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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 10, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The Constitution and the Whigs.

Our neighbor of the *Courier* appears to distrust the sincerity of those Whigs who promise to use their efforts to substitute in the new constitution, the electoral basis for that of total population. In this, the *Courier* is neither just nor fair minded. The success of the Democracy ought to have sweetened the political acidity of our neighbor's composition, and indeced it to think rather more kindly of the Whigs. The *Courier* cannot be ignorant of the fact that the basis of the total population was adopted by the Convention as a *pro aller*, to avoid the restriction of the representation of the parish of New Orleans, upon which sort of signal injustice a majority of the Convention has positively resolved, in case the electoral basis should be carried. Neither can our contemporary be unaware that the total population basis was adopted by a vote absolutely irrespective of party, many Democrats voting for the measure, and many Whigs against it. Among the latter was nearly the entire delegation from the First District of New Orleans, composed of such Whigs as BARNELL, HUNT, JAMISON, BRADFORD, RISK, &c. It is therefore absurd and incorrect to insinuate that the total population basis was engrafted upon the constitution, in order to secure the ascendancy of the Whig party. We would like any of the learned Thebans who have so strongly, but blindly, declared against the enormities of the new organic law, to demonstrate how an apportionment of representation upon the basis of the total population is to "secure the ascendancy of the Whig party." We fancy the problem would be found nothing easy of solution. The truth is, as we have before remarked, that the unfortunate clause was the result of what was deemed necessity. It had its origin in sectional, not political motives, and was sanctioned by most of those who voted for it, because they considered it was the least of two evils—preferring an objectionable basis with an unrestricted representation, to one which, though in itself equally fair, would have been rendered nugatory by the curtailment of the rights of our city. Half the clamor that has been raised on this subject, was entirely misplaced, and those who assailed the Constitution with a violence far exceeding that of the late political crisis, assailed themselves of the obnoxious clause, as soon as they shed their still more radical and insupportable opposition to the provisions in the same instrument relative to Banks and Internal Improvements. The people at large were in the main very well satisfied with the labors of the Convention, and we candidly believe, there would not have been cast one thousand votes in Louisiana against its ratification, but for the serious sole to some extent successful effort to arouse popular prejudice against it, by denouncing it as the nigger as good as the white man's constitution, and by seeking to array a great party against it.

But this said may, the Constitution is or will be in a few weeks, the supreme law of the State. The Whigs have never claimed perfection for this instrument. They know that it contained some features distasteful to many, who sustained it nevertheless as an improvement upon the miserable, rickety abortion of 1845, which it is to supersede. They know likewise that the basis of the total population was only offensive and objectionable to those who, and that its early and complete repeal by the expeditious and easy process pointed out in the Constitution itself, would be required of the basis of the first general assembly that should convene after its adoption. At an early period of the discussion we took this ground for ourselves in behalf of the party we represent. There is danger whatever that the Whigs of Orleans will be found faithless to their pledge or that they will be at all backward in enforcing the necessity of repeal. The basis of total population has no advocates amongst us, and when the question shall be submitted to the Legislature every member from New Orleans will be found voting for its abrogation. Upon this assurance we believe that the people can fully rely.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Dexter*, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult. We perceive no change or amendment in the internal affairs of the Republic. Every where there is discontent, if not absolute, or incipient treason. One of the papers says that a plot has been discovered to assassinate President ARISTA, but gives no particulars.

Don Mariano Yanez has accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. His advent into the cabinet is considered favorable to the peace of the Republic.

An order has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Urrea, but had not at the last accounts been carried into execution. He had left Guadalajara when the troops sent to seize him reached that town. In Guadalajara the insurrectionary movement still continues, and Santa Anna has been invited to return to Mexico.

NEW BOOK.—Our thanks are due to the author, J. B. DE BOW, through J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the second volume of the great work on the Industrial Resources of the South and West. One more volume will complete the series.

Louisiana Election.

We are indebted to Mr. Davis, clerk of the steamer *Osceola*, from Ouachita river for the following memoranda of election returns:

	Scott	Pierce	Taylor	Cass
Ouachita	260	350	320	380
Claiborne	90		178	101
Caddo		104	90	149
Bossier	75		207	273
Natchitoches	90		166	178
Franklin	90		124	164
Catahoula	70		197	183

Scott gains given 306 for the Democrat, and scattering.

Another report gives Pierce 300 majority.

MR. WEBSTER'S DECEASED RELATIVES.—We learn from the Boston *Courier* that on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, Mr. Franklin Smith, undertaker, at the request of Mr. James W. Paige, removed from tomb No. 8, St. Paul's cemetery, in that city, to Marshfield, for interment, the remains of Mrs. Grace Fletcher Webster, first wife of Daniel Webster, who died at New York January 21, 1828, aged forty-seven years; Mrs. Julia Webster Appleton, wife of Samuel Appleton, who died at Boston April 29, 1849, second thirty Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, late member for the first Massachusetts district, who died in San Angel, near the city of Mexico, January 23, 1848, aged twenty years; Charles Webster, son of Daniel Webster, who died at Boston December 19, 1824, aged three; Grace Fletcher Webster, daughter of Daniel Webster, who died at Boston January 4, 1817, aged seven years; Mrs Fletcher Webster, daughter of Fletcher Webster and Caroline White Webster, who died at Boston February 7, 1846, aged six years and six months; Harriet Paige Webster, daughter of Fletcher Webster, who died at Boston March 2, 1845, aged one year six months and twenty days; Constance Nancy Appleton, who died at Boston March 15, 1849, aged one year and ten months. These bodies were deposited in Mr. Webster's tomb, which has recently been erected in the ancient burial-ground at Marshfield. The sad ceremony was witnessed by the relatives only. When the body of Major Webster was interred, his favorite horse "Duke," now owned by young Daniel Webster, son of Fletcher, was led up to the tomb. These end all the sad offices of Thursday.

MORTALITY IN CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—Dr. Samuel H. Martin, Surgeon of the United States Mail steamer *Columbus*, furnishes the Baltimore *Clipper* with a very interesting statement of the number of passengers brought into the port of San Francisco on steamers and sailing vessels in the Panama and San Juan route, and the number of deaths occurring on board the same for six months from the 1st of March to the 1st of Sept. ulmo, 1852. It appears from this statement that the number of passengers by steamers on the Panama route, for the period above named, was 9,790—deaths 43. By steamers on the San Juan route the number of passengers was 7,607—deaths 74. In sailing vessels on the Panama route the number of passengers was 3,864—deaths 178; by the San Juan route passengers 1,104—deaths 9. These are newspaper reports and the custom house reports are but little, but we give the latter only as the most accurate.

☞ The details of a horrible crime are given in a late number of the *Gedeon, Ill., Advertiser*. It is stated that the father and mother of a family died last spring. Their disease was supposed to have been cholera. Recent disclosures have excited suspicion that they were poisoned by their own daughter, a girl of fifteen. A young man had been paying his attentions to her, to whom the parents objected on account of his bad character. To remove this obstacle, it is supposed that the young girl connected to and committed the horrible crime of parricide.

☞ Charles Shedder, colored, was hung in Suffolk county, N. Y., on Friday, for the murder of Mrs. Robbins.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS.—City and Country Dealers are invited to attend the sale of Boy Goods, Linens, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at J. B. Rusby & Co's Auction Rooms, No. 187 Chartres street.

The Catalogues are ready, and free to any, which are very liberal, to be made known at the time of sale.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The *Pacific* reached New York on the 31st ult., with Liverpool dates of the 20th ult.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor, Saturday, at which Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from 31st instant to 4th November, then to assemble for dispatch of business.

Lord J. R. Ingersoll had an audience with the Queen on Saturday, the 16th, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States. He was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury.

In addition to the parties already mentioned, Lord Londesborough accepts Lord De Blaquiere's yachting challenge, and offers to race against the American yacht for £100 in September next, a schooner of 180 tons O. M. he is having built at Poole, by Messrs. Lymington, the celebrated builders.

The Globe contains the following details of the gold shipment:—total amount of gold produced in California to transfer last, £43,000,000 sterling. Total produced in Australia to April last, £4,800,000. Total import into England from California, £3,565,000; from Australia, £3,745,000. Gold coin withdrawn from the Bank during first nine months of the present year, £6,145,000, or to within £1,070,000 of the total exports or importations from California and Australia.

It is noticeable that the Irish Catholic papers exalt in the prospect of the re-establishment of a French Empire.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th November, will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which will occupy some days. The Queen's speech will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business" of Parliament will begin. The precedent of 1847 will be followed pretty closely; following the precedent of that year, the business of Parliament might be ready on Tuesday, the 9th of November; but it is still thought that Thursday, the 11th—the day originally fixed—will be the real commencement of the session.—*Observer.*

It has transpired that another unsuccessful attempt was made, Saturday night, to lay a submarine cable from Portpatrick, Scotland, to Donaghadee, Ireland. This is the third attempt that has failed to cross the Irish channel.

A man named Long, recently arrived from America on his way to Australia, fell among well dressed thieves last week in London, and was robbed of all he had—$50.

Last week a bottle was found on the beach at Harlingen, with a paper inside, on which was written—"Sir John Franklin found, Arctic Regions, with 105 of his crew, which has been shipwrecked. Mr. ——— has seen him. J. G." It is believed to be a hoax.

FRENCH *The President's Entry into Paris.*—After virtually accepting the Empire, by his speech at Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon has returned to Paris, there to wait the more formal declaration of his new position. His entry into Paris, Saturday 13th, passed off with the greatest eclat. Even making abatement for the very flowery phraseology of the French papers, the display would seem to have been specially imposing.

The usual element of such spectacles were more profuse than usual—triumphal arches, banners, transparent, gilded eagles, deputations, processions, the army and the citizens in their holiday dress, all rivalling their splendid to the best advantage under the favoring circumstance of a cloudless sky and weather as fine as could be wished. The inscriptions and devices exhibited a remarkable uniformity of sentiment, as well they might, considering they were mostly got up by the Government. The Monitor, however, claims that, and states that the reception in all its parts was the spontaneous tribute of the people of Paris.

The Prince President arrived at 2 o'clock at the Orleans terminus, where he was congratulated by the archbishop and the great dignitaries of the State.

Thence on horse back he crossed the Pont de Austerlitz, and passed along the Boulevards, the Rue Royale and the Place de la Concorde, and entered the Tuileries by the garden about four o'clock.

The troops, and an immense crowd, followed in passage, and saluted with enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon III!"

Throughout the passage of the Prince past le Madeleine, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur" was scandalous, and it was taken up all the way to the gate of the Tuileries, through which he entered from the Place de la Concorde, under a triumphal arch composed of evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by an eagle and imperial crown.

On the President's arrival at the terminus he was accompanied by the Minister of Finance and M. Barochs, Vice President of the Council of State, the deputies of the District, the Louvre, the Mint, the Manufactories, the Gobelins, the Louvre, and the Directors of the Central Railroad. Near the same spot, too, were assembled to receive him the diplomatic corps and the neighboring communes with flags flying and welcoming him with shouts. Two squadrons of Lancers and of Gendarmes were drawn up in the square in honor of the chief. There had been hitted up for his reception with much elegance, and in the last a throne had been prepared for the Prince, the Council of State, the deputation of Legislative Corps, of which more 100 members were present, to the left the Senate. Around and opposite the throne stood the Archbishop with his clergy, the bishop of Orleans, and the Prefets of the neighboring departments, while in the inner part of the terminus musicians were placed, and choirs composed of music composed for the occasion. The Council General of the Seine had sent a deputation. All these honors were received by the President, and between him and the Prefets and choirs, exhibited during the day—"Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Empereur Louis Napoleon III!" &c.

The following is the reply made by the President to the address of the Prefect of the Seine at the terminus:

"I am the more pleased with the good wishes you express to me in the name of the city of Paris at the acclamations which meet me here, a continuation of those which I have met on my journey. If France desires the Empire, it is because she thinks that form of government would secure better her grandeur and her future. As to myself, under whatever title I be given to use to serve her, I shall preserve for her all the force and all the devotedness I possess."

The style of illumination on some of the public buildings and private houses was very brilliant. The theatres of the Boulevards were almost brilliant, and gas was turned into every shape and form—eagles, imperial crowns, the initials of the President, circlets with chaste lines of flags, and tapestry of velvet embroidered with golden eagles. The establishments of the Portes St. Martin and St. Dennis were crowned with lamps, and the cafes and restaurants adorned with tapestry, in which rows of colored lamps glittered. The illuminations of the great buildings outside the line of the Boulevards were no less splendid. A double line of flame ran round the summit of the old towers of Notre Dame. Further off the Mazarin Palace rose as if in fire, and the majestic dome of the Pantheon, magnificently lighted up, soared above all. The Arc de Triomphe, the Madeleine, the Bourse, and the Palais Royal, had also their fine proportions marked out in lights.

The core of the Madeleine, Mr. Degueryy, chanted a Te Deum in the presence of the church to celebrate the Proclamation to be passed.

As Louis Napoleon was entering the grand avenue of Boulevards, a Mr. Pichat had been—the name by mistake as the distribution of medals on the 10th of May last, and a person from the Palais Royal, had made a present to the company of fireworks being before his eyes, and also. The salute roared, and at one sublime moment, all those in people into the large banks of the gardens. The President, however, kept his head, and the horse some humane gazer. In fact, "Long Live the Emperor!" and "Long Live the great Nephew of Napoleon!" and "Long Live the great Nephew of the Emperor!" &c. &c. were the only cries heard.

Voltaism was discovered in March 1800, the electro magnet in 1821. Electro typing was discovered only a few years ago. Now a printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery, but of the most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence are lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat and motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful inventions in 1839. Gun cotton and chloroform are discovered but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system. Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production and means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of united mutual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessing of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake exploring every mine of knowledge, and is pushing for useful information in every department of art and industry.—*Phil. Ledger.*

LONGEVITY IN CANADA.—The Montreal *Herald* mentions some singular instances of longevity brought to light by the late census. It says:

"We understand that more than twenty persons are returned whose ages exceed one hundred years. The most venerable patriarch of these, if we make no mistake, resides in the township of Grey, Simcoe county, aged 115 years. Ninety-five years ago he acted as chief of Quebec with General Wolfe; so that his residence in Canada is coincident with British rule in the Province. He has attached himself to the Indian, and lives, in all respects, like them. This veteran is named Abram Miller. Gallantry will not permit us to omit honorable mention of an almost equally distinguished person of the other sex. Helen Maguire is one hundred and six years of age. She still dresses without help, and walks out for air and exercise whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to tempt her from the chimney corner. She still has all her faculties, and can thread a needle without spectacles."

DISCOVERIES OF THE LAST CENTURY.—There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the greatest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Hardly a day passes without not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and not three years ago there were equal to twenty per cent. The rivers of every country in the world nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800, there was not a single railroad in the world. In 1850 the United States alone have over 8,000 miles of railroad, costing $286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours, a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843.

SLEEP.—The Scientific American thus discourses the subject of sleep:

"No person of active mind should try to prolong sleep beyond the usual period, only when sleep is indispensable for the recuperation of health. In fact, sleep once in twenty four hours is as essential to the existence of mammalia as the nutritious aliment is to the health of man. The most unfavorable condition for sleep cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen slumber on their coaches, and soldiers, their horses, while soldiers fall asleep on the field of battle amidst the noise of artillery and the tumult of warfare. Also, we have been informed that some of the British soldiers were reported to have fallen asleep on the march, and yet they continued walking onward.

Sleep, when the mental passions and excitement of mind cannot preserve even powerful minds from sleep, thus Alexander the Great slept on the night of the battle of Issus, and Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, and Wellington, and Frederick of Prussia, and Napoleon, and Wellington, and Frederick of Prussia, and Napoleon, and Wellington, and Frederick of Prussia, and