The New Orleans Bee.

Terms of the Bee.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12.00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year in advance) $3.00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion, per line, for all Notices of Sales on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash language.
☞ Advertisements inserted after the ninth will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. —— NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1852. —— No. 1939 Vol. 19.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6977.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, Nov. 5, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ We are requested to state that the Committee appointed by the Mayor, as well as the Committees selected by the Common Council, for the purpose of making arrangements for paying suitable honors to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER, will meet at 12 o'clock, to-day, at the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Second District.

France and her Ruler.

That LOUIS NAPOLEON will shortly be proclaimed Emperor is beyond all reasonable doubt. The imperial purple, golden tiara, and sceptre of authority will aptly close the magnificent mock heroic drama of Republicanism which France has been performing ever since the revolution of 1848. It is a curious reflection that France, which rose as one mass in the more than four years ago, and overthrew the dynasty of the house of Orleans, avowedly because under the vigilant and rigidly conservative tiara of LOUIS PHILIPPE, popular liberty was too much restricted, should now be prepared for with equal unanimity to succumb to a despotism a thousand times more grinding. When the French nation proclaimed the eternal down fall of monarchy and the perpetual existence of a Republic, even the philosopher who had noted the versatile and unstable character of the Gallic race, and had witnessed the signal failure of other revolutions, might have accorded a some what longer duration to the life-time of the new born Republic. But fate had decreed otherwise. A political refugee, who had once nurtured strange and impracticable schemes for the subversion of the Government, had been seized and imprisoned, had escaped from durance, wandered to England, and languished there in destitution and poverty—a nephew of one who was alike the terror and glory of France, bearing the name of NAPOLEON, and thus encircled by associations that were irresistible to the masses—this mere adventurer returns to his fatherland, after the revolution of February, appeals to that vivacious and impulsive people in the name of his mighty uncle—gets possession of the Presidential dignity, is re-elected in defiance of the Constitution, crushes opposition, disarms power, and punishes patriotism by a single *coup d'etat*, and in an incredibly short time becomes Emperor of France. What a cycle of changes embraced within the mere space of time elapsing between the flight of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and the approaching coronation of LOUIS NAPOLEON!

The French nation are truly an enigma to the political analyst. A braver and more gallant people the sun never shone upon. Wise in all that constitutes theoretical wisdom, learned, courteous, witty, polite, renowned for their literature, capable of uniting with the humanizing influence that essentially characterize the nineteenth century, they yet appear radically deficient in that practical good sense, that firmness of purpose, and stability of resolve which are indispensable to national consistency and the stability of Government. They eagerly pursue a system, without enquiring into the adaptation of a change. Today they are devoted to the throne; to-morrow they dash royalty and its appanages to atoms, and proclaim the sovereignty of the people. Not understanding the true principles of law regulated liberty, and above all, ignorant of their own attributes for forms of government which are applicable only to nations, where intelligence is generally diffused, and where the habits of self-government is contracted from early youth, the experiment proves a failure, and France, mercurial and gay as ever, resumes the first hardy spirit who promises to relieve her from the *ennui* of a Republic, by taking upon his shoulders the mingled cares and splendors of royalty.

Such appears to have been the successive events of things within the last four years of French history. Within the completion of a single lustre France will have been a Monarchy, a Republic, an Empire. The question naturally suggests itself, what has she gained by these rapid transmutations? The subject is entirely too expansive for even the limits of this paper article, but without examining the area mental, we may state as a deliberate conclusion amply sustained by the present and recent condition of the French people, that the absolutism of LOUIS PHILIPPE was a far milder rule than LOUIS NAPOLEON will exert as Emperor of France. Her republicanism was a farce, but her imperial Government promises to be a tragedy. It is difficult to conceive the strict and galling *collar* to which every Frenchman is now exposed. Liberty in its most ordinary forms—not the freedom of the press which tyrants always extinguish—but the freedom of speech which despots never permit—but the common privilege of coming and going, of eating and drinking, of performing the ordinary avocations of business, of indulging in innocent pleasures, is stinted, or rendered intolerable and oppressive by the jealous supervision of the myrmidons of power. An intelligent Frenchman, who has been long enough in the United States to appreciate the inestimable blessings of true liberty, returned to his native country on a visit a few months since. While there he was the object of systematized espionage. He invited some friends to a dinner; the restaurateur refused to serve the repast, unless authorized by an order from the Prefect. The mandate of the municipal power was obtained, not without difficulty. Hardly had the party taken their seats, when they beheld the gens d'armes stationed at the several entrances and exits of the apartment, watching the conversation, and ready to disperse the hungry guests the moment they should utter a sentiment that conveyed a reflection upon the Prince President. This fit incident is illustrative of the system pursued by the splendid charlatan who is about to ascend the imperial throne. He has corrupted and subsidized every press in France. He has which refused his pay he has uncerremoniously suspended. His organs chronicle his fame as a superb popular ovation. Eye witnesses tell us that the enthusiasm is made to order. Hireling of *vive l'Empereur* invented by the proprietors, and the numbers decoyed upon pay by command of the satellites of NAPOLEON. Such is France now. Let the impartial observer decide whether the dynasty of Orleans was not preferable to the despotism of the coming Emperor.

Vote of Louisiana.

ST TAMMANY—It is reported that St Tammany gives SCOTT 46 majority, and likewise gives a majority for the Constitution.

LIVINGSTON gives 180 majority for PIERCE, and 100 against the Constitution.

We do not feel altogether safe about the Constitution, though the City vote will certain help it along handsomely. If the North has not risen very heavily against the Constitution, we may anticipate its ratification with reasonable confidence.

Election Returns.

The steamer *Texas Ranger* brought in the following returns last evening:

Alexandria gives 5 majority for Scott, and a majority for the Constitution. Democratic gain in Rapides, as far as heard from, is 29. It is generally believed that the Parish will give a majority against the Constitution. At Red River's Prairie, Scott 42, Pierce 6. Poverty Point, Scott, Pierce 24. Mansfield, Scott 25 majority, the precinct has heretofore given a Democratic majority. At Campti, Scott was opposed to have a majority; the Democrats generally voted against the new Constitution.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY celebrated the centennial anniversary of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, as a brother of the craft, by a grand procession and other imposing ceremonies yesterday. The weather turned out very strong and made a most handsome appearance. We were unable to do more than observe it *en passant*, and missed the oration which, we doubt not, was eloquent and appropriate.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to J. D. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the November number of this sterling publication. Its contents are as follows: January to 1852. Emigration—its results and future policy. The Islands of the Pacific. The Dutch of the Northwestern Mississippi. Commercial Independence of the South. Foreign Trade of Virginia and the South. Constituents of the Sugar Cane Juice; complete and authentic Statistical Tables.

☞ Gov. UMSTAT advertises his farm in Iowa for sale. He is going to Texas, the climate of Iowa being too rigid for him.

☞ The important Ship Canal which is to unite Lakes Superior and Michigan will soon be begun. The surveys for its location have been completed, and the ground has been found quite as favorable for the easy and speedy construction of the work as was expected.—Several routes have been surveyed, which will enable the Legislature of Michigan and contractors to obtain a perfect understanding of the whole subject. The canal will be a fraction less than a mile in length. The law of Congress provides that the locks shall be at least two hundred and fifty feet long and sixty feet wide, and the Michigan Legislature has power to enlarge the dimensions.

CANDY SAID AS AN EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.—Cincinnati, Mobile, Brooklyn, etc.—The mention of the city and country ports to unite to the tenth subject of Chalmers of all description, from Bangor, Oregon, which with the phrase, "THE BAY, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at J. B. Schmidt & Co's counter reverse No. 77 Chartres street. Twenty thousand of a sale.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig *Tehuantepec*, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. On the 15th the extraordinary session of Congress commenced and was opened by Gen. Arista in an elaborate speech, in which he refers to the distracted state of the country, the poverty of the treasury, and the necessity of harmony and wise counsels to avert the dangers which menace the Republic.

The *Siglo* announces that the French minister has addressed a note to the government, requiring the payment of $50,000 for the share accruing to Mr. Sarment of the duties levied at the Custom House of Vera Cruz on $2,500,000 reported a few weeks ago for the benefit of the English creditors. This is another subject of controversy between unhappy Mexico and France.

The restrictions on the liberty of the press have been removed.

The commission on the question of the 18th issue of Tehuantepec have come to no final decision. No other proposition has been published.

The insurgents, after having been driven from Orizaba, re-entered the city, and were again repulsed, with severe loss. The number of their killed is not known, but 60 of their men were wounded. On the side of the National Guards, 11 were killed and 23 wounded. The rebels had fallen back upon Cordova. At Oaxaca things remain *in status quo*.

Little has been done in Congress. Several bills of impeachment have been introduced—one against the Minister of Justice, for having decreed the law of the press; one against Senor Lombardo, chief clerk of the War Department, for having directed a *comandante* to disobey the orders of the Court in the affair of Senor Beltran; and one against Senor Ramirez, ex Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the dissolution of the Ayuntamiento.

It would appear, from the numerous precautions taken, that the Government fear insurrection in the city of Mexico; and it is quite certain that in almost every State there exists a feeling of insubordination, that is with difficulty repressed.

Whig Central Executive Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4 1852.

At a sitting of the Committee, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: It is now ascertained to be impossible that the returns of the vote for or against the New Constitution can be received in time to hold the Convention on the 15th of the month as (previously recommended by this Committee,) and whereas, it is important that full returns should be received before any action be taken in reference thereto—therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the day of holding the Convention be and is hereby postponed, by the recommendation of the Whig Central Executive Committee, of the State of Louisiana, from the 15th of November, inst., to Monday, the 29th November, inst., and that the Whig press and Whigs residing throughout the State be invited to notice the change.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the Whigs of every parish of the State, (except Orleans,) to use while within their respective parishes, at such times as will by them be deemed most convenient, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Whig State Convention, and for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the Whigs of the parish of Orleans to assemble, within their respective districts, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, at half-past 7 P. M., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Whig State Convention, nominating candidates for Representatives, and nominating delegates to a Whig Parish Convention, for the purpose of selecting our senatorial candidates for the parish at large.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended that the delegates selected to a Whig Parish Convention meet at the Whig Central Committee Room on SATURDAY, the 27th November, at half-past 7 P. M., for the purpose of nominating our Senatorial candidates.

J. N. MARKS, Pres't.
E. SATORIUS, Sec'y.

Key West.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writes from Key West, under date of the 20th ult., as follows:

KEY WEST, Oct. 20, 1852.

For the last four days, we have had a strong norther, blowing almost a gale. It has been much more severe out in the gulf, than here, and has forced several vessels to come in for a harbor.

The brig *Hieroumpho*, Dixon, master, loaded with 300 hogsheads, from Mobile, for New York, came in on the 17th. Taking her cargo, she is anchored two miles from town, not being able yet, on account of the wind, to come up. She will most probably have to lighten her cargo. The steamer *Creole*, Rose, master, bound from New York, to New Orleans, came in yesterday, to make a harbor, and will leave as soon as the weather moderates. The bark *Emily Moore*, with 900 bales cotton and some corn, Metzgar, master, also came in yesterday, in distress. She encountered the blow off the lee ward of this place, and was thrown on her beam ends. She is anchored a mile from town, and will come up when the wind goes down. She is said not to be leaking much now, but last fourteen water in her hold when she came in. A very much alarmed lady will have to be discharged and leave out. The Mobile pilot boat *Relief*, going from New York to Mobile, has been waiting here several days, on account of the wind. She attempted to go out yesterday, at the northwest pass, but the sea was so high that she struck on the bar, unshipped her rudder, and was obliged to put back, not otherwise injured.

The steamer *William Penn*, from New York for Mobile, touched off here on the 17th, several days out. She landed Hon. William Marvin, judge of the United States District Court, and Hiram Beaumont, Esq., merchant of this place.

Quarterly Report of the Collector of the Port of Key West for the quarter ending September 31st:

	VALUE
Imports of American vessels,	$2,462
Imports of Foreign vessels,	19,700
Total,	$22,162
Exports of Domestic Produce in Amer vessels,	$222 00
Foreign,	31 00
Total,	$253 00

	No.	Tons	Crew
Amer. vessels entered from Foreign ports,	26	5,252	242
Foreign,	2	621	46
Amer. " cleared for	19	1,314	106
Foreign,	3	93	25
Vessels in the coasting trade,	5	10,[illegible]	650
Vessels cleared,	28	8,519	450

Duties assessed on Merchandise Imported

In American vessels,	$[illegible]
Foreign equalized,	1,300 00
Other Foreign,	5,000 00
Total,	$6,499 56

An Immense Job.

A few years ago, remarks the Albany Knickerbocker, the Dutch who conquered Holland, resolved that they would add to the quantity of terra firma in the kingdom, by pumping out Harlem Lake—a lake seventy miles long, and twenty miles broad, which gave it an area equal to Lake Champlain. To carry out the undertaking, three immense engines were constructed in England, in the fall of 1847, although the pumping did not commence till the spring of 1849. Late accounts say the job is nearly completed—the greater part of the bottom being exposed. To lower the lake one inch, four million tons of water had to be lifted. In three years, the lake was lowered seven feet inches. In December, last year, it was reduced to nine feet six inches, and now it is nearly dry. It is believed that no less than 700,000,000 tons of water have been lifted by the engines, since they commenced operations. This is equal to a mass of solid rock, a little more than three square miles, and one hundred feet high, that is, allowing fifteen cubic feet to a ton. We can easily perceive what an immense amount of labor the engines performed, and what power there is in coal applied in a state of combustion to water, for the purpose of raising water. Each engine was three hundred and fifty horse power, and so economical were their working qualities, that two and a quarter pounds of Welsh coal per hour was all the fuel used for each power of an engine. The Dutch engineers were nearly unanimous for using the old fashioned windmills, which had been so often employed for the same purpose, but it was accertained by two English engineers, that the steam engines could be built and do the work for one half the amount of windmills, this has been completely fulfilled.

The above striking illustration of Teutonic perseverence, reminds us of the German physiologist, WEBOTT, who, being desirous of determining the relative fineness of the human hair, took the pains to count the number of hairs in a square inch on the heads of some dozen persons, each possessed of hair of a different color. We believe he came to the conclusion that a sandy poll bore the least, and a black one, the coarsest crop.

A LUCKY PRETENTIONER.—A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, speaking of a late visit to England, says:

"I had gone to Gravesend with the view of taking passage, but an incident prevented. A white swan, worthy to perfect his flight through the Milky Way, came near the vessel in which it was my design to sail, and her commander took his gun, but the report was need not mention. The blood of the dead bird stained the river. We had just been fresh from reading the Ancient Mariner, in which the vessel encountered heavy calamities after the killing of an albatross, and the circumstance determined me not to go with such a barbarian. You will smile at my superstition. Yet may even go through Lazzarone and tell the jest, but don't forget to add that the vessel from whose deck the bird was shot has been missing from that time. Who persists in sit all on board."

COL. ISAAC WAYNE, the only son of Major General Anthony Wayne, of the Revolutionary War, died on Monday week, at his residence in Chester county, Pa., in the 83d year of his age. Col. Wayne was an excellent citizen and well worthy of the distinguished name he bore. In early times he took a prominent part in the affairs of state, and was twice formally in his native county, besides holding other offices. He was also the candidate for Governor of the Federal party in 1814, in opposition to Gov. Snyder.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

The English mails by the steamer *Niagara* arrived at Boston on the 26th ult. Albert Lawrence, the American Minister, is among the passengers in the *Niagara*.

ENGLAND.—The appointment of G. P. R. James as British Consul at Norfolk, Va., is officially announced in the Gazette of the 12th instant. Also the appointment of Charles Witham as British Consul at Acapulco.

Intelligence has been received from the squadron commanded by Sir E. Belcher, (searching for Sir John Franklin,) and led by him up the Wellington Channel, to the effect that from what they have discovered floating down the channel—remains of whales, bears, and other animal substances—the party have been led to the conclusion that not only is there food for mankind in that direction, but that the floating portions of whales and bears form the relics of what have been actually consumed by human beings.

A meeting of iron masters was held at Wolverhampton on the 13th, at which the recent rise in price was approved of, although it was stated that the manufacturers have as yet derived but little advantage from the rise, as they had mostly contracts on hand at the old quotations. A circular letter, issued by a Liverpool house to the trade, takes a contrary view, and warns against the reckless speculation that is keeping up the figure—clerks in merchants offices, and other persons without capital, being known to hold large quantities of iron ready. Keen there and other circumstances in the house in question (anonymous) anticipate a panic we long.

There appears to be some trouble between the English government and the French refugees in the Isle of Jersey. In obedience to orders from the Governor of the island, the constables of the various parishes had issued orders to the refugees to report themselves at his office, that a register might be taken of their residences, trades, &c.

To the summons of the constable of St. Helier, a Signor Angelo Gonzales has responded, refusing to obey the summons, thus concluding his letter:

"We are neither in Austria nor Naples, thank God, but under a flag too honorable to admit of our vexation. The summons is illegal. Every one setting foot on British soil, is regarded as an English subject by the law. So long as he respects the law, he is not to be molested. If he violates the law, of course he takes the consequences. Such is one of the principal clories of the British constitution."

Great efforts are being made, with every prospect of success, to have a great industrial exhibition in Dublin, in 1853.

A sale of 200 barrels American pippin apples has been made at 22s 6d per bushel.

FRANCE.—The infatuation of the French in regard to the Napoleonic dynasty, may be inferred from the fact that a Paris paper, the *Univers*, gives a history of the Bonaparte family, in America, which commences with a grave suggestion that Mr. Jerome Bonaparte is on the highway to the Presidency of this Republic, in consequence of the popularity of the Prince President, and the popularity of the Prince President has extended to America. The editor says:

"The popularity of the Prince President has extended to America, in spite of his triumphs over the democracy in France, and to *that extraordinary man of the Revolution*, Nicholas Nicholas at New York of a splendid book, illustrated with numerous portraits, called "The Napoleon Dynasty." It calls to the mind that a branch of that family resides at Baltimore, and as young Jerome Bonaparte, who, after studying four years at the polytechnic school at West Point, has just quitted it with the rank of lieutenant of cavalry, the whole press has recorded that he is a grandson of Miss Patterson and of the former King of Westphalia. The public are agreeably flattered at seeing American citizens bear with distinction the glorious name of Bonaparte; they congratulate themselves that coming there, and that the young man, which may lead him to the highest honors of the Republic, and a provision of that eventuality we think it will be interesting to have some details of contemporary history, which will probably be many of our readers have the merit of novelty. &c. &c.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests (political) had taken place at Mantua.

A letter from Florence mentions a report that Tuscan garrisons were to be held by Neapolitan troops, and the Neapolitan by the Tuscans—it wants confirmation.

CHINA.—The insurrection in this country continued under full headway.

MR WEBSTER AND THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an editorial in relation to Mr Webster and Gen Scott, says:

"But whatever the extent of his Mr Webster's sufferings from the incertitude of his countrymen, such was his devotion to the constitution, and to those great Whig principles which he deemed essential to its support, that not a few days previous to his death, he dictated a letter to five of his early friends, of which we were one, recognizing the duty of every Whig party to sustain the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, even while he deprecated the course he had chosen. We have frequent practice of elevating military chieftains to the Presidency—a practice, which, harmless, as yet, is fraught with danger to the future, and which therefore, should not be perpetuated by precedents which will, in time, exercise a dangerous influence upon the stability of republican institutions. That letter, affecteth deeply from what proved to be a bed of death, and in full view of his responsibility in this world, and to which, for his sake, we have so specifically referred, was never signed. Its binding influence, however, no one will dispute, while its wisdom, with God's sanction, will, we hope, be recognized in all future time."

AUTHORS of Mr. WEBSTER—The Boston *Atlas* says. A brief and incomplete report of the result of the post mortem examination of Mr. Webster has already been made public. We learn that a very careful, minute and accurate examination was made, under the eye of one of the best living medical anatomists, and the results carefully noted down. We presume that they will be, in due time, carefully collated and made public, as they will be of equal interest to the admirers of his intellectual greatness and to the scientific world. We understand that at a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of his examination were stated, and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding by thirty *per cent* the average weight of the human brain; and with only two known exceptions, (Cuvier and Dupuytren) the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark, that a well marked effusion upon the Arachnoid membrane was discovered in these investigations. Although there were no perceptible symptoms of any lesion during Mr. Webster's lifetime, it is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury which would have impaired the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should in this instance have been attended with no little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE ENGLISH NOBILITY.—An English correspondent of a New York paper mentions as an instance of the care taken of the London Times, that its long memoir of the Duke of Wellington, on the morning after his decease, had been prepared six years previously, to be in readiness for when that event occurred. It is understood to have been written by Mr. Dodd, the well known compiler of a parliamentary manual, who undertakes the obituary department of the Times. The "biographies" of the Times office there are said to be memoirs of all the leading personages of the day, whose decease may be expected to occur at all probable, and to such men as Lyndhurst and Brougham and others, whose span of existence is well nigh past, it must be a curious reflection that posthumous commentaries on their departure from this world are already prepared, and ready to be set up. Lord Brougham had his treat some years ago, upon a false rumor of his death in the papers, which was followed up by a choice biographical notice, accompanied by some remarks of a kind not altogether flattering to his lordship.

A RACE OF RED MEN REPORTED IN WESTERN AFRICA.—The *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages* for June contains a translation by Cherbonneau, Professor of Arabic at Constantine, of the journey of a traveler named Tingera, via Timbuctoo, to the Mountains of the Moon.—These mountains, however, according to this account, do not lie in Middle or Eastern Africa, as laid down in our geographies, but among the Western highlands which fill the space between the middle course of the Niger and the Atlantic Ocean. The route taken was from Timbuctoo to Dechenne, up the Niger, then for some time upon the Niger, and finally by land to Bambra, Sakay, Malka, and Sikka. Then follows the ensuing passage: Beyond the circle of Sakat begins, so to speak, a new world, the people have a red color, of whom a part are herdsmen, possessing innumerable herds of camels and flocks of sheep; the remainder are husbandmen. One travels some two months upon the territory, and then comes to a great salt lake, called Sebkat Schanakha. This lake lines itself in the sands of a boundless desert, in which one finds no traces of vegetation; across this desert, the passage occupying 5 weeks, dwell nations of a red color, living in tents made of buffalo skins, and subsisting on dates and camels' milk. These nomes a second tribe, which can be crossed in fifteen days; after which occur the first oases, which belong to the Mountains of the Moon, and are inhabited by red men." Are these accounts actually based on facts? The journey, as described, is long enough to bring one to the Atlantic.

☞ Madame Grisi, like Sontag, still preserves a youthful appearance. Not long ago, a gentleman said to Grisi, "It is astonishing how like you are to your mother." "You know my mother?" inquiringly exclaimed the lady. "Certainly. I perfectly remember hearing her in Paris, in 1828, when she played in Norma." "But, sir, it was I whom you heard." Oh, that is indeed, a joke!" This gentleman never would believe that the Grisi of our day was the Grisi of 1828.

WASHING MADE EASY.—The "crazy fellow," in the asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, mix a gill of alcohol with a gallon of cold water, just as they are going to rub it on the clothes, which makes them soak two or three hours, and then merely rinse out in clear water, and effect that to set an effectually as good some is out of a boiler after drinking the same quantity of the "poisonous stuff." Just tell the women that this is the easiest way to make washing easy, and they will urge them to try it, and you will thereafter have no reason to run away on washing day. In washing the shirts and pantaloons, always have a clothes horse and a clean wash tub, the upper part of the tub, the corner and wall, and you will only mind the edges. Sponge is cheap, and this helper is worth its price, but it is preferable to all hoopers.—The Pedant.

MARSHFIELD AND MR. WEBSTER.

We take the following interesting passage from a correspondence in the Boston *Courier*:

MARSHFIELD, Tuesday night, Oct. 26.

It is a truly beautiful night. The full moon shines upon us, the neighboring sea utters its voice as usual, and yet the place is full of gloom in which all nature seems to sympathize. The weeping willows around the mansion of Mr. Webster, seem literally to weep. The noble elms look mournful. Each citizen appears to have lost a father and a friend. If "by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better," all hearts will be improved.

Enter with me the house of the dead,—all is stillness. It is indeed a "house of mourning." Four, the wife of the illustrious dead, down to the humblest servant, there is mourning and weeping, for here is "the chamber where the good man met his fate." We enter the Library Room, and there behold, in the stillness of the night, all that once contained the noble spirit of Daniel Webster. His body was laid in its coffin or burial case, fully clad as it was wont to be when he was accustomed to address the Senate or a Jury. And, then, that head, that forehead, and those placid features as if in quiet slumber. It seemed like life. The spirit has fled, and the immortal statesman would soon awake and speak, as he did the first time that we ever saw him in his chamber, and, if he could speak, he would be as it was then, his favorite book, the bible, and his favorite portion of it, the book of Job. It was a sacred place, for it had been Washington. After matching through many different streets, and passing and repassing the many showy regalia, they assembled in the hall of the Mechanic's Institute.

Prayer was offered, odes were sung, and a very eloquent oration was pronounced by Rev. H. C. Tuthwell. The occasion was most interesting, and the exercises gave great satisfaction.

Processions in Charlestown and Boston were arrested right before last in the school house of the deceased North River, as a dangerous and suspicious character. George had a partner in a small boat under the guards of the steamboat, who could not be reached by the officers. He was sent to the work-house for six months.

BEATING A WOMAN.—A man named Billy Masters was yesterday examined on the charge of assaulting and beating Dolly Hall, in a house on the 23d of October. The only witness the accused made for his conduct was, that Mrs. Hart is bad and abusive to her husband, and, which, however, Mrs. Morris wholly denied. Masters was sent to the Parish Prison for trial.

Andrew Dangler was brought up yesterday charged with assaulting, striking and scratching Mary Faust, on the 4th October, on Tchoupitoulas street. He will be examined on the charge on the 9th inst.

RIFLE ARCHER.—Peter Miller was yesterday arraigned on the charge of assaulting Michael Lacy Curly on the 28th October, on Tchoupitoulas street. Examination fixed for the 9th inst.

THREATENING.—Philip Ryan was yesterday arrested in the Fourth District charged with having threatened to set a house on fire. He was discharged from custody, almost spontaneously drunk. He has not yet been examined.

SUSPECTED THIEF.—James Carroll was last night arrested on Julia street, on the charge of a felonious character. He had an axe in his possession, which it is supposed that he had stolen.

LARCENY.—William Meyer was yesterday morning arrested in a Dutch boarding house in the 3d District, on the charge of having on Tuesday last broken open the trunk of Johann Christian in Conti street, and stolen therefrom $20 in gold and silver. The accused was remanded to the Parish Prison to await an examination.

DISORDERLY.—There were an immense number of cases of assault, breaches of the peace, calling hard names, insulting, keeping disorderly houses, and other disorderly conducts yesterday. They passed off generally tame.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—English Jack alias Elias Williams was arrested on the charge of having yesterday charged with committing an assault and battery on Mary H Andrews on the 3d inst., on Perdido street. The accused was held to bail for her appearance to answer on December 1st.

MAN SHOT.—A colored man was shot last night with two balls in his body, while near the Poydras Market, by a member of the army, which may lead him to the highest honors of the Republic, and a provision of that eventuality we think it will be interesting to have some details of contemporary history, which will probably be many of our readers have the merit of novelty. &c. &c.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests (political) had taken place at Mantua.

A letter from Florence mentions a report that Tuscan garrisons were to be held by Neapolitan troops, and the Neapolitan by the Tuscans—it wants confirmation.

CHINA.—The insurrection in this country continued under full headway.

MR WEBSTER AND THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, in an editorial in relation to Mr Webster and Gen Scott, says:

"But whatever the extent of his Mr Webster's sufferings from the incertitude of his countrymen, such was his devotion to the constitution, and to those great Whig principles which he deemed essential to its support, that not a few days previous to his death, he dictated a letter to five of his early friends, of which we were one, recognizing the duty of every Whig party to sustain the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, even while he deprecated the course he had chosen. We have frequent practice of elevating military chieftains to the Presidency—a practice, which, harmless, as yet, is fraught with danger to the future, and which therefore, should not be perpetuated by precedents which will, in time, exercise a dangerous influence upon the stability of republican institutions. That letter, affecteth deeply from what proved to be a bed of death, and in full view of his responsibility in this world, and to which, for his sake, we have so specifically referred, was never signed. Its binding influence, however, no one will dispute, while its wisdom, with God's sanction, will, we hope, be recognized in all future time."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Cotton Active.

NEW YORK, Thursday Nov. 4.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d October, three days later than the account brought by the Pacific. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.

The Cotton market here has presented an active appearance since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales of the week are 32,000 bales, including 41,000 have been taken for speculation, and 3,000 for export. Prices have been steady, and the quotations last evening, as fixed by the Committee of Brokers, were as follows: Fair Orleans 5¼d; Middling do. 4¾d; Fair Uplands 5¼d; Middling do. 4¾d. To day's sales embrace 15,000 bales, the market closing firm. Flour was in fair request at steady prices, and 10s is quoted at 22s @ 24s for Western Canal, and 28s 6d for Ohio. Corn has advanced and is now quoted at 35s 6d for yellow, and 36s 6d @ quarter for white. Lard has been firmer, and the quotation is 63s 6d @ cwt.

The Money market continues easy. Consols closed at 100¼.

[By the Southern Line.]

South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, 2:30 P M.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled yesterday (Monday) and both Houses organized by the reelection of the former presiding officers. In the evening a caucus of the members was held, when it was resolved that Pierce and King should be supported, but with the declaration on the part of the State that the State presents a solid opposition or acquiescence in the measures commonly known as the compromise.

This morning the Legislature met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, when Messrs Pierce and thirty-five votes being cast for them on the Pierce and King ticket, they were declared duly elected.

The Legislature then received and read a message from the Governor of the State, announcing the death of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and accompanying the announcement with suitable remarks. Resolutions appropriate to the subject of the Governor's message were then adopted, and the Legislature adjourned.

Georgia Election.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.

Chatham county, Georgia, has polled 1,561 votes, and Pierce has majority of 903. (If this be republican it is a gain. In 1848 Chatham county gave Cass 1,000 majority of 102 votes.—Ed.)

[By the National Line.]

Mississippi Election.

The official returns from Adams county give	Barrett	Nov. 4.
Scott and Graham,		341
Pierce and King,		219

Steamboats Passing.

The following steamboats passed the Balize last evening, in and for New Orleans: The Frank Keeling at 8 last night; the Clifton at 1 this morning, the Iroquois at 3:30 this morning.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 4 1852.

There was not much stirring to-day in trade, prices being decrease of one-eighth of a cent on cotton from before opening to our extent. The transactions consist of 1,500 bales at former prices.

Sugar and molasses continue dull and nominal.

Inferior	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good and Prime	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]		

A sale of 11 hhds Tobacco was made at 5½ @ 6c.

In Sugar the market is quiet, with sales from 3½ @ 4½c for common grades. Of Molasses 1,400 hhds sold at 22c @ 23c.

The Flour market is very firm, and the receipts and sales are fully equal to the demand. Sales of 1,500 bbls at 5 @ 5½ for common to good Ohio, and 5½ @ 6 for fancy. Of Corn there made at 70c @ 75c for Ohio, and 75c @ 80c for Southern. Of Pork there are no sales to report. Of Bacon there are sales at 5 @ 5½c. In Lard, no sales to note, we hear of none.

About 1,200 sacks Coffee were sold to-day, at 8½c @ 9½c. Of Whiskey there are sales at 18½c @ 19c for rectified.

Exchange rates as last quoted, with a moderate demand.

EXCHANGE FOR THE DAY.

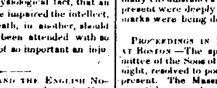
Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, sixty day bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do sight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, sixty days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, sixty days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, sixty days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida, on indorsed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Florida, on indorsed. Cotton to Havre, 5/8.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Louisville	Charles Ambrose
Louisville	H. M. Jones, Andrews
Louisville	Frank Lucas, Bailey
Louisville	Creole, Rose
Louisville	Gladiator, Bailey
Louisville	Ohio, Pierce
Louisville	Dove, Smith
Louisville	J. T. Duncan, Smith
Covington	Lenora, Dunham

The Verandah Billiard Saloon.



THE Subscriber takes leave to inform gentlemen of amateur Billiard Playing, that he has fitted up the above well known establishment for their accommodation, and has spared no pains or expense in the attempt to make it, in every respect, what it should be, and he assures those who honor him with a call, that he will omit no effort, which shall add to their comfort and enjoyment.

There are two spacious, well lighted Saloons, each containing four tables, manufactured by that justly celebrated maker, Mr. Peter Antoine, of this city. They are made of solid mahogany, some of them with the patent slate beds, others with the best cloth and double India rubber, on a new principle, lately obtained from England, by Mr. Antoine. These tables are acknowledged by all who have played upon them, to be the best ever used.

The Saloon will be kept in the best order, and to the reason the Poole Tables have been entirely excluded, the desire of the subscriber being to cater to the gentlemen of the Mississippi Valley, and the resort of his friends and patrons. Such a place has long been needed in New Orleans and the subscriber relies upon the patronage of gentlemen and your billiard players to support and encourage the undertaking. (65) LUCAS GRLICH

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership existing under the firm of T. A. MERLE & A. DECHAUX, for the sale of Hay, Grain and Feed, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Mr. Merle is authorized to receive and receipt for all debts due the late firm, and to pay all its liabilities. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the same firm, at the old stand, No. 54 Toulouse street.

A. DECHAUX.

Mr A DECHAUX continues the business at the same place, and will continue the same line of business under the firm of T. A. MERLE & A. DECHAUX, for the sale of Hay, Grain and Feed, at the old stand, No. 54 Toulouse street. (n5 3t)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RENNAUD & DUPUY, is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by the undersigned, under the same firm and style, at the old stand, No. 24 Toulouse street.

J. B. RENNAUD,
JULES DUPUY.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—500 cases landing from ship Agnes and for sale by FERNANDEZ BROTH