The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1,

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The last intelligence from Mexico is highly unfavorable to the Liberal cause. By the defeat experienced at Estancia the Constitutionalists forfeit in one day all the advantages secured at the price of so many efforts and painful sacrifices. They had concentrated their forces with a view of striking a decisive blow; their strength and superiority had inspired a legitimate hope of triumph, when either the masterly military tactics of MIRAMON, or the ignorance of the Constitutional leaders, turned their expectations of victory into a disastrous discomfiture.

Nevertheless, we do not regard this reverse as extinguishing the hopes of reform in Mexico. The cause which could survive the rout at Salamanca, Ahualulco and Tacubaya is not likely to be crushed by the defeat at Estancia. The Liberals have on different occasions lost four or five armies and 150 pieces of cannon, yet they remain undiscouraged, and confident of a final triumph. The extirpation of political abuses in Mexico can only be accomplished by long continued and patient effort; and the present struggle is almost another war of independence, in which success will be the result of many a desperate conflict, and many an apparent check.

A circumstance well calculated to afford a correct view of the situation of parties in Mexico is the acknowledgment universally made by the Reactionists themselves, that had they lost any one of their battles, they would have been undone. This is perfectly true. It is known, too, that just prior to the engagement at Estancia the Reactionists were greatly discouraged, while the Liberals on the contrary, in spite of repeated disasters, are in high spirits. Hence we conclude that although the affair at Estancia may at first exert an unfavorable influence on the Liberal cause, it will speedily pass away. The scattered elements of opposition to MIRAMON will be rallied, fresh parks of artillery will be procured; new armies will spring into existence, and for the fourth or fifth time the Reactionists will discover that the Hydra head of revolution cannot be destroyed, because it embodies and expresses the opinion of seven eighths of the Mexican people. Two years of sanguinary combats prove plainly enough that the Reactionists are incapable of conquering a peace, and that this achievement will be ultimately reserved to the party of Reform—the only party which has at heart the welfare, prosperity and progress of the Republic.

The irreclaimable villainy of MIRAMON is notorious. We learn from private sources that no one doubts that the robbery of the conducts at Guadalajara was the result of a concerted plan between him and MARQUEZ. When the former was only a General his favorite theory was to obtain money whenever it could be found, and as foreign commerce is generally well supplied with the article, his custom was to levy largely upon it. He carries out the same principle as President, and in the event of complaint and threat by the nations he dispoils, he is always ready with promises of payment, evasive answers and the like. In the interim he has the money and uses it. Like the French diplomatist, his motto is *après moi, le déluge.*

The recent triumphs of the Reactionists have emboldened them considerably, and will probably induce them to conduct their operations on a more extensive basis. They will doubtless besiege San Luis, and afterwards capture Tampico. If they once get possession of a seaport they will diminish the port charges and other taxes, and attract foreign shipping from Vera Cruz, and thus inflict as much injury as possible on the latter place. Such at least are the probabilities of the campaign, unless indeed these calculations are overthrown by some unexpected success on the part of the Liberals.

Such is a brief glance at the position of Mexico. It is not very favorable to the friends of reform, but they can afford to wait. In no country is real reform more small paced than among our neighbors. They possess, however, a tenacity of character which justifies the hope that having once determined to subvert despotism, and install true republicanism in its stead, they will not pause until they have completed the work.

CANNONISM OF DONALDSON.—We tender our thanks to the officers of this spirited company for a polite invitation to partake of a banquet to be given on the 11th December, in honor of Sl. Barbe—the patron of all artillerymen.

HARPER FOR DECEMBER.—We are indebted to BLOOMFIELD & STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for the December number of this prince of periodicals. It is, as usual, filled with pleasant reading, several of the articles being richly and profusely adorned with pictorial illustrations.

NEW DARE STORE.—In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of Mr. RIVET's drug store, No. 64 Customhouse street. Mr. RIVET will keep on hand a constant supply of the purest drugs, English and French patent medicines, perfumery, &c. Prescriptions will be carefully made up. See advertisement.

CATALOGUE SALE OF HAVANA CIGARS.—Catalogues of the extensive sale of Havana Cigars for account of the successions of Laborde & Xiques, to take place on MONDAY, December 5th, at the st re of J. M. Laborde, late Laborde & Xiques, No. 39 New Levee street, are now ready for delivery at my office. J. S. WALTON, auctioneer; office, 10 Bank Place.

THE OLD BROWN RESCUE.—Washington, November 25.—According to the reported conversations with Governor Wise recently in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths not only to rescue Brown, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates for their offenses at Harper's Ferry.

The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whose word he places the fullest confidence, but whose names will not be revealed by him. It was doubtless the belief of the existence of such societies—numbering, as was reported to him, thousands of members—for the purposes related, that led the Governor recently to call out an additional number of troops.

HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Washington, November 25.—It is understood that Judge Douglas's physicians unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and also that Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar purpose, as soon as their strength will enable them to travel. It is not yet known, however, whether he will act on the suggestion.

There is in San Francisco a man of considerable ability; named Norton, who in 1850 was one of the wealthy men of California, but who is now reduced to poverty and insanity. His hallucination is quite harmless, however, and leads him to imagine himself the Emperor of the United States. Every few days he issues a manifesto through the press, and the fact that some of them are headed by his subjects seems not to discourage him in the least.

Thackeray's new serial is announced for next year. He is to have £3000 a year. Mr. Thackeray has hardly the temper for an editor, and his own style is worn out. He failed on the *Times* and *Daily News*, and though a smart novel-writer, is rather a dinner out than a journalist.

The writer of the Chinese correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*—the first American who has had the honor of dispatching a newspaper letter from the mysterious city of Pekin—is generally understood to be Rev. Henry Wood, chaplain of the United States frigate Powhatan. The reverend gentleman is a jolly fellow, although a chaplain, is fond of good living, old books, and romantic scenery, and has a remarkable knack of acquiring languages. In the perfect simplicity and goodness of his nature, he reminds one of Goldsmith's "Dr. Primrose."

E. ROESS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, No. 92 Old Levee street, 100 cases Shoes, Boots and Brogans; also, ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps. The particular attention of buyers is called to this sale. Terms liberal at sale.

Willis, in his letter describing the American watch manufactory at Waltham, Massachusetts, in speaking of the astonishing minuteness of some very essential parts of the watch, says in regard to the screws used in putting the works together: "A small heap of glass was shown to us, looking like iron filings, or grains of pepper from a pepper castor—apparently the mere dust of the machine which turned them out—and those, when examined with a microscope, were seen to be perfect screws, each to be driven in its place with a screw-driver. It is one of the Waltham statistics which is worth remembering, that in single pound of steel, coming but fifty cents, is thus manufactured into one hundred thousand screws, which are worth seven hundred dollars."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Industrial Health Fair.

At the request of many interested citizens, I hasten to inform you that arrangements are on foot for an INDUSTRIAL STATE FAIR CONVENTION, to take place in New Orleans on or about the middle of January next. The object of an Industrial Convention is to enlist the whole State of Louisiana in the enterprise, by appointing two or more gentlemen as delegates from each parish in the State, and by suitable arrangements in the Convention for an Industrial State Fair, they will be at once placed in possession of such information as to enable them to act on at home to promote the good work in contemplation. In a few days more I hope to be able to state something more definite of this matter, and will prove that there is a fair prospect now to establish an annual Industrial Fair in our city, which will not be outdone by Jackson, Mississippi, St. Louis, Missouri, Montgomery, Alabama, nor in fact by any other State in the Union. PIONEER.

We the undersigned citizens of New Orleans, deeply interested to see the establishment of an Annual Industrial Fair in New Orleans, take great pleasure in recommending the plan of a general Convention from every parish in the State, as proposed by Pioneer:

Gerard Stith, Mayor, Daniel Edwards, W. Bozart, Wm. H. Avery, Au. Miltenberger, Pritchard & Pizone, Walker & Seider, Davis, Jenkins & Co., Cyrus Thompson, W. P. Holloway, W. Sykes, J. W. Champlin, Allison, Pattison & Co., Henry Rodewald & Co., Robert C. Hutchison, Thompson & Clark, McFarland & Barksdale, Slaughter, Smith & Co., David G. Wilson, Hugh Wilson, Hayes & Sanders, McKleroy & Bradford, A. P. & W. H. Elliott, I. G. Seymour, John M. Burrows, Felger & Co., Wm. H. Lanier, Bulitz & Whaley, S. Wolff, J. B. Cobb & Co., H. E. Leverich, J. Waterman & Bro., Thomas J. Durant, W. L. Allen & Co., W. J. Seymour, Theo. H. McCaleb, F. H. Hatch, Fdo. de Fuentes & Co., W. F. Vredenburg & Co., S. Pisanos, Caballero & Ramaldo, A D. Grieff & Co., A. Carriere & Co., Austen, Goodwin & Co., B. Tower, Sam'l Locke, J. M. Johnston, J. S. Beebe, A. A. McGinnis, F. Mather & Co., Stark, Stauffer & Co., Taylor, Knapp & Co., E. Marquez & Co., Léon Godchaux, Rousset & Genin, R. B. Mullen, Smith & Brothers, C. H. Slocomb & Co., Payan & Carbart, Lewis Stuart & Co., Joseph N. Robert & Co., S. Huty, Payne, Harrison & Co., J. Burnside, Henderson & Gaines, Hyde & Goodrich, James H. Caldwell, S. Moody.

Southern Pacific Railroad Meeting.

We take the following interesting and encouraging article from the Louisville *Journal* of the 26th ult:

There was an enthusiastic and large meeting of stockholders, which, on completing its business, adjourned yesterday, after two days' session. A year ago, when a similar convention assembled in our city, there was a feeling of gloom and despondency to which the cheering indications of yesterday were a gratifying contrast. Then stockholders advanced a loan and surrendered half their investments in the last hope to save something from the general wreck as it appeared; now when a call was made upon them for funds to comply with the conditions upon which J. Edgar Thompson agrees to accept the Presidency, $50,000 were subscribed on the spot, and there is not the least doubt, in our opinion, that $100,000 will be added to that sum by our citizens to day, and this $150,000, with the $100,000 raised in Texas, makes up the quota of Prince Carl, which Mr. Thompson stipulated. Thus, then, all three of the conditions are fulfilled; the debts of the company are all liquidated; the State of Texas has withdrawn all litigation affecting the preservation of the charter, and $250,000 have been raised for a commencement of working capital. Mr. Thompson will there fore soon assume the position of President of the company, and he will bring to the discharge of his duties a great experience in railroad matters, a character for caution of which few capitalists know the full value, and an enthusiastic ambition to carry to completion the greatest railroad enterprise which mankind ever undertook. We know from the private correspondence of Mr. Thompson with Dr. Fowlkes that he feels perfectly confident of being able to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a railroad communication in ten years, and he will make the attempt to do it in sight. He is sanguine of success. He desired only to have the company free from debt and litigation, but the cash subscription of $250,000 was suggested by Dr. Fowlkes and accepted by Mr. Thompson. The sagacity of Dr. F. is strongly exemplified in this.

We sincerely congratulate the stockholders, the country, and the entire civilized world upon the auspicious position of the affairs of this work. We have never despounded when others were faint-hearted. We had carefully studied the reports of scientific men and the surveys of competent engineers, and we came to the conclusion that the Southern Pacific Railroad was a necessity of the age, and that the characteristic enterprise, energy and public spirit of the United States would not allow us to leave to posterity the glory of carrying out a work which the present generation had conceived. Our expectations have been realized, and we can now say to friends who have invested their means that Dr. Fowlkes, as the pioneer Columbus, has found the new path to the Indies, and opened a continent to the world; and that J. Edgar Thompson, Samuel Tate and others will now push forward emigration, civilization, and the beneficent production of our staples and manufactures over the mighty region from Texas to California. The project is vast and magnificent, and its realization will, we sincerely believe, prove a mine of wealth to all who have embarked in it.

The Brown Worshipers.

"Poor, dear, Captain Brown!" exclaimed an old lady, as she finished reading one of the numerous effusions now circulating, showing what a pious, ill used old man he really is. Not one word of pity for those who have suffered by his foray. Of course not. Why should there be? Did he not tell those whom he went to rob that he would not murder them if they would stand quietly by and allow him to execute his mission? Would this not satisfy any but those hob-headed, blood-thirsty wretches, who are so unfortunate as to be born south of Mason and Dixon's Line, who seem to entertain the preposterous idea that they should defend their homes from those who invade them with fire and sword? It is true that these poor, benighted people have been brought up where the "peculiar institution" is in vogue, but they had no business to be born there, neither have they any right to uphold slavery when we at the North, who possess all the intelligence, all the virtue, and all the piety of this land, have so often demonstrated to them that it was wrong. If this is not sufficient, then we must force the truth down their throats with pikes and bayonets, after the manner John Bull administers opium to the Chinese. Is it not "our mission" to free the slave? What we will do with him after he is free is of no moment; we can certainly hit upon "some idea" at a time. If old Brown had succeeded in freeing all the negroes in Virginia and Maryland, it matters not to us whether they had been left to starve in the "original jungle" or no are after. It is true that the Republicans gave Brown aid and comfort in Kansas, where—if certain freesoil statements be true—he succeeded so admirably in horse-stealing and throat-cutting; it is also equally true that they repudiate him in Virginia, where he failed in executing his amiable propensities to the extent he proposed; and although it is the way of the world to desert a man when he fails, it is but justice to add that we have yet to find a Republican who does not seem to be Brown's apologet. Some claim that he ran a narrow chance of making a hero of himself; all will make him a martyr. While those who believe in the "higher law" insist that he "did right as he viewed the matter." Of course this rule would not apply if a few desperadoes of the Brown stamp should come here from the South to fight what they consider scums of their wrong. No, indeed! We will not hesitate to use exasperating language toward the South, but if they dare to retaliate we will teach them who have the power to crush them. We will even rob, and if they resist, murder them, and if this alarms and exasperates them, we will, *a la Post*, make it the subject only for capital jokes, as rare fun—for us.—*New York Express.*

MUNICH, October 17.—The Schiller Committee has been holding daily sittings. Dr. Bodenstedt is entrusted with the general arrangements. An "apotheosis" of Schiller is the grand feature of the plan. The assembly seal (one of the finest concert rooms in Europe) will, it is thought, not be large enough, and the musical performance will take place in the opera house.

A letter from Marbach says:

"Schiller's house was purchased this spring by the committee for 5500 florins (£800), and is now undergoing the necessary repairs, that it may be restored to the state it was when Schiller lived."

In Saxony $30,000 have been subscribed. At Berlin a torchlight procession was proposed on the eve of the festival, but objected to by the Police Director and by Count Schwerin.

"Wilhelm Tell is to be given on the 11th at the opera-house.

At Vienna a torch procession is allowed, and the festivities will be on a grand scale.

The King of Hanover has subscribed $200.

TRUTH NEVER DIES.—Great principles are immortal. Emanating from the Divine mind, their existence is eternal. You may entomb them under the superstition of ages; you may bury them, but they will rise again. Their supremacy must be recognized. Their empire must be eternal. Our fathers, in the 18th century, proclaimed to the world, it established them. With the spirit of Christian martyrdom they threw their great principles into the public mind. Society was startled at their boldness, and scoffed. The intellectual gnome and piety of the age for the time repudiated them as destructive to all order and morality. But they worked.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Lafayette, Ind., Thursday, November 24, 1859.—A decisive case was made to day on the premises of Alfred Cox, a reputed man, in this city, to recover a fugitive slave supposed to be secreted there. The slave was not found, but a large number of pikes were discovered in the cellar. Cox has been seen frequently in conversation with a man by the name of Stevens, neither has been arrested.

FURTHER BY THE VESS[illegible]

The Penitentiaries had held frequent conferences, and an announcement that their labors had terminated, with the signing of the various treaties, was looked for at any moment.

A Paris telegram of the 7th, to the London *Morning Post*, says: "The three treaties are drawn up, but at the moment of signing them a question was raised by the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, which rendered references necessary. The Congress will follow very closely upon the conferences. It will probably be held at Paris."

A Zurich dispatch of the 7th says that in consequence of a fresh incident having occurred in the settlement of the financial question, the signing of the treaties had been postponed for several days. A still later dispatch (6th) explains that the signature has been delayed by Austria's claiming payment of the forty millions of florins she Prince on account of Piedmont in conventions munze instead of the new Austrian currency.

The Projected Congress.

It is now asserted that the statement that England and France had settled the basis of the proposed Congress is at least premature.

A Paris dispatch of the 5th says it was reported there on reliable authority that at the interview at Breslau the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815, nor to take part in any Congress in which England would not be represented—the last resolution being proposed by Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather continued very stormy, and severe gales had again proved most disastrous to shipping off the coasts. Many vessels with their entire crews had been lost, and the mail packet services with the Continent had been greatly impeded. The American ship William Penn, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth on the 6th, leaky and with loss of sails, and fears had been entertained for the ship St. Nicholas, bound from Havre for New York; as nothing was heard of her for several days after she had been seen in the channel putting back, dismasted. On the 5th, however, she put into Portland.

The British ship Nelens, from Mauritius, with the cargo of seeds and jute which was transferred to her from the American ship John Quincy Adams, (condemned) was lost off the Isle of Wight; crew saved.

A Bristol pilot, who was on Lundy Island on the 24 of November, reports six large ships wrecked there during the previous gales—names unknown. The crews all perished. The island was covered with wrecks. The British ship Bingdowe, from Androssan for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 15th of October. Crew saved and landed at Queenstown.

The Board of Trade had directed an official enquiry into the loss of the Royal Charter. A complete list of the passengers by that ill fated vessel had been received by mail from Australia.

The ship Tyrol, bound from Sulina to Liverpool, was lost on a sand bank at the entrance of the Mersey, during the night of the 7th, and all on board, supposed to have numbered from twenty to thirty persons, including a pilot, were drowned.

An industrial deputation had waited upon Lord John Russell for the purpose of presenting a memorial relative to the case of the boy Mortara. Lord John in his reply, denounced the offense which had been committed, but in view of the difficulties which always surrounded interference with the laws of foreign nations, he considered that it would be useless for the British Government to make any representations to the Papal authorities on the subject. He would, however, place the statement of the deputation before his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The London *Times* editorially criticises the Great Eastern, and throws great doubts on her being able to fulfill all that has been promised for her. This vessel is pronounced defective in propelling power.

The official correspondence between England and Spain on the Morocco question, published in the London *Gazette*, Spain declares that she will not continue to hold Tangiers, or any part of the Morocco coast that will give her a superiority that would be dangerous to the navigation of the Straits, after a treaty of peace is signed.

A Large European Force to be sent to China.

FRANCE.—Preparations in France for the Chinese expedition continued with great activity. One authority says that 8,000 men will probably take their departure during the first fortnight in December. It is understood that the French and English Governments, which for a moment differed in opinion as to the scale of the joint expedition to China, are now in complete accord, and that the general military basis of their co-operation has been agreed on.

A European force, larger than any that has yet been seen in China, and equal to any service that may be required of it, will appear in the Peiho in the spring.

A French fugitive journal at Anjou had received a warning for having endeavored, by insulting allusions, to throw suspicion upon the expressed intentions of the Emperor in regard to the Pope.

It is reiterated that the French troops on the Morocco frontier were being decimated by cholera. General Jusuuif and a colonel of Zouaves are reported dead—making in all six superior officers who have fallen victims to the disease.

ITALY.—The substance of the reply of King Victor Emanuel to the Emperor's letter is reported to be to this effect: That if the Emperor of the French is bound by the convention of Villafranca, the King of Sardinia is also bound by the wishes of his people.

The *Dritta*, of Turin, announces that the greater part of the Piedmontese loan had been subscribed for by the first banking houses in Turin, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Legbora, Florence and Bologna. The trading community of Milan had subscribed for 26,000,000 francs.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Tuscany insists that it is the obvious combined drift of France and Austria absolutely and completely to destroy the real strength and influence of the priesthood of Piedmont and her King, and thus to give the death-blow to the national aspirations of Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says it was rumored that the Papal Government had requested France to occupy with French troops those portions of the Roman States which have thrown off the temporal authority of Pope Pius the Ninth.

THE LATEST.

Dispatches from Bologna, Parma and Modena, dated the 7th instant, state that the National Assemblies in session at those places had each and all voted the annexation of Prince Carignan, and had invested him with full powers. A similar proposition was pending in the Tuscan Legislature, and was expected to be adopted the day the steamer sailed.

The version of Victor Emanuel's response to the Emperor Napoleon's letter is, that he tells the Emperor that he cannot adhere to the Congress to the policy of France touching the restoration of the deposed dynasties, but he will promise not to give any armed aid to Central Italy as long as there is no military intervention there by any other power.

SPAIN.—There is a vague report that a mutiny had broken out among the Spanish troops collected at Algesiras, but it lacks confirmation.

It is stated that on the 4th a Moorish gunboat was captured by a Spanish steamer, at the mouth of the river Tetuan, after a sharp engagement.

There was an expectation that both Spain and Portugal would admit corn duty free.

INDIA.—The Bombay mails of October 12th had reached Southampton, but the fatal correspondence furnishes little additional news of interest.

The expedition from Bombay against the piratical Waghers had been successful.

The forts and island of Beyt were stormed on the 7th of October. The enemy made a short resistance. The British loss was 2 officers and 22 men killed, and 3 officers and 35 men wounded.

The 67th regiment had quitted Calcutta for Hong Kong.

ARMINA PARVI, whom our citizens remember as having given tokens, some years ago, of an exquisite voice, made her debut in New York on the evening of the 24th ult., in the opera of Lucia, and achieved a complete success. Says the *Tribune* critic:

The qualities for this role are, full soprano voice, with absolute facility in the upper notes, thorough volatility of tone or rapid execution, great power of holding tones, especially attenuating them to the last degree, a gentle lady-like demeanor, and to some extent clearness of dramatic action. All these Miss Adelina Patti possesses unquestionably; she is neatly formed, with a sympathetic face; she has a good carriage and mode of holding herself in the necessary dramatic position. Her voice is clear and excellent; the brilliant execution which she begins with at the outset of her career—she is only turned of twenty sixteen—ranks with that where it left off last year. She is saying a good deal, but it is not an overstatement for the pronunciation of Italian—purity of syllables, crispness of enunciation, there is little or nothing to be asked beyond what she exhibits. There is in her as much sentiment as we ought to look for in one so young. Great passion, heart-rending pathos, can only be found in the artist, whether she singer, the actor, or the orator, after an experience with the world's realities—with its sadness, its sorrows. These will all come fast enough to give the tragic element to the young enchantress.

THE LATE RAISE IN GOLDSMITH, OF LONDON.—*His Charitable Bequests by Will.*—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that this distinguished London merchant, who in early life was a member of the London Stock Exchange, and within the last few years one of the contractors for the Turkish loan, has left the following munificent legacies, and, although of the Jewish persuasion, it will be seen that his liberality was not confined to any sect or religion:

To the widows of decayed members of the London Stock Exchange, $160,000; to decayed members of the said Exchange, $160,000; to the poor Quakers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, $64,000; to approved sons of poor Quakers, $64,000; to the poor, of all denominations, in Bright, £40,000; to the London Smithfield Cattle Show, to improve the breed of Southdown sheep, $80,000; to the porters and policemen on the London and Brighton railway, to purchase for each porter six pounds of roast beef and a plum pudding on every New Year's day, $160,000; to the Liberal Association of London, $160,000; to the promotion of social science, $160,000; to his six charities, $64,000; to the Society of Beneficiaries, of all denominations, in London, $80,000. The foregoing are exclusive of legacies to an immense number to Jewish charities, and all free of legacy duty. The Baron Goldsmit's property exceeds five millions sterling, or twenty-five millions of dollars.

By Telegraph.

[FURNISHED ON THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the North Britain.

Proceedings of Independing Wind—Hostile Feeling to France and England—Historical Crisis in Sardinia—England Adding Mercenary—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, November 26.—The news by the North Britain indicates a very unsettled state of political affairs on the Continent.

ENGLAND.

The London *News* says that the feeling in France against England is now more bitter than it has been at any time since the close of the Napoleon war in 1815, and the *News* charges the French Government with directly encouraging this state of feeling.

The *News* also says that England must have a better understanding on the subject of the Italian Duchies than Count Walewski's circular gives, before she ought to take any part in a general Congress.

The death of Prince Carl is announced.

The enrollment of an additional force of 30,000 men, as a naval reserve, is to commence in England on the 1st of January.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

A serious mutiny broke out on board H. M. ship of the line Princess Royal, laying off Portsmouth, which was with difficulty suppressed, and upwards of the mutineers were placed in irons.

WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

The London *Times* publishes a characteristically severe article upon the war feeling in France, and the Paris *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* condemns in very strong terms, as having a tendency to excite the worst prejudices of the ever prejudiced English people.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* alludes to be a wicked and wanton attempt to alarm and excite the blood of the English nation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was active at former rates. The operations at the Bank exceeded the usual average of business.

The rates of discount on Tuesday were 2½ to 3½ per cent.

CONSOLS.

The funds on Tuesday, 15th, declined ¼ under the unfavorable news from the Continent and forebodings of impending war in Europe. On Wednesday, the 16th, however, the funds rallied, and closed at 1-16 above the quotations of the previous day.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Pays* says that an extraordinary credit of 30,000,000 francs has been announced, which is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the Chinese expedition.

The French Government has sent instructions to Alexandria not to interfere with the Suez Canal Company.

M. Viquerie, of Toulouse, has failed. His liabilities amount to 80,000,000 francs.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse evinces less steadiness, and a slight decline in the funds has taken place.

The three per cent. rentes closed at 70f., a decline of 15c.

HAVRE BREADSTUFFS.

The Havre Breadstuffs market has an advancing tendency. All descriptions of Flour have slightly advanced. Wheat has also advanced.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Chevalier Buonancompagnie is about to enter immediately upon the duties of the Regency of Central Italy.

Reports are current that a ministerial crisis is approaching at Turin, growing out of the difference of opinion upon the Regency question. The reports lack confirmation, although changes in the Sardinian Cabinet are considered probable.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that Austria at the last hour positively refused to sign the instrument of Zurich concluded at Turin, if Prince Carignan accepted the Regency of Central Italy, hence King Victor Emanuel's refusal to allow him to accept it.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Advices from Madrid state that the official journal of Spain charges England with furnishing aid to Morocco, by supplying the Moors with weapons, and instructing them in their use. Active preparations are being made in Spain for the prosecution of the war.

A telegraphic line is about to be constructed between Ceuta and Spain.

POLICY OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The London *Post* says that the action of Prussia on the Neuchatel question, in favor of restoring the constitution of that canton, is a most emphatic recognition of their intention to support popular government and National rights in Germany.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Secretary, has issued a circular, in which he intimates very plainly that neither Russia nor Prussia will support the project of an Italian confederation.

The commercial pressure at St. Petersburg is intense. The rate of discount on London bills has risen to 8 per cent.

Later advices from St. Petersburg, however, state that the pressure was abating and the rate of discount receding.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, Maine, November 26.—Private letters which were received by the North Briton say that the news by the steamship Norwegian, of the 12th, reached the United States, but no effect on the Liverpool Cotton market, which is dull and slightly easier. Sales since the sailing of the last steamer amount to 21,000 bales. Private letters are generally favorable as to prices.

The amount of Cotton known to be at sea from America and for this port is 128,000 bales against 80,000 bales during the same length of time last year. The amount of Cotton known to be at sea from India to this portgis 85,000 bales, against 30,000 bales during the same period last year.

THE MANCHESTER TRADE.

The Manchester markets are very animated. Yarns are quoted at an advance of ½ to ¾. Goods are quoted at an advance of 5 pence.

LONDON MARKETS.

The London Sugar market is doing a good business; prices are unchanged. The Breadstuffs market is firm at unchanged prices. Lard is active and is quoted at an advance of 6d. to 1s. Consols are quoted at 96½ to 96¾.

GOVERNOR WISE'S PROCLAMATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., November 26.—Gov. Wise has issued a proclamation, in which he advises the people to stay at home on the day of the execution of Brown and the other insurrectionists, and be prepared to protect their property, should any disturbances occur.

There are already 1500 armed men stationed here, to attend the coming execution, and there are 500 more coming.

The reporters for the Northern papers have been sent to Baltimore by the military.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP STOCK.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock are quoted to-day at 82½.

HORNBLENDE ROCK DISCOVERED IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—A large vein of hornblende rock has been discovered in the southeastern part of this State, which is believed will yield $10,000 worth of gold per ton. Specimens have been received, and assays are being made.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Threatening Difficulty between France and England—Warlike Tone of the French and English Press—Garibaldi's Movements in Italy—Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, November 30.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, has arrived at this point, on her way to Boston.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 19th instant, and brings the dates taken off Cape Race, which have been received by the North Britain at Portland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, November 18.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 44,000 bales.

The sales on speculation were 1000 bales, and the sales for exportation during the same period amount 2000 bales.

The market generally closed dull, with a slight decline on the lower grades. The better qualities of Cotton are however generally unchanged, and in some cases have slightly improved.

The prices of lower grades are irregular, but the quotations are generally a trifle lower.

The sales of Cotton on Friday were 6000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations of the brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans 7¾; Middling Orleans 7¼; Fair Mobile 7¾; Middling Mobile 7 5-16; Fair Uplands 7¾; Middling Uplands 6¾.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 455,000 bales, of which amount 100,000 bales are of American production.

The sales on Saturday were estimated at 6000 bales, the market closing dull.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 18.—The funds are still affected by the unfavorable political news from the continent and the threatening aspects assumed by the French press.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 96 to 96¼.

On Saturday a further decline took place, and Consols for money closed at 96 to 96, making a decline of ¼ for the week.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—The advices from Manchester continue very favorable. There was a good demand for goods and yarns, and prices stood firm at the advance reported on Tuesday.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, November 18.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 3000 bales. Prices have advanced during the week 1 to 2 francs.

Orleans Fine-Ordinaire is quoted at 117f.; Middling Red 112f.

The market generally closed quiet. The stock of Cotton at Havre had been reduced to 32,000 bales, and the prices of desirable qualities are somewhat influenced by the small stock on hand.

Large quantities of Cotton are known to be afloat bound for Havre, and sales to arrive continue to be made.

HUMBUGGERY.

LONDON, November 19.—The Liberal Monitor speaks in generally unchanged tones yesterday.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England had increased £60,000 during the week.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed firm, the advance of the early part of the week being well maintained.

The Provision market generally closed steady at previous quotations.

On Saturday the Breadstuffs market was dull, but prices were generally firmly maintained.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The continental political intelligenceby the Europa is of more than usual importance.

Political affairs on the Continent are assuming a rather serious aspect.

The rectification of the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria and Sardinia were to have been exchanged at Zurich on the 21st instant.

INVITATION TO A CONGRESS.

The French Government has issued letters of invitation, addressed to the powers who signed the treaties of 1815, and to three of the Italian rulers, to send representatives to a Congress for the purpose of settling the Italian and other important questions now in dispute.

The Congress, it is expected, will meet at Paris. No date has as yet been mentioned for the meeting.

WARLIKE FEELING IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The attitude of the French and English press is daily becoming more and more warlike.

The London *Times* calls upon the Emperor Napoleon to put an end to the suspense in England by announcing the course he intends to pursue.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART.

The London Society of Arts has inaugurated a movement for a great exhibition in London in 1862.

PARIS BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse closed steady.

The Paris per Cent. Rentes closed at 69 francs 95 centimes.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Napoleon is strongly opposed to the Chevalier Buonancompagnie assuming the regency of Central Italy.

It is reported that Garibaldi has resigned his command, the army of Central Italy, and joined the Sardinian army, from which it is inferred that he also is opposed to the regency.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The latest New Orleans telegraph dispatches for Europe, which have gone out by the steamer which sailed for Liverpool to-day, are those of yesterday.

THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT SIGNALED.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamer Northern Light, of the Aspinwall line, has been signaled off this place. The Northern Light's news from the Isthmus has principally been anticipated by the steamer Baltic.

STEAMSHIP SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—The steamer Lake City, of the Arkansas river trade, sunk in the river six miles below this city and opposite the city of Carondelet. Her cargo is totally damaged.

JUDGE DOUGLAS GOING TO FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Judge Douglas and wife will leave this place for the coast of Florida on the 12th of December next. The journey is made by the advice of his physicians.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamship Circassian, of the Galway line of packets, has arrived here from Liverpool. Her news has been anticipated by the Asia and North Briton.

LARGE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 26.—There occurred a large fire here to-day, which entirely consumed the large carpet manufactory of Bigelow & Co. Their loss is estimated at $100,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The Flour market closed buoyant at an advance of 5c. Quotations of to-day—$5 20 to $5 25. Corn has an advancing tendency, and closed buoyant 1 to 2c.; sales to-day amount to 4000 bushels; old Yellow is quoted at 81c. Pork closed buoyant at $16 12.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The Shipping List of to-day gives the receipts of Cotton as being moderate. Sales since last Friday amount to 6000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11½c.

Corn closed dull.

Sugar closed firm. New Orleans is quoted at 7¼ to 8 5-16c.

Orleans Molasses (new) is quoted at 35c.

EVENING MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The Cotton market closed dull. Sales to-day amount to 1000 bales.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 11c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—The Flour market closed firm. Sales to-day amount to 2100 bbls. at $5 25.

Corn closed firm at 43c.

Mess Pork is quoted at $16 75 to $16.

Lard is quoted at 10c.

Coffee is quoted at 11½c.

Sugar closed firm.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—The Mississippi river at this point is receding slowly.

There are seven feet of water in the channel from here to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly, with 4 feet 5 inches of water in the canal.

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, November 29.—The steamer B. L. Hodge passed down at 9 o'clock, the same night, the Mariamne and Argyle at 12 o'clock, the Arcadia and Imperial at 3 o'clock, and the Iatan passed down at 10 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, November 29.—The steamer L. M. Kennett passed down at 11 o'clock this morning, the Dunleven at noon, the Starlight at 1 o'clock and the Pringle at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.—Yesterday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, several persons were sitting in front of the bar of the Golden Age coffee-house, on Front street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, among whom were William E. Byington, a police officer, and W. G. Cheatland, an ex-policeman. The latter brought up the subject of pistols, and drew forth his revolver. He gave it to Byington, and telling him only one chamber was loaded, put the hammer was on that, told him to aim at his breast and fire.

Byington took Cheatland at his word, and fired the revolver at the latter's breast, then said, "Come, let's take a drink." The persons composing the assemblage