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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 26.

THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

Of all disasters to property, destruction by fire ranks foremost; for, while most other so-called losses are merely shiftings of ownership, a conflagration utterly annihilates a certain portion of the wealth of the community. In cities the danger is so constantly imminent, and the amount of property exposed so great, that the extinguishment of fires becomes a problem of vital importance to the public. At the present time, when our city seems to be suffering from an incendiary mania, it is well that this subject should be thoroughly investigated, and the most practicable system of extinguishing fires be determined upon and embodied in a fire ordinance, before the next fire contract is sold for the five years ensuing from December, 1859.

The four important points in combatting the fiery element with success are: first, to communicate the breaking out of a fire and its locality to the engines in the quickest possible time; second, to have the engines at the fire and at work as expeditiously as can be; third, to have an abundance of water, readily obtainable, at every point where a fire could occur; and fourth, to have the most serviceable and effective means of extinguishment. The first point every one concedes to be best effected by the fire-alarm telegraph, which will be constructed during the winter. In regard to the third point a complete system of waterworks would best meet the requirement, although the central pump and levee pipe plan now dragging its lethargic way toward completion may answer very well. The second and fourth points involve the whole question of paid and volunteer fire departments, steam and hand fire engines. Although in our city the arguments in favor of a hired over a volunteer fire department have never been generally urged, perhaps from a feeling that it was "better to let well enough alone," we design looking into this question, as well as considering the relative merits of steam and hand fire engines, and in this inquiry we premise that an intelligent and practical community desire the most effective system, without regard to any relative cheapness.

We will not attempt to contrast the annual loss by fire in this city, with its volunteer system, against London, with its hired firemen, as some investigators have done, because somewhat exaggerate to destroy the value of such a comparison, that it would be simply absurd. Conflagrations are so eccentric in their origin, nature, progress and result, that they can be measured by no fixed laws, nor used as reliable data. It is urged on the one hand that firemen paid to attend to nothing but their fire duties are prompter to answer the alarm, more energetic and capable in the discharge of their duty, and more obedient to the commands of their director. On the other hand it is claimed that volunteer firemen are as prompt in reaching a fire as it is possible for men to be; that they understand their work as thoroughly, and attend to it as industriously as if they were paid for it, and that they are obedient to orders, while they are more daring in the many hazardous duties at a fire than could be expected or would be performed for money. Furthermore, it is said that a pay department so large and numerous as volunteer ones always are, would entail a ruinous expenditure upon any community. In regard to promptness, capacity and energy we think the public will agree with us that no hired workmen could excel our volunteer firemen in those qualities, and we are likewise of the opinion that most paid firemen would shirk necessary acts of daring performed at almost every fire by the volunteers; for a mere salary is no stimulus in comparison with the ambition of youth, and the powerful incentive which "company pride" and emulation give in an organization of independent fire companies.

We now come to their relative obedience of orders. Citizens have more than once complained that our engine companies have hesitated or refused to form in line, and that they have kept their streams outside of a burning building, to show how high or fine a volume of water they could throw, when they were ordered to take their streams into the building to play immediately upon the flames. These complaints have been frequently made, and we think their cause may be traced to a want of confidence on the part of the firemen in the person directing their efforts, and not in any want of desire in them to do effective service. If, then, we could always have a Chief Engineer of acknowledged ability and decision of character, the evil would be remedied. How can this be secured? Two plans have been suggested; To give the Board of Underwriters an equal voice with the Fire Department in an election, or to make the office of Chief Engineer one of honor only, allowing him the extra expenses to be incurred. As a horse and fire fighter, the best improvement effected, a volunteer department, superior in numbers and daring, equal in promptness, capability and energy, would seem to us preferable, as a system for New Orleans, to that of a paid department. We are now treating the subject in its relation to the best means for the extinguishment of fires, and will not touch upon the social aspect of this question in the present article.

A great deal has been said and written regarding the relative merits of steam and hand fire engines, and we have no desire to go over well trodden paths. The question has generally been discussed by two sects of extremists: the fogies speak sneringly of "steam squirts," "new-fangled conventions," and "unwieldy, cumbersome machines," while the theorists talk of the "age of steam," the "spirit of improvement," and the "prejudices of custom." It appears to us a very simple problem to solve. Just so soon as sufficient improvements can be made upon the present style of steam fire engines as will enable them to be brought to a fire and got to work as quickly as the hand engines, they should immediately supersede the hand apparatus. In the meantime they should be employed in conjunction with hand engines, and the only question is, to what extent are they needed in our city. From the swampy nature of our soil it is simply impossible for a steam fire engine to traverse more than one-half the area of our city, and although in course of time the streets at present built up will be all paved, there will then be extensive suburbs beyond them, so that from this reason alone we do not see when hand engines can ever be dispensed with in New Orleans, unless steam fire engines can be built as light and handy.

Almost every week we chronicle "specks of fire," incipient conflagrations in themselves, which are extinguished with but trifling damage resulting, by the speedy arrival of the nearest engine, while in ten or twenty minutes later the building would have been in flames, and where the fire would have stopped no one can say. There are eighteen hand engines, located at judicious distances within the four Districts of the city. With an entire steam fire engine system, ten or twelve would be as many as a very liberal appropriation would support. Could they give such prompt and effective assistance in so many cases? We think not. With hand and steam fire engines in their present state of improvement, we think the hand apparatus has the advantage of proceeding more rapidly to a fire, getting to work quicker, traversing streets where steam engines would sink to the hubs, and, at the present time, the greater advantage of taking water from gutters, puddles, and wells within yards, where a steam engine could not obtain enough to fill her pumps. The friends of an entire steam engine system, while admitting that it would not be quite practicable at present, assert that it will be perfectly competent to the task when the fire alarm telegraph, water pipes and street improvements now undefway are completed. Conceding this, how much more effective would not the present system be with these and other aids?

The conclusion to be arrived at from such considerations as these, is that the most perfect plan for extinguishing fires in New Orleans is to complete the fire alarm telegraph and water pipes as speedily as possible, and to recall the next contract to our present volunteer department, requiring them to keep one steam fire engine of the most approved plan, such as those used in Philadelphia, for instance, in each District. Our remark in regard to the person who should have the direction at fires, we consider an important point, but it can be no more than a suggestion. It never has been an easy task, in the history of the whole world, to place the right man in the right place.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says: Whilst out hunting on False river the other day, Dr. Henry Castleton met with a serious accident. The premature discharge of his gun horribly shattered his right hand to the wrist. Dr. Castleton is the oldest son of the Rev. T. Castleton, of this city.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the Tennessee.

The U. S. mail steamship Tennessee, Forbes, master, arrived yesterday at noon from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 22d inst. The Tennessee brings the following passengers:

T Arcasch, S H Lesch, E Baker, E Engel, H Oliver, T Moorlige, and the crew of the wrecked brig Amina.

And $55,800 in specie, consigned as follows:

A C Broglers	$20,800
F De Fuentes & Co	9,000
T Reilly Reichard & Co	2,000
D De Gotosorta	2,000
Reichard & Co	1,000
Total	$35,800

Avendano Brothers, 8 bales tobacco; Jesse Pons, 6 bales tobacco.

We learn from Purser DA COSTA that the port of Vera Cruz was visited on the 13th by a very strong norther, which caused considerable damage in the harbor, viz: a small Mexican schooner went ashore; the Mexican bark Laura parted her chains and went ashore, and is a total wreck; the American brig Amina, with a cargo of ice, hay, tar and lumber, parted her chains and went ashore on Mocombo beach, 5 miles south of Vera Cruz, where she now lies sunk in the sand.

Her cargo, sold at public auction, brought $100; hull, $456. But little cargo remains in her, much of it having been washed overboard. Cargo and vessel insured in Boston. No lives lost on the above vessels.

Two gun launches, belonging to the Mexican Government, went ashore to the north of Vera Cruz. Three lives lost.

The norther lasted two days.

VERA CRUZ SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VERA CRUZ, November 22, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Nov 10, American brig America, from Boston.
Nov 18, Br brig Mexicana, from Liverpool; French bark Polar Circle, from Havre; Spanish schooner Antonona, from Barcelona and Cadiz.
Nov 19, American schooner Narragansett, from New Orleans.
Nov 19, Spanish brig Augusto, from Cadiz, French bark France and Mexico, from Bordeaux.
Nov 20, Venezuelan schooner Emilia, from Maracaibo.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 9, American schooner Simpson Hart, from New York.
Nov 9, French bark Vera Cruzana, from Laguna.
Nov 9, British schooner Victoria, from Tampico.
Nov 10, British bark Montezuma, from La Guaira.
Nov 10, American schooner Mary Clinton, from Pensacola.
Nov 17, French bark Charles, from Laguna.
Nov 17, Danish brig Ann Warren, from Laguna.
Nov 20, Spanish brig Restorador, from Laguna.

AT ANCHORAGE.

U S ship Savannah, French war brig Mercure, Spanish war brig Habanero.

The U S screw steamer Brooklyn arrived on the morning of the 21st, and anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz, having the U S Minister, the Hon. R M McLane, and family on board.

The Tennessee passed, on the 22d, 36 miles north of Vera Cruz, the Spanish steamship Mexico, bound in.

By the Tennessee we have received files of Mexican papers to the 22d instant. As we imagined, there is no truth in the rumor of MIRAMON's flight from Mexico, or of MARQUEZ's *pronunciamiento* in favor of SANTA ANNA. At the last accounts, however, MARQUEZ still retained possession of the $600,000, in spite of a pressing letter from the President expostulating with him upon his conduct.

Senor LERDO has resumed the portfolio of Minister of the Interior of the Federal Government.

Our Minister MCLANE arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st, on board the sloop of war Brooklyn.

MIRAMON remained at Queretaro, and was supposed to be watching the movements of the Liberal forces, which were advancing upon the capital.

The progress of the civil war seems to be languid, and without the prospect of a speedy termination. Ceballos, a Reactionist leader, had captured the city of Oajaca. Gen. WOLL had imposed a forced loan of $50,000 on Aguascalientes. It is hardly worth while reproducing every little skirmish which occurs between the opposing troops, and which is magnified into the proportions of a battle by Mexican grandiloquence.

MIRAMON has issued a decree providing for an emission of bonds to the value of fifteen millions. This is the measure alluded to in the intelligence by a previous arrival, and which now appears to be consummated.

After the above was written, we received our correspondence from the capital, but at so advanced an hour that we have only space to condense the news. It appears that when MIRAMON repaired to Queretaro, his real object was to concentrate his military force in that neighborhood, and protect the capital, which was menaced by Generals DEGOLLADO and DOBLADO, who, at the head of 3000 troops, had beaten PACHECO, at Jasso and VEGA, MIRAMON on arriving at Queretaro sent in all haste for his artillery and other munitions of war. Had he then been attacked, his defeat was certain; but the Constitutional leaders were guilty of the ineffable folly of allowing MIRAMON eight days for preparation, which were so well improved, that when, on the 13th, the Liberals offered battle at a place termed Estancia, two leagues from Queretaro, MIRAMON, with 2000 soldiers, accepted the challenge. The result of the engagement was the disastrous rout of the Liberals. They lost 30 pieces of cannon, 43 baggage wagons, 420 prisoners, 12 officers and 300 soldiers killed or wounded. The loss on the side of the Reactionists was but a dozen officers killed or wounded, and 5 privates killed and 110 wounded. MIRAMON made known his victory in a brief dispatch written on the 15th, which occasioned great rejoicing among his partisans at the capital.

The affair at Estancia has occasioned much discouragement among the Liberals. Our correspondent writes us that three-fourths of Mexico are against MIRAMON, but that the latter is a good general, while the Liberals are woefully deficient in military experience. It is rumored that JUAREZ, seeing no prospect of a speedy termination of the war, has determined to solicit the prompt and efficient intervention of the United States.

An American, whose name is not mentioned, was shot at Queretaro.

CAROLINA SPORTS BY LAND AND WATER.—We are indebted to DIBBY & JACKSON, publishers, through H. D. MCGINNIS, No. 36 Camp street, for a volume entitled "Carolina Sports by Land and Water, including incidents of Devil-Fishing, Wild-Cat, Deer and Bear Hunting, &c. By Hon. Wm. Elliott, of South Carolina. With six illustrations." One of the most entertaining works we have read for some time, especially on that marine nondescript known as the "Devil-Fish."

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.—Our well known friend, A. ELIE, will open on Monday next a handsome store at No. 66 Royal street, for the sale of musical instruments and sheet music—the latter including the compositions of the finest masters of the age. In the interim Mr. ELIE has laid us under obligations for an assortment of remarkably choice and beautiful music for the piano, by such authors as LISZT, THALBERG, KETTER, GODFROID and others. If these are a fair sample of his stock we can safely recommend him to amateurs.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—No. 50 of this cheap and popular publication has been received by EZEKIEL, No. 7 Exchange Place. Contents: Where are those Dearest; Favorite Polka; The Blue Bells of Scotland; My Mother Dear; the Sultan's Polka.

M. VIGNIE, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange:

A comfortable one-story dwelling, corner of Rampart and St. Philip streets.

Elegant three-story brick dwelling on Burgundy street, near Customhouse street.

Four lots of ground on Elmire street, contiguous to the splendid property of H. Lawrence, Esq.

Lot of Ground on Broad street, near Dumaine street.

Twelve lots of ground fronting on Bank street.

Two splendid tracts of land well cultivated and improved, on the Gentilly road, adjoining the property of A. Dorlocourt, Esq.

Also several valuable slaves, men and women.

VALUABLE CREOLE SLAVES, PLANTATION, BANK STOCK, &c.—TOCKER & THOMAS, Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December next, at the St. Louis Exchange, to effect a partition, and for account of the estate of the late Louis Marcel Bienvenu, a fine country place, also four separate lots, situated in the parish of St. Bernard, five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river; twenty two slaves, field hands, cooks, &c. The sale being positive and without reserve, the attention of planters and capitalists is general is particularly called to the same. See auction advertisements.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of seasonable Dry Goods by Vincent & Co., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 28 Customhouse street.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—E. Regas & Co. will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 28 Old Levee street, 500 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, to close consignments. The attention of buyers is called to this sale.

HELP FOR THE SUPREMES OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—It is a well-known fact that hundreds of families have been deprived of every thing they possessed by the late conflagrations in the Third and Fourth Districts. An appeal in their behalf is made to the citizens of New Orleans, who have always shown themselves generous to the destitute. The committee appointed to collect donations in favor of the unhappy sufferers have left a list at our office, and we will gratefully receive the contributions of our friends.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns.

The Cotton Market Depressed—Favorable State of Trade—Ratification of the Zurich Treaty—Commencement of the Morocco War—Commercial Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., November 25.—The steamship Circassian, of the Galway line, has arrived at this port. She left Galway on Saturday, the 12th inst., and therefore brings five days later advices than those brought by the Canada at Halifax and Boston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 49,000 bales. The sales on speculation during the same time were 3000 bales, and the sales for exportation amount to 6000 bales. The market generally closed with a declining tendency, and a decline of ⅛ in some cases has been submitted to.

The sales of Cotton on Friday amounted to 8000 bales. The sales on Saturday were estimated at 7000 bales. The market closing dull and quiet at the following quotations of the Brokers' circular: Fair Orleans 7⅞; Fair Mobile 7⅞; Fair Uplands 7⅞; Middling Orleans 7⅛; Middling Mobile 7⅛; Middling Uplands 6⅞.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 431,000 bales, of which 296,000 are of American production.

Some authorities state that prices are easier, but quotations unchanged.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, November 12.—The funds evince greater steadiness, and closed firm last evening at nearly the same quotations sent out by the Canada on Monday, 7th inst.

Consols for money closed at 96⅛ to 96⅞.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—The advices from Manchester continue very favorable.

There was a good demand for goods and yarns, the manufacturers being well employed.

The market closed very firm, and prices have an advancing tendency.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, November 11.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 11,000 bales. The sales for the last two days were 5500 bales, including large sales of Cotton to arrive. A partial advance of 1 franc to 2 francs has taken place during the week. Orleans Tree Ordinaire closed at 115 francs; Orleans Bas has advanced 2 francs, and closed at 108 francs.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed firm, and nearly all descriptions have slightly advanced during the week.

The Provision market continued dull, and prices are generally unchanged.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The treaty of peace recently concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the late belligerent powers at Zurich has been signed by the sovereigns of France, Austria and Sardinia.

Nothing definite has yet transpired in relation to the time of the assembling of the European Congress.

Hostilities have commenced between Spain and Morocco, the Moorish troops having attacked the Spanish fort of Ceuta, on the African coast of the Mediterranean sea.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

General Cavignan Regent of Tuscany—New European Complications—Treaty of 1815 not to be Revised—Alliance of Russia, Prussia and England—Commercial Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., November 25.—The Circassian reports that the steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Of the 8000 bales of Cotton sold on Friday, 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports that Friday's market closed quiet. Prices are very firm, and holders demand an advance of one shilling per barrel.

Corn closed firm and prices have an advancing tendency.

Sugar closed firm, generally at previous quotations.

Coffee closed dull, but the quotations by the Canada have been generally maintained.

Lard closed steady at 57 to 59s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, November 12.—Baring Brothers & Co. report the London Money market generally unchanged since the departure of the Canada.

They report Sugar closed steady and unchanged.

Coffee steady at previous quotations.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The general and political news by the Circassian is somewhat unimportant, the interest owing the policy of the great powers in the approaching European Congress.

The reported agreement between England and France, as to England's joining in the Congress, and the reported settlement between these Governments of the basis upon which they would act, proves to have been premature. No such understanding seems to have been entered into, at least no reliable information to that effect has transpired.

REINFORCEMENT FOR CHINA.

The English Government is actively engaged in forwarding reinforcements to China. Two war steamers and four gunboats left England for China on the 10th inst.

PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse maintains a healthy tone. The Three per Cent. Rentes closed at 70 francs 15 centimes.

BANK OF FRANCE.

The amount of specie in the Bank of France has decreased 19,000,000 francs during the present month.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* exhorts the people of Italy to be moderate in their demands, and exercise patriotic patience in awaiting the reforms which France will secure to them.

The Provisional Assembly of Tuscany has conferred the Regency upon General Cavignan, but the King of Sardinia refuses to allow Cavignan to accept it.

TURKEY.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has empowered his brother to grant the demands recently made by the Spanish Government.

MINISTER WARD IN JAPAN.

Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, having secured the ratification of the treaty with China, has gone to Japan.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Advices from Japan state that a large Russian naval force had arrived at Jeddo, and it was feared that serious difficulty would arise between the two countries, owing to the recent murder of three Russian subjects by the Japanese.

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

A dispatch from Berlin, of the 8th instant, states, upon what appears to be reliable authority, that at the late meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, the two sovereigns determined not to consent to any revision of the treaties of 1815, nor would they send a representative to a European Congress, unless England also consented to join in its proceedings.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met in convention in this city last evening. There was a large attendance from all sections of the Union, and much spirit was manifested in carrying out the policy of the new organization.

Of the $250,000 required by Hon. J. Edgar Thompson to be subscribed for commencing the construction of the road, as a condition of his acceptance of the Presidency, $60,000 have been subscribed here, in addition to the $100,000 already subscribed in Texas.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MEMPHIS, November 25.—THE California overland mail has arrived at this place, bringing San Francisco dates to the 4th inst.

Business at San Francisco is dull.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco have indicted Judge Terry for the murder of Senator Broderick, and have fixed his bail at $10,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VIGO.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The steamship Vigo, Capt. McGilligan, of the New York and Liverpool Steamship Company, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on the 9th inst. Her news has, therefore, been anticipated by the steamship Circassian, which arrived this morning at St. Johns.

GOVERNOR PACKER DOES NOT OFFER AID TO VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURGH, PA., November 25.—The report that Governor Packer, of this State, offered the services of 10,000 men to the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of guarding the frontier or boundary line between this State and Virginia from an attack or invasion of Abolitionists from the North, in the name with the intent to liberate old Brown or any of the condemned prisoners, is entirely without foundation.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—Flour closed steady at $4 90.

Corn closed active at 45 to 46c. Whisky closed steady; sales to-day amount to 2300 barrels at 25c. Western Mess Pork closed at $18. Sugar very scarce at full prices. Molasses very scarce at 47c.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—The Ohio river at this point is rising slowly, with 4½ feet of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSED VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, November 25.—The steamer Universe passed down at 2 o'clock, the Commodore Perry at 4 yesterday afternoon; the Fanny Bullitt at 10 o'clock, and the Anglo-Saxon at 11 o'clock last night; the Northern Light at 1 and the [illegible] at Lockland at 9 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, November 24.—The steamers Little Rock and Quapaw passed down at 10 o'clock this morning, the Charmer at noon, the Pocahontas at 3 o'clock, and the Helmetta and J. W. Cheeseman at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MERCANTILE REUNION.—Messrs. McCORMICK, LAMBERT & Co., the auctioneers, gave a sumptuous collation yesterday to all their mercantile friends and the press, in the bank office of their spacious auction mart in the Masonic Hall. Every bank, insurance company, auction firm and newspaper was represented on the occasion, beside a host of merchants and other business men, and do large a convivial party we have seldom seen convened. We particularly noticed the courteousness of their mart, in which they have ample room for their auction stand, as well as for the display of paintings, carpets, real estate maps, or any other articles requiring space to be seen to advantage. The large windows and doors throw in a flood of light upon every portion of the room. An excellent feature of this auction exchange is the keeping of record books, where the public may examine at all hours the property of any kind for sale, in the four Districts of the city or the country. Such extensive establishments as these are striking evidences of the wealth and prosperity of New Orleans, and the vast amount of business transacted within its limits.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ OF PARAGUAY STILL HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES.—Letters from Paraguay state that Lopez was throwing, indirectly, every possible obstacle in the way of the United States Exploring Expedition. He has shown to Capt. Page, the commander, the usual marks of outward respect, but his officials have charged him $20 a cord for wood, of which Lopez has a monopoly. At points where there were no officials, Lopez supposed that Capt. Page would fall into the snare of helping himself, but the captain had husbanded his coal for such emergencies. The wood was worth, at ruling Paraguay prices, about $3 per cord. Lopez marked up provisions at the same high figure as the wood, but the expedition was not obliged to purchase any. A sufficient supply of wood was procured in the Pilcomayo, within the jurisdiction of Brazil. Lopez intended that the expedition should not reach that river.

TEXAS INDIANS.—We have Galveston dates to the 21st. The fever had greatly abated, but not entirely disappeared. At Houston no more reports were published.

The Texas Legislature was in session. There was nothing of importance had occurred.

The Galveston *News* has the following:

The steamer Island City, on her downward trip last Saturday evening, took in tow from Harrisburg a barge containing 150 head of cattle. When near Red Fish bar, the barge was found to be in a sinking condition; every effort was made to save her, but to no avail. She sunk, carrying down her whole cargo. The cattle and barge will prove a total loss.

The *Acadian* of Ascension has the following:

On last Wednesday evening a portion of the engine-room wall of Mr. Doyal's sugar-house gave way and fell down. The damage came up as follows: The one-armed slave Wilson, good arm dislocated—doing well; a portion of the floor fell in and upset the juice boxes, with contents; a small engine, used for pumping up juice, was capsized and considerably injured; a general big scare.

The clarifying pans were at once converted into juice boxes, and in a few hours after the accident every thing was under full headway.

The Late Fatal Affray in Nashville.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st inst. has the following:

We have already republished from the Nashville papers some of the publications that led to the fatal affray of last Friday between the Hon. Allen T. Hall, of the Nashville *News*, and G. J. Poindexter, Esq., of the Nashville *Union*. The following from the *News* of Friday morning is the card which led directly to the encounter:

"A CARD.—Yesterday morning there appeared in the *Union and American* the following paragraph:

"'The charges and insinuations against this paper contained in the leading editorial article in the Nashville *News* of yesterday are utterly destitute of truth. We cannot consent to carry on a newspaper controversy with an editor who utters calumnies against a cotemporary, trusting to the supposed privileges of age to shield him from responsibility.'

"The 'charges' I made against the *Union and American*, in the article of the *News* above referred to, I established by undeniable facts then and there adduced. I made no 'insinuations'.

"The assertion that I trust to the privileges of age to shield myself from responsibility for any statements I make, is false and calumnious. He also made the assertion trusts to the pistol to shield from exposure the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the journal with which he is connected. That is the plain English of the matter. The shield he has selected will prove insufficient for his purpose. I shall go on, as I have begun, with a thorough exposure of all misstatements, misrepresentations and falsehoods which may appear in the *Union and American*, and which I may deem worthy of notice—fully able and prepared to protect my assertion by using a weapon.

"The Grand Jury ignored the charge against Joe Barrett, who had been charged with abetting another person in fraudulently obtaining $550 worth of goods from Joseph Barnett, by representing that this person had a raft of lumber at Clarkston.

"Henry Dillon, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to hard work in the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

"The District attorney entered a nol. pros. in the case of Stafford Greer and Benjamin White, charged with larceny.

"FIRST DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT.—*Acting Recorder Minnes.*—Henry Morrison gave bail to answer the charge of assaulting a violent assault and battery upon A. Wetzenstein, on the 13th instant, in the Louisiana Bakery.

"Charles A. Brown, who had accused John Kearn of assaulting him with a dangerous weapon, was fined five dollars for bringing a frivolous charge, and Kearn was dismissed.

"Peter McGrady, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character by special officers Izard and Farrell, was sent to the Parish Prison in default of giving security for good behavior.

"Catherine Monaghan and Eliza Walker, charged with beating Eliza King and Frank Binn, were discharged.

"RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—David Kinney, of Gallatin street, who had been charged by Mr. Joseph Davis with a premises, No. 21 Front Levee, and committing an assault and battery upon him, was discharged, as Davis did not appear to prosecute.

"Wm. Sharpe and John Clark, arrested by officer J. A. Martin on the charge of vagrancy, were sent to the Workhouse for one month.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—There being rumors afoot concerning a Club lately organized in the Second District, the object of which is to show the preparedness of a great many voters in favor of J. L. Fabre as the next candidate for Recorder of the District, you will please insert the following, which is a brief answer to the objections raised by some against said organization.

To begin with, there is no secrecy, no pass-word, no sign in this Club, nor does it in any way oppose or favor any *political party or clique*; it excludes from its roll no particular individual on account of his activity, but is got up to support the candidate of the majority, as this is a mark of respect to him who has so faithfully and honorably performed his duties as a magistrate.

Whatever Mr. *J. L. Fabre's* political feelings are we regard not, but in justice to those members of the Club who are members of the *Knights of Malta*, we state now that they will support none but the no-ations of their party, whoever he may be.

Hoping, sirs, that you will give a small place in your valuable columns to this card, we remain, with due respect,

Your humble servants,

G. A. RAYMOND,
EDWARD FAGOT,
H. V. LECLERC.

P. S.—The public at large is invited to attend the next regular meeting of this Club, on the 1st Sunday of next month, at the Blue Lustiance Hall, on Old Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines.

G. A. RAYMOND, President.
L. A. BEVERLY, Secretary. nov26 1t

Startling Discoveries

Have been made within the last few years by distinguished French and German chemists concerning the great influence of the organic food and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that impoverished state of female delicacy, loss of healthy complexion, chlorosis, (blue alias, or, as it is improperly called, the green sickness,) languidness and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The celebrated springs of Paris, London, Vienna and remedy of New York, have adopted Dr. HOFFMAN'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, and advertised the wholesale preparation of iron by Hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for entire healthy action of body, immediately follow their use. As a grand menstruum and universal restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Principal office, 239 Broadway, N. Y.; B. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WEBERT & CO., 51 and 1st Chartres street. nov7 lmdly

☞ Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unrivaled in popularity which unto the superiority of its Tonic or medicinal properties and the effectual curing from a disordered stomach, liver, or bowels with great ease, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so much urged against proprietary medicines of the kind. The invalid may be asked with confidence and boundless efficacy by all suffering from complaints of the stomach. As a MEDICINAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from the great excess calculated to impair the system, and its operations are mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters ATTEST THE VIRTUES and commend it to use.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Dickens & Sons.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because it is a safe and sure remedy for the universal injuries and diseases incident to every climate, and is a mild and beneficial remedy. Sold by Hatton Lane, N. Y.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN, from the Country, can have a room furnished, board, washing and lodging, in a private family, in the most pleasant part of the city, by applying at this office. nov26 1t

MUSIC! MUSIC!

PIANOS! PIANOS!

A. ELIE,

66.....Royal Street.....66

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

MUSIC,

The latest, for Song, Finger, Or., &c.;

INSTRUMENTS,

HENTZ'S PIANOS, to which the Medal of Honor was awarded at the World Exhibition;

INSTRUMENTS OF BRASS,

Guarantee for the Makers's brass spools.

AGENCY FOR INSTRUMENTS GENERALLY.

Mr. GALLER, from the house of Hertz, and now connected with Mr. ELIE, will attend to the repairing and tuning of pianos. nov26 3t

REFUSE.

THE public is hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned for the sale of timber has been dissolved by mutual consent since the 6th of the present month of November.

A. M. DEFOULLY,
FRANCOIS JOUAU.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the schooner ALLIANCE are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned with the bills of lading for freight, after the ship shall have arrived in port.

CHARLES GARTANG,
Consignee of the property since the departure of the schooner Alliance from Wilmington, N. C.

Richard's Pectoral Syrup,

A specific remedy for consumptive diseases, such as inflammation of the stomach, whooping cough, asthma or chronic catarrhal affections.

Contagious Wines,

A stomach invigorator, and preventative for bilious generally.

Dr. Hostetter Representative Syrup,

For the radical cure of diseases arising from diseased blood, syphilitic ulcer, ulcers, &c.

Jesse Hoffman,

Sole proprietor of the plant will cure the worst cases of gleet in six days.

Arabian Hoarhound,

A tonic food of an excellent taste and very easily digested. It is highly recommended in one reference, and nervous persons, in great and equal portions, but especially to growing children.

F. BRYA, Druggist,
corner Bienville and Royal streets. nov26

United States Restaurant.

THIS WELL ESTABLISHED AND VERY POPULAR RESTAURANT,

Now for several years past a favorite resort for all gentlemen fond of

EXCELLENT FARE AND ELEGANT COMFORT,

and so slightly remote, being mid-way on COMMON STREET, No. 68, between the St. Charles and City Hotels, has passed into the possession of the undersigned, who, as a former proprietor of the Commercial Restaurant, is now well and flatteringly known to the commissioners of good living. He pretends no patronage but the public that he will make

The United States Restaurant

all that is desirable, to every particular—irreproachable Liquors, fashionable Cookery, and polite and prompt attendance.

He confidently invites old and new customers to give him a trial.

FRITZ RUPPENSAHL.
nov26 6t

Prince Edward Island Oats.

BLACK PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SEED OATS, have arrived in good order, and are now landing at Barry's Slip, and for sale, in lots to suit, by

F. A. GONZALES & CO.
No. 11 Carondelet street, near Bienville st.
nov26

For Rent,

THE large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE No 16 (old No. 82) Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets. The house is provided with all the modern improvements, and the rooms are admirably separate, making it very convenient for a private boarding house. For terms and further particulars, apply to

McCUTCHEN, BOWELL & CO.,
18 Camp street.
nov26 1t

Dissolution.

THE firm of B. F. BOWELL & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st October, 1859. B. Fitz will attend to the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm.

FRANK FITZ,
B. F. BOWELL.

New Orleans, 26th November, 1859.

B. FITZ will continue the business at the Old stand, 116 Canal street, where he will be pleased to meet with his old friends and customers.

nov24 4t

Notice.

MR. L. REEF, from Paris, per ship New Belgium, is hereby authorized by the undersigned to act at their sale or for business purposes.

PERAD & COUTURIE,
88 and 90 Chartres street.

Notice.

THE public is hereby cautioned against purchasing the following described draft, viz: A Draft for $1,000, dated New Orleans, payable to bearer on the 6th March, 1861, payable at Messrs. Hottinguer & Cie, Liverpool, and accepted by the undersigned, and endorsed by the same; said draft being a forgery.

All persons having purchased any obligations with our names on them, within the last few days, are requested to present the same to us, for our mutual satisfaction.

DARBY & TEMPLETON,
New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1859. 88 Bienville st

Wet Nurse Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A white Wet Nurse. Apply at No. 187 Bienville street, between Baronne and Dorgenois streets. nov24 1t

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY, from Mrs. Walter Low Leonard's, of Pleasant Hill, Sabine parish, on the 20th inst., a boy FELIX, 20 to 25 years of age, speaking French and English, very short complexion, front teeth broken, had on when he left, a jean jacket and pantaloons, he has been hired for some months on board the Lafourche packet boat, Mr. Hodges, Captain, and has a brother, in Jefferson, or at the Lafourche, on Bienville street, No. 140.

The above reward will be paid to the person taking said boy to one of the jails in the State, and notifying the undersigned.

JUDY COHEN,
Bienville street, No. 140.

STRAY SLUT.—Yesterday, 24