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The New Orleans Bee.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came this morning with the latest dates.

WILL THERE BE A CONTEST?

There is some prospect, after all, of an old-fash oned, regular political contest in this city. The action of Judge Monsan in granting an injunction upon Mayor Waterman and the Common Council, restraining them from the appointment of Commissioners of Election, renders one of two alternatives absolutely indispensable. Either there will be no election whatever, and New Orleans, polling nearly one-third of the votes of the State, will be completely estopped from taking part in the approaching expulsion of public sentiment, or the election will be held under the provisions of the act of the late Legislature popularly known as the "Army bill." The Superintendent of Elections and Board of Commissioners created by that bill, having been expelled by the Fifth District Court, are of course powerless in the premises. The Mayor and Common Council, having been enjoined by the Second District Court, are equally incapable of prescribing the mode and manner of conducting the election. If no further action be taken, New Orleans becomes a mere outsider, and will have no representation in the next General Assembly; while her present parish officers will hold over.

The sole remedy for this most perplexing condition of things is for the parties who obtained the first injunction, granted by Judge Eustis, to withdraw it, and suffer the election to be held under the provisions of the act of 1857. There is an evident repugnance to this retreating policy on the part of the opposition. They argue that the law creating the Superintendent of Elections and its sub-ids is tyrannical, oppressive, and unconstitutional, and that until its conformity with our organic law is settled by the Supreme Court, they are justified in resorting to every legal measure for defeating or retarding its operation. This reasoning may be plausible enough, but it does not satisfy the numerous and clamorous advocates of the opposition, and the host of anxious and expectant friends. They argue that if the injunction be not withdrawn, there can be no election in New Orleans; that such a result will not only defeat the hopes and wishes of the party by rendering impossible the success of the parochial ticket, but will enable the Legislature largely Democratic by excluding New Orleans from all representation in that body. Furthermore, that if the injunction be adhered to, New Orleans, which contains a presumed considerable majority on their side, will be unable to cast a single vote for Congressmen, a circumstance which will pretty effectually demolish the chances of Mr. Kenzie in the First, and Mr. Bonee, in the Second District—that in yielding to the imperative force of circumstances, and allowing the Superintendent of Elections and Board of Commissioners to carry out the Army bill, the opponents of that bill do not abate one iota of their objections to it, but simply acquiesce temporarily, reserving to themselves the right of testing the constitutional question hereafter before the proper judicial tribunal.

From what we can learn these views will ultimately prevail. The Mayor will withdraw the injunction, and suffer the officers appointed under the late statute to be filled their functions without further hindrance. It is no doubt an unwelcome resource, but it is the only one, in the existing dead lock, that can possibly ensure to the electors of New Orleans the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution. We have, of course, no official or authentic information touching the policy of the Americans who will pursue, and influence exercise partly from street rumor and partly from the action of the Democracy. The latter, after holding aloof during the summer, and treating the coming election, so far as New Orleans is concerned, as a perfect and absolute nullity, have suddenly awaken from their slumbers, called a parish convention, and adopted the usual preliminaries for starting a full ticket. This they would hardly have done or, unless tolerably well assured that the election will be held, and that, too, under the only law which they look to be valid at legal. Hence we are inclined to believe that, albeit as the Americans may be, there is a prospect of a really political struggle in New Orleans.

We invite attention to the well-written and interesting communication of our correspondent, "CITIZEN."

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Fusion Bullit* for late Louisville papers.

FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the steamboat *Lafour*, Capt. Michel, will, during the winter season, make two regular trips per week between New Orleans and Thibodaux. She will leave New Orleans every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and every Saturday, evening, at 5 o'clock—departing from Donaldsonville on Fridays and Mondays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Messrs. Lyle & Co., No. 5 Front Levee street.

We learn from the Plaquemines *National* that Jose and Jacomine Dolezar, two of the regular murderers of Father Savelli, have been arrested and lodged in the parish jail.

Capt. Laurant, of the brig *Alian A. Chapman*, which arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres, has furnished us with the following items. On the 14th inst., in 30 September, heavy gales, some times amounting to almost a hurricane, prevailed at Buenos Ayres, which the *A. A. C.* suffered considerable damage in sails, but being an entirely new and staunch built vessel, was not otherwise damaged. The authorities of Buenos Ayres, which has previously been a free port, have recently established a port regulation imposing a tax of four dollars on all vessels visiting that port, which amount is collected by the health officer. Left no vessels in port at Buenos Ayres.

Two of the crew and one passenger of the steamer *Central America*, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. Their names are John Tice, second assistant engineer; Alexander Grant, fireman, and George W. Dawson, passenger. The circumstances of their escape are truly marvelous. They were nearly nine days without sustenance, and during that time drifted a distance of five hundred miles in the Gulf Stream, when they were picked up by a British brig bound to Ireland, and subsequently transferred to the Bremen bark *Lanoa*, bound to New York. Full particulars of their sufferings at sea, and their rescue, are given in the New York papers.

A Mormon Conference, composed of delegates from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, was held at Philadelphia on Sunday last, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags and give up all hopes of converting the uncleansing, stiff-necked Gentiles in the regions round about to the belief of Joe Smith and Brigham Young. Their publications have ceased and their conveniences are closed.—Hereafter others must get salvation by the old-fashioned process.

The three men who were rescued by the Bremen bark *Lanoa*, and taken to New York, are John Tice, second engineer of the *Central America*, Alex. Grant, fireman, and G. W. Dawson, passenger.

For seventeen days two hours after the ship went down Mr. Tice was drifting on a plank alone, without food, and exposed to the violence of the waves, and on the fourth morning came across a swamped boat, which he succeeded in getting into. On the next day he picked up Alexander Grant, who had been floating two days on a part of the hurricane deck, and who yet retained sufficient strength to swim to the boat. The two then pulled to the fragment of the hurricane deck, and took from it the passenger, G. W. Dawson, who had Grant had left behind. There had been twelve men on that part of the wreck, of whom these two were the only survivors. Among them were George Buddington, third engineer, John Rank, Patrick Carr and Jas. Kennedy, cabin passengers. ——— Evers, fireman; Richard Gilbert, mess man, and four passengers, names unknown. Master Tice, Dawson and Grant were eight days without water or food, the sea making a breach over them most of the time. They are severely chafed, and exposure to the action of the salt water has produced boils all over their persons. On the second day after the disappearance of the steamer they saw several passengers on pieces of the wreck. One of the last objects seen by Mr. Tice before the ship went down was Captain Herndon.

IMPORTANT TO A MAN WITH AN INSURED LIFE WHO RUNS ON SUNDAY.—In the Superior Court of Massachusetts, (Suffolk county) in a suit between John Hammond and the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, the following points were decided:

Where the premium on a policy of life insurance is made payable quarterly in advance, on or before noon of the first day of each quarter, and the policy is to be void if the premium shall not be so paid, and the first day of any quarter falls on Sunday, the premium is not due and payable until the next day at noon.

Where a person so charged dies on the afternoon of a Sunday, which was the first day of a quarter, without having paid the premium for the ensuing quarter, the insurers are liable.

MEXICO.

The mails by the steamship *Texas* were received yesterday, putting us in possession of dates from the city of Mexico as late as the 4th instant. The news is not of extraordinary importance, but does not lack interest.

The republic is still in an unsettled condition, and the reactionists are constantly at work endeavoring to excite and foment disorders. Rumors of conspiracies prevailed. On the 1st instant military detachments were sent to San Angel and Tacubaya to inquire into certain alleged revolutionary symptoms. Sundry arrests were made by military officers. The movement is said to have been concocted in the city of Mexico, and it was reported that an armed force was ready, on a given signal, to take possession of the suburbs, and occupy the heights around the capital.

The famous bandit, Losada, has been playing a game of murder and depredation in the neighborhood of Tepic. With some 80 or 90 men he seized on a *hacienda* and killed three of the residents. On the 21st instant, with a force of 300, he attacked another *hacienda* and took possession of it, after an obstinate resistance. Two days afterwards, Losada defeated a detachment of 40 troops, killing all save 12 or 13, whom he disarmed, and set at liberty. At San Blas the inhabitants were in great consternation, expecting to be assailed by a band of 80 robbers. Ahuacatlan was menaced by another band. At the last accounts, 300 government soldiers had been dispatched against Losada. In Durango similar excesses have been committed by organized hordes of robbers. Tomas Rivera, a famous bandit who had long ravaged the State of Guanajuato, is said to have been taken and shot.

No less than four dilgences have been recently stopped and plundered, viz.: that from Vera Cruz on the 20th ult.; that from Mexico to Vera Cruz on the same day; that from Tulancingo on the 1st inst., and that from Mexico to Toluca on the same day.

The insurgents in Guerrero are still at large, but Gen. ALVAREZ is after them "with a sharp stick."

The Mexican Congress had commenced its session, and was busily employed in settling contested elections. One or two of the members had refused to take the oath to support the Constitution.

The *Mexican Extraordinary* states that the capitalists of Mexico have subscribed a large number of shares to the stock of the Louisiana Telegraph Company, and "*The Trait d'Union* appears to doubt the assertion, and calls for the names of the stockholders, and the amounts taken.

A decree was issued by the government imposing municipal taxes of a peculiarly onerous character. It was subsequently suspended for the time being, at the urgent representation of a large portion of the population. The law is the production of Senor Iglesias, the new Minister of Finance.

Mexico has been suffering severely from influenza.

From a perusal of our files we are led to the conclusion that the elements of strife and discord are rife in the republic. The government evidently lacks energy to confront popular discontent, and quell it by firmness and decision. Its treasury is in a deplorable condition, and the means resorted to, such as additional taxation, &c., fail to replenish it, and exasperate still more the public mind. Meanwhile the reactionists, the Santa Annists, are disaffected of all classes, are endeavoring, in a manner peculiarly Mexican, to embarrass President Comonfort, and create fresh disorders. How it will end is not very difficult to predict. Those who have watched the progress of affairs of Mexico are tolerably well aware that stability is a feature of the government yet unknown, and that the efforts of the people and their rulers to organize a healthy administration are merely spasmodic attempts, which promise marked improvement for a time, and then relapse into confusion and anarchy. So, we fear, it will ultimately be with the Comonfort administration. If it outlasts that of his predecessor, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

[FOR THE BEE.]

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

The wide spread derangement of the monetary affairs of the country at the present moment is not the result of a panic, caused by the reckless stock gambling of certain parties in New York and the West, than and feel, and all the country to meet its indebtedness. But, unfortunately, the generality of mankind are so constituted, that the moment a crisis in business occurs, the mind becomes unhinged, alarm takes the place of coolness and, and the ruin that might have been avoided by prompt and decided action, is permitted to sweep on, until thousands become involved.

That the South and Southwest are entirely solvent needs no further proof than a simple glance at the condition of the people in those extensive portions of the country.

At no time within the last thirty years have the agricultural interests of the South been so free from embarrassment, and at no period have there been a greater return for the products of the soil than will probably be realized from the various crops now coming into market. Cotton, the staple production, most amply fulfills its mission, in the most amply fulfilling all his obligations. The ability of the planter to pay his debts secures the solvency of the commercial community, and the payment of every engagement. This applies with peculiar force to the city of New Orleans. Our business is confined mostly to those sections of the country that are abundantly able to pay, and will pay, as soon as they can realize from the produce on their plantations. Now, in fact, independent of this consideration, the city of New Orleans is not materially affected by the pecuniary pressure in other parts of the country. This arises from the fact that she has been free from all fancy speculation, and the transactions of her merchants have not been made for speculation, but for actual improvement. Sales of stock have been *bona fide*, and purchases of staples and goods for future delivery, with the payment of the difference in price. And as a class, her commercial men are pre-eminent for their integrity and punctuality.

This is the *positive position* of New Orleans; yet, notwithstanding all this, we are in the midst of a monetary pressure that threatens the entire commercial interest of the city, and, if not averted, must produce wide spread ruin. The grave question arises, how is it to be averted?

There are two means that can be used with immediate effect, without prejudice to any party, or expanding the issues of the banks beyond their present limits.

First. Renew all the paper *discounted* by the banks for sixty or ninety days, and return the drafts put in for collection, to be arranged between the holder and maker themselves.

Second. Let the importing merchants, even at some inconvenience, have warehouse their goods, and only withdraw them package at a time, till the restoration of the usual state of affairs.

To carry out these measures requires united action on the part of the banks, and a stringent "I purpose" on the part of importers. But when we consider that by the first portion of this plan our entire business community will have to be published, and, in the space of a few days, or weeks, it will readily be seen that relief of the most substantial kind will have been given, and that, too, without injury to the banks. They will have received the benefits of the discounts, without increasing their circulation a single dollar.

The second portion will have an equally important effect, as it will save to the wants of the community thousands of dollars daily, that are absorbed by the banks, in the shape of coin, and placed in the Custom-house, there to remain as useless, so far as relief to the community is concerned, as if they had been thrown into the Mississippi.

The banks may say that they can take care of themselves, and that individuals must do the same. But they will find that, unless they do adopt some plan of relief, parties must go to protest, and that the coin upon which they now rely will be absorbed in taking up their circulation and the payment of balances to be used in the place of exchange, and that their assets will ultimately consist of a batch of protested bills, so lessened in value as to trench so largely upon their profits and capital that the business of years will not more than repair.

Indeed, as a matter of sound policy, it would be better for the banks to place coin in New York and draw against it, than to permit the coin to be drawn by individuals for the purposes of exchange.

As a general rule parties are unwilling to ask for coin, if they can procure exchange at a rate even much beyond the cost of the transmission of coin; but the banks might make a small profit, accommodate the public, and save a run upon themselves. The banks now have the fullest confidence of the community, but let it be known that coin is being drawn by individuals, and no questions will be asked as to the reason of its being drawn—but a run will begin, and from quarters so little expected that suspensions must be the consequence.

The banks are then wholly unable to see the necessity of the consternation that pervades the country, and feels fully assured that they are doing all that its proprietors is adopted, our banks and merchants will be saved from commercial dishonor.

CITIZEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON.—New York, October 4.—The steamer *City of Washington* has arrived from Liverpool. Her dates have been anticipated, but full of interest. The East India Company's American Steam Company to carry troops to India.

Lord Elgin brought to Calcutta 1200 troops, purposed to take some of the native regiments to China, where they would be more Cawnpore, visiting vengeance on the natives. He was compelling Brahmins of high caste to wash the blood from the floors. European soldiers accelerating their movements with the cat, and then hanging them.

Letters to the *Paris Patrie* say that Nana Sahib was marching upon Lucknow with 1000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock.

During a storm four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gaza, and at the same time forty-two lives lost.

The Norwegians have accepted the proposition to take the nominal crown Prince of Sweden for a Regent.

The cholera was raging in the North of Europe.

England refuses to give up the island of Perimate Turkey.

The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of a union.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Attorney-General Black, in a recent decision, says that a person who claims land in California under a grant from Mexico is entitled to have a patent out of the General Land Office whenever he shows that his claim has been finally confirmed by the Commissioners, a District Court, or by the Supreme Court of the United States, if he at the same time accompanies that proof with a survey certified and approved by the Surveyor-General of California. The Attorney-General has certain supervisory control over the investigation of the California land claims while the contest upon them is between the United States and the Mexican grantees, but beyond this parties claiming letters adverse to the patentees must resort to the proper courts of the State.

During the week ending Saturday inclusive the Postmaster-General signed drafts for the pay of the mail contractors to the amount of at least $1,000,000, which has already been drawn from the Treasury. In the Treasury transactions the aggregate of drafts for the same period was about $3,900,000, of which nearly $2,333,000 was on New York.

Large amounts in United States stocks continue to come in for redemption—$50,000 worth were received here this morning.

The Navy Department to-day received an official communication from Commodore Pending, relative to his reconnoissance of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama to ascertain the practicability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal. He and his scientific party took the route by which the railroad passes as in every respect the most desirable for this purpose. He reports that the Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle for the construction of a canal, but there would be great difficulty in procuring labor to insure a successful accomplishment of the work. The distance from ocean to ocean, according to engineer Titten's estimate, is one hundred and twenty rounds, occupying two hours and fifty eight minutes, the stakes were withdrawn, neither conquering.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON'S NEWS.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool the 22d ult., arrived at Quebec on the 5th inst. The following telegraphic summary of her advices is fuller than the received direct:

The European advices generally by this arrival are unimportant.

The Guinard steamship *America*, from Boston on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th September.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New York 12th of September, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d; and the Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New York the same day and hour, reached Liverpool at night on the 22d.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool for New York at the same time as the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The *Fulton*, for New York, was to leave Southampton on the same afternoon.

There is no later news from India, but highly interesting details are published.

General Havelock had resumed his march on Lucknow.

Small detachments of troops were being sent to India by the overland mail route.

General Held had died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta, it was understood, had reference to the transfer of Indian troops to China.

Another mutiny in one of the native regiments at Bombay had been suppressed.

Great fears were felt for the Indigo District.

The merchants of Calcutta had sent a strong petition to the Queen to take the control of the Indian Empire into the hands of the British government.

General Banks, who commanded in the recent engagement at Lucknow, was killed.

The government evinces increased activity in sending reinforcements to India, and the proffer of the fleet of the European and American Company's steamers for the overland route had been accepted by the India Company.

Hong Kong dates are to the 26th July, and are unimportant. From Shanghae the dates are to the 15th.

Teas were coming forward, and a large supply was anticipated if the route continued open.

The street-preaching in Belfast has been stopped. On Sunday there was a considerable excitement, but only slight disturbance.

It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

It is believed that both France and Russia side with Denmark in the question of the Duchies.

The mission of the States-General of Holland has concluded. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The workmen of Ghent were on a strike, and a riot was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in the Spanish Ministry was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the Queen's refusal to remove Concha from the governorship of Cuba.

Monetary affairs in Austria continued very unsatisfactory.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

The Evangelical alliance at Berlin adjourned on the 17th ult.

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—100,000 sold in one year—nothing in the medicine line ever equalled it. Thousands of fifty years has ever equaled; nor can an article be produced to equal this great anti-dyspeptic. One wine glass taken three times each day before meals will be a sure cure for Dyspepsia; will remove all feelingsy or nervous complaints, strengthen the bowels, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. No person suffering from debility of any kind should fail to try this great antidote. Try them. For sale by all the principal druggists and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct13-6t d&o 21 and 181 Chartres street.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CLEARPORT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.
Dr. C. W. Roback, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—Dear Sir: This spring I hired a man on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured of your agents a bottle of your Pennsylvania Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. The bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills cured me of the rheumatism. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that others similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience.
JY24 SILAS SCHRINGER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For Every person should read the advertisements of GRIMAULT'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUNDS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC LIVER PILLS, which appear alternately in another column. They are the best and most incomparable remedies in the world! Try them and be cured.
oct9—1y

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

10.....Chartres Street.....10

We are receiving daily from manufacturers,
MEDALLIONS, VENETIANS,
TAPESTRY, BORDERS,
THREE-PLY INGRAIN,
VENETIAN and OTHER CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and color, white-lead oil paint, rosin, lamp black, &c., &c.
Also—Hunger and Linen Crash—Drabs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair cloths, Stair rods, &c., &c.
Cotton and Canton MATTING, &c.
All of which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. SHOUSHUAN & CO.
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Metallic Burial Cases—Coffins.

Ladies

Compound Sarsaparilla Bitters.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style and firm of NEVILLE & JAUBERT, for the purpose of trading as the Apothecary Business, at the old stand, No. 5 Commercial Place.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
A. G. JAUBERT.
JULIAN NEVILLE. J. G. JAUBERT.
NEVILLE & JAUBERT,
APOTHECARIES, APPRAISERS AND BROKER, BROKERS,
WILL devote their attention to the appointment of property at sale of real estate, houses, lots, slaves, household furniture, part-furniture and merchandise, merchandise, and all articles of value, and disposed of, either at public or private sale, or on commission.
Sales of real estate, a share of the patronage is solicited.
Office, No. 5 Commercial Place. oct10 1y

Jewelry.

DOCTOR ALFRED MEDIRE has removed to No. 60 Magazine street, between Gravier and Natchez streets, opposite the Farmer restaurant.
Medical consultation and surgical operations every day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, P. M. oct9 1m

Chronometer Jewelry Jewelry.

PATRICK CLARK, Jr., has taken a partner in our firm.
DONNELLY, BREZINA & CO.
New Orleans, October 3, 1857. oct9

P. HALLARD,
67 Royal street and 66 Bourbon st. corner,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,
BEGS leave to inform the public generally that he has now in store a large and splendid assortment of the latest style Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Rohen and Old Oak, for bed-room, parlor, dinner room and library, of his own manufacture.
Orders for Furniture, to be executed on special drawings, will be promptly attended to, and at most reasonable prices.
Besides the latest arrivals from Europe, the finest assortment of furniture and curtain goods, lampas, brocatelle, satins, damasks, rep, bobbinets and embroidered muslins for curtains and mosquito nets, cords, &c.
Also—A very large stock of trimmings for furniture, fringes, gimps, tassels, cords, loops, &c., brass, patent, rod and common; cornices, curtain pins, rings, nails and dragons.
The most fancy and fashionable quality of Parlor Chairs will be found in store.
Bar chairs, cane candlesticks, decorated and cut glass, pot of table de, for dessert and tea, washstands and tea set, fancy cut glasses for parlor, jardinieres, and artificial flowers; silver and plated ware, the finest set of fancy and military goods, silver pitchers, trays, bronze statuettes, bronze lamps, and the new pat.-sized coffee grecques.
Persons seeking for a successful accomplishment of the work. The distance from ocean to ocean, according to engineer Titten's estimate, is one hundred and twenty rounds, occupying two hours and fifty eight minutes, the stakes were withdrawn, neither conquering.
Further by the Atlantic.
INDIA.—The dates from Delhi are to the 12th of August. The European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault was expected about the 20th.
Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more victories, but his forces, weakened by war and disease, would be compelled to return to Cawnpore.
CHINA.—Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton river.
ENGLAND.—The question of an early assembling of the English Parliament is agitated.
RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA'S CONFERENCE.—The Czar and Emperor of Austria are *en route* to Weimar.
SARDINIA.—Sardinia is making advances for a reconciliation with Austria.
PERSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.
Chas. J. Spence, of Baltimore, a passenger on the *Atlantic*, brings the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia.
SPECIE.—The *Atlantic* brings $17,000 in specie.
LATEST.—Liverpool, September 26, noon.—The telegraph informs us that Consols sell at 96½ to 96¾.
INDIA.—The Bombay *Times* does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow, and reports the intelligence received as disastrous.
A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi offered to accept terms, provided his annual stipend was materially increased, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.
English officers report seeing Nana Sahib and family swamped in a boat and drowned in the Ganges.
A number of mutineers are leaving Delhi, without carrying any arms.
SUPERNION.—Cleveland, October 12.—The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company have assigned.
ARRIVAL OF THE CORNELIA.—Southwest Pass, October 12.—The pilot-boat *Cornelia*, Captain Chisum, from Boston in 16 days, (via Key West) has arrived.
RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—Vicksburg, October 12.—The Uncle Sam passed down at 10 A. M., the St. Nicholas and Choctaw at noon, the Powell at 1, the Rainbow at 3, the Adriatic at 9, and the Belfast at 10 P. M., Sunday.
Further by the Atlantic.
INDIA.—A dispatch received at Paris from Marseilles says that the Indian mails are beginning to rise, and are killing the English.
The war is becoming general.
Mutinies are occurring among the Bombay troops, and several regiments, which