly ask the question for information, that the *effect* of quarantine in excluding this disease may be demonstrated.

I have fairly enough in the conservatism of the *Bee* to believe that it will adopt no position calculated to influence the Legislature in trammelling the parishes in establishing and enforcing their health regulations. What course you may pursue in regard to the New Orleans or State quarantines, and the particular business of St. Mary, but that each parish should be left to adopt her own system of protection, I think, would be but justice to the country on the part of the city press, and the past course of the latter leaves no doubt that they will not take part against the former in the future.

I cannot close this communication without expressing on behalf of the Board of Health, and I believe I may say the citizens of St. Mary, their high appreciation and gratitude to some gentlemen of New Orleans for their courtesy and co operation in our honest endeavors to execute our health laws; particularly are we grateful to Dr. Axon, the President, and Dr. Baldwin, Secretary of the Board of Health of New Orleans; and to Mr. Hewes, the President, and Mr. Ney, the Conductor of the Opelousas Railroad; all of these gentlemen have manifested not only a disposition to accede to our local authorities all the courtesies of their official positions, but have contributed their aid to the Board of Health in maintaining the principle that a rigid quarantine will exclude the yellow fever from the country and in the official position I have occupied, I am free to add, that I have from these courtesies I have derived much encouragement in the arduous duties I have had to perform.

This communication has exceeded the limits I anticipated, and I must crave your indulgence for its length. I am unused to newspaper discussions, having neither the ability nor inclination to maintain them, but I deemed what vindication of the position of St. Mary I could advocate an imperative duty devolving on me, and I can but now say, that should my communication have extended beyond the space your columns will admit, I will thank you to return the manuscript to me that it may be inserted in our local papers, both of which, not the *Banner* alone, but the *Register*, advocate our parish quarantine, and in doing so, the opinions of a very *large majority* of the citizens of the parish of St. Mary. Very respectfully,

R. N. McMILLAN,

Secretary of the Board of Health, Parish of St. Mary.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Texas we have received Texas papers to the 13th inst., inclusive. We copy the following from our exchanges:

Though there are still a few cases of yellow fever in our city, there is every reason to believe that the epidemic is at an end, and that strangers may now come in without any risk, as it is not contagious. We have had cases of those cases which have occurred within the last few days originated some time back, or, in other words, the disease has been ending time. A complete success is achieved with the active exertions of the Board of Health, and most plausible favorable to the state. The genuine article is for sale at Henriques, Fowlie and Rhodes. One dollar a flask, or six flasks for one dollar.

How to Stop a Cough.

The bark of the Wild Cherry has been long a popular remedy for pulmonary affections, indeed, the red berries are used in Germany as a cure for these diseases. Reduce bark through the mysterious, enchanting, but invaluable combination in Tar, that we have now a never failing remedy for consumption, colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, &c. Who, then, will not try Wild Cherry and Tar?

DR. DAVIS' SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

Take it, and be relieved from that horrid but annoying hard cough.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
Agents for Louisiana.

Complaints of Children.

In the cases of fast growing and scrofulous children, prudent parents will not hesitate to give a tonic without stimulants, and an alterative without irritation or mercury. Such a combination is a preparation combining so many of the above advantages as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
Agents for Louisiana.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS WHO HAVE BRONCHITIS should use Brown's Cod Liver Oil Jelly, a delicious preparation of the Cod Liver Oil, with the medicinal properties of the oil without any disagreeable taste.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
Agents for Louisiana.

Practical Advice to Invalids.

The first symptoms of disease should never be disregarded. If not removed, serious evils will inevitably follow. Nature will give the earliest intimations that will act as monitors to remove the strength should be avoided. Nothing is more dangerous than a weakened and debilitated state of the system. For Female Complaints, take BURNETT'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER. It stands pre-eminent in all diseases peculiar to females. Try it; it is a delicious aromatic Cordial.

Sold by all druggists.

☞ We have heard of some astonishing cures being made by Professor De Grath's Electric Oil; it seems to act on the diseased parts in a remarkable effect, and in a short space of time health regains its way.

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
nov16 6t day. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Clothing, Clothing,

.....AND.....

FURNISHING GOODS!

.....AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Paris, London and New York Fashions!

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK

.....OF.....

Fall and Winter Clothing

.....AND.....

FURNISHING GOODS.

Manufactured expressly for the New Orleans and Southern markets.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
corner Common street.
nov16 2t

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Just received by late steamers a large assortment of

Shirts of the Latest Fashions

Of all the various qualities and sizes, White and Colored,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY

for the New Orleans city trade, of 3t Mess, Youths, Boys and Children.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
Corner of Common.
nov16 2t

Trunks, Traveling-Bags,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS AND WATER-PROOF

CLOTHING,

Of the very best styles and qualities, made to order and warranted,

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
Nos. 26, 28 and 30 St. Charles street,
Corner of Common.
nov16 2t

Boys' Clothing Emporium,

NO. 86 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Between Canal and Common streets.

This store is exclusively for

YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING, SHIRTS

And Furnishing Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

We have just opened a LARGE STOCK of

DRESS AND SCHOOL CLOTHING.

Embracing every Style and Quality,

All of which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

L. W. LYONS & CO.,
26, 28 and 30 St. Charles st.,
nov16 2t corner of Common.

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Strop de Batterie, &c.

200 SACKS RIO COFFEE;
100 sacks Havana Coffee;
100 sacks Java Coffee;
50 tierces Carolina Rice;
500 boxes Winchester and other Soaps;
" Star and Sperm Candles;
100 barrels Pigeon Oil, bottles and bif bottles;
100 barrels Mackerel;
25 half barrels Mackerel;
600 packages Codfish, in drums, half drums and boxes;
50