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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1860.

A PEACEFUL REMEDY: LET IT WORK.

We thought as much. The first efforts in the South at commercial independence, feeble and comparatively isolated as they have been, are spreading consternation and alarm among Northern merchants. Every mail brings confirmation of these most agreeable and auspicious tidings. A shock has been administered to the most sensitive fibre in the whole nervous system of the North—viz: that of the pocket, and the reaction is already manifest. We learn from the New York *Herald* that Messrs A. T. Stewart & Co. have found it expedient to discharge over fifty of their clerks since the 1st January, in consequence of the great falling off in their Southern trade, occasioned by the indignation of merchants below Mason & Dixon's line at recent incendiary proceedings at the North. We are told, also, adds the *Herald*, that over one hundred firms of lesser note have been compelled to curtail their establishments and expenses from the same cause.

It certainly gives us no pleasure to hear of its is great clerks thrown out of employment, through the decline in business, but it is one of the sad yet inevitable results of a line of policy which has been forced upon the South, and which she has adopted in preference to more violent and less peaceful remedies. The South is willing to resort to almost any course of treatment that promises a cure, rather than try the desperate and doubtful plan of a dissolution of the Union. There is a strong probability that a practical demonstration to the North of the extent to which her prosperity depends upon the South may result a portion of the fanatics and agitators to recant. When the Northern merchant finds himself seriously crippled in his resources, and with his shelves laden with unsold goods, and the Northern manufacturer ceases to supply a Southern market, and is compelled to discharge one half his operatives, they will both in all probability discover the value of the customers by whom they have been enriched, and whom they have hated, traduced, vilified and persecuted. Rely upon it that the grand masses of the people and the authority in the Union. Let it be continued until the weak or wicked lunatics men of the North set entire fanatics from their abolition associates, and co-operate with the conservative elements of that section in overthrowing the real enemies to the Union.

BUCHANAN'S TABLEAU.

The magnificent grand moving mirror of the Pilgrim's Progress will be opened to the public from to-morrow (Tuesday evening, at Armory Hall. This most spectacularity the most splendid and interesting exhibition in the United States. The paintings are remarkably beautiful and strikingly illustrative of the wonderful allegory they are designed to explain. We have no doubt the Bunyan Tableaux will attract crowded audiences.

The grand extraordinary drawing of Wood, Edds & Co.'s lottery comes off on the 21st of January. With a capital prize of $100,000, and ranging down from that to the lowest prize of $200, it is the largest and best scheme ever known in any lottery [illegible] the 5520 prizes, amounting to $925,000, while the Havana has but 288 prizes, amounting to $360,000—making a difference in favor of the former lottery so great that it is apparent to the most casual observer. The chances of drawing a prize in the Havana lottery are one to every 165 tickets, while in Wood, Eddy & Co.'s foreign lottery it is one chance to every four tickets and the prizes much larger than in the Havana. The above firm are now drawing lotteries in four States viz: Georgia, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, and there is no question but what they are at present the most extensive lottery managers in existence, and doing a business far exceeding all other lotteries combined.

We call the attention of the public to the special notice of the "Chamcurs a Prêté de la Louisiane," requesting all persons having claims against them to present the same, sealed, at No. 24 Carondelet street.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Read, member elect to the lower House of the Legislature from Lattrue non-parish, has resigned in consequence of his presuming claims of private business. The vacancy will be filled on Monday by election.

Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Co., at the Scientific American Office, New York.

John Campbell, son of Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late member of Congress, was killed at Hamilton, Ohio, last week, by falling from a freight train. He was in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad.

TWO BROTHERS HUNG.—On the 16th ultimo Jesse and John Lewis were executed in Jackson County, Campbell county, Tennessee, for the murder of S. D. Quesner, Sheriff, and Travis Gibson. Jesse was twenty three and John twenty one years old.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE IN COMMISSION.—The following is a statement of our entire naval force now in commission in squadrons:

Squadron.	No of Ships	Officers and Men.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Mediterranean	7	970	8540	70
Coast of Africa	4	1740	3660	24
Brazil	4	1460	3660	27
East Indies	4	1460	3701	74
Home Squadron	11	2700	15300	98
	30	8330	34861	293
Total in 1859	30	8330	34861	293
Total in 1857	30	6754		282

Young gentlemen visiting New Orleans to find business, or those residing here should keep in mind that merchants and business men pay liberally for good qualifications, and that Bolduc Commercial College, which has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, is devoted exclusively to imparting this important information. Let all govern themselves accordingly. See advertisement

CREDIT MEN.—We call the attention of the trade to the use of winter and merino clothing, white shirts, parchment's hemming goods, &c., to-day place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hinde & Lanemaker's auction rooms, No. 71 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Office, 83 Chartres street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, January 13.—The steamship New York, of the Bremen and Southampton line, has put into this port short of coal. She left Southampton on Thursday, the 29th ult., and brings advices from Liverpool and London five days later than those received by the Arabia at New York.

The steamship City of Manchester, from New York, the Cunard steamer Europa, from Boston via Halifax, and the Anglo Saxon, from Portland, had all arrived at Liverpool previous to the departure of the New York.

Later advices have been received in England, by the overland mail, from China.

The most important features of the news is the report, which seems to be well authenticated, that the Chinese Government had resolved to apply to the American Government for their mediation in the settlement of the difficulties now existing between that Government, France and Great Britain.

It is otherwise positively stated that the application has already been made through our Minister to China.

The ship Flora Temple, from China, bound to Havana, with 800 Coolies on board, has been wrecked in the China seas, and it is supposed that nearly all on board perished.

Advices from Turin state that the Pope makes it an imperative condition of his being represented at the Paris Congress that the Romagna shall be restored to his rule, and he will take no part in the Congress unless the whole of the Papal States are secured to him.

The authorship of the recently published pamphlet upon the position of the Pope and Italy is still involved in mystery.

The report that it was the work of the Emperor Napoleon has been flatly denied in the semi-official journals of Paris.

The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of a princess.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship Hungarian—Violent Answer to Napoleon's Pamphlet—Commercial Intelligence—Portland, January 14—The steamship Hungarian, Capt. T. Jones, of the Montreal Ocean Company's line, has arrived at this port. She left Liverpool on Wednesday the 28th, and touched at Queenstown on the following day, where she received one day's later advices by telegraph from Liverpool and London than were received by the New York at Halifax.

The Bishop of Orleans has written an answer to the Napoleone pamphlet upon the position of the Pope and his authority in Italy. The Bishop's answer is very violent in its opposition to the views expressed in that pamphlet, and is exciting almost equal attention in political circles as the pamphlet itself. It is considered a "Reply to a Reply," which has created so much attention in Europe.

The political advices received by the Hungarian are of an unimportant character.

London, December 28.—Col Cadogan, an attache of the British Embassy at Turin, has been ordered to visit Gen Fanti, the command in chief of the troops of the Romagna at Bologna, to confer with him in regard to the reconstruction of Italy.

The Dunbton Principalities are contracting for a loan of 10,000,000 francs, as security for which they are pledging the landed property of the Government.

The Minister of Finance of Rome has been obliged to sell 2,000,000 francs of the Consolidated Government funds to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

Later advices have been received from Calcutta, but they comprise nothing important. Business was very dull, transactions being limited to actual wants, on account of the high prices.

Later advices from China state that the Chinese Government were making vigorous preparations for defense against the expected combined attack of England and France.

Count Walewski says that while he remains at the head of the Foreign Affairs in Europe, the anti Roman pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress must not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Chatham, now fitting out in England, is to be put in a thorough state of defence.

Lord Hardinge is dead.

A serious mutiny has occurred at Camp Aldershot, where the British Government are training volunteer riflemen, in accordance with the late provisions of Parliament. The disturbances now existing between that Government, France and Great Britain.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Adjournment of the Alabama State Convention—Election of Delegates to Charleston.

MONTGOMERY January 14.—The Convention met again to day at the usual hour.

The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was received.

The report takes the highest Southern grounds, insisting upon the principle that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories.

Later advices have been received in England, by the overland mail, from China.

The most important features of the news is the report, which seems to be well authenticated, that the Chinese Government had resolved to apply to the American Government for their mediation in the settlement of the difficulties now existing between that Government, France and Great Britain.

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