THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1.

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 of Auditors To-Day.

By E. Bogel & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, heels, shoes and leather.

MR. YANCEY.

Mr. Yancey has come and gone. He flashed upon us like a meteor, held half the town gazing at him with curiosity and wonder, and after blazing and consuming for a few hours, disappeared into darkness. It may be said of the great Secession orator that he made a speech in the presence of certainly the largest gathering of citizens we have ever seen assembled in New Orleans—a meeting composed of the adherents of all the Presidential candidates save Lincoln; that he was heard by possibly one-fifth of the multitude; that if he satisfied the Breckinridge men, he has reason to rejoice, for his harangue was no measure conciliatory, spiced with Disunionism to please the ultras, nor sectional enough in its tone to content the conservatives, that he converted nobody, because he found no waverers, and because his speech was too fragmentary, too paroxysmal, too much lacking in strength of reason and dialectical argument to accomplish any thing in the way of proselyting. We do not, of course, mean to undervalue the oratorical talent of Wm. L. Yancey, or to deny him vigor, emphasis, a certain magnetic quality peculiar to highly impressive speakers, perfect ease and flow of language, a good manner, and much of the grace of practised elocutionists. He is a man who can always command the attention of an audience, and when speaking his sincere and rooted convictions, we have no doubt he will prove irresistibly eloquent.

That he partially failed on Monday evening we ascribe chiefly to the constrained and hampering position assumed by him. It is not in Mr. Yancey to be milk and waterish. He is too decided in his opinions; too ardent in his temperament; too intrepid and fearless in character, and too thoroughly the partisan of a particular school of Southern politics, to pause at half way conclusions, or to compromise between two extreme ideas. Yet, whether it was that Mr. Yancey received a hint of the conservative spirit predominant in New Orleans, and therefore strove to be as inoffensive as possible in the utterance of his sectional views, or that of his own accord he determined to descend a peg or two from his former elevation, and to accommodate his outgivings to the feelings of his audience, it is certain that the speech delivered seemed to be in painful conflict with the cherished sentiments of his heart. Hence it was spasmodic, at times incongruous and contradictory, and was sadly deficient in symmetry, method and order. It was not a compact argument firmly constructed, with its several parts linked together by a massive chain of logic, but rather a loose and shaky edifice built without much attention to solidity, but here and there revealing beauty and elegance of no common order. Mr. Yancey can only be himself, when he essays no concealment, and despises all concessions to public sentiment.

We have said that portions of the speech were contradictory. Thus at one time the orator expressed his willingness to sustain Bell or Douglas, if either of them could be elected, while at another he denounced Douglas in the most vehement style applying to him the opprobrious epithet of "Lieutenant-General to Lincoln." We fancy if Mr. Yancey were asked in a calmer mood to explain under what circumstances he would be disposed to vote for Lincoln's Lieutenant-General, the gentleman from Alabama would be somewhat puzzled to offer a satisfactory reply. This, however, is but one out of a dozen similar inconsistencies presented in the speech. Mr. Yancey was alternately for and against the Union; for and against Secession; defending the right, deprecating its exercise; boasting his love of the Union, but still more his allegiance to Alabama, and posting forth a vast amount of talk in reference to the question, and still with so little perspicuity that after hearing him very attentively, it is by no means easy to determine exactly what he does believe.

In view of the proximity of the election, the labor of a close and critical examination of Mr. Yancey's effort as published may be dispensed with. Besides, the speech was inefficient. It has made no accessions. It has cooled no enthusiasm. Those who went to listen to the impetuous appeals of a fresh Disunionist were disappointed. Those who expected a massive and powerful effort in behalf of Mr. Breckinridge, were regaled with nothing more than a rehash of what every speaker on that side has invariably proclaimed. We admit that originality was hardly to be anticipated. Even Mr. Yancey's fertility must be exhausted by the constant demands upon it. Far from us the idea of censuring him because he did not amaze, startle and electrify his audience. On the contrary, we breathe freer and deeper since his speech, for with all his ability he has said nothing to shake the purposes and convictions of his political antagonists. He has done so far in his house without strengthening Breckinridge, or weakening Douglas or Bell by a single vote.

CLOSE OF THE REGISTRY.

Our readers are reminded that the Registry will be closed this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. All those who have not yet registered their names would do well to avail themselves of the little time left to them—as after to-day all citizens unregistered will lose the right of voting at the Presidential election.

Arrival of the Steamer Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, George W. Brown, commander, from New York 20th ult., via Havana 28th, arrived at her wharf last evening.

On the 20th, when she left the dock, a strong gale was blowing from the N. E., with thick weather, which compelled her to anchor in Quarantine. At 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, the weather having moderated a little, she proceeded to sea.

On the 26th saw a ship at anchor inside the Reef, with several wreckers alongside—supposed to have been ashore on Triumph Shoal. When passing Key West saw two U. S naval steamships, supposed to have been the Sanpitanna and Crusader, one of which signalized us, with a return.

The Philadelphia brings 22 cabin and 63 steerage passengers, and a large cargo of assorted merchandise.

The stock of Sugar on hand at Havana and Matanzas, at last accounts, was 100,000 boxes and 300 barrels, against 130,000 boxes and 600 barrels at same time last year. The average quotation for the week through was $4 50 per 100 lbs. for good. The shipments for the last week were 19,364 boxes and 86 barrels, of which 7626 boxes and 86 barrels were for the United States—817 boxes for this city.

Molasses sold at 3¾ reals per gallon. One cargo was shipped for Liverpool of 432 boxes.

Lard has declined, on account of heavy accumulation of stock. Stock on hand, 2821 tierces and barrels and 4280 kegs.

Of Pitch Pine Lumber, a cargo from Pensacola sold at $34 75 per 1000 feet, and a cargo from Wilmington at $38 per 1000 feet.

In Freights there was nothing doing: to Boston and New York, 25 to 30 cents.

Exchange on London, 13¾ to 14 per cent, at 60 days; on New York, 2½ to 4 per cent, at 60 days; on New Orleans, 5½ per cent, at 60 days.

The health of Havana was good.

Up on Meeting To-Night.—The friends of Bell and Everett are invited to attend a meeting to be held this evening at the foot of the Clay Statue. Col Adolphe Olivier and Hon. John E. King—both of them distinguished speakers—will address the meeting.

Col. Louis Hebert.—By reference to our advertising columns our readers will see that Col Louis Hebert, of East Baton Rouge, is a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. The election takes place on the 6th instant.

Classic Music Society.—It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that a series of six concerts will be given by the New Orleans Classic Music Society. The dates of the concerts will be made known hereafter. Subscription books are now open.

To the Different Clubs of all Parties. The attention of the Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge clubs is called to the ball to take place on Saturday, the 3d instant, by M. Bonnet, Jr., at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, of campaign flags and medals. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

Drowned at Sea.—Captain Leavitt, of the ship Kearsarge, from Bristol, (England) reports that on the night of the 20th of October Joseph Wilkinson, (seaman) of Rugland, while aloft, fell from the main royal yard, striking the rail and going overboard. Every effort to save him proved fruitless.

Opelika Burnt Down.—A letter to the Montgomery *Mail*, dated at the 20th October, states that a great conflagration occurred in that town on the previous night, destroying ten of the largest business houses in the place; some of the goods were saved, but all the houses that took fire were burned to ashes, and as there are no vacant houses in the place, the merchants are left in quite an awkward position.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamer Junior was sufficiently open to bring up the passengers of the mail boat California yesterday, and have resumed her place of destination from her present temporary berth, so doubling her co in cause those living on the Eastern shore to have to come into the city, and she will have to undergo repairs before resuming her regular trips, though we hope it will cause but slight detention. The passengers were brought up by the Col. Clay, which also towed the Junior safely into port. [*Mobile Mercury.*

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,819.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For Single Insertion of Advertisements not exceeding Ten lines, Dollar per square each insertion.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly in their business line, and to extent of one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be dropped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe—Arrival of the Fulton at New York—Attempts to Assassinate the Spanish Queen—Resignation of Garibaldi's Ministry—Cotton Firm.

New York, October 31.—The steamship Fulton, with Southampton dates to the 17th instant, which passed Cape Race on Sunday last, has arrived at this port.

Her mails were distributed to-day, and those for the Southern cities were sent off by this evening's train.

She brings the following additional items of European news:

Steamships Arrived Out.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's screw steamer Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, with New York advices to the 6th instant.

Commercial Intelligence—Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, October 17.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day (Wednesday) were 15,000 bales, including 5000 taken by speculators and for export.

The market generally closed firm at full prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, October 17.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs maintained a firm aspect to-day.

Flour closed quiet at former prices.

Provisions closed dull but quiet at previous rates.

London Money Market.—London, October 17.—Consols to day closed at 92¾ to 92⅞ for money.

Paris Breadstuffs Market.—Paris, October 17.—The prices for Flour are somewhat higher to-day.

Political Intelligence.—A telegram from Madrid says that an insane man failed in an attempt to shoot the Queen of Spain.

Garibaldi's ministry and Pro Dictator at Naples have resigned.

The French mail steamer Erotis was seized at Naples.

The departure of additional French troops from Toulon and Marseilles for Rome has for the present been suspended.

The French fleet is to be recalled from Naples.

The fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers are to be strengthened.

A number of steel-cased frigates will be built for the French Government. Orders have been given for the reinforcement of the garrison at Marseilles.

Telegrams from Constantinople announce the destruction of twenty-two shops by fire.

Hobbs, the famous locksmith, is about to return to America.

Sheridan Knowles, the celebrated author was lost in the steamer Arctic, while on her voyage from Hull to Cronstadt.

Advices from Syria say the French have established a provisional municipality at Deirial Kamar, and reinstated the Christians.

China advices report the ship Isaac Bell totally wrecked. Her crew was saved.

Letters from Melbourne, dated August the 5th, say the trade is growing worse.

Domestic Intelligence.

Disunion Meeting in Montgomery.—Augusta, Ga., October 31.—A dispatch has been received from Messrs. J. J. Shibles, D. A. Banks, A. Elmore, L. D. Hollonquist and W. Garret, of Montgomery, in which they all say that the Breckinridge Disunion meeting held last evening to open their avowed preference for Lincoln. They declared that their order was gotten up for the purpose of breaking up the Union.

Mitchell, seceding delegate from the Charleston Democratic Convention, made a speech, in which he cast public obloquy for Disunion.

Resolutions were passed declaring immediate dissolution of the Union in the event of Lincoln's election to the Presidency.

The Election in Nebraska.—St. Louis, October 31.—Full Nebraska election returns give Daily, Black Republican Delegate to Congress, a majority of 111 votes.

Failures in Baltimore.—Baltimore, October 31.—Messrs. Josiah Lees & Co. have made an assignment.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. have closed their doors and other stock dealers have suspended payment.

Sinking of the Steamship Arabia.—Boston, October 31.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia sailed towards noon to-day for Halifax and Liverpool.

The latest New Orleans mails taken out by the Arabia are those of Friday, 26th inst. The latest telegraphic dispatches are those of yesterday (Tuesday.)

The Arabia took out no treasure on freight.

New York Markets.—New York, October 31. The Cotton market closed quiet, with sales of 1500 bales at 11¾c. for Middling. Flour closed dull. The sales comprised 14,750 bls. at $5 25 to $5 30 for Superfine State. The sales of Wheat amounted 150 bls. at 22c. to 22½c. per gallon. Wheat has experienced an advance of 1c. per bushel. The sales of Corn embraced 11,000 bushels, at from 65c. to 66c. for sound, 76c. Pork dull; sales 550 bls at $19 for Mess. Coffee—sales of St. Domingo at 12½c. to 13c. per lb. Cuba Sugar is selling at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, October 31. The Flour market closed dull to-day, with sales at $4 80 to $4 85 for Superfine. The sales of Wheat amounted 1000 bls. at 150c. per gallon. Pork closed dull, at $18 per bbl. for Mess. Corn is quoted at 60c. to 63c. per bushel. Oats are worth 30c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, October 31. The Ohio at this point was falling this evening, with four feet four inches water in the canal, by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, October 31.—The steamer Magnolia passed down at 12½ and the Rapides at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

The Champion and Runyan passed down at 9 and the McDowell at 10 o'clock this morning.

Thanksgiving.—Governor Moore has issued his proclamation recommending the observance of the 29th November as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer. We append the document.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.—It is our bounden duty, either in times of prosperity or adversity, to bow down in humble submission to the chastisements and decrees of the Divine Providence, and to acknowledge the inscrutable wisdom and justness of His decree—is now because we are about to enjoy a general good health and comparative prosperity, to recognize the same Allwise power as the Supreme Source of all blessings and enjoyments.

And as it has become customary in this State to observe a day of public thanksgiving, therefore, I have thought proper to recommend that Thursday, 29th day of November next, be set apart for that purpose, and suggest to persons of all creeds and denominations the propriety of assembling on that day in their usual business avocations, that it may be dedicated exclusively to the worship of Almighty God.

Given under my hand and the seal of State, this 17th day of October, 1860, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty fifth.

By the Governor: Thos. O. Moore.
J. Hamilton Hardy, Assist. Sec'y of State.
October 27, 1860.

The Spirit of the Breckinridge Press.

See, says the Mobile *Register*, with what complacency a leading Breckinridge paper contemplates the disruption of the most magnificent empire on earth. See with what bitter taunts it responds to the efforts of conservative men to avert the catastrophe. See how it chuckles over the fact that whatever exertions the *city* of New York may make, the people of the interior of the *State* cannot "be frightened by Southern thunder" from voting for Lincoln. The following is the leading editorial of the Charleston *Mercury* in its issue of the 25th instant:

The merchants of New York, under the alarums of the New York *Herald*, are making gigantic efforts to buy off and frighten off the people of that State from carrying out their political views and sentiments just now, in the election of Lincoln. William B. Astor, we are informed, has contributed one million of dollars, and another million has been raised from the first half dozen merchants that have applied to. This is but a sample of what they are doing. These men really expect that the South—or a small portion of it at least—is in earnest about opposing the election of the representative man of the legal and constitutional majority. Are they amused at the notions of Cobden given in lines that they should bleed themselves so freely, and in so hopeless a task as diverting, by gold and gabble, the people of a great free State from the vindication of their political rights? Are the people of New York so timid and so profoundly in political ignorance that an attempt so uncompromisingly to their interest and intelligence should be gravely attempted? Is its blood so impervious against their capacity for self government as to make the certain prospect of republican government, and a horrid civil war upon the rural population of the great Empire State, so far from being considered as the audacity, not to speak of the immorality, of the attempt. We presume, however, that so fear is unentertained, that the higher law plea of necessity, these bad practices are considered in the consciences of terrified merchants. To their morbid apprehensions, as a matter of policy, it seems better to submit to the mere chance of what such is worth, than to lose the greater part of their property in the depreciation and panic that must follow, at the North, the dissolution of the Union.

But who is it that is usually terrifying these Northern princes, and making them come down to the work of defending their interests? Has the South got them by the pockets, that they should bleed such peal, and do they know it? Is it the South, or Southern rights, that such large donations at this late day to make such Herculean exertions? We ask for information. May be, it was the Disunion speech of the State Rights Democracy that cheated Mr. Buchanan in '56, by pledging interest against indemnities at the North. In times like these, however, we are sorry to believe that New Yorkers may save themselves the trouble. The city is not the State, and the plunder of the interior of New York are too many, if such should be to be sought, nor can they be frightened by Southern thunder.

North Carolina.—A correspondent of the New York *World*, speaking of politics in North Carolina, makes the following remarks:

The Bell ticket, no doubt, will go for Bell; but in one only can Douglas be voted for, in Washington, town on the previous night, destroying ten of the largest business houses in the place; some of the goods were saved, but all the houses that took fire were burned to ashes, and as there are no vacant houses in the place, the merchants are left in quite an awkward position.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamer Junior was sufficiently open to bring up the passengers of the mail boat California yesterday, and have resumed her place of destination from her present temporary berth, so doubling her co in cause those living on the Eastern shore to have to come into the city, and she will have to undergo repairs before resuming her regular trips, though we hope it will cause but slight detention. The passengers were brought up by the Col. Clay, which also towed the Junior safely into port. [*Mobile Mercury.*

"Union With Constitutional Rights."

The arch traitor with Mr. Yancey *enlightened* our previously benighted community on Monday evening, bears the absurd motto above quoted, the term "with" being in more emphatic letters than its companions, thus intimating that some would be content with Union, *without* Constitutional Rights." Such a condition of things being *absolutely* impossible, it would not have been more absurd to have selected as a motto, "Life, with the head on," as if every one did not know that it is a hundred times more good and live. "Anarchy" rather than Union!" would have been an inscription more illustrative of the sentiments of those who sympathize in Mr. Yancey's desire to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." By a most remarkable coincidence, this dishonorable sentiment was addressed to a *Mr. Slaughter*, whose name would be thousands of times practically illustrated, should the South be desolated by that revolutionary scheme. CONSERVATIVE.

From Arkansas.

Read the following letter from Arkansas. The information contained is almost too good to be true:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Old Town, near Helena, Ark., October 22, 1860.

Gentlemen:—I have just reached this point from the interior, having travelled in this State more extensively since the 1st September than it is likely any other man has done in twelve months. Indeed, commencing at Chicot and Ashley, in the south, I have traversed the State, mingling with the people, to Yell, Conway and Washington, in the north. I have not been in town, but among the masses, lodging with the poor man in his cabin and mingling with planters and people of all grades, from the independent to the fish, the illiterate and the learned. When I came into the State I did not think of any thing else but Mr. Breckinridge carrying it by a decided majority, but soon saw the wide, colossal, and as I programed each day, and more and more of the people, I have been more and more surprised at the sentiment of the State. Indeed, it is not to be denied that a reaction, unknown to former contests, is in progress, among the people. I have been sounding it. Opinion of a *doubtful* cocoons has been changed to that of a certain but very *different* result. I have been delayed to the contrary, that Mr. Bell will carry the State, and for this reason, that opinion has steadily strengthened under daily instances of reunion and change, until confirmation becomes conviction. Kentucky will certainly vote for Mr. Bell as the 6th of November comes; you may rest assured of it. I am not mistaken; I do not wish to deceive you; there is no doubt of it. I am amazed at what I have learned. I have taken somebody's opinion about it; it is the conviction of my own mind, derived from actual contact with the masses. I could give facts in detail sufficient to show you the current of reaction, and illustrate its depth and force, but I have not time.

The Union party is emphatically the "rod of Moses, and swallowing up every other party. Political jugglers will stand amazed and confounded at the 6th of November at the wonderful accomplishment. On that day the rallied hosts under the magic influences will be led up through Bell's Red Sea, which threatens to overwhelm them. It will be a calm and peaceful but mighty triumph; in their rear, "Secession" and Breckinridge will be overwhelmed in the sea.

Let the Union men take courage everywhere and concentrate their strength; they have done in Arkansas, on the Union ticket. It seems to me not only the best but only course of safety. Bring out the biggest cannon you have in Kentucky, and let the revolutionary piece if you can get it; have it ready, not to be used as a signal of party triumph, but to salute the patriotic hosts, who fled from the dire dangers of the political compilations which have surrounded them. Let the Union men of Arkansas and the Union border place Bell. It will be as the song of Miriam; then there will be joy and gladness. I am not a politician, but a plain business man. My Bell was not my first choice of the candidates, but I love my country more than any man or any party. The people are rallying to his support; there is no doubt of it. I will not be false last to come on to join with the patriotic and good of all parties in his election. He is Southern by birth, education, association and interest. *National* in sentiment and patriotism, any Southern man can trust him, any Northern man may confide in him. I shall cheerfully vote for him as the best if not the only chance to save the country and put a stop to public anxiety, fearful forebodings, and the gloomy uncertainty which overshadows the public mind. Shall the God of our fathers direct the people aright. Yours, truly,

DAVID BROWDER.

Senator Bright's Card.—The Hon. James D. Bright has felt constrained to publish in the Louisville *Courier* a card in reply to the remarks of Senator Hunter in regard to his course in the late canvass and election in Indiana. Mr. Bright's general character is that of a bold, frank man, but he can see no bitter boldness nor frankness in this card. All that he says is made from general and vague denunciation, is comprised in this one sentence:

"The proclamation of vengeance who told the editor of the *Enquirer* that 'he saw my ticket,' that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. Lane, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and slander; and I apply the same language to certain editors of Democratic papers who have reiterated this charge and vouched for its truth."

Now the statement of some of the Bell and Everett papers and Douglas papers has been that Mr. Bright in his speeches and in his private intercourse with his fellow-citizens declined for the Republican ticket to beat the Douglas ticket, and it seems that a gentleman told the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he saw Mr. Bright's ticket, and knew how he voted, and that he voted the entire Republican ticket with one exception. Now we observe the very careful phraseology of Mr. Bright's reply. He says that this man who says he saw his ticket, and knows how he voted, &c., "is a liar and slanderer," &c. He might in much fewer words have said explicitly that he did not vote for the Republican ticket, but this he did not choose to do. We have no idea that he could have done it with truth, and we do not believe him capable of falsehood. Present as he has been by his political friends for a denial, his neglect to deny is equal to an admission.

Our readers have seen the advice which Mr. Bright gave to his friends in the Indiana election, evening before the Indiana election, and certainly he was not capable of the monstrous absurdity of giving such advice and going on next day to the polls to vote for the ticket in favor of Douglas, whom he bitterly denounced, and whom he denounced with more bitterness than a card of his. Nevertheless it is notorious and unquestionable that he voted a ticket, and of course that ticket was the Republican ticket. And his nominal political friends throughout the State voted in the same way; they work among the laboring class of all the workers for the Black Republican ticket. Nothing is more well known in politics and action of the Breckinridge men of Indiana under the leadership of Senators Bright and Fitch, backed by the whole power of the Administration, caused the success of the Republican ticket in that State. And we think that it would ill lie for better keeping with Jesse D. Bright's antecedents to accuse Hunter of the responsibility he has incurred than to be putting forth these denials that are no denials. [*Louisville Journal.*

New York.—The Nashville *Patriot* publishes the annexed passage from a business letter received at the office of that paper, remarking that the writer is a merchant and a Democrat. We hope he speaks advisedly:

New York, October 22, 1860.

. . . Only thing is certain—the Democratic party of the South will act as a unit in the defeat of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, however great may be their differences on other matters; and when this great party acts all together, there is nothing more sure than victory. The only danger of defeat rests in its own bosom, and, so far as the Presidential ticket is concerned, all Democrats in this State are agreed to defeat Lincoln: *so consider it done.*

Southern Sentiment.—The Norfolk correspondent of the *World* says that there are few Secessionists in his quarter of Virginia. He gives the following statement about the office-holders:

Of all classes in the South, the office-holders seem most interested in the result of the pending Presidential election. Most, if not all of them, devoutly pray for Lincoln's success, believing that his defeat would be the most doubted guarantee of another official term. Under Lincoln's administration, it is presumed no Southern man would be an applicant for office, and of course no Northern man would have the temerity to accept office in a Southern State, if appointed to it. The odium which an outsider would incur in the South by soliciting an office and accepting it if proffered to him, would not attach to the President himself, as soon as he is in possession, and not, technically speaking, an applicant. In order to secure off all interference, and with a view, no doubt, of the present incumbents repudiate the very idea of continuing in office under Lincoln's administration, when it is well known that very few of that class throughout the whole Southern country contemplate resigning.

Slavery in 1773.—The following are some statistics of the old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I, the ascertained population of the Commercial Colonies was as follows:

	White Men.	Slaves.
New Hampshire	10,000	150
Massachusetts	55,000	2,000
Rhode Island	11,000	1,200
New York	30,000	4,000
Connecticut	30,000	1,500
Pennsylvania	50,000	2,000
New Jersey	40,000	1,800
Maryland	35,000	3,000
Virginia	72,000	20,000
North Carolina	10,000	1,000
South Carolina	6,000	10,000
Total	350,000	46,850

Losses Consequent upon the Siege.—Many of the Mississippians believe that the losses of those years which they have said and directed of Lincoln will cost them, and wish renewed with life, and because of the losses of the succeeding June. They mourn their stonewall their nation, who were lost when killed by the Boxers under, with whom they were then at war. Some time after such a war party assembled and departed to revenge the supposed murder of the boy. During their journey they met with a black man, who they cut and killed. When lo! on opening the bundle he obtained, what were their astonishment to discover the long lost boy, alive and well, after having been supposed to have been murdered. Relieved from his animated foes, he hastened to inform them that when he found a considerable distance, until he was so far from one side of the country, incident night was approaching, he concluded to take shelter within the body of the animal, in front of the person which he had taken out. But during the night when he slept, the flesh of the bison that he had cut off, grew over the side aperture and effectually prevented his getting out; and the animal being roasted to life, he had then been pent up over chicken.

The Houma *Cross* says:

For two weeks past the weather has been cool and bracing; but this has been no bar to the mosquitoes, but seems to give them a healthy, vigorous appearance. Traveling is extremely disagreeable on account of them. The whole country is covered with them, night and day. The like has never been seen in this parish.

Many of the planters have commenced making sugar, but there is much complaint that a very inferior article is made, and that it does not granulate well. We are informed that the best of the cane is killed, and that much of the crop is spoiling. The full extent of the damage done the cane crop by the late storm cannot yet be ascertained, but it is much more serious than was at first imagined; for in three weeks from now it will be utterly impossible to make any thing like sugar of the sprouted canes.

The Pointe Coupée *Echo* has the following:

Sugar-making has become quite general in this parish. The yield so far is below the anticipations of planters. With the exception of our neighbor, Mr. Claiborne, whose cane is yielding nearly two hogsheads per acre, we learn the yield has scarcely exceeded, on an average, half a hogshead. The sample of sugar exhibited to us is of fair quality. The grinding season in our parish will be of short duration. Many of our largest planters will not grind, and those who are so fortunate as to have grown a sufficiency of seed cane are having such favorable weather for grinding their short crops, that it is probable by the close of November the crop will be finished.

In view of any contingency to the crop of next year, the planters, profiting by dear experience, have adopted the wise rule of ceasing to rely upon the *ratoons*, and have saved enough plant cane to make a fair crop. In the event of a favorable result of the stubble cane, an unusually large crop will result.

General Jackson's Wife.

The new volume of Mr. Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson" has the following account of the death of the General's wife:

On Monday evening, the evening before the twenty-third, her friends were supposed to take a decided turn for the better; and she then so earnestly entreated the General to prepare for the Hermitage, that he yielded to her wish by having a night of undisturbed sleep, that he consented, at last, to go into an adjoining room and lie down upon a sofa. The doctor was still in the house. Hannah and George were sitting in the adjoining room. At nine o'clock the General lands her good-sights, went into the next room, and took off his coat, preparatory to lying down. He had been gone about five minutes; Mrs. Jackson was then, for the first time, removed from her bed, that it might be turned over for the night. While sitting in a chair, supported in the arms of Hannah, she uttered a long, loud, inarticulate cry, which was immediately followed by a rattling noise in the throat. Her head fell forward upon Hannah's shoulder. She never spoke nor breathed again.

There was a wild rush into the room of husband, doctor, relatives, friends and servants. The General assisted to lay her upon the bed. Her eyes were open, but fixed. Dr. Pope felt her arm. "Try the temple, doctor." Two drops stained her cap, but no more followed.

It was about before he would believe her dead. He looked eagerly into her face, as if still expecting to see signs of returning life. Her countenance was calm, and looked as if asleep. Dick Devin, who took off Mr. Gribble's bare cleaning store, and seating one of the counter drawers open and full of pantaloons, snatched up a pair of them and ran out. Dick was followed immediately by the former—and being caught was lodged in the lockup.

Painful Accident.—Bertram Jaeger fell off his cart at the corner of Toulouse and Villere streets, at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, and broke his leg. He was carried to his residence.

Recorder Black's Court.—J. C. Samuels, a notorious thief, was examined yesterday on the charge of larceny, but there being no legal evidence against him, he was discharged. Early on the morning of the 24th inst. a trunk was stolen from the store of Mr. Ker, and being met by the watchman he pretended he wanted to see Captain Moody, and while the watchman went to call the captain he walked into a stat-room, and secreted himself in a berth that was abandoned and unused from them. Officer Parcore, who had been watching him, now arrested him, but he broke away from the officer and jumped into the river, from which he was fished and conveyed to the Parish prison. He was with the watch while in the water, and consequently the clue to his accomplices was lost.

Miss Hannah Newland was charged with the crime of stealing a little coop hat from Wm. Barry's room. Early Knight, f. w. c., was committed for trial on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The cause of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who had been charged with the crime of keeping a disorderly house, merely speechless and wholly inconsolable. He sat in the room nearly all night, and when he departed, drive at 7 o'clock, only with great difficulty that he was persuaded to take a little coffee.

"Dear me, Hannah, what a day," concluded Hannah, "that old mistas died; and we always say that when we lost her we lost a mistus and a mother to us; and mamma is a mother than a mistus. And we say the name of old mistus, that she was more a father to us than a master, and many's the time we've wished him back again, to help us out of our troubles."

The remains of Mrs. Jackson still lie in the corner of the Hermitage garden, next those of her husband, in a tomb prepared by him in times years for their reception. It resembles, in appearance, an open summer house—a small, white dome supported by pillars of white marble. The tablet that covers the remains of Mrs. Jackson reads as follows:

"Here be the remains of Mrs Rachel Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, who died 22d of December, 1828, aged 61. Her face was fair; her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament; her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence; she lived in peace, and adorned a profession she loved; her husband, who knew her best, loved her the most; her children, who knew her next to him, rise up and call her blessed. A being so lovely could not be long in this world of sin and sorrow; God, who saw her fitness for a purer and better clime, gently released her from this mortal state, and she fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a sigh, to awake in the bosom of her God. Reader, be ready to follow her."

Second District School Board.—The regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Finance Committee reported bills to be paid. These reports were adopted, and the bills for repairs to the Rampart and Basin street schools were ordered to be deducted from the rent due on those houses. The report of the Superintendent was adopted. It showed all the schools to be in a flourishing condition. There were 2888 pupils registered, and 2640 in regular attendance, which is an increase over last year of 196 registered and 168 in attendance. The monthly reports of the principals were read and found satisfactory. Applications for teacherships were received from Mr. W. A. Moore and Miss Jacobson, and referred to the Committee on Teachers. The resignation of Miss Michel as third French teacher of the Bienville street school was accepted.

Mr. Beach, of the Committee on Teachers, reported that they had chosen Charles Richards, of the Boys' High School, to be sent as the boundary order to the State Institution at Alexandria, and recommended an appropriation of $72 for his outfit, which was adopted. A majority and a minority report were submitted from this committee on the subject of Mrs. Cory's examination for the situation of second English teacher in the Girls' High School. After a long and quite spirited debate, the majority report was lost, and the minority report adopted. Mr. Dupré moved to reconsider his vote at next meeting. Mr. Charvet, who signed the minority report, resigned his position as chairman of the Committee on Teachers, and Mr. Dufilho was appointed from the same committee. The appointment of others to fill these vacancies was postponed till next meeting. A resolution was passed to make all Saints' Day (to-day) and Election day (6th instant) holidays in all the public schools of the Second District. Mr. Conrad, Chairman of the Committee on School-Houses, was authorized to rent the lower of the Hospital School-House for one year from the 20th of September last, provided the proprietor makes the necessary repairs. A motion to elect teachers created no much discussion it was laid over. A motion was made to open proposals for building a school-house on St. Philip street, when Messrs. John H. Probst and E. B. Bosch referred, thus breaking up the quorum and consequently an adjournment. The President appointed the following visiting committees for the month of November: Boys' High School, L. C. Charvet; Girls' High School, A. Dupré; St. Anne street, F. Masson; Bienville street, J. H. Probst; Basin and Rampart streets, D. Mempy; Hospital street, J. F. Dufilho; Barracks street, J. Dufilho; Chartres street, J. Conrad; Bayou Road and Bayou Bridge School, E. B. Bosch.

Took Of His Pants.—Mr. R. Gribble, of corner Camp and Gravier streets, a well known and respectable merchant, had his pantaloons taken off yesterday afternoon in broad daylight, and before a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. Dick Devin, who took off Mr. G's pants, shortly left his drawers, which were, however, subsequently seen. The fact was, Dick went into Mr. Gribble's bare cleaning store, and seeing one of the counter drawers open and full of pantaloons, snatched up a pair of them and ran out. Dick was followed immediately by the former—and being caught was lodged in the lockup.

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The Hippopotamus Dead in Its Cave.—This monstrous brute, one of the rarest of the wild beasts of creation, becomes so difficult to capture and transport to Europe