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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers.

Sales at Auction To-Day.
By M. Burnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, on Tremé street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, the contents of a glass, china and hardware store.
By B. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 68 Gravier street, bolsters.
By O. Lenormand, Bluche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Chartres street, boots, shoes and brogans; also, at 11 o'clock, winter clothing.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

That Protean journal, the New York *Herald*, which, ever since the October election, has alternately announced the approaching triumph and defeat of LINCOLN, now that the canvass draws to a close, seems strongly inclined to believe that the rail-splitter will be spared the necessity of visiting Washington City on the 4th of March next. Our New York cosmopolitan contemporary finds its conclusion on tolerably plausible premises. It appears that JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana, a personal friend and supporter of LINCOLN, has written a letter to a gentleman of Nashville, in which he declares very emphatically that the policy of LINCOLN'S administration will be quite conciliatory towards the South. He says that the only measure which may possibly prove distasteful to the South would be the exclusion of slavery from the Territories during their territorial existence by act of Congress, and then proceeds to argue that the question is one of no practical importance, as Mr. TANEY himself, in a speech delivered at Montgomery in 1858, declared: "You cannot place your finger upon that Territory out of which we have the power of carving another slave State. Mr. DEFREES, however, affirms that when a Territory forms a State government, if the people thereof determine to have slavery, and say so in their Constitution, its admission will not be opposed for that reason by the Republican party. The annexed passage from the letter will best exhibit the spirit in which it is written:

If it be supposed that the Republicans are to be driven from their purposes by threats that Mr. Lincoln shall not be inaugurated, if elected, permit me to remind you that the race whereof they sprung must not be forgotten! They do not come of cowards, to fawn and crouch at the feet of any power on earth! They are descended "and know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them!"

This is not said in a spirit of bravado. Far from it, but it is an announcement of a fact which ought to be known and heeded.

If, however, the Republicans believed that Mr. Lincoln would use the high position to which he is to be elevated for the purpose of warring upon the constitutional rights of the South, *he would not be elected*. It is because they know him to be a man of enlarged national statesmanlike views, capable of grasping with all the great questions before the country, and so directing them as to do even and exact justice to all sections of the Union that they confide in him.

We know that when Mr. Lincoln swears "to support the Constitution and the laws," that the oath will not be violated. Among these laws are *the Fugitive Slave law*, the law against the slave trade and the law enacted to enable Gen. Jackson to put down nullification when the traitors of South Carolina threatened to resist the revenue laws.

All these laws will be enforced. What more can you want? What else ought to be required?

This semi-official exposition of the views of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was unquestionably put forth for the purpose of soothing the South, and inducing her to relinquish all idea of resisting the inauguration of a Black Republican President. But the New York *Herald* is firmly of opinion that the negro-worshipers have committed a signal political blunder, that in seeking to conciliate the South, they have alienated the radical branch of their own party. It compares this letter to the one written in 1841 by HENRY CLAY, in which he acknowledged that he would have no objection to see Texas annexed into the Union, provided it could be done quietly—a sentiment which, at the very time when CLAY's prospects were most brilliant, drove from him fifteen thousand anti-slavery Whigs of Western New York, secured the State to POLK, and defeated the great Commoner. According to the *Herald* the Black Republicans have a radical wing, which believes in SEWARD'S irrepressible conflict, and holds that its special mission is the extermination of slavery. Those who compose it will never pardon LINCOLN'S concessions to the South. Our own correspondent, adds the *Herald*, sustain the views of Mr. DEFREES, and from various other sources in communication with Mr. LINCOLN, we now perceive that looking to the South he is alarmed, and prepared to abandon and turn out of doors the men and the principles, the "one idea" of eternal war upon slavery, which, if elected, will have brought him into power. A large body of the honest anti-slavery wing of his party will still adhere to him, trusting to luck, but the uncompromising radicals by thousands, who have been charmed with the radical speeches of Senators SEWARD, WILSON, SUMNER and others, will now feel, with these semi-official Republican manifestoes from Springfield and elsewhere, that they are betrayed, and they will revolt, and for President vote for GERRIT SMITH, the regular honest Abolition candidate.

We republish the following passage from the *Herald's* article:

"The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. Why was the first impulse from the proclamation of that law, even John Van Buren took the stump against it, and there may be thousands in this State to-day one hundred and fifty thousand men who regard this law with unmixed abhorrence; and there may be fifty thousand of this number opposed to the Democracy, who will refuse to vote for Lincoln because of his promise to enforce this law. The suspicion against Lincoln arrayed Seward, Phillips and the Boston school of Abolitionists against him from the outset. It was the secret of the nomination of Gerrit Smith as the resident Abolition candidate. But then the promises of such Republican speakers as Seward and Wilson operated to conciliate the great body of the radical anti-slavery Republicans. Now, these semi-official assurances that Lincoln has absolutely turned his back upon the North, and his face to the South, including the recognition of the Fugitive Slave law, and the promise of more slave States, will need only a word from Gerrit Smith to make this election as surprising as that of 1841.

Not should we be surprised if the issue of this contest were to turn out a parallel case to that of 1841, from the wrath of the honest Abolitionists against this treachery of the Republican party. We have reason for the declaration, too, that the Gerrit Smith ticket in this State will receive a vote which will astonish the Republicans, and in some of the counties where they least expect it. In revolutionary times the events of a day may change a victorious campaign into a disastrous defeat. Thus Lincoln, in changing front to save his administration in the South, may still lose his election in the North.

So mote it be! The *Herald* sometimes romances, and still more frequently makes mountains out of mole hills. But in this instance its conclusions are not altogether unreasonable. LINCOLN has certainly a difficult part to play. He evidently desires to avoid exasperating the South, without cooling the ardor of the North. How to achieve both objects is a more delicacy than that which crowns Mr. LINCOLN'S shoulders. We should not be surprised if in shunning Scylla, he falls into Charybdis.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through T. L. White & Co., No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

"*My Novel*."—Lytton Bulwer's best and most elaborate work of fiction is republished in two exceedingly handsome volumes.

"*The Forces of Matter*."—This little volume embraces a course of six lectures on the various forces of matter and their relations to each other, by that eminent philosopher, Michael Faraday. They are particularly adapted to juvenile students.

"*Odd People*:" being a popular description of singular races of men, by Captain Mayne Reid. All extremely interesting and clever work—just the work to tempt a youth to learn something, by mingling pleasure with instruction.

"*The Lake Region of Central Africa*," a picture of exploration, by Richard F. Burton. Portions of this valuable work have been already given to the readers of *Harper's Monthly*. We are glad to have it now entire in one substantial and bulky volume, richly and profusely illustrated.

"*Wheat and Tares*," a story, without the name of the author or a preface. It is short, opens at once interestingly, and promises to repay perusal.

From Peterson & Brothers we have received, likewise through T. L. White, "*Camille, or the Camelia Lady*," the only true, complete and original translation from the French of Alexander Dumas, the Younger.

THE REGISTRY OFFICE CHEATS.—According to law, the books of the Register of Voters of New Orleans were closed last evening at sunset. The last number on the Registry is 17,295. Over *two thousand* persons have registered since the *June* election, all, of course, with the intention of voting for President next Tuesday. The vote of New Orleans will probably be between 12,000 and 13,000, and may often run higher.

A MEETING OF FOSSILS THIS EVENING.—The attention of the Fossils' Association is called to the notice of the Secretary in another column urging punctual attendance at 6 o'clock this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

CONSTITUTION CLUB.—We have received a polite invitation to attend a meeting of this Club to be held to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Hons. Randell Hunt, and John E. King, of St. Landry, will speak on the occasion.

"BOUCICAULT" is the author quoted title of a new story written by J. V. Huntington, and published by D. & J. Sadlier. It is a pretty thistledowne, and almost too much for an ordinary novel. Perhaps, however, its merits may be equal to its bulk.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,820.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in nonpareil, for first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent 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 insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to business strictly within the line of their business, and to their own space, every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Explosion of the H. R. W. HILL—Loss of Life.

THE New Orleans and Memphis packet steamboat H. R. W. HILL, Capt. Newall, from Memphis, bound to this port, when opposite College Point, about 45 miles above the city, at 11½ o'clock on the night of the 31st ult., exploded her third boiler from the larboard side, blowing out the after head of it, which passed through the engine room, the water and steam following with a tremendous force, killing and scalding every one before it. Frees Mr. Lehman, a cabin passenger on board the Hill, we learn that about 32 persons, dock hands and deck passengers, were killed, and some wounded.

The barber and steward jumped overboard and were drowned. A cabin boy also jumped overboard, and swam ashore. None of the cabin passengers were injured, nor none of the officers of the boat, excepting Mr. Lehman, who had his hand slightly scalded. The steamer Wm. Lovy, Capt. Puckett, arrived soon after the explosion, and towed the Hill down and landed her on the opposite side of the river. The steamer Hanibal went over the river to bring the Hill to the landing.

The H. R. W. Hill had on board 1500 bales cotton, and a large number of deck and cabin passengers.

The Hillsbad a series of misfortunes on her trip down. At Island 55 she picked up a snag, which tore a hole in the side of her hull, aft of the wheel, and had to be run upon a sand bank, where she sunk in five feet water. Here a bulkhead was constructed in her hold, and the water pumped out, after which she was pulled off the bank by a passing steamer, and continued on her way down, only to meet with this sad accident. On account of her sinking most of the cabin passengers took the Peytona to finish their journey on, and but two were left aboard. Captain Nathaniel Puckett, of the steamer M. M. Levy, deserves unbounded credit for the noble manner in which he sacrificed his pecuniary interests at great risk in the cause of humanity. He was on his wayup to Shreveport with a good trip, of freight and passengers when he came in sight of the Hill at the bank, and immediately rounding to, he and his clerk, Mr. Carter Beman, and other officers, did every thing in their power to relieve the sufferers. Then giving up his trip he returned to this city, towing down the Hill, which had endeavored to procure the services of a larger and more powerful boat, but had been refused this assistance by its officers. The Hill was brought over to the wharf last night, and the wounded were sent to the Charity Hospital. The following is a list of all those killed and wounded, whose names are known, or who can be remembered:

Killed—Gideon Mack, striker, on watch; Pat. Dolan; John Gooldon; John O'Neil, Red Oberin, Anthony Coyne, John Keeler, Adam Lamy, Pat. Connelly, Edward Kelly, Pat. Knickerbocker, Gideon Gooldon, Owen McCann, Peter Halopen, Pat. Coyne, Barney Caulin, Pat. Higgins, Christian Toole, Pat. O'Brien—all firemen.

Scalded—Jas. Henning, second engineer, on watch, badly. Brady, deck sweep; Henry Foster, barber, slightly. Thos. Sharkey, Owen McEllinis, Wm. Revel, Pat. Parel, John Hackett, Quigley, Pat. Dougherty, Henry Hagen, Mike Wright, Pat. Keron, James Black, Steven Gray, Darrin Welach, John Brown—all firemen.

Missing—Charley Higgins, negro porter; George Curry, negro, second steward.

There is every prospect of a peaceable election on Tuesday next. To our certain knowledge the friends of Bell and Everett and the Executive Committee of that party desire that the canvass shall be closed in the same quiet and praiseworthy manner in which it has been hitherto conducted. No countenance, whatever will be given to acts of violence or to any of those reckless and unruly persons who are but too apt to disturb public tranquillity on exciting occasions. That these laudable intentions should be fully carried into effect, it only needs the earnest co-operation of the adherents of the other candidates. All who contemplate an honest and fair contest should be entirely willing to afford every possible facility to legal voters, and to discourage and defeat all attempts to pollute or falsify the canvass, either by violence or fraud. We speak authoritatively when we say that the Constitutional Union party will spare no exertion to secure to all qualified voters the undisturbed exercise of their indefeasible rights, while they are equally resolved to prevent the footing of spurious votes on the ballot box. Let the other parties unite with them, and there will not exist the slightest danger of trouble.

EFFECT OF MR. YANCEY'S ELOQUENCE.—A gentleman of this city, well known as an intelligent merchant, who had long hesitated as to his political course, and was disposed to sustain Breckinridge, went to hear Wm. L. Yancey on Monday night, and came away, to use his own expression, "the hottest Bell and Everett man in New Orleans."

SIGNIFICANT.—The two following dispatches are placed in curious juxtaposition in the Western papers:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, P. M.

Mr. Yancey is addressing a monster meeting in Canal street.

Two Union Representatives were elected today.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET IN NEW JERSEY. The several committees of the two sections of the Democratic party and the Union Constitutional party in New Jersey met yesterday at the Astor House, in Trenton, and agreed upon the following electoral ticket:

Peter D. Vroom, Breck. William Cook, Dong. John S. Darcy, Joel Parker,
Edmund Green, Union, Theo. Runyon, Abraham Browning.

There is now but one ticket in New Jersey opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin, all others being withdrawn.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE UNION.—The day of election is close at hand, and as a matter of general interest, and in response to the request of several of our subscribers, we subjoin a correct statement of the number of the electoral votes to which each State is entitled. We publish elsewhere a table showing the popular vote in detail at the last election for President:

States.	Electl Vote.	States.	Electl Vote.
Alabama	9	Massachusetts	13
Arkansas	4	Minnesota	4
California	4	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	3	North Carolina	10
Georgia	10	Ohio	23
Illinois	11	Pennsylvania	27
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	4	South Carolina	8
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Maine	8	Texas	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Michigan	6	Virginia	15
Mississippi	7	Wisconsin	5
Slave States, 120		Free States, 183	
Total			303

By Legislature.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Mason and seven aids captured four fugitive slaves from the neighborhood of Sandusky, and returned them, by aid of a U. S. Commissioner in this city, on Saturday last, to Mason county, Ky., from where the slaves had escaped. The particulars of this exploit are so enveloped in a cloud of glorification and mist, that the facts are not easily obtained.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The Savannah *Republican* offers a reward to any man who will produce the above item copied into a Southern Secession paper.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Thompson, have just returned from New York, where they have been some days on business connected with their departments.

They report very favorably of the Presidential canvass, and confidently predict that the electoral vote of the State will be cast against Lincoln, and for the Union ticket.

It is stated also that Mayor Wood, of New York city, who has heretofore been desponding, now believes the State of New York to be safe.

FUSION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Springfield *Republican* says:

The efforts to unite the Opposition parties of Massachusetts upon a State ticket, twice made, twice abandoned, is now renewed with prospects of success. Ex-Governor Clifford has consented to be the Union candidate for Governor, in place of Lawrence, Beach and Butler, retiring.

We hope, for the honor of Massachusetts, that this is so. If it is, Andrew, the Abolition candidate for Governor, can be defeated.

THE POPULAR VOTE AT THE LAST THREE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. We give below the popular vote thrown at the last three elections for President:

1848.

Zachary Taylor (Whig)			1,360,099
Lewis Cass (Democrat)			1,220,544
Martin Van Buren (Free-soil)			291,678

1852.

Winfield Scott (Whig)			1,386,629
Franklin Pierce (Democrat)			1,601,474
John P. Hale (Free-soil)			156,149

1856.

States.	Democrat.	Rep.	Am.
Alabama			46,739
Arkansas	28,846	24,505	20,097
Connecticut	42,715	52,872	2,811
California	344	20,068	6,170
Florida		2,318	1,240
Illinois		96,189	48,060
Indiana	95,132	115,916	5,670
Iowa	48,267	70,381	1,847
Maine	15,626	67,798	2,283
Kentucky	84	74,481	29,164
Maryland		35,591	41,760
Massachusetts	67,070	108,190	5,612
Michigan	52,160	88,481	291
New Hampshire	46,943	37,488	8,363
New Jersey	74,758	58,346	5,574
New York		276,004	124,799
Pennsylvania	230,235	147,286	82,189
Rhode Island	2,822	12,194	1,107
Tennessee	64,709	2,121	69,274
Vermont	11,327	39,561	1,804
Wisconsin		52,843	2,405
California	38,871	20,706	1,572
Texas	15,967	409	11,397
Total	1,341,264	1,339,932	576,856

Buchanan (Democrat) chosen by the States.

ARDWICK, October 29.—Over 10,000 people received Judge Douglas at the Chateaugay Depot on Saturday. The Chateaugay Democrats

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Canada at New York.—New York, November 1.—The United States mail steamship Cahawba, Capt. Smith, from New Orleans on the 25th, and Havana on the morning of the 26th ult., has arrived at this port.

Her Havana advices have been anticipated at New Orleans by the steamship Philadelphia.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Bohemian off Farther Point—Response of the Royal Troops—Improvement in Cotton—Condition of the Markets.

Father Point, November 1.—The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian, Capt. Grange, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 18th, and Londonderry the evening of the 19th ult., passed this point to-day on her way up the St. Lawrence river to Quebec.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and we take the following summary of her intelligence prepared:

Steamships Arrived Out.—The mail steamship Edinburgh, with New York dates to the 6th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]—Liverpool, October 19.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of five days at 78,000 bales, the market closing buoyant.

The advices received by the last steamer from the United States caused an advance on all qualities of bad.

The sales to-day amounted to 10,000 bales, including 3000 taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 7¾d. Middling Orleans 6⅝d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 6⅝d.; Fair Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Uplands 6⅝d.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool amounts to 754,000 bales, of which 580,000 are of American production.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, October 19.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency, and that the prices for all qualities are slightly higher.

Wheat closes 2d. higher, with an advance on the week of 6d.; quoted at 28s. 6d. to 32s. per bbl.

Wheat tends towards, and prices are 1d. to 2d. higher since Friday last.

Indian Corn shows an advancing tendency, and holders demand an advance; yellow and mixed quoted at 30s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Liverpool, October 19.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Highland, Athya & Co., and others, report Provisions steady and generally unchanged.

They say Lard is closed quiet at 61s. the cwt.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, October 19.—Various Liverpool circulars say Sugar closed steady at previous quotations.

London Produce Market.—London, October 19.—Baring Brothers' circular reports coffee quiet, without any change in prices.

London Money Market.—London, October 19.—The London Money market is slightly easier, and unsettled.

Consols closed at 92¾.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £840,000 during the week.

Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, October 19. The sales in the Havre Cotton market for the business just ended embraced 17,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of 1f. to 2f. New Orleans fair ordinaries quoted at 96f.; New Orleans fair at 88f.

The quantity of Cotton in the port of Havre sums up 139,000 bales.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, October 19. The trade at Manchester continues to improve. The market for manufactured goods and yarns is steady, and prices are gradually assuming a firmer tone.

European Political Intelligence—Defeat of the Royalists.—The latest advices received from Naples say the Royal troops had again been attacked and repulsed by the army of Garibaldi.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Europa off Cape Race—Advices of Italy—Recall of the Russian Embassy—Arrival of Piedmontese Troops in Naples—Commercial Intelligence.

St. JOHNS, N. F., November 1.—The Royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool 20th, via Queenstown on the evening of the 21st ultimo, passed Cape Race this morning en route to Halifax and Boston.

Her advices are two days later than those by the Bohemian off Father Point.

Steamship Arrived Out.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, from New York, whence she sailed on the 13th, arrived out at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, October 20.—The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady at yesterday's prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, October 20.—The market for Breadstuffs closed steady to-day.

Provisions dull and quiet.

London Money Market.—London, October 20.—The closing quotations for Consols to day were 92⅞ to 93.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, October 20.—The Paris Bourse is firm and steady.

The Three Per Cents. Rentes closed at 69f. 10c.

Political Intelligence.—The weather in England is unsettled and stormy.

A Gotha newspaper says that the daughter of Saxe Coburg, a good-looking young lady, is the destined bride of the Prince of Wales.

There was great rejoicing at Liverpool in honor of the opening of the splendid free library presented by Wm. Brown.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris was considered the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome.

The allies of Italy are wholly unchanged.

La Patrie says as soon as the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia is proclaimed, Garibaldi will resign his political authority and assume the functions of commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of Southern Italy. He will exclusively occupy himself in preparing for war next spring, and was to make an appeal to all Europe to volunteer.

Advices from Naples confirm the statement that the French merchantman which landed with stores for Gaeta had been captured by Garibaldi's ships of war.

It is stated that what is called good authority, that 14,000 Piedmontese troops had already reached Naples by sea, to march to Caserta for the purpose of closing those who were entering the Roman frontier.

The departure of the Russian Embassy from Turin is officially announced. It is reported via Berlin that the Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has received his passports.

The Turin *Gazette* says that Prussia has simply made some remarks against the entry of Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan territory. The same paper adds that Prussia had made no communication in regard to this matter.

Count de Persigny has gone to Paris, summoned by the Emperor. It was reported that he would take the place of M. Thouvenel in the Foreign Office.

It was believed that the papal Nuncio at Paris would not return.

Domestic Intelligence.

New York Markets.—New York, November 1.—The tone of the Cotton market is unchanged; the sales amount to 2400 bales at 11¾c. for Middling. Flour has a declining tendency; prices are 5c. lower; sales of 39,000 bbls. at $5.30 for Superfine State. The sales of Whisky add up 225 bbls. at 21c. to 21½c. per gallon. Wheat shows a declining tendency; sales at a decline of 2 to 3c. per bushel. Corn closed firm, with sales of 84,000 bushels at prices ranging from 68 to 75c. Pork rules dull; sales 930 bbls. mess at $19 00 to $19 12½; prime $15 50 to $16 00; sales 300 tierces prime Cut Meats at 8¾c. Lard is weak; sales 100 kegs at 10¾c. per lb. Bacon dull. Sales of Coffee at 15¾c. per lb. Sugar firm.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small. Renewed efforts will be made to prolong an unnecessary existence of the lawsuit-blighted institution, so that it may do nothing $3000 may be saved instead of standing, as now, to be definitely acted upon by Congress.

The Executive Committee of the four political parties have begun their business, having declined to make any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential campaign was between two and seven millions—nearly all of them were folded at the Capitol.

A copious and vehement remonstrance has been presented to this Government against the diversion of the Brooklyn and Mary vessels of war from the protection of the Panama route to other purposes. The remonstrance is from a responsible source, and has been induced by the recent occurrences on the Isthmus, as well as by rival and conflicting interests existing with reference to the Panama railroad and the proposed communication at Chiriqui. The remonstrants urge as a great cause of complaint and humiliation of Americans that the Panama route, over which there is so much travel and transportation of treasure, is left to the protection of British men-of-war, though the New Granadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States.

NEW YORK, October 29.—United States Marshal Rynders has been arrested for an alleged assault on Lewis Lapham and grandson.

E. R. Whitlock, a merchant, was seriously injured the other day by being crushed between a freight car and the walls of the depot on Centre street.

Daniel B. Bowen attempted suicide last night by throwing himself in front of a locomotive in the upper part of the city. He was thrown off by the dow catcher, but was seriously hurt. He had recently lost a daughter.

A letter from Melville, July 18th, reports an American ship taken in charge by the authorities at the northeast end of the island. The crew had mutinied, wounded and confined the captain, his wife and officers. Three persons were killed on board and several wounded. The vessel is supposed to be one of the British vessels recently captured.

STEAMER DUTCH GAP SUNK.—We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the steamer Dixie that she struck a snag descending the creek a mile in the vicinity of Dutch Gap, on the 26th inst., and immediately sank. She had about 300 bales of cotton on board. We have not been able to gather any further particulars.

HON. URIAH CROCKER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts all parties have united on Mr. Hobart, as the anti-Republican candidate against Bullock. Good!

Another Letter from Hon. Amos Kendall.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, October, 1860.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

Your paper for a few days past has forcibly reminded me of the days of President Jackson, when Amos Kendall was the theme of a thousand scribblers. Circumstances, however, have somewhat changed. Then he was abused by the enemies of the Old Hero and his Administration; now by the organ of an Administration which claims to be his friends. Who has changed? Is it Amos Kendall, who has not uttered a sentiment which is not an echo of those avowed and acted upon by that purest of patriots? Or is it certain men who claim his mantle while they repudiate his most dearly cherished principles? When he heard disunion foreshadowed in dinner-table speeches, he rebuked it in his celebrated toast—"*The Federal Union. It must be Preserved!*" and when he saw the element about to be reduced to practice, by his eloquent and patriotic appeal he called into existence one hundred and fifty thousand volunteers to preserve it. Because I alluded to that fact, and expressed the opinion that, should a similar emergency arise, two hundred thousand would respond to a similar call, you denounce me as a bloody monster, ready to slaughter "women and children!" Yet, no eulogy is too strong for you to bestow on Gen. Jackson.

You are right in the caption with which you head your comments on my letter to Col. Orr. "*Threats will never bring peace!*" For two months past, the papers controlled by the enemies of the Union in the South have teemed with threats of disunion in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, and my letter was in response to a startling threat of that description. There will not be peace until these threats cease, or until Southern Union men get loose from the enemies of the Union and cordially unite with the friends of the Constitution in the North to put down Black Republicanism on the one hand and Disunionism on the other. I made no threat; you have misapplied the sentiment of your caption.

Your strictures upon myself need no reply. If I have not, during a life of seventy-one years, a large portion of which has been spent in public service, established a private and political character which no name you can give me can mar, and no association in which you may place me can blast, it is useless for me to care for the future. It is a higher aim than self-defense or self-distinction which induces me to resume my pen.

Sir, it is a sad sight to see the organ of a Democratic Administration attempting to establish a doctrine that it would in any event be a crime in the President to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted. Disguise it as you will, your doctrine amounts to this and nothing less. Already the peculiar organ of nullification in the South is recommending secession because Mr. Buchanan is still in office, upon the assumption that he may not enforce the laws and defend the Constitution, which by his official oath he is bound to do. Doubtless the assumption is unwarranted, though justified by the tone of his acknowledged organ.

Let it be remembered that the question is not now what the South ought to do in case of an actual and irremediable outrage upon her rights and institutions. The threat is to *secede if Mr. Lincoln shall be elected*. Will his mere election absolve the people of the South from their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or relieve the President from the duty of defending the one and executing the other? This is the real question under discussion.

You talk about *coercing States*. States are not the subjects upon which the Constitution and laws of the United States operate. They cannot commit treason nor be hanged as traitors. But neither can they, by any act of theirs, release the citizens from their allegiance to the United States.

The Constitution contains the following provision, viz.: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof,

shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding*."

The same Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

It also declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and prescribes to him the following oath:

"*I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States*."

Now, suppose Mr. Lincoln were elected, and a citizen of Charleston, acting with or without the authority of the Legislature, having a cargo of sugar entering the port, should refuse to pay the legal duties, and with an armed party should resist the officers attempting to collect them, then by carrying into execution the United States, do you think the President would be faithful to his duty and true to his oath if he did not, if necessary, use the military and navy, in "*taking care that the laws be faithfully executed*, and in "*preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States*?" Could he, without absolute perjury, and becoming a traitor himself, fold his arms and say *this would be coercing a State*, and therefore I will do no more than suffer the Constitution and laws to be subverted? If bloodshed ensued, who would be responsible—the President, who would be, by "*the best of his ability*," attempting to perform his sworn duty, or the traitors who were attempting to subvert the Government?

Your doctrine, I suppose, is that the State authorities or a State Convention may declare a State out of the Union, and thus absolve all citizens from their allegiance to the United States.

Now, each State, by a convention elected by the people, agreed with every other State, by the adoption of the Constitution, that all its provisions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be "*the supreme law of the land*."

They all agreed to take a portion of the power therefrom possessed by their respective State governments and vest them in a common government, which, in certain cases, was made authority as their State governments; whose Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, were declared to be "the supreme law of the land." The authority of the United States is not a foreign authority. How, then, can any act, of a State absolve its citizens from obedience to this "*supreme law of the land*," declared by its highest authority, a constitution which they agreed to be binding, "*any thing in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding*?"

To me it is a wonder that any man can entertain an idea to my mind so absurd. The theory of our Government is precisely is that the citizen owes allegiance to his State Government *to the extent of its reserved powers*, and to the General Government *to the extent of its granted powers*, and that no act of the General Government can release a citizen from allegiance to his State, and no act of his State can relieve him from his allegiance to the United States.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not deny the right of rebellion in the people of any State when unconstitutional outrages shall be committed on their rights and institutions, and all hope for redress by peaceful means have vanished. But I deny that the language of aspiring demagogues, or the election of one of them to the Presidency, would constitute such an outrage, though a just cause for alarm.

I also deny that in such an event the South would be without hope of redress. It is not to be found, here, in the Constitution, composed of eminent Democrats, in attempting to force on the Democratic party new and useless issues, or in attempting to drive it from the field, now and forever. Be just to the Northern Democracy; in devotion to the Union emulate Washington and Jackson, and you will rally an irresistible force, who, by the aid of the Union party only, will rescue your institutions from danger and firmly maintain every constitutional right. Do you think that the South can succeed by only their constitutional rights. Do you think they have a "constitutional right" *to destroy* the Union because they think, or feel, or believe, a right to secede from the Union, if based on grounds and irremediable wrongs.

You say that the South Carolinians "will even suspect that he (meaning me) is governed by disappointment and the revenge consequent thereon." Sir, I am governed by no such circumstances, be entertained another sort of sentiments.

I plead guilty to the charge of disappointment, though it is blended with sorrow rather than revenge. My disappointment was in the apparent fact that the present Administration had not the energy to perform the duties that their policy would inevitably destroy the Democratic party, and minister to the designs of those whose ultimate object is the destruction of the Union.

As evidence of my disappointment, you quote certain sayings of Senator Douglas. I might, with propriety, demur to this testimony; but I adopt these sentiments as my own, the main sentiments then and now unchanged and unchangeable. I believe that finally to the Constitution in the North and in the South is the only means by which the Union can be preserved. I do not doubt that when the theory of Senator Douglas shall be put to the test and treasonable in design—that slave labor and free labor cannot exist in the same community, becomes the settled rule of action in the General Government, the Union will cease to be. But my faith is equally strong that it is in the power of the friends of the Constitution in the South, by a firm and dignified course, and in the North, to avert this catastrophe and all its consequent calamities.

In conclusion, I implore you, and those who act with you, to abandon your denunciations of men with whom you must ultimately act in preserving the Constitution and State institutions, if they are to be preserved. Be just to the Northern Democracy, and you will find that the language of aspiring demagogues, or the election of one of them to the Presidency, would constitute such an outrage, though a just cause for alarm.

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