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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO.

A Northern journal, speaking of the wants of Mexico, shrewdly remarks, "She must have new blood and new brains." Most veritable, but how is Mexico to obtain these indispensable adjuncts to political health? By accretions from the strength and sinew of the United States. This will be conceded, but yet the difficulty is not obviated. How are we to endow Mexico with what she so much needs? The republic—if we may so term it—is independent. The laws of nations equally with the precepts of justice would seem to prohibit us from a direct and forcible effort to compel Mexico to submit to a course of political regeneration. Have we the right to say to that unfortunate people that we are determined to teach them common sense, patriotism and honesty, and to impose upon them such a government as will secure peace and public order? Or must we wait till Mexico makes the demand upon us? Were the leaders of the Liberal party to solicit the interposition of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the rapid descent of the nation into the horrors of anarchy and civil war, our government would then have a decent pretext for interference, but until this is done, it is not easy to see how the Mexican problem is to be solved.

There are probably certain exceptional cases in the history of nations, when a strong and enlightened government may feel justified in employing coercive means to bring about indispensable reform in a feeble and ignorant one. Mexico is our immediate neighbor, and her destiny is in some sort connected with our own. It is a nice point of political ethics to lay down the precise point of national degradation, ruin and distress which she must reach, *ere we shall be* warranted in openly interfering. From the very nature of the contest now pending in that distracted country, and from the known bitter and inveterate prejudices towards us cherished alike by liberals and Reactionists, it is highly improbable that Mexico will ever solicit our kind offices in her behalf. Her people dislike the United States, and retain a stinging recollection of their disasters in the late contest with us. Her chiefs, military and civil, participate in this feeling, and are moreover actuated by motives as selfish and unworthy, that they would prefer seeing the republic sunk into perdition by endless and ferocious strife, than abandon their rapacious instincts and lust of rule. Hence none of them have the manliness to seek our assistance, even if they have the intelligence to understand that it is their sole hope of safety. In fact, the deplorable and almost desperate condition of Mexico proceeds quite as much from the irredeemable wickedness of her factious chiefs, as from the dense ignorance, the ferocity and the religious intolerance of the masses. The latter, who are ripe for subjection, might, under favorable auspices and with time, be awakened to a sense of the benefits which would accrue to them from American protection; but the latter, in order to freeze the reins of power, would shrink from such salutary a change, would resist it to the very last.

It seems to us that, as, without our interference, Mexico is hopelessly doomed to gradual extinction, the critical moment has arrived when our government, from motives of Christian charity, should inaugurate a new policy towards that country. If there are no honest men left in Mexico to stay the tide of anarchy now sweeping over the land—if all the prominent leaders are mere factious and conditioned, bent upon plunder and rapine, and utterly reckless of the misery to be caused by their lawless career, we should avail ourselves of our power to put an end to this wretched and anomalous state of things. It is unbecoming a humane, civilized and strong nation to suffer a neighboring people to be torn to pieces by intestine wars. We have an abiding interest in the future of Mexico. We cannot, without wronging ourselves, permit the Mexicans to profit their name and nationality, and to become the successive victims of every robber chieftain who, by deeds of blood, obtains a temporary ascendency. Nor should we look on in apathy and silence until France and England, encouraged by our apparent neglect, undertake to regulate Mexican affairs by establishing themselves permanently within the republic. The general principle of non-intervention with other peoples is undoubtedly both safe and judicious; but Mexico clearly presents one of those exceptions to which we have referred above. If there were a germ to expect of improvement in her affairs we should feel that we had no right to meddle with her. But the wildest politics-seer imaginable might vainly explore the horizon of Mexico, without discovering a single ray of sunlight amid the Cimmerian gloom that enshrouds it. Finally, it is absolutely certain that unless we put a decisive course with respect to Mexico, that country will progressively sink and perish. Are the American people prepared to witness a spectacle so calamitous without an effort to avert it? Are our refined distinctions of international right to deter us from a policy which, humanity itself suggests? What says the Administration?

NEW PLUS ULTRA CIGAR STORE.—The finest and choicest varieties of cigars, including all those brands so well known to lovers of the weed, are to be found at B. Rodriguez's establishment, corner St. Charles and Gravier streets. Let amateurs try some of the Havana or Flor de la Vega, at the Plus Ultra store, and they will assuredly pronounce them of the finest quality. See advertisement.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota has gone Republican by a decided majority. The St. Paul *Times*, of the 12th, says the Republicans will have from six to ten majority in the House of Representatives. The *Pioneer* (Dem.) concedes the House to the Republicans, but thinks the Democrats will have the Senate.

MOBILE.—There were 10 deaths in Mobile on the 29th from yellow fever, and 7 on the 31st.

The grape crop at Cincinnati being a failure, that place is supplied with grapes from Cleveland, where the crop has not failed for twenty-three years.

THE HOWARDS.—*The Fever.*—Our readers will peruse with unbounded satisfaction the announcement made by the Howard Association that the epidemic is virtually at an end, and that henceforth the lazarets are closed. We have no doubt the Board of Health will soon make known officially that the fever has ceased to be epidemic.

The London *Times* says that the average duration of a ship of war, in a sea-worthy state, built of British oak, is only thirteen years of active service. It takes seventy acres of ground eighty years to produce the timber.

DEATH OF COL. PICKETT.—The Mobile papers notice the death of Col. Pickett, of Montgomery, the accomplished author of the "History of Alabama." He died on Thursday last, after a lingering illness.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

The navy Department contracted to day for two additional steamers for Paraguay.—The impression now prevails here, from recent intelligence, that Lopez will fight, which is contrary to the opinion hitherto entertained. There is information, also, that tribes of Indians, opposite Paraguay, are hostile, and disposed to take part against Lopez.—But so far they have not been encouraged by our government. They may be used to prevent obstructions from being placed in the river.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.—The Baltimore *Patriot* is informed, upon the best authority, that George Peabody, Esq., has most generously added $200,000 to the Peabody Institute fund, for the erection of the noble edifice now going up in that city. This, with the previous endowment on the part of Mr. P., makes more than half a million of dollars.

We are, again, says the *Patriot*, that this distinguished and liberal-minded gentleman has not only passed through, unscathed, the tremendous financial crisis that so deeply affected the Old and New World, but that he is at this time in possession of a larger fortune than at any previous period of his life, and that this additional $200,000 will not at all interfere with his ability and willingness to go on to "do good" while he lives, and thus, to a great extent, be his own executor.

BURIAL IN A CHURCH.—*Deaths From Suffocation.*—Boston, October 27.—The Catholic church on Cabot street, in Roxbury, with a dwelling-house and stable adjoining, was destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. The church was of wood, and, with the organ, was valued at $12,000.

Nathaniel and Thomas Sedler, brothers, and Peter Lyons lost their lives on Tuesday by suffocation in the vaults of the resin oil distillery at Pine Island, Roxbury.

THE COOK LEGACY.—The great Cook legacy has been actually received at Brandon, Vt., and $60,000 has been paid to the heirs in that town and vicinity.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, October 20.—The Cotton market closed dull on Saturday, the 18th, at a decline of 1 franc. The sales of the week amounted to 2500 bales. Strict Middling Orleans is quoted at 105 to 106 11-20 francs, with a declining tendency.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The American steamship Fulton, of the New York and Havre line, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated by those of the Indian at Quebec.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Our government has promised Mr. Butterfield, the President of the California Overland Mail Route, that a military force shall be stationed along the route for the better protection of the mails and passengers.

Mr. Butterfield left Washington this afternoon for Memphis, and is to proceed to Little Rock, Fort Smith and other points to ascertain whether the mail route cannot be greatly improved.

A SUSPECTED SLAVER.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The schooner Madison, bound for Salem, Mass., has been seized opposite Greenwich, Conn., and brought into this port as a suspected slaver.

BRANCH OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

MEMPHIS, November 2.—A telegraphic dispatch was received here yesterday from Postmaster General Brown, stating that he had had an interview with Mr. Butterfield, President of the Overland Mail Company, and assured him that he would put the Memphis branch overland mail on the same footing as the St. Louis branch.

Postmaster Brown intends visiting Memphis soon.

NEW YORK COTTON AND EXCHANGE.

The Cotton market closed firm, with limited transactions.

Stock Exchange is procurable at 1 to 1½ per cent, but is open market the ruling rate is 2 per cent.

SHIP BURNED AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, November 2.—The ship Cornelius Lawrence, owned in New York, was destroyed by fire in Mobile Bay at an early hour this morning, with 800 bales of hay on board.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The weekly statement of the New York Banks shows an increase on loans of $1,216,000. Increase in deposits, $730,000. Increase of undrawn deposits, $160,000. Decrease in specie, $1,874,000. Decrease in circulation, $300,000.

BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The Delaware Bank (Delhi) was robbed of $37,000 on Sunday night. The robbers have not yet been discovered.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The steamers Uncle Sam and the J. L. Mellill arrived here to-day. The steamers Falls City, Prima Donna and A. O. Tyler have left for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The steamer Hawaikha has arrived here. The St. Nicholas left for New Orleans this evening.

TRIMONT, November 2.—The steamer Leonia passed down at 11 this morning, the chandelier and Natchez at noon, the H. R. W. Hill at 4, and the Edward Walsh at 6 o'clock this evening.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Flour closed firm at $4 12½@$4 25. Mess Pork (Eastern) $16 75. Lard, 9½c. Sugar firm at 6½@7½c. Molasses dull at 28c.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Whisky is quoted at 27c. Hogs are selling at 5½c.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—The market remains generally unchanged at yesterday's quotations.

The Ohio river at this point is rising, with four feet of water in the channel.

NEW YORK, November 2, Evening.—Wheat closed firm. Mess Pork—Eastern $16 50 to $16. Linseed Oil 60c. Sugar firm at 6½ to 7½. Lard 9½c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—The river at Pittsburg has 12 feet of water in the channel, and is falling.

At Cincinnati the river has risen 14 inches during the last forty-eight hours. There is only a slight rise here, but a heavy rise is anticipated in a day or two, from the heavy rains above.

The Campaign in Illinois.

Judge Douglas, of Illinois, an old time Whig, who has come out in the support of Judge Douglas as the representative of true national principles, made a powerful speech at Decatur, Ill., a few days ago, in favor of reelecting Douglas to the U. S. Senate from Illinois.

James Dougherty, Esq., of Peoria, another old time Whig, but who has of late acted with the Black Republican party, disgusted with its managers and satisfied that it has merged itself, in the language of Clay, into an Abolitionparty, has publicly announced his determination that party, and his determination to vote for Judge Douglas. He has published an address to the people of Illinois, setting forth his reasons, and they are good ones, for the change.

A letter from Logan county, Illinois, says:

The Republicans here have no hope of the election of Lincoln. As an evidence of this, I will add that Dr. Abram Miller, of this place, had large pictures put up all over town, flaring in gilt and double value a fine lot of cattle, horses, and wait for the pay until Senator Douglas should be re elected by the new Legislature. Although all the Republicans in the county voted for Trumbull, he paper, not one of them has dared to take the property.

A correspondent of the Illinois *Republican*, writing from Memphis, Tenn., says:

Every body here is deeply interested in Illinois politics. "Will Douglas be re-elect-ed?" is the question that meets you on all sides. Americans, Whigs and Democrats, all agree upon this one thing—"the right to do." There assuredly never was a State election in which so many eyes were directed as this one so soon to come off in Illinois. We her voters do their duty, and Abraham Lincoln will be truly they will. Mr. Douglas, whether he elected or not, will immediately upon the conclusion of his canvass, be invited by the *people independent of party*—of this State to meet them, and they will endeavor to show Mr. D. such honors as will leave no room for doubt in Mr. Buchanan's mind as to their sentiments. Nothing has unpardonable and outrageous attempt at meddling with the election of any State." There is a sentiment here among Southern gentlemen which particularly commands the respect of a stranger, and this is exemplified in the fact that Americans and Whigs (and there are not a small number of old Union Whigs), are, *to a man*, earnest sympathizers with Douglas in his present struggle.

The St. Louis *Republican* has it from an authentic source that the Black Republicans of Illinois, finding it impossible to beat Major Harris at the polls in the Springfield district, have hit upon the expedient of killing him off by the roorback of his death, to be circulated throughout the district on the day of the election.

Horrible Massacre at New York.

On the evening of the 20th ultimo a horrid massacre took place in West Thirtieth street, New York. Two persons were murdered and five wounded—it is supposed mortally. The victims are the family of Francis Goulding, Esq., lumber merchant, consisting of himself, his wife, two sons, two daughters and a servant girl.

The sons, aged respectively nine and twelve years, are already dead, and the wife is dying. The others cannot live.

The murderer, who was the eldest son of Mr. Goulding, has committed suicide.

The motive of the murderer is supposed to be revenge, he having been detected some weeks ago in the act of robbing his father to a large amount.

Later intelligence is to the following effect:

Young Goulding returned home about eleven o'clock at night, laboring under *delirium tremens*. Proceeding to the cellar, he got an axe. He went to his father's chamber and attacked him, beating in his skull by several blows from the ax. The father cannot live.

Mrs. Goulding, hearing the cries of her husband, rushed from another room to his assistance, when she was also attacked by the infuriated son, and very badly wounded.

His two brothers, one three years old and the other fourteen, were next attacked, receiving several blows from the ax. The eldest will not live. His married sister, with a baby in her arms, was the next victim, but she managed to escape without being seriously injured.

Two servant girls who had rushed into the hall were next attacked, and so horribly butchered that it is feared neither will live. Both have been sent to the hospital.

The assassin finally went to his own chamber, where, after locking himself in, he blew out his brains with a pistol.

The Goulding family have held a highly respectable position in the community. Mr. G. is an officer of the Thirtieth street Methodist Church and is well known.

The awful tragedy has created an extraordinary excitement.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW IN ENGLAND.—The English papers state that nearly ten years ago a gentleman named Hartley died, and bequeathed by will upwards of five hundred thousand dollars to the corporation of Southampton, to be expended in measures to promote the intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of that town. The will was disputed by distant and dubious relatives of the testator, and litigation has been going on up to the present time in the Court of Chancery. It has ended in a compromise, at the recommendation of the counsel engaged on both sides, and the litigants have withdrawn their claims for $112,500, thus leaving about $390,000 for the corporation; of that sum, however, the law costs have to be deducted, amounting to nearly $175,000, and legacy duty amounting to nearly $22,500, so all that remains to carry out the dying wish of the testator is less than $200,000. Much indignation is felt in Southampton that after the reform of the Court of Chancery litigation can last so long there, and its expenses be so enormous. The cost of taxing—that is, reducing—the law charge was nearly $5000.

Vice-President Breckinridge's Letter.

The following is the much-talked of letter of Vice-President Breckinridge on the Illinois campaign. It will be seen that his endorsement of Douglas is rather qualified:

VERSAILLES, Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1858.

Dear Sir: I received this morning your letter of the 28th and 29th ultimo, written as chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, also one from Mr. V. Hickox, who informs me that he is a member of the same committee. My absence from home will account for the delay of this answer.

In these letters it is said that I am requested to have expressed a desire that Mr. Douglas shall defeat Mr. Lincoln in their contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and a willingness to visit Illinois and make public speeches in aid of such result; and if these reports are true, I am invited to deliver addresses at certain points in the State.

The rumor of my readiness to visit Illinois and address the people in the present canvass is without foundation. I did not propose to leave Kentucky for the purpose of mingling in the political discussions in other States. The two or three speeches which I delivered recently in this State rested on peculiar grounds, which I need not now discuss.

The other rumor to which you refer is true. I have expressed on occasions, expressed the wish that Mr. Douglas may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say that this preference is not based on the course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an endorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass. It is not necessary to enlarge on these things. I will only add that my preference results mainly on these considerations: that the Kansas question is practically ended—that Mr. Douglas, in recent speeches, has explicitly declared his adherence to the regular Democratic party organization; that he seems to be the candidate of the Illinois Democracy, and the most formidable opponent in that State of the Republican party, and that on more than one occasion during his public life he has defended the Union of the States and the rights of the States with fidelity, courage and ability.

I have not desired to say any thing upon this or any other subject about which a difference may be supposed to exist in our political family, but I did not feel at liberty to decline an answer to the courteous letter of your committee.

With cordial wishes for the harmony of the Illinois Democracy, and the hope that your great and growing State, which has never yet given a sectional vote, may continue true to our constitutional Union, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of Committee

From the Sandwich Islands—The French Treaty.

The bark Yankee, Captain Smith, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ultimo, after a swift passage of eleven days, with news from Honolulu to the 16th ultimo, six weeks later than previous advices.

FRENCH TREATY.—Quite an event has occurred in the political world in the action of the Hawaiian government on the French treaty. The treaty was at first rejected by the King, and his action met with so much applause that a solicitude for a change was fired by a committee of the citizens of Honolulu over the event. A few days after, however, the treaty having been altered, and the approval of the King having been warmly sought by his Ministers and the French Commissioner, he finally yielded to their entreaties and ratified the document. The treaty is universally condemned by citizens of every class as oppressive and unjust to this weak nation. The main points yielded to France are: That the French language is to be placed on a level with the English; the duty on liquors to be reduced from $4 to $1 a gallon; French vessels in the Hawaiian kingdom are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian; the French Consuls allowed to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian courts. The ratification of the treaty was effected by a trick, in attaching to it a supplementary article as a "rider," which no one believes the French Emperor will sign, or even notice. This article being rejected, the treaty will be considered in full force. The enforcement of the treaty, it is supposed, will cause an annual loss to the revenue of the Hawaiian kingdom of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

(*Honolulu Advertiser*, Sept. 16.

The Latest by the Persia.

LONDON, Saturday, October 16th, noon.—*Trouble Between France and Brazil.*—A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that a trifling disturbance has arisen between France and Brazil. A merchant having died at Pernambuco, leaving children under age, The French Consul, put seals on his premises, the local authorities maintained that he had no right to do so, as, by Brazilian law, the children being born in Brazil, were Brazilians, and subject to the law of the country.

On appeal to the judicial of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence the French Minister struck his flag, in order to await the instructions of the government.

A Vienna letter says that Austria is having new difficulties arising out of the frontiers of Montenegro, and the Porte on its side is having some built on the frontiers of the Herzegovina, in order to keep the Montenegrins in check.

The Madrid journals report positively that a revision of the tariffs in a liberal spirit is to take place.

The new colonial tariff of the Dutch government will shortly be published. The new tariff is of a nature to alarm the colonial protectionist party.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the Portuguese question, says that matters still look well towards a friendly arrangement, but nothing will be done until the Minister of Portugal at the French court, who left Paris on Thursday night, arrives at Lisbon.

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Accounts received from Algiers by the French government announce that the empire of Morocco is in a state of great disorganization and anarchy.

It is reported in the Paris correspondence of the *Times* that the English Consul at Salonica has requested the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands to send an English ship of war into the Gulf of Salonica, in consequence of the excitement in Macedonia, caused by the execution of three Christians, and of the insult offered to their remains by the Turkish population.

The Cable in Court.

As we cannot find space for the full details of the case mentioned below, we take from the New York *Day Book* the following summary report of an extraordinary scene in a London Court:

A curious scene took place at the Guildhall Police Court, London, on the 11th inst. Alderman Salomons was presiding. A Lieut. Higgenson, of the Royal Navy, appeared and demanded a "summons" against the Atlantic Telegraph Company. He stated that by act of Parliament joint stock companies were obliged to make out a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all their stockholders annually, and that the Atlantic Telegraph Company had neglected or refused to do so. The applicant further stated that he had invested £1000 in the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, but of which the company had swindled him, and that they had also suppressed a book written by him, entitled "The Ocean—Its Unfathomable Depths and Natural Phenomena." Alderman Salomons said he could not listen to any language reflecting upon a company composed of such men as Baring, Rothschild, Morrison, etc., and suggested that Lieut. Higgenson appear, with his application, in court the next day, when some one would be present to answer for the company. The Lieutenant became quite abusive in his language, and was, by order of the court, forcibly removed.

On the next day Lieut. Higgenson reappeared, accompanied by a friend. On the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Newman, solicitor, appeared. Lieut. Higgenson again stated his case. Mr. Newman contended that the company was organized under a special act of Parliament, and was not obligated to conform to the provisions of the general act. Hereupon Higgenson grew very excited. He said that he was able to prove that no cable had ever been laid between Valencia and Newfoundland; and that no telegraphic communication had ever passed between the two countries. He charged with great violence of language that the company was a swindling concern. The court would not allow him to proceed, and he accordingly left the room, protesting against the violation of his rights as an Englishman. During the whole of the scene the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

THE DANGERS OF OBTAINING PRIZE-FIGHTING INTELLIGENCE.—The news of the result of the prize-fight in Canada was awaited by crowds of pugilists in State street, on Wednesday night. Numbers tarried all night. At a late hour, a person employed in one of the morning newspaper offices thought he would go over to the telegraph office to receive and convey the news dispatch when it should arrive. After waiting some time, the longlooked for intelligence came. The individual in question possessed himself of his telegraph sheet and wended his way to the printing office where he worked. At the entrance of the building, however, three or four bullies had stationed themselves. They attacked the telegraph carrier and tried hard to obtain the dispatch in his care. He obstinately for help, until a stalwart Irishman was drawn to his assistance, who proved a friend in need, as he laid about him so vigorously that the professional fighters were scattered in all directions. Thus helped, the sorely beset individual was enabled successfully to perform his errand, but he made an inward vow never again to go after prize-fighting intelligence.—*Boston Transcript.*

CROPS.—The Plaquemines *Rice Planter* says:

The crop of rice has been gathered, and exceeds last year's crop by one-third. As we have already said in our last number, the samples of this produce which have been shown to us are beautiful.

Oranges.—This fruit is now ready for sale, and we have heard of sales at very low prices.

Sugar-Canes.—The planters are busily engaged. We have heard of several planters who have begun grinding. The yield average a hogshead and a half to two hogsheads an acre. The cane, generally speaking, is beautiful.

Horrible Massacre at New York.

Further Details.—Quite an event has occurred in the political world in the action of the Hawaiian government on the French treaty. The treaty was at first rejected by the King, and his action met with so much applause that a solicitude for a change was fired by a committee of the citizens of Honolulu over the event. A few days after, however, the treaty having been altered, and the approval of the King having been warmly sought by his Ministers and the French Commissioner, he finally yielded to their entreaties and ratified the document. The treaty is universally condemned by citizens of every class as oppressive and unjust to this weak nation. The main points yielded to France are: That the French language is to be placed on a level with the English; the duty on liquors to be reduced from $4 to $1 a gallon; French vessels in the Hawaiian kingdom are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian; the French Consuls allowed to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian courts. The ratification of the treaty was effected by a trick, in attaching to it a supplementary article as a "rider," which no one believes the French Emperor will sign, or even notice. This article being rejected, the treaty will be considered in full force. The enforcement of the treaty, it is supposed, will cause an annual loss to the revenue of the Hawaiian kingdom of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

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As we cannot find space for the full details of the case mentioned below, we take from the New York *Day Book* the following summary report of an extraordinary scene in a London Court:

A curious scene took place at the Guildhall Police Court, London, on the 11th inst. Alderman Salomons was presiding. A Lieut. Higgenson, of the Royal Navy, appeared and demanded a "summons" against the Atlantic Telegraph Company. He stated that by act of Parliament joint stock companies were obliged to make out a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all their stockholders annually, and that the Atlantic Telegraph Company had neglected or refused to do so. The applicant further stated that he had invested £1000 in the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, but of which the company had swindled him, and that they had also suppressed a book written by him, entitled "The Ocean—Its Unfathomable Depths and Natural Phenomena." Alderman Salomons said he could not listen to any language reflecting upon a company composed of such men as Baring, Rothschild, Morrison, etc., and suggested that Lieut. Higgenson appear, with his application, in court the next day, when some one would be present to answer for the company. The Lieutenant became quite abusive in his language, and was, by order of the court, forcibly removed.

On the next day Lieut. Higgenson reappeared, accompanied by a friend. On the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Newman, solicitor, appeared. Lieut. Higgenson again stated his case. Mr. Newman contended that the company was organized under a special act of Parliament, and was not obligated to conform to the provisions of the general act. Hereupon Higgenson grew very excited. He said that he was able to prove that no cable had ever been laid between Valencia and Newfoundland; and that no telegraphic communication had ever passed between the two countries. He charged with great violence of language that the company was a swindling concern. The court would not allow him to proceed, and he accordingly left the room, protesting against the violation of his rights as an Englishman. During the whole of the scene the court-room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

THE DANGERS OF OBTAINING PRIZE-FIGHTING INTELLIGENCE.—The news of the result of the prize-fight in Canada was awaited by crowds of pugilists in State street, on Wednesday night. Numbers tarried all night. At a late hour, a person employed in one of the morning newspaper offices thought he would go over to the telegraph office to receive and convey the news dispatch when it should arrive. After waiting some time, the long-looked for intelligence came. The individual in question possessed himself of his telegraph sheet and wended his way to the printing office where he worked. At the entrance of the building, however, three or four bullies had stationed themselves. They attacked the telegraph carrier and tried hard to obtain the dispatch in his care. He obstinately for help, until a stalwart Irishman was drawn to his assistance, who proved a friend in need, as he laid about him so vigorously that the professional fighters were scattered in all directions. Thus helped, the sorely beset individual was enabled successfully to perform his errand, but he made an inward vow never again to go after prize-fighting intelligence.—*Boston Transcript.*

CROPS.—The Plaquemines *Rice Planter* says:

The crop of rice has been gathered, and exceeds last year's crop by one-third. As we have already said in our last number, the samples of this produce which have been shown to us are beautiful.

Oranges.—This fruit is now ready for sale, and we have heard of sales at very low prices.

Sugar-Canes.—The planters are busily engaged. We have heard of several planters who have begun grinding. The yield average a hogshead and a half to two hogsheads an acre. The cane, generally speaking, is beautiful.

City Intelligence.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board held a regular meeting last evening—Mr. Nixon in the chair and six members present.

A message from the lower Board was read, asking concurrence in sundry resolutions.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Assistant Board at 8 o'clock to elect four Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge.

The resolution for rebuilding the public school-house at Milneburg was adopted.

The adjudication of the contract to Wm. Randolph for running the ferry in the Third District was concurred in.

The Controller was authorized to sell to the lowest bidder contracts for making shell roads for one year—one contract above Canal street and the other below. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

The resolution of the lower Board that the Commissaries of the markets act as police during market hours was concurred in.

The following was adopted to the railroad from the corner of Baronne and Canal streets down through the Third District was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Finance Committee made a report, which was adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee also made a report, which was adopted. A resolution of theirs directing the Surveyor to compute and report the cost of furnishing the First District Court-room was adopted.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to have a numbered blotter and bridges erected in the faubourg Lacoume.

The Finance Committee made a special report upon the McDonough donation to the city, that they had appointed J. B. Walton Secretary of the McDonough School Fund; that the collections on this account in May, June and July by the previous secretary were $5161 01, which, in addition to the collections since, have been increased to $10,595 75; that the present Secretary had paid out $2839 31, and had paid the balance into the city treasury; that an early settlement of the difficulty with the city of Baltimore was hoped for; that provision should be made for meeting the claims and judgments against the fund.

A resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to sell the McDonough property was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—There was a meeting of this Board last evening—Mr. Waldo in the chair and a quorum present.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $60,791 09.

A message from the upper Board announced concurrence in sundry resolutions and asking concurrence in others.

To allow Crescent City Fire Company No. 24 $150 for repairs of banquette, gas, &c. Concurred in.

Several petitions were read by title and referred.

A resolution was offered to pay the Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committee $100 per month. Referred.

A resolution to allow the Claiborne Street Market cleansed was laid on the table.

A resolution to allow the Chief of Police $250 for the purchase of a pair of all dangerous and suspicious characters taken during the winter was also laid on the table.

The Finance Committee reported against the petition of Cox Sturken, who asked that money paid for a certain amount of wire, for certain arms and ammunition taken from the arsenal during the action of the Vigilance Committee, be appropriated in favor of one dry bible examined by them. The report was then adopted.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported as follows:

To allow the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Company to erect a temporary shed on the levee. Adopted.

To authorize the Controller to adjudicate, after five days' notice in the official journal, the contract for painting the iron railings around the city squares. Adopted.

A message from the upper Board invited concurrence in the following resolution:

To authorize the city auctioneer, N. Vignié, assisted by an auctioneer whom he shall choose, to sell at public auction, belonging to the city of New Orleans from the estate of Jn. McDonogh. Concurred in.

A resolution was adopted to have a committee of four members of the Board and four members of the upper Board appointed to examine the courts of the First and other districts, and report what repairs are necessary.

The chair appointed Messrs. Dollonde, Leefe, Fleipside and Murphy.

A resolution to prevent draymen from smoking while driving drays loaded with cotton was lost.

The Board of Aldermen were here announced, and the Council went into joint session to elect four Commissioners of the House of Refuge. Messrs. J. H. Lee, John Grain, Lea F. Bakewell and N. F. Bailey were unanimously elected, when the upper Board withdrew, and the Assistants adjourned.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPALIAN.—Each and every friend of Archbishop Spalding of Boston, will, at the Amphitheatre on St. Charles street, that we feel it to be a duty to remind our readers of the fact, that they can avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The Buckley serenaders have a great reputation, and will this evening inaugurate the opening of the amusement season.

THE BUCKLEY SERENADERS.—Perhaps it will not be necessary, but we have received our readers again that a rich evening's entertainment is provided for them at the Amphitheatre of Spalding & Rogers, on St. Charles street, this evening. Looking at the bill of fare, we feel assured that the rare treat of amusement will be fully gratified to night.

THE EPIDEMIC.—According to the report of the Board of Health the number of deaths by yellow fever for the 30 hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday was 27.

END OF THE EPIDEMIC.—The Howard Association have announced that the epidemic is at an end, and that they now are only taking care of those who are convalescent from the fever. The Charity Hospital, however, reports no decline of admissions or deaths.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following is the report of the Relief Committee of this Association for the week ending on the week ending November 2d, at 7 P. M.:

Number of cases under treatment at last report	111
Newcases received during the last week	69
Number of those who are convalescent from the fever	27
Discharged cured of other diseases	47
Died of yellow fever	12
Died of other diseases	2
Cases of destitute suffering relieved	14
Cases now under treatment	69

Total number of cases treated from August 27 to November 2, 1858, at 7 P. M. 1952

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—There were 6 deaths by yellow fever yesterday in this institution, and the admissions were 36.

LIGATURE OF THE EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.—We had the pleasure of witnessing this operation yesterday morning at No. 50 Marigny street, Third District, in a case of aneurism of the femoral artery, at the groin. The patient is a young man, very much reduced, however, to be in a favorable condition for the operation, and underwent remarkably well the influence of chloroform. The young operator, Dr. Manuel Avila, of Havana, and graduate of the New Orleans School of Medicine, assisted by Drs. Champomier, Dubuisson, Dupaul, Lopez, performed the operation in a short space of time, and displayed such skill and coolness as would have done credit to a more experienced surgeon. We think it our duty to record the success of our young surgeon as an incentive to a noble emulation.

THE THEATRES.—Last night the upper Courts were opened on Monday, the 1st, but so many judges, lawyers, jurors and witnesses are still absent that no business has yet been transacted.

SUB-HOUSE FOR THE CONVALESCENT AND POOR.—We learn from Gen. G. W. Dixon, the editor of the "Health Warden's Record," that a sub-house, under the auspices of the Good Samaritans, for the poor and convalescent, will be opened this week in Circus street, near the Infirmary of Dr. Harvier. Mayor Stith has sent the "Samaritans" $100, and those who are generous enough may send their subscriptions through the Mayor.

CAPTURE EXTRAORDINARY.—At the corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley, on Monday night, there was an explosion of a camphene oil lamp. A lady who was sitting by the lamp, was severely injured, and the room was partly on fire, but timely assistance prevented serious damage.

FROST.—The general impression yesterday morning was some cool and frosty had been the night—that Col. Jack Frost had at last paid us a visit. We inquired of all the early risers we being a big one, but none seemed to know if they saw frost. Asking our waiter at breakfast, he said, "No, we have none for breakfast this morning;" but meeting with a resident of the suburbs—two miles from the city—he assured us emphatically that he saw genuine frost at his