THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. P. WEBBER & CO.
E. A. WEBBER. E. WEBBER.
Daily Paper, One year, payable in advance.....$10
Weekly Paper, one year, payable in advance.....5
In all cases subscribers will be held responsible to publishers for papers until they are ordered to be stopped in writing, and then they are to be charged with the number of subscribers taken and the time they have been in the office.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, is expected to inform the office of the fact and obliged to pay, unless the matter is given up to the law officers.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Regat & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 69 and 69 Old Levee, 4th and for boots, boots, shoes and leather.

By M. Barrett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the residuum of a dry goods and fancy store; also Boston apples.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 32 Gravier street, Virginia tobacco.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Chartres street, ready-made clothing, hats, &c.; also, glass, china-ware, cutlery, &c.

WRONGS AND REMEDIES.

The North is alarmed, but not enough to be induced to listen to reason. Like a stubborn schoolboy, whom the rod threatens but does not touch, she is half frightened, half sullen and reckless. She alternately seeks to mock and cajole the South; defying us at one time, and promising us a crushing treatment and comforting reprisal at another. The financial crisis which has fallen upon the North, and which is the result of the Presidential election and the profound shock it has inflicted upon the country, is not the only calamity to which that section is exposed. Could her Black Republican leaders and journals forecast the future, their captious and sneering tone towards the South would probably be instantly changed. It is true the pecuniary pressure will not endure for ever. Sooner or later it will cease, after having wrought the full amount of suffering and misery consequent upon such revulsions. There will be the usual bank suspensions, private failures, lack of employment for the working classes, outbreaks and excesses; but we suppose that by degrees these troubles will disappear, and business will, to some extent, resume its normal aspect. We have no idea that the North can be absolutely and literally starved, into the immediate repudiation of Republican, and the adoption of views more in consonance with justice and the equality of the States.

There is, however, a peril to which the North seems blind for inscrutable. A peril none the less grave because its operation will not be instantaneous, nor its effect clearly visible at first. We allude to the gradual but certain influence of a system of commercial non-intercourse and isolation applied by the South to the North. This is a retaliatory remedy which we do not yet wish the South to resume in the Union, and which is perfectly compatible with the faithful observance of her constitutional obligations. There is no earthly reason why the South should continue to enrich her bitter and inveterate foes; why her merchants should annually import millions of dollars worth of Northern products; why four fifths of Southern business men should regularly pass the summer months at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Saratoga and other Northern cities, lavishing with characteristic liberality their hard earnings on those who, while waxing wealthy on the fruits of Southern labor, hate us from the bottom of their hearts, and take counsel for our ruin. Without very painful sacrifices; without sudden and startling changes, it is entirely within the power of the Southern States gradually to withdraw from the North, and to keep at home some of almost fabulous value. By thus doing, we cease to foster our enemies; we abstain from strengthening the hand raised to smite us; we decline swelling Northern coffers with Southern treasure, and we retain amongst ourselves those resources which in a too generous spirit we have for years been squandering upon our persecutors and revilers. This is a corrective means which is far less rapid than a wider extension of the two sections, but which is fraught with no contention, can provoke no complaint, is free from all danger of war and bloodshed, and will as surely in the course of a few years accomplish results of extraordinary importance.

A policy such as we have recommended, and such as must inevitably be pursued, so long as the South remains in the Union, will be productive of most serious results. It must eventually demolish the boasted superiority of Northern trade, while it creates and consolidates Southern independence. It is evident that in proportion as our citizens cease to be dependent upon Northern industry for a multitude of the necessities and comforts of life, they will begin to look about them and enquire whether the same articles cannot be procured at home. Every dollar withdrawn from Northern commerce will be invested in Southern enterprise. When we give up purchasing boots, and shoes, and hats, and clothes, and machinery of all kinds, and plows, and cheesemore, and ten thousand other products of Northern industry, we shall assuredly direct our attention to the expediency of manufacturing them ourselves. It needs but a beginning, and the great laws of necessity and demand will accomplish the rest. The South has hitherto been exceedingly loth to realize the truth of a fundamental axiom in political economy, viz: that a nation can never grow rich which imports all it produces, and imports all it needs. In other words, people who would wish to build up material prosperity, and be independent, and consequently free, must be almost entirely self-dependent and self-supporting. This is no arduous problem in a land like the South, teeming with all the elements of wealth—with cheap, continual and controllable labor; with the raw material at hand, and hence exempt from all expense of transportation; with every possible means and appliance for the successful prosecution of manufacturing industry—and best of all, with a fervid patriotism and manly spirit of dignity and independence perpetually inviting her none to cast off the trammels of Northern mercantile despotism.

We have an abiding hope that in the midst of the very discords and commotions now prevailing, the South will be enabled to discover a path leading to the establishment of all the desired and most precious. It would be needless to use of these signal instances of providential retribution which we are not embodiments called upon to note with wonder and awe, if just at the time when the North exults in fancied triumph over the South, the period of her dissolution and of our onward and uninterrupted march should begin. So, indeed, most is to.

THE OPERA—*Norma*.—There will in all probability be a brilliant house this evening, when *Norma* is to be performed with such a cast as we have never witnessed yet in this city. Madame Ole Bull takes the part of *Norma*; Mad. Pretti that of *Adalgisa*, Mons. Mathias that of *Pollione*, and Mons. Gaubert that of *Orovese*. We anticipate a great treat, and an overflowing house.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in invoking attention to the announcement in another column of the progress and prospects of this excellent academic institution. The information given is ample, and it only remains for us to add that from our long personal acquaintance with the capable, experienced and high-toned President, Mr. C. D. Dugad, we are entirely convinced that all who patronize the College will have reason to be gratified at the course of instruction and the general government and discipline of the institution.

CHILDREN'S BENEFITS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mlle Agnes Lemaître, No. 201 Royal street, has just opened a superb assortment of children's bonnets. Mlle Lemaître will attend to all orders confided to her for the millinery work, which will be executed in the finest style.

JUST ARRIVED—*A Valuable Invention.*—We have just been shown by F. Cassanave, one of the oldest and most respected undertakers of this city, a new and greatly improved burial casket, patented by H. Marshall, of Covington, Ky., which combines beauty, durability and lightness.

The unprecedented demand for these caskets, we are informed, is owing to the fact that they surpass all others in the following particulars:

1st. Being made of galvanized sheet metal, they do not require lined from the inside to handle them but can be handled as easily as a wooden coffin, and will not crack or break by accidents or transportation.

2d. Being lined with velvet, paraffine or India rubber, and a cushion of the same material to fasten them down, they are very tedious and entirely proof of using metal screws for that purpose is avoided.

3d. They can be opened and closed by any man not without the aid of tools or mechanical skill, and when once closed, and it becomes necessary to open them to correct any misplacing of the body after being moved a distance, or to correct any improperly prepared, they can be opened again and closed as at first.

4th. The material is capable of enduring depth. It never corrodes, and has undergone the entrance and other under water for many years. Besides, the caskets are so made, with great care, and brought to a high degree of strength and ability of endurance capable therein to any other substance used for the intended purpose.

H. Marshall & Co., manufacturers of the above caskets, are a firm of southern journals men, recently attached to our institutions, and deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and happiness of the South. As they are engaged in Southern manufactures, we commend them and our Mend Champion, to the patronage of the public.

The township line of the South, Captain Kearney, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with the following passengers:

Captain Tibbets, Mrs. Capt. Lawrence, child and servant.

The Journal of Commerce, in comparing the votes cast for the different candidates in the last Presidential election, says: "As nearly as we can judge at this time, we should say that Lincoln has not received more than one-third to three-fifths of the aggregate vote of the union. Douglas or Breckinridge or Bell or Breckinridge, is to choose."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New York and Havana, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The Cahawba left New York at noon on the 12th instant, and arrived at Havana at 1.30 P. M. on the 17th, leaving there at noon of the 18th. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Nothing new from Havana, and no change to report in the markets.

The U. S. steamer Mahaska, Captain Gnevin, sailed from Havana eighte evening of the 17th, bound on a cruise. Officers and crew all well.

The U. S. mail steamer Memvile, Capt. Bulloch, hence for New York, arrived at Havana on the 17th, at noon o'clock, P. M.

The Cahawba has on freight $90,000 in gold for this city. The following is her list of passengers:

FROM NEW YORK AND HAVANA.—Y. Duval, lady and servant, J. Cook, G. C. Beaubien, C. H. Cole, C. J. Tam, Mrs. A. B. Cassidy, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Jones, W. A. Bolton, U. Bank, W. Bailey, Mrs. R. C. Brown, and three children, Mrs. J. Bryant, J. Mullen, lady and three children, Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Gilmore and child, Miss J. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Gilmore and child, Miss Rosa, lady, three children and servant, S. Rogers, E. Bang, M. Gravenor, Mrs. M. A. Thompson, F. E. Butler, J. Egan, Capt. R. Bonnell, Capt. Bulloch, U. S. Navy, A. W. Dodge, Rev. L. Coates, Lieut. J. Coates, R. Lady and lady, J. Sullivan.

ANOTHER MYSTERY AT DETROIT.—Detroit seems to be over-run with mysteries. The frequency with which Detroit river gives up the bodies bodies either victims of mysterious murders, suicides, etc., is getting to be a serious matter. On Tuesday, the body of a young and beautiful girl was discovered on the Canadian shore of the river, about a mile below Windsor, revealing a crime at which humanity shudders. She was evidently seventeen years of age, well dressed, fair complexion, rich, wavy auburn hair, and bore every indication of respectability. A ghastly wound upon her hand betrayed the manner of her death, while no less meaning marks upon her throat told of a fearful struggle and attempts to silence outcry. Who the young lady is, and by whose hands her death was consummated, have not yet been developed.

The Savannah (Georgia) *Republican* calls the attention of its readers to the fact that the message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, first saw the light *in the capital of a outer State*—appearing, as it did, in the papers of Columbia, South Carolina, where it was read and discussed by the people of that State, even before it was communicated to the representatives of the people of Georgia, or its contents known by perhaps a single man of the State for whose information and direction it was intended.

The New York *Times* says that private letters have been received in that city from the Secretary of War, "announcing practically his acceptance, as a constitutional necessity, of the result of the late Presidential struggle; and stating that he would regard all attempts to dissolve the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election as measures both premature in their time of initiation, and only tending to throw discredit on those who would impeach and convict in advance a candidate who has received the suffrages of Southern representatives a majority in the Electoral College of the United States. Gov. Floyd's assurances are of the most decisive character—being accompanied by his declaration of a purpose to do every thing in his power to prevent the success of disunion schemes."

WHAT VIRGINIA WILL DO.—Richmond, Va., November 17.—The purpose of Virginia is to maintain a position of armed neutrality until she is prepared to tender her services as mediator, under the official sanction of the Legislature, or Convention called by the authorities. She will, meanwhile, prepare for the worst, for if the States now threatening to secede shall adopt her programme, and that shall fail to be carried out by non-compliance on the part of the North, Virginia will unite in the secession movement. She will ask the Southern States to go into a Southern conference with her, and it is understood that Virginia will propose that the doors heretofore had the programme which shall form the basis of action, which will embrace first a repeal of the statutes nullifying the fugitive slave law by those States which have passed such statutes, with a guarantee of a faithful enforcement of that law in the future.

Second—A declaration that the Constitution authorizes the carrying of slaves into the common territories, and consequent protection of slave property in Territories.

Third—That Congress nor the Executive shall not interfere except *for* its protection in the latter when necessary.

AGUSTA, GA., November 17.—Every county except one in Georgia is heard from, and there is a majority against Secession of not less than 2500, perhaps a few dozen more. He has however, a considerable privately.

SHOT.—We learn that Mr. John C. Freeman, of Manchac, was shot on Saturday last by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of an intoxicated man. The ball took effect in the right breast, struck a rib and glanced, thus fortunately making but a flesh wound. The wound is painful, but not dangerous. This is another warning to persons who are in the habit of carrying firearms about their person.

[*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

WILL CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY RESIGN?—As it is known that Judge Taney is now quite old and very feeble, it is often inquired whether he will not resign before the incoming of a new administration, in order that the old administration may have the appointment of a successor. In the absence of all direct information, the following anecdote is submitted as throwing some light on the subject, from which we should infer that he belongs to the race of office-holders who seldom die and never resign:

When the library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared in his seat at the usual hour, looking quite tranquil and undisturbed. "May it please your honor," said an officer of the court, "we shall adjourn at 'sit to-day?" The Chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, "Is the court-room really on the fire?" "Oh, no, not yet," was the answer. "Then we'll sit till it is," added the Chief Justice; and the court did sit, and transact business as usual, amid all the confusion about it.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1860.—There was a vote taken in this State whether negroes should be permitted to vote. The *Atlas* relates the following:

At one of the sixth ward polls a two hundred and fifty dollar negro came up to deposit his vote, radical in wool that had an attempt at combing made about the time of Isaiah's Chatham street black, and a hat which either every thing else in the ward in glossiness. He voted all except suffrage. "What?" said one of the bystanders to him, "you a colored man, and lose the opportunity of voting to give the right of suffrage to all your colored brethren?" "Yes, I lose it," said the man, "I'm worth a fifty dollar darkey; "And why?" asked the astonished inquirer. "Why?" said the colored person, with a toss of the head and a general gesture of the body which threatened to shake his all down into his boots—"you don't suppose die signs wants any of dem common darkies voting, do you? Dat's what I'm—you? He! he!—well, he just doesn't!" And he strolled away in triumph, leaving a proxy fair impression of the sympathy felt by one negro for another above what we be charged to have risen.

RARRY'S LATEST SUCCESS.—Rarey—we beg pardon—"Professor" Rarey—the great American horse-tamer, took a professional leave of an immense crowd of his English friends last week at the Crystal Palace. The London *News* thus relates the most notable of the Professor's "farewell performances:"

When the chained but had been duly hobbled, tumbled and otherwise done for, the whole transept suddenly became vocal with the unearthly screams of the Irish mare, who was about to receive her first initiation into the arcanes of a civilized menage. The animal, which was rather a dingy gray, was evidently of great power; but as for discipline she might have been a corporal in the Pope's brigade. She hushed, kicked, bit and squealed with all the traditional eloquence of her country for "justice to Ireland." We certainly never heard so much howling from a house, and did not believe that even in Ireland one would have managed it; but perhaps the feet of the animal being of the other ass may account for her extraordinary excitement and volubility.

But it was of no avail. Mr. Rarey wiped his forehead, pulled out his strap, and worked his opportunity. The leg was soon up, and the operation soon done, but subjoined the excerpts of one of her instinct, indelicate, with brilliant variations, which brought down thunders of applause. The concluding stages of the process of combing the second quin ready to set on fire copper, so that it was quite a relief to the audience when she was at last made to "bite the bit," and to be led off, "a fine specimen," with the most demonstrative vociferations. Having gone through the whole lesson, the operator at last mounted, when he retired, a model of gravity and decorum, and evidently with her mind filled with perfectly new ideas on the subjects of biting, screaming and biting in general.

PRESTON'S DUEL WITH GOLDSON.—A writer in the Vicksburg *Sun* furnishes the following incident of the celebrated duel between Judge Gholson and Colonel Preston, of Mississippi:

The facts are these: At the first fire Gholson leaped exactly three feet one inch and a half from the ground, not with a bad through his heart, breast, or any other place, but the right foot, glancing in a wonderfully direction, taking Gholson's second in the pit of the stomach. "Gentlemen, I'm ready, up!" with good guidance that an empty pistol he had in his hand flew forward with such a force as to hit his adversary in the forehead, knocking him to jumpy and stunned, because he was so astonished at the shot, battering his antagonist's ball had hit him on the back of the head! Gholson was carried off a corpse, his right foot had had the misfortune for a week. Gholson's second shot the wrong side.

The ball of his adversary passed so close to the Hon. Preston, as to take away his breath, consequently to fall upon the ground, from which he was observed he had a slight hop in his speech.

This gentleman's second, Mr. Preston, fired this manner: After they had entangled and untangled Gholson's second out of a hard knot, and somewhat sobered him, Preston, facing his adversary, said, "Gholson, you owe me a dollar." "What for?" said Gholson, "you owing your own." says Preston. "No," says Gholson, "you owe me a dollar." "What for?" says Preston. "Because," said Gholson, "your ball hit my second in the stomach, and caused him to hit me on the head, which gave me a headache, and now I'll have to have the bump opened, which will cost me a dollar."

"Well," says Preston, "he's still a square."

"They shake hands on the spot.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Foreign Political Intelligence by the Steamer Canadian—Disbandment of the Neapolitan Army—Garibaldi Retires from the Field.

New York, November 21.—The steamer Glasgow brings the following highly important intelligence:

Advices from Naples say that fifteen thousand Neapolitan troops, with four thousand horses and thirty-four guns, being pursued by the Garibaldians, took refuge in the Papal States, where the French and Papal authorities arrested their arms. They would be disarmed after the fall of Gaeta.

It is reported that Garibaldi retires temporarily to private life.

The celebrated preacher, Father Gavazzi, was thousanded in his own house.

The Italian vote in favor of the annexation to Piedmont is 99,646 against 667.

Constantinople Intelligence.

Liverpool, November 8.—All qualities of Sugar have slightly advanced, and the market closed buoyant.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cunard Steamship Isabel.

Charleston, November 20.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port with later Havana news.

Sugars were steady. The growing crops are promising.

Letter from Pike's Peak—Arrival of the Overland Express.

Fort Kearney, November 21.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express, with dates from Denver City to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Judge Jacob Dowling and James D. Coleman are indicted in personalities through the Denver papers. These proceedings, it is supposed, will lead to a duel.

Governor Saline recommends memorializing Congress for a Territorial government.

The Secession Movement—Georgia.

Augusta, November 21.—On the 15th inst. meetings were held in Green and Hancock, and resolutions of a conservative character were adopted.

The majority of the counties in this State are, however, in favor of secession.

The conservative sentiment of the South demands the repeal by Northern legislatures of the laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and a convention of all the States to preserve the country from bankruptcy, anarchy, ruin, &c., &c.

South Carolina—Commercial Crisis.

Charleston, November 21.—Yesterday was the gloomiest day ever experienced. A heavy outcry house and other smaller ones have suspended. Banks positively refuse discounts. Cotton declining. The stock on hand amounts to 500,000 bales. Several money lenders refuse to forward their crops until receipts secure. Exchange on London is quoted at 90. Trade is completely paralyzed. The banks, however, don't appear to suspend so long as New York pays specie.

Virginia—Bank Suspensions.

Richmond, November 21.—The Farmers' Bank has suspended; other banks are expected to follow. The pressure is terrible.

In the produce market nothing is being done. All the mills of Petersburg have stopped. The market is unstocked. Wheat is 10c. lower, and still declining.

Affairs of North Carolina.

Williamston, N. C., November 21.—At a large meeting held here strong secession resolutions were adopted. A corps of minute men is being formed.

The Money Panic in New York.

New York, November 21.—The Bank Commissioners have already purchased $700,000 sterling bills.

The discount on Illinois and Wisconsin money is 19 to 15; on Iowa and North Carolina 5; on Virginia 3; on South Carolina and the interior of Alabama 25; on Texas 5; on New Orleans 2.

The Pacific Telegraph Line.

New York, November 20.—Mr. J. H. Wade, director of the Pacific Telegraph Company, goes to California to-morrow to make vigorous arrangements for the construction of the Pacific telegraph line.

Sailing of the Prince Alfred.

New York, November 20.—The steamship Prince Alfred sailed for Galway to-day.

Fugitive Slave Case.

Chicago, November 20.—The nine persons engaged in the rescue of the slave Lilla, including the Deputy Sheriff, were arrested to take the girl from the U. S. Marshal and Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant, were indicted in the U. S. District Court for violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Commercial.

New York, November 21—New counterfeit five dollar bills on the Mechanical Bank of Newark, and on the Independent Bank of Portland, seen on the Marine Bank of Boston, and quarter eagles are in circulation in this city.

Probable Rupture of the Cabinet.

New York, November 21.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent indicates a probable rupture of the Cabinet on the secession question.

The *World's* correspondent at Washington says it is confidently asserted that President Buchanan will not hold any communication with any secession commissioners from South Carolina.

Another Boy Lazar from Europe—Arrival of the Palestine at Portland—The Italian Revolution—Repudiated Treaty with China—The Prince of Wales at Rome—Advance in Cotton.

Portland, Maine, November 21.—The Canadian mail steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 8th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

The news brought by telegraph to Londonderry from Liverpool and London one day later than was received by the Glasgow.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton the week just ended at 150,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken on speculation and 8000 for export—the leaving 49,000 bales to the trade.

Prices have advanced ¼d. to ⅜d. since Friday, the 2d instant. The improvement is mostly on the middling grades.

To-day's business amounted to 10,000 bales, 4000 being for speculation and for export.

The market generally closed firm at the following authorized quotation:

Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7¼d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 7d.; Fair Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The quantity of Cotton in the port of Liverpool is given at 615,000 bales, of which 477,000 bales are of American descriptions.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say there was little enquiry for various descriptions of Breadstuffs, and prices were weak.

Indian Corn was declining, and prices of all qualities were slightly lower.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Pork firm at steady prices. Beef closed dull at unchanged rates.

London Money Market.

London, November 9.—Illinois Central Railroad stocks are quoted at 24½ to 25 per cent. discount; New York Central Railroad at 78 to 80; and Erie Railroad at 34½.

Consols closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

European Political Intelligence.

King Victor Emanuel had arrived at Naples, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

A doubtful report was in circulation that a treaty of peace had been concluded between England, France and China.

The Royal mandate conveying the Prince of Wales his title of Prince of Portland Esq., previous to the departure of the Prince from Sandringham.

Disappointment from Washington—Things Assuming a Stable Aspect.

Washington, November 21.—It is understood that Attorney-General Black has prepared a lengthy opinion on the right of secession, taking a negative position, which it is believed will form a basis for the President's message on the subject. In addition to the usual annalistic show, it is believed that the subject was brought up before the Cabinet yesterday. Southern members are now disagreeing in their legal view of the subject.

The Government has received official information that the notorious Montgomery and others have submoned their bloody operations in Kansas, by hanging and killing pro-slavery men, and threatening to compel the adjournment of legislation in December.

Previously letters had been received here stating that Montgomery's force amounted to five hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition and other material aid, and that from time to time fresh supplies have been received from the Middle States.

Writers also say that a demand to adjourn the land sales will be resorted to on the pretext of military and armed force. The real object of this is to keep the Government from the settlement of Missouri, then Arkansas and West Texas, to avenge the punishment of Abolitionists.

It appears that Gov. Medary, now here, is well posted regarding Montgomery's designs. Orders are further said to have been issued to Kansas for the transportation of Federal troops to such points as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the lives, citizens and public property.

Yet Gov. Medary has been warned as one of the points that is to be invaded.

It is rumored that Montgomery has assumed a mask of Abolitionism in the full meaning of the term.

Burning of the Steamer Sunbeam.

Louisville, November 21.—The Missouri river packet Sunbeam took fire yesterday at Dosker's landing, on the Missouri, and burned to the water's edge.

No lives are reported as being lost.

Destruction of the Steamship of the Pacific.

Louisville, November 21.—The loss of life by the burning of the steamboat Pacific at Unionville, is much greater than was at first supposed. Further advices report that nine persons are known to have been lost.

The Financial Crisis at New York.

The excitement in financial circles is come what subsided. Bankers' bills were sold today at from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium. Gold commanded the same to four. Southern stocking is unsalable.

The banks have purchased but little Sterling bills for their own account, which were from regular counter control, and this was stimulated by the action of the banks on Monday.

The Bank of Commerce paid out 100 for satisfactory produce signatures. The banks are disposed to discount freely even beyond the prescribed rate of 6 per cent. But withstanding this, much business is completely paralyzed.

Bank Suspensions in Virginia.

Richmond, November 21.—All the banks of this city suspended specie payments to-day.

Petersburg, November 21—Before the close of business yesterday all the banks of this city had suspended specie payments.

New York Markets.

New York, November 9.—The Cotton market closed dull in sympathy with Liverpool; Mid. Uplands are quoted at 10½ to 10¾c. Flour closed dull, with sales of 8000 barrels at $4.75 to $4.80.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

New York, November 18.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Southampton 7th, arrived at noon.

Admiral Napier is dead.

Hurst beat Paddock in five rounds, lasting ten minutes. He knock-down blows were given.

The Piedmontese under Victor Emanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 3d, on the line of the Garigliano.

Victor attacked in front with troops flanked by the fort, and dispersed the Bourbon army. Tents, wagons and stores were left in Emanuel's possession, with 1100 prisoners. General Ritucci, with the enemy afterwards and escaped Mola, positions commanding Gaeta. Emanuel was expected at Naples immediately. Garibaldi was at Naples. Anarchy reigns at Viterbo. The voting on annexation commenced at Perugia. The inhabitants of Viterbo hastened to vote notwithstanding the French occupation and Pontifical gendarmes. It is reported that the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between England and Austria is unfounded.

A large body of troops remain outside.

The fortress of Gaeta has sent a proposal of surrender to the Piedmontese.

A letter from Shanghai says it is reported that negotiations are not going smoothly at Tientsin.

Letter from Havana—Arrival of the Cunard Steamship Isabel.

Havana, November 20.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port with later Havana news.

Sugars were steady. The growing cane are promising.

Letter from Pike's Peak—Arrival of the Overland Express.

Fort Kearney, November 21.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express, with dates from Denver City to the 10th inst., has arrived.

Judge Jacob Dowling and James D. Coleman are indicted in personalities through the Denver papers. These proceedings, it is supposed, will lead to a duel.

Governor Saline recommends memorializing Congress for a Territorial government.

The Secession Movement—Georgia.

Augusta, November 21.—On the 15th inst. meetings were held in Green and Hancock, and resolutions of a conservative character were adopted.

The majority of the counties in this State are, however, in favor of secession.

The conservative sentiment of the South demands the repeal by Northern legislatures of the laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and a convention of all the States to preserve the country from bankruptcy, anarchy, ruin, &c., &c.

South Carolina—Commercial Crisis.

Charleston, November 21.—Yesterday was the gloomiest day ever experienced. A heavy outcry house and other smaller ones have suspended. Banks positively refuse discounts. Cotton declining. The stock on hand amounts to 500,000 bales. Several money lenders refuse to forward their crops until receipts secure. Exchange on London is quoted at 90. Trade is completely paralyzed. The banks, however, don't appear to suspend so long as New York pays specie.

Virginia—Bank Suspensions.

Richmond, November 21.—The Farmers' Bank has suspended; other banks are expected to follow. The pressure is terrible.

In the produce market nothing is being done. All the mills of Petersburg have stopped. The market is unstocked. Wheat is 10c. lower, and still declining.

Affairs of North Carolina.

Williamston, N. C., November 21.—At a large meeting held here strong secession resolutions were adopted. A corps of minute men is being formed.

The Money Panic in New York.

New York, November 21.—The Bank Commissioners have already purchased $700,000 sterling bills.

The discount on Illinois and Wisconsin money is 19 to 15; on Iowa and North Carolina 5; on Virginia 3; on South Carolina and the interior of Alabama 25; on Texas 5; on New Orleans 2.

The Pacific Telegraph Line.

New York, November 20.—Mr. J. H. Wade, director of the Pacific Telegraph Company, goes to California to-morrow to make vigorous arrangements for the construction of the Pacific telegraph line.

Sailing of the Prince Alfred.

New York, November 20.—The steamship Prince Alfred sailed for Galway to-day.

Fugitive Slave Case.

Chicago, November 20.—The nine persons engaged in the rescue of the slave Lilla, including the Deputy Sheriff, were arrested to take the girl from the U. S. Marshal and Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant, were indicted in the U. S. District Court for violation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Commercial.

New York, November 21—New counterfeit five dollar bills on the Mechanical Bank of Newark, and on the Independent Bank of Portland, seen on the Marine Bank of Boston, and quarter eagles are in circulation in this city.

Probable Rupture of the Cabinet.

New York, November 21.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent indicates a probable rupture of the Cabinet on the secession question.

The *World's* correspondent at Washington says it is confidently asserted that President Buchanan will not hold any communication with any secession commissioners from South Carolina.

Another Boy Lazar from Europe—Arrival of the Palestine at Portland—The Italian Revolution—Repudiated Treaty with China—The Prince of Wales at Rome—Advance in Cotton.

Portland, Maine, November 21.—The Canadian mail steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 8th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

The news brought by telegraph to Londonderry from Liverpool and London one day later than was received by the Glasgow.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton the week just ended at 150,000 bales, 11,000 of which were taken on speculation and 8000 for export—the leaving 49,000 bales to the trade.

Prices have advanced ¼d. to ⅜d. since Friday, the 2d instant. The improvement is mostly on the middling grades.

To-day's business amounted to 10,000 bales, 4000 being for speculation and for export.

The market generally closed firm at the following authorized quotation:

Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7¼d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 7d.; Fair Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The quantity of Cotton in the port of Liverpool is given at 615,000 bales, of which 477,000 bales are of American descriptions.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say there was little enquiry for various descriptions of Breadstuffs, and prices were weak.

Indian Corn was declining, and prices of all qualities were slightly lower.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, November 9.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Pork firm at steady prices. Beef closed dull at unchanged rates.

London Money Market.

London, November 9.—Illinois Central Railroad stocks are quoted at 24½ to 25 per cent. discount; New York Central Railroad at 78 to 80; and Erie Railroad at 34½.

Consols closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

European Political Intelligence.

King Victor Emanuel had arrived at Naples, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

A doubtful report was in circulation that a treaty of peace had been concluded between England, France and China.

The Royal mandate conveying the Prince of Wales his title of Prince of Portland Esq., previous to the departure of the Prince from Sandringham.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—The grand opera "Norma," with Madame Bosebardi and Pretti, and Mons. Mathias and Gaubert in the principal roles.

Varieties Theatre—Morton's popular comedy "Speed the Plough," the farce "An Object of Interest," and a pas de deux by Mlle. Pomeroy and Mons. Brillant.

St. Charles Theatre—Mazurka Royal Circus—The Hanlon Brothers and Mlle. Zoyara in extraordinary performances.

Academy of Music—Mr. and Mrs. Drayton in classic opera, the comedy and a laughable farce.

Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre—The equestrian and Regent's Romance—The Aquatic Nymp and other varieties.

Tassinari's Museum—War Scenes, prominent among which are our recent Oriental visitors, the Japanese Ambassadors.

Inspection Day.—To-day Governor T. O. Moore will personally inspect the militia of New Orleans, and a large force out in hopes of his acceptation. The parade will pass down Canal to Rampart, thence down Rampart to Canal, where it will be dismissed.

Nearly Successful Attempt at Escape by a Murderer.—Last evening, at 5 o'clock, John Price, into special officer to Lieutenant Jacquem, was brought from the Parish Prison to Recorder Emmons's Court to be examined on the charge of murdering Dennis Murphy. Capt. A. P. Field and L. Madison Cooper appeared for the defense, and B. M. Tappan, Esq., for the prosecution. At the request of the counsel for the defense, the examination was kept out of sight. Two men were managed in the examination and cross-examination of Ellen Smith, the fair witness for the State, but her story was the same as that she gave before the Coroner, and which we have already published. The case was then postponed until this evening, at four o'clock.

In returning Price to the Parish Prison he was only sent to charge or a single officer, Charles Stampfer, and that in an open cab. This, doubtless, with the promptings of a guilty conscience, induced Price to make a bold effort to escape, which very nearly proved successful. When pas Manda street, near Customhouse, he suddenly jumped out of the cab and started down to and out Bienville street, followed by the astonished Stampfer. Price flattered all pursuit and hid himself underneath a house on Bienville street, between Villere and Robertson streets. The alarm became general, and Sergeant Delaro, finding where he was concealed, brought him forth and took him to the Parish Prison himself. Have case this could be observed with pleasure brought to and from the Parish Prison.

Fugitive from Justice.—Our readers have not forgotten the recent incident of a Mississippian named G. W. Sharp being been robbed of $140 in the St. Louis Cemetery by the Coldwells ball game, and that one of the suspicious characters, called his name as J. G. Watson, but other parties known as Martin, had been arrested by officer Fitzgerald. Sister left the city, having perhaps had the money returned him by the other thief, and consequently the case was dropped. Another thing is possible—that Watson, getting information of this, has been in excellent spirits of late, being exhibitant of a discharge. In the meantime, however, Lieutenant Jacquem received a letter from Sharp, giving the antecedents, as he had identified him in the Recorder's Court, and stating that he was quite clearly as a certain G. Woodruff, who escaped a few months since from the Kentucky State Penitentiary. Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Jacquem turned his attention to Frankfort, on answer was promptly returned that Watson was the identical Woodruff, for whom the reward of $500 was offered. Sheriff Duncan Sharff would start at once for New Orleans to bring him back to his rightful home. Woodruff was confined to the Kentucky Penitentiary for five years for playing two confidence games, and made his escape after being in inmate seven months.

A Charivari and Its Consequences.—Wm. Rancelotter, Peter Hoyt, Gerrit Albertson, Philip Boss, Frank John, Archie Campbell, Martin Gorman and F. S. Bunn, were expelled yesterday, and held in answer by Recorder Adams on charges of a charivari. It appears that they went out last Sunday night to charivari John Lehman, at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, who had just taken to himself a wife. Officer A. Levy thought they were too numerous for the occasion, and so quietly arrested the men on the spot, and in the meantime the prisoner escaped. They gave $300 bail each.

Wounding.—Pat Hanly stabbed John Finnegan quite seriously in the lower part of the back, at Gouge's saloon, on Tuesday night, after a short battle. Officer Chibby arrested Hanly and put Finnegan to the hospital.

Accident.—On Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, fire broke out in one of the servants' rooms at Dr. Hire's residence, on Prytania street, and it was speedily extinguished, but not before a negro boy two years and a half old had burned that he died yesterday, despite the most assiduous attendance and care.

Died of Their Injuries.—The Coroner held inquests yesterday on the bodies of two men who had died in the Charity Hospital, and in each case a verdict of accidental death was rendered. One was James Farmer, a native of Prussia, 35 years of age. He is the young man who was killed on Monday night at the Opera House, on Perdido street, during a representation of The Wolf, a drama in which Sweet was to present himself in a tub of water, and wrestle with a tiger, secret-easily torped into a reality. The other was Michael Ralph, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, who received fatal injuries, frustrating his shell, by falling out of the Lafayette Hotel on Monday the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the subject of leaving the Canal would be taken into consideration. It was further ordered that the Superintendent should advise each Southwest of the intended meeting by particular notice, and the publication of the Superintendent's notice in the daily city papers.

CHARLES BAQUIE, President.
ABM. D. DEMOCRATY, Secretary.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-15.

THE members of the Louisiana Association are requested fully invited to meet on SUNDAY next, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of the President, on Chartres street, No. 200, for business of the Association.

Funeral attendance is requested.

By order of the President.
PET