States gold coin, 76s. 3d. per ounce; bar silver, 5s. 1 3-8d. per ounce standard; Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. per ounce.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady, without any improvement in prices. Breadstuffs were lower. Money easy.

The Cunard mail steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool at six-and-a-half o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st, her voyage having been retarded by heavy fogs.

The new Canadian steamer Canadian arrived at Liverpool on the morning of October 30, bringing the narrative of Captain Luce ahead of papers by the Canada.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce that they have purchased the steamship Kangaroo, 1,874 tons; that their new steamer, City of Baltimore, 2,500 tons, will be launched in December, and the City of Washington, 2,700 tons, in June next.

The Mary Blair, arrived at Dublin, reports having spoken the John Clemence, on October 8, in lat. 45 37, lon. 57 16, in search of the boats of the Arctic.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the N. Y. Times.

MR. SOULE'S EXPULSION FROM FRANCE.

Highly Interesting Details—Action of the United States Ministers.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The steamer of to-morrow will carry the startling intelligence that his Excellency the Minister of the United States of America to the Court of Madrid has been expelled from France, through which country he was returning to his post. The simple narrative of such an event is, I think, the best manner of letting you know the extent of the indignation felt here by every American, without distinction of party, and to be felt, no doubt, by all the citizens of our intentionally insulted republic. So I give you the following details:

Mr. Soulé, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid via France. On his arrival at Calais he was asked to show his passports, and having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the Bureau de Police. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being in fact placed under serveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister. "Do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply. "You are Mr. Soulé, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. Soulé.

"This is no business of yours, sir. These orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. Soulé left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested, amidst great indignation.

The Legation partook, of course, of the general excitement. I have not had the honor of seeing Mr. Buchanan since his return, but from all I hear, he maintained throughout this irritating affair, a dignified resolution to concur in every step to require due apologies for an insult against our national honor. The whole morning of yesterday was spent in consultation, the result of which was the decision to send over Mr. Sickles, in order that he might obtain a real knowledge of what the proceeding really ment. It was thought that the act might have been a mere *personal* affair, capable of such a construction as not to assume the menacing aspect of an insult from one Power to another. The mission of Mr. Sickles was, accordingly, to be one of inquiry. He was not to push matters to an extreme if the insulting party should offer explanations that might be accepted, at least for the moment, as an apology to the United States. It was in this spirit of moderation, that Mr. Sickles was to go yesterday evening to Paris, in order to communicate the views and the advice of the Legation in London to that in Paris. I must not omit to say that this moderation was deemed to be out of season by many.

The outrage was palpable, direct, not to be explained away, and consequently not admitting any other step, if immediate satisfaction should not be offered, than that of the withdrawal of Mr. Mason and the whole Legation from France. That act is the *answer* of European despotism to the congress of American Democratic diplomats. If it were a *personal* affair, Mr. Soulé would not have been allowed to enter France on his leaving Spain, but he was suffered to do so. He went all over the country—nay more, he and his diplomatic *bon-freres* held one of their consultations on French territory, at Boulogne, so it was not the *man*, Mr. Soulé, but the *Minister* Soulé, to whom the affront has been offered. Among the many persons who hold this opinion is Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who wrote in thai spirit a very long letter to Mr. Mason.

These were the arrangements yesterday morning. But, sir, Mr. Sickles did *not* go after all. He was prevented from doing so by a messenger who came yesterday at noon. Your correspondent from Paris will probably send you his report about what he knows, but I give you, at all events, my account.

Mr. Mason— the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office and wished to see M. Drouyn de l'Huys *immediately. He was left waiting two full hours.* Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. Mason that he had been left waiting *purposely.* He dropped the matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the *reason* why Mr. Soulé had not been permitted to pass through France *en route* to Spain.

"Well," said M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in a very impertinent tone, "there are *reasons* for that." Being pressed for these *reasons*, Mr. Mason was told that there were *three* of them:

First. The treatment of M. Dillon, French consul in California.

Secondly. The letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people. And,

Thirdly. Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary said that the imperial government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. Mason replied in the way that will have occurred to every one else on being told those reasons. He said that the affair of Mr. Dillon was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of *a court of justice*, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by *order* of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. Sanders was the act of an individual, who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published anything. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses.

This is a *personal* matter, which could, perhaps, have excused a discourtesy towards the Citizen Sanders, if he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorize a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. Mason absolutely denied—if I am well informed—the right of any Power to meddle with difficulties that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly Power. The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. Mason was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He sent, however, the special messenger to Mr. Buchanan, before deciding upon that step.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

The stoppage of Mr. Soulé in France—Semi-official opinion of the English and French governments.

The French government have taken an unusual, though not an unwarrantable step, when all the facts of the case are known, in declining to allow Mr. Soulé, the Minister of the United States accredited to Madrid, to enter the territories of the French empire. We understand that this gentleman expressed himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an ineffectual attempt to continue his journey through France, from Calais or Boulogne, and that the personal affront to which Mr. Soule conceives himself to have been subjected has been taken up as an affair of national and political importance by Mr. Mason, the American Charge d'Affaires in Paris, and by Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister in this country. It is to be regretted that men who are intrusted with the important and responsible duty of representing such a country as the United States in Europe, should display so much sensitiveness on so paltry an occasion. Whatever affronts may befal Mr. Soulé have been richly earned by himself since he set foot in Europe, and, while he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to the country to which he is accredited.

The circumstances of this case are, however, peculiar, and there is reason to apprehend that they will give rise to some discussion. In the first place, Mr. Soulé is by birth a Frenchman, and, although he has done all that lay in his power to repudiate his national character and to assume that of a citizen of the United States, it can hardly be contended that the French government is bound to take no account of his origin, or to regard him precisely as it would a citizen of Boston or New Orleans. In adopting a new country, it would, at least, have been in good taste if Mr. Soulé had not forgotten that he owed something to the land of his birth. The United States not only adopted him, but raised him to the honorable position of one of their ministers abroad, and President Pierce selected him as his representative in Spain, apparently because he had identified himself with the party which did not disguise its intentions upon Cuba. With the political effects of such a nomination we are not here concerned; but no sooner had Mr. Soulé arrived at Madrid, where he was received in official society, than his son contrived to pick up a ridiculous quarrel with the Duke of Alba, at the house of M. de Turgot, the French ambassador, which was followed by a duel with M. de Turgot himself, in which that gentleman was most dangerously wounded. The outrage thus offered to the brother-in-law of the Emperor of the French and to his ambassador, was evidently not a fortuitous circumstance. The career of Messrs. Soulé, both father and son, in Madrid, continued in the same course both in politics and in society. They freely associated with the revolutionary leaders in different parts of Europe. The Spanish government were satisfied that they traced the active participation of Mr. Soulé in some of the disturbances which occurred in Madrid shortly before he left that capital. In the south of France, which Mr. Soulé visited for a short time in the course of the summer, he held, without disguise, language with reference to the head of the French government which was at least indecorous in the accredited representative of an allied State; and more recently he has been playing a part at a so-called conference of American ministers at Brussels, where, if we are rightly informed, the chief topics of discussion were not exclusively of American interest. In short, Mr. Soulé had done what he could to obtain an unenviable notoriety in society and in politics, and he can hardly complain if he is regarded in the character he has been so anxious to assume.

The French government, under all preceding *régimes* as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. Kossuth was informed on his arrival at Marseilles that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. Soulé's landing at Calais or Boulogne, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned for this decision beyond the will of the French government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. Soulé was compelled, *re infectâ*, to recross the channel and return to this country, which is perfectly indiscriminating in its toleration of all who may reach its shores. No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. Soulé's wrongs. If he has been affronted, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously on personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act. And he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they profess more attachment than he can do. His grievance, if it be one, is a private affair, and, though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the ministers of the United States, here and in Paris, to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanations and redress for a measure which the French government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these ministers, in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause, they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It cannot be supposed that the American people are insensible to the inconvenience of appointing as their envoys in Europe men who set every rule of social and political life at defiance—who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult and assail them—and then fall back into that congenial society which has been thrown on our shores by the political convulsions of former years. No class of statesmen have been more favorably received, or more generally respected in Europe than the ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position; but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American minister should exempt such a person as Mr. Soulé has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct. If the people of the United States are anxious to maintain the dignity and honor of their representatives, they have only to select ministers in whose hands the character of their legations will not suffer; but it would be the height of folly and inconsistency first to send such an envoy as Mr. Soulé to Europe, and then to resent as a national injury what is in fact, no more than the result of his own want of conduct and discretion. The French government will probably decline in such a case to give any explanation and any redress. Their motives for the exclusion of Mr. Soulé are easily understood and justified; but, if the American missions are well advised, they will let this foolish affair drop, and not convert this private grievance into a cause of dispute between two powerful and friendly States.

NEGROES WANTED.

B. O. SHEKELL, & Co., are always ready to purchase, and to pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of the best description. Persons having slaves for sale will please call at their office on 8th street. Communications promptly attended to.

nov 13—tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bank Panic.—A run upon the banking-house of Selden, Withers, & Co., which commenced yesterday, has continued to-day, but with less excitement. We understand they will not close their doors, though it is probable they may postpone, by arrangement, their larger liabilities, until they can realize upon securities. We have the most perfect confidence in their solvency as a banking-house, without intrenching upon their undoubted private means. We are assured, and confide in the assurance, that the banking-house, independent of the individual means of the several members, (which would probably reach nearly a million of dollars,) has a clear surplus of over $300,000. We advise our readers not to be *shaved* upon Exchange Bank or Trans-Alleghany Bank notes. This last-named bank based its circulation wholly upon Virginia coupon bonds, and any holder of these notes can exchange them, in suitable sums, for Virginia coupon six per cent. bonds, upon application to Messrs. Selden, Withers, & Co.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Nov. 13, 1854.

The amount of drafts registered in this office for the week ending November 11, 1854:

Navy	$45,557 30
Customs	118,984 76
Redemption of public debt	169,916 37
Quarterly salaries	686 11
Treasury	88,072 33
Interior or loans	17,314 65
Interior	13,587 73
War	390,147 53
Total amount	$839,266 78

Current Operations of the Treasury.—Yesterday, November 13, the following Treasury warrants were entered upon the books of the Treasury Department:

For the redemption of stock	$50,732 82
For paying Treasury debts	21,944 72
For the customs	8,981 25
For covering into the Treasury from customs	9,616 39
From lands	237,315 50
From miscellaneous sources	1,506 76
For the War Department	56,510 00
For paying in the War Department	13,045 00
For the Navy Department	67,500 00

Ball of the National Grays.—There is always something exhilarating in the balls given by the military, in comparison with those of private individuals. This was fully established in the entertainment given last night by this excellent and respected company, who were honored by the presence of many distinguished persons, among whom we noticed Colonel Riley, Major Keyworth, Quartermaster McCollum, and representatives of the following companies: Washington Light Infantry, (Captain Carrington,) President's Mounted Guard, National Guards, American Riflemen, Washington Rifles, Scott Guards, and the Marion Rifles, a company lately formed, who, for the first time, appeared in their new uniform, which is certainly the handsomest dress we have yet seen among our citizen-soldiers. It consists of the military coat, white cuffs, and sky-blue pants, producing a pretty effect to the eye. The scene in the room was truly grand, which numbered some of our most beautiful ladies, who gave a charm and zest to the evening's amusement. The dancing was kept up with great spirit, to the delight of all, and the grace and movements of some of the ladies was the remark of many. The captain was ever active in his attentions to the comforts of every one, and none but happy and joyous faces were to be seen. About twelve o'clock, the company sat down to an excellent supper, prepared in Mr. Eckhardt's best style, which having full justice been done to, dancing was once more resumed, which was kept up until an early hour this morning. The splendid music of Prosperi's Cotillion Band added greatly to the pleasures of the evening.

Protestant Orphan Asylum—Liberal Collection.—On Sabbath morning last a collection was taken at the Foundry M. E. Church, (corner of G and 14th streets, Rev. Mr. Phelps, pastor,) and, although the weather was very inclement, and not more than one hundred and fifty persons present, the liberal sum of one hundred and eighty dollars were collected for the institution. The orphans, attended by the matron, to the number of about fifty, were present, and added greatly to the interest of the occasion by singing "*My Mother's Grave.*" We understand that the institution is much in want of funds, in view of the fact that the cold and cheerless winter is approaching. Will not the other Protestant churches imitate the example set them by the Foundry? Will not the philanthropic of our city come forward to sustain this praiseworthy institution?

Metropolitan Railroad.—The proposition to submit the question of a subscription to the Metropolitan Railroad, on the part of the corporation, to the people, came up as the special order in the Board of Common Council last night, and was indefinitely postponed after a brief discussion. Messrs. Chas. A. Davis, Duncanson and Smith, strenuously opposed the proposition, and before any member favorable to the subscription could obtain the floor, it was, on motion of Mr. Bamberger, indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. which held its annual meeting last night, elected the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year:

Jeremiah Hepburn, R. W. Grand Master.
Samuel T. Shugert, R. W. Dep. G. Master.
James A. Brown, R. W. G. Warden.
John T. Bangs, R. W. G. Secretary.
Martin Johnson, R. W. G. Treasurer.
J. Hodgson, R. W. G. Representative.

We are informed that most of these officers were elected unanimously.

Strychnine.—We learn that Mr. Stewart purchased from Mr. King five grains of this virulent poison, representing to the druggist that he intended to kill rats. Previously, he had endeavored to make the purchase from Mr. Schwartze, who declined selling, unless he would produce the order of a physician. This quantity is deemed sufficient to kill ten persons.

This sad occurrence affords us an opportunity to urge upon the apothecaries the necessity of some general regulation in reference to the sale of such articles. We would respectfully suggest that they unite in some manner to prevent, in future, the indiscriminate sale, and, if possible, the improper uses now so frequently made of them.

Fire Companies.—The Board of Common Council, last evening, passed a bill giving the Anacostia Fire Company five hundred feet, and the Columbia Fire Company two hundred and fifty feet of hose.

The Centre Market this morning was well supplied with every description of produce, but we have no change to report in prices.

Watch Returns, Nov. 13.—Charles Nicholas, white, lodging—dismissed. John Smith, white, vagrant, lodging—dismissed. Alexander Egleson, white, disturbing Exhibition—fine and costs.

The Lucky Man.—A raffle came off on Saturday evening last at Flint's; the prize, a fast and beautiful horse, handsome buggy, and silver mounted harness, was won by Richard Wallach, Esq., The value of the team is estimated at at $400.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—The Parrow troupe, last evening, commenced a series of their entertainments, which, in mirth, wit, humor, excellent singing and instrumental music, has rarely been witnessed. The audience, though not numerous, gave evidence of their appreciation by repeated applause.

Georgetown Markets—Tuesday, 1 P. M.

Flour—family—$10 to $11 25.
Extra superfine—$8 75.
Superfine—$8 50; held at this.
Wheat—white $1 75; Red $1 70.
Corn—white 73 to 75 cents.; yellow 70 to 73.
Corn meal—95 cents to $1 00.
Mill offal—Shorts—18 to 19 cents.
Brown stuff—25 to 28 cents.
Ship stuff—42 to 65 cents.
Market for breadstuffs very unsettled.

Arrival.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, to E. Pickrell & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE
DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The Atlas of this morning sums up the result of the election from 308 towns in the State heard from, which are all but twenty-one in the State:

Gardiner, (American)	78,843
Washburn, (Whig)	26,135
Bishop, (Dem.)	13,195
Wilson, (Free-soil)	6,518
Wales	313
Scattering	747

Majority for Gardiner, (American,) 31,935.

Simon Brown has been chosen Lieutenant Governor by a vote essentially corresponding to the above.

Robert B. Hall of Plymouth, Buffingon of Fall River, Damrell of Dedham, Comins of Roxbury, Burlingame of Cambridge, Davis of Gloucester, Banks of Waltham, Knoph of Lowell, Dewitt of Oxford, and Morris of Springfield, have been chosen members of Congress. All *Americans.* Of this number, only Banks and Dewitt are members of the present Congress.

The State Legislature has been swept in a most surprising manner by the same secret organization, who have chosen, in all probability, every member of the State Senate, and, out of the 348 members of the House, 341 *Americans.* Such a political revolution was never experienced before in this country.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 14, a. m.—The American party have carried everything throughout the State. The whigs and democrats are no where. Henry Morris, Know-Nothing, elected over Dickinson, whig, in the 10th district. Morris advocated the *civil* superintendence of national armories, and Dickinson the military.

Arrival of the Northern Light.—Two Weeks Later from California.

New York, Nov. 14.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, bringing dates from San Francisco to October 24, being two weeks later. She brings four hundred and fifty passengers, and $564,405 in specie. The passengers came through from San Francisco in twenty days and twelve hours, making the shortest passage on record.

Nothing of interest has transpired in California since the last steamer.

Additional forgeries by Meiggs have been discovered.

Further inquiries have reduced the amount of actual cash taken away by Meiggs.

It is probable that it did not exceed $50,000.

In Walker's trial, as no compulsory process could be issued against the French consul, he was formally invited to attend as a witness, but declined.

The yield of the mines is satisfactory to the miners.

Several shocks of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 21st ult.

The 23d has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving.

Efforts have been made, without success, to recover the treasure from the Yankee Blade. No traces have yet been found. The hulk has drifted on shore, leaving the engine where the ship sank, in eleven fathoms of water.

The rainy season has commenced. Central American matters remain about the same.

General Chomorro is maintaining his position in New Granada.

Walker, ex-President of Sonora, declared not guilty.

Markets.

General goods command better prices. Trade is getting more healthy. Speculative feeling in coffee and refined sugars. Rio coffee varying from 18 cts, to 20 cts. Crushed and powdered sugars, 15 cts.

Flour, large sales. Gallego and Haxall flour at $12 50. Pork, $29, clear. Beef, mess, $18 50. Hams, 17 1-2 cts. Butter, 20 cts. for old. Bacon. 16 1-4 cents. Adamantine candles, 28 1-4 cents. Other articles at previous rates.

Monetary panic in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The Merchants and Mechanics Bank of this city has closed.

The notes of the Napersville and Elgin Bank have been refused in this city.

Break in the Erie Canal.

Rome, Nov. 13.—There was a break in the Erie canal this afternoon two miles west of Rome. It will interrupt navigation two or three days.

Murder of a Policeman.

New York, Nov. 13.—John B. Holmes, late candidate for alderman, was examined to-day for the murder of the policeman Gourley, and committed to prison to await the action of the grand jury.

Great excitement still existed in regard to Meigs's frauds, and apprehensions are entertained of Smith Clark, late Mayor's clerk, charged with having unlawfully detained in his hands sums amounting to three hundred thousand dollars; the latter is in custody. An examination has taken place without any satisfactory explanation.

Hamilton Bowie, late city treasurer, has also been arrested, charged with having fraudulently taken away books, papers, and moneys belonging to the treasury; in particular, the sum of $336,000 in city warrants. The defence made was that the newly elected treasurer had not complied with the requisites of the law case not yet decided.

Meeting of Passengers of the Yankee Blade.

New York, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the passengers of the Yankee Blade, resolutions were adopted, stating the wreck was caused by negligence; censuring Captain Bandel for deserting the wreck, and the agents of the line for not forwarding the passengers to New York.

A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions, for the purpose of presenting a gold watch to Mr. Queu, the third officer, who was the last to leave the wreck—an evidence of the appreciation of his conduct.

Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Nov. 14.—The Ohio river at this place is two and a half feet deep, and rising. Weather is cold and cloudy.

Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Flour. Sales of city mills this morning, at $7 75, cash. Howard street is held at $8 25. No sales.

Wheat.—Sales of red at $1 65 to $1 70; of white, at $1 75 to $1 85. Market rather firm.

Corn.—Sales of white at 70 to 75 cents; yellow, at 78 to 80 cents. Demand fair.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The City Bank here has suspended.

Steamer Burnt.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The steamer Forrester was burnt last night near Richmond, 25 miles above this place. She is a total loss. The steward and two hands are supposed to have perished.

Snow at the North.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—There was snow in the western part of the State this morning. At Dunkirk it is four inches deep and still falling.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Flour, Ohio brands, has advanced 12 cts. Sales at $8 50 to $8 75. Southern steady and unchanged. Sales at yesterday's rates.

Wheat market firm; sales of southern white at $1 85 to $2 05.

Corn is a trifle higher. Sales of western mixed at 90 cts.

Whiskey, firm at 42 cts for Ohio.

Latest from the wrecked ship New Era.

DEAL BEACH, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14.—Fifty dead bodies have been washed ashore. One hundred and fifty of the passengers have been saved, and many are still clinging to the wreck. The ship is fast breaking up.

Monetary Panic in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—The Farmers' Joint Stock Bank closed here to-day. The impression is, the notes will be redeemed in full.

Wreck of the Steamer New Era.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The report is current, that several passengers have been washed overboard from the New Era and drowned; which wants confirmation.

Later:

It is now said, that one half of the passengers of the New Era are lost.

Still Later:

There were 380 passengers on board the steamer. About 20 of the passengers, including the captain, have reached the shore. The remainder are still on board. The vessel is fast breaking up.

New York Election—Latest News!

ALBANY, November 13.—The Albany Argus of this afternoon gives Seymour 1,000 majority. The Register gives Clark 259.

Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The weather here is very stormy to-day. The election is progressing quietly. The vote in the city (at noon to-day) stood: Washburn, (whig,) 1,844; Bishop, (dem.,) 511; Wilson, (free soiler,) 155; Gardener, (American,) 4,430!!!

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 13, evening.—There has been a heavy and uninterrupted rain storm in this region for the last fifty or sixty hours, and still continues. The election proceeded very quietly, and the returns are being received rapidly from all the city polls. The Know-Nothings appear to have made a clean sweep in the city, having carried every municipal officer. Gardner, the Know-Nothing candidate for governor, has 7,786 votes; Washburn, Whig, 4,183; Bishop, Democrat, 1,200; and Wilson, republican or freesoil, 366 votes in the city.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Returns from nearly all the chief towns, as far as received, are of one complexion—immense Know-Nothing majorities. Boston elects to the Legislature 44 Know-Nothing representatives and 6 senators, being the full ticket. Lowell elects 10 Know-Nothing representatives. Lawrence gives Gardner for governor 1,135 majority, and all the other candidates of the same party 312 majority. Daurell, Banks, Owings and Burlingame, all Know-Nothings, are undoubtedly elected to Congress.

The general opinion is that the party have swept the State, and that Gardner is elected governor.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Know-Nothings have swept the State "high and dry." In some places they have swallowed up all the other parties. A majority of their Congressional and Legislative representatives elected seem to be whigs; and all are either whig or republican. The administration candidates are left out of the contest. In short, both of the old parties appear to be pulled up, "root and branch."

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 13—10 o'clock.—It is universally conceded here that the Know-Nothings have swept the State. In the ninth district, De Witt, in the second, Buffington, and in the sixth, Davis, all Know-Nothings, are elected to Congress.

An immense procession of Know-Nothings are parading the streets, although it is raining in torrents. Rockets are being sent off from the Bee and Traveller offices, and the city is wild with enthusiasm. Gardner, the Know-Nothing candidate for governor, has 9,000 majority in the towns thus far heard from, and is undoubtedly elected by the people.

New York Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Argus this afternoon gives Seymour 1,020 majority, and the Register gives Clark 249.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Tribune this evening revises their calculations of the vote for Governor, and say they cannot cypher Seymour below 2,000 majority. The footings at the Herald office this evening, give Clark a majority of 231 votes.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Official returns received this evening from Livingston, Dutchess, and Rensselaer counties, show 569 votes in favor of Mr. Clark over the Tribune's estimate of this morning. Mr. Clark's election is therefore considered as nearly certain.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Clark, the Whig candidate for governor, is probably elected. The Argus foots up the returns for to-morrow's issue as follows:

Clarke, (Whig.) - - -	128,108.
Seymour, (Dem.) - - -	123,752.

These returns do not include Clarke's estimated majorities in Fulton, Hamilton, Schenectady, and Tompkins counties, which, added to the above, give Clarke a total majority of 1,706.

Freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh rivers.

EASTON, Pa, Nov. 13. The heavy rain of Saturday and yesterday has caused a freshet of two and a half feet of water in the Lehigh river, but it is now falling.

On the Delaware river there is a freshet of about eight feet and the water is still rising.

Gave Himself Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13—Robert G. Simpson, formerly county treasurer, and who has been charged with a heavy defalcation whilst in office, to-day gave himself up for trial. The amount of the defalcation was paid on Saturday.

For California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamer Star of the West sailed hence this afternoon with a fair complement of passengers.

☞ **Persons residing in the 3d or 4th** wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, viz: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenue.
R. W. BATES,
nov 14 Agent.

COAL! COAL! WOOD!! WOOD!!

NOW'S YOUR TIME! Come one Come all!—Extra lump Cumberland Coal, for sale by WORTHINGTON & KEYS, corner of Fourteenth and C streets, near Canal.

Also, the best article of red and white ash Anthracite Coal, for grate, stove, furnace, and range purposes; and last, but not least, we have hickory, oak, and pine Wood, of superior quality.

All of which we purpose to sell low for cash, our motto being quick sales and small profits, short credits and long friends.

nov 14—eo2m

JOBBING SHOP.

S. BUTT attends to all kinds of Jobbing and Repairing in the line of Joiner and Carpenter. Shop corner of D and 13th streets; residence, No. 521, West 12th street, above Pennsylvania avenue.

d1m

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

THE PARROWS ARE COMING.

PARROW'S GREAT SOUTHERN Burlesque Opera, Ballet, and Pantomime Troupe will commence a series of their chaste and Drawing Room Entertainments at the above named beautiful exhibition Hall, on *Monday Evening, November 13th*, and continue for one week.

The company, as ever, comprises nine talented performers, each one a bright star in his profession.

MONS. HERNANDEZ,

the most accomplished Guitarist in existence, is still connected with this company. He has been justly styled the wonder of the world.

MR. C. W. KENDALL,

Yankee Comedian and Comic Singer, will appear each evening in his original

GRAPE VINE TWIST.

G. W. MOORE,

the talented Negro Comedian, will also appear each evening.

The company will introduce their Great Burlesque on the

CHINESE JUGGLERS,

in which Mons. Hernandez actually impales G. W. Moore to a board with large steel knives. No other company has ever attempted this startling piece of performance except the Chinese.

MR. DUN BOWERS,

will appear as Bob Ridly every evening.

A new farce or pantomime will be introduced every night.

For further particulars see descriptive sheets.

Officers are engaged to keep perfect order.

Admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock—performance commences at 7½, and concludes at ¼ to 10.

nov 13—tf JOHN P. SMITH, Agent.

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my assortment of winter Bonnets before they purchase, as I am determined to sell at the lowest prices, and I know that for taste, style, or price, they will compare with any in the District. Just call, if you don't buy.

Also a select assortment of Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

WM. G. SHEDD,
nov. 14, 1w 502, Eleventh st.

EMPIRE HOTEL.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, D. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having recently purchased the lease of the above-named Hotel, is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders. It is centrally situated, being between Third and Four and a half streets, about five minutes walk from the Capitol.

Transient boarders $1 50 per day.

S. HEFLEBOWER, Proprietor.
nov 14

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE an assortment of the celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.
S. R. SYLVESTER,
Druggist, &c., corner 11th street and Pa. av.
nov 14

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

THIS day opening another lot of those genuine Cuba Cigars, which have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
S. R. SYLVESTER,
Druggist, corner of 11th street and Penn. av.
nov 14

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

A FRESH stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Pomades, Combs; Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Hat Brushes, together with a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
S. R. SYLVESTER,
Druggist,
nov 14 Cor. Penn. avenue and 11th street.

HARDWARE CUTLERY, ETC.

THE subscribers would call the attention of purchasers to their large and well-selected stock of goods, which are offered on as good terms as they can be had this side of the manufactories.

Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, direct from the factories.

Locks with mineral, porcelain, silvered, glass, and plated knobs.

Butt Hinges, all sizes, from 1 to 6 by 6 inches.
Brass Butt Hinges for house and ship use.
Silver-plated Hinges for parlor doors.
Plant's and Parker's patent Shutter Hinges.
Silver-plated and porcelain Bell Pulls.
Vestibule and hall Door Locks, very superior.
Rim, mortise, closet, cupboard, chest, till and pad Locks, in endless variety.
Bolts for folding doors, 6 to 42 inches long.
Sliding door Sheaves and Rail.
Axle Sash Pulleys, Sash Cord, and Weights.
Shutter and Sash Fastners, brass and plated, with almost everything in the building line.
Carpenter's Tools, a good assortment.

Our stock of table and pocket Cutlery is very complete; consisting of ivory, buck, bone, cocoa, and ebony handle Knives and Forks, Carvers, Cooks, and Butchers.

Roger's, Wostenholm's, and a superior article of American Penknives.
Fine Scissors and Shears.
Plated albata Forks and Spoons.
An entirely new article of enamelled handle table Knives, superior to ivory.
A fine assortment of Colt's, Allen's, and other, one, two, five, and six barrel Pistols.
Parlor Pistols, a neat article.
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.
House Furnishing Goods, such as Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Coal Hods, Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Gridirons, &c.
Patent Sad Irons, with extra heaters.
Wood Horses and Saws, and Axes.
Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes.
Hovey's patent Hay and Straw Cutters.
Bar, hoop, and sheet Iron; Steel.
Anvils, Vices, Bellows.
Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.
Files and Rasps.
Carryall Bows, Spokes, Hubbs, and Fellows.
Plain, fancy, and enameled Canvass, for carriage Covers and Curtains.
Patent spring Balances, tea and counter Scales, from 4 to 240 pounds.
Platform Scales, up to 1,500 pounds.
Morticing and boring Machines.
Jack Screws, chain Pumps.
Grindstones and Fixtures.
Also, a fine assortment of hair Brooms and Brushes.

E. WHEELER & CO.,
345 Penn. Avenue, opposite Browns' Marble Palace.
nov 14—2aw3m

COAL AND WOOD YARD.

W. E. WATERS & CO., dealers in Lehigh, Schuylkill, Red and White Ash, Cumberland or Bituminous, and Transition

COALS;

Hickory, Oak, and Pine

WOOD.

Fuel delivered promptly to any part of the city by honest and careful cartmen, and *full weight and measure may be relied upon.*

Office northwest corner of Twelfth and C streets.

nov 13—eo1m

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE subscriber, during this week, presents large inducements to families and others, in the purchase of DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at exceedingly low rates, as on Monday next he will REMOVE to his new, elegant, and commodious store,

CORNER OF I AND SEVENTH STREET,

where he will open an entirely fresh assortment of Dry Goods of the best description.

All accounts rendered, up to the present time, the undersigned will esteem a special favor to obtain a settlement.
E. S. TATE,
nov 13 325 Pennsylvania avenue.

PLUMB'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Over Todd's Hat Store, Penn. avenue.

THE Pictures taken at this establishment cannot possibly be excelled, as the apparatus and chemicals used are of the best description; consequently, a bad picture is an impossibility. Visiters will find every precaution taken for their comfort, and the charges, which are low, vary in proportion to the style. The rooms are beautifully fitted up, and contain portraits of hundreds of celebrated public characters, and are always open for the examination of visiters. nov 13—tf

FALL STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.

F. MATTINGLY, Fashionable Hatter, No. 494 Washington Place, Seventh street, invites his friends and the public to examine his large assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen, youths, and children, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ No. 494 Seventh street. nov 13

J. T. NEAL, on Seventh Street, opposite Centre Market, keeps constantly on hand, for wholesale and retail,

WINES AND LIQUORS

Of all kinds,

SEGARS, &c.

nov 13—tf

HOUSES and Lots for sale.—Several comfortable and pleasantly-situated dwellings, and a number of well-located building lots. Great bargains may be had by early application to
W. G. DEALE,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
No. 526, second story.

Measurer of Buildings.

W. G. DEALE offers his services to builders and others as Measurer of all work connected with the erection of buildings. All orders left at the corner of Seventh and D streets, No. 526, second story, will be promptly attended to. nov 13—eotf