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DAILY EDITION (Sundays excepted) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-Weekly, (one year) 5 00
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Small sums for subscriber must be done with a notice in writing before he can be followed to discontinue.

The New-Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first insertion, and half price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

No. 1593. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX—Whole No. 6042.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Friday Morning, Sept. 19, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Lake Charleston.

THE WHIGS OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of the First Congressional District on Wednesday night, a resolution was adopted request ng the Whigs of the Second Municipality to hold Ward meetings for the appointment of members to the Central Whig Committee, and Delegates to a Convention to be held on Saturday, the 27th inst., in order to nominate two candidates for the Senate.—This is, of course, merely a recommendation—as the Central Whig Committee, not being yet a reorganized by representatives from every section of the city, can only exercise absolute authority over the First and Third Municipalities, which have sent delegates to that Committee. But we hold that the Committee has wisely in arousing the attention of the Whigs of the Second Municipality to the necessity of immediate action.

We have witnessed with some surprise the seeming unconsciousness of the Whigs of that quarter, especially in view of the important results to be accomplished. Little more than five weeks remain, before the general election; and unless the Second Municipality not a movement has been made with reference to the Legislative election. Not a representative ticket has spoken; not a Ward has held a meeting; not a call has appeared in the papers. The apathy from a part of our city, which was wont not only to be the stronghold of Whig principles, but to set an example of active and energy to the rest, augurs but poorly for the organization of the Whigs, and for the success of the party in the Second Municipality. We call upon the downtown Whigs, who have been the mainspring of reason from the Veterans above Canal street, but fair to surpass our teachers in exhibiting the field earlier, work harder, and do often do better than they. Do the Whigs of the Second Municipality intend that this shall be so? Do they acquiesce the unenviable reputation of being laggards and letterers in the rear of the Whig hosts?

We take occasion to remind our brethren of the Second, that it is high time they should put on their armor and prepare for the contest. Preparations for members of the Legislature are a year, of far more than ordinary importance, in consequence of the many important matters which will specially devolve on the next General Assembly. No Whig can possibly be indifferent to the election of a United States Senator, to the extension of corporation privileges, or to the question of establishing Banking, or that of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, and to reorganize it in accordance with the State Legislature, which must form prominent subjects of discussion in the Legislature. When it is remembered that the Second Municipality is entitled to two Representatives, and that a majority of her Whig voters will of course be a majority in the House, the strongest interest is concerned and resolute action demanded. Moreover, there are two Senators to be elected by the whole city, and the nominations must be effected by a Convention composed of delegates from every Ward, or at least representative district. In the First and Third Municipalities these delegates have already been elected, in the Second nothing has been done. The Senatorial Convention will meet on the 27th instant, and only eight days intervene for action. We hope the Whigs of the Second Municipality will immediately call and select their delegates, in order that a Convention may fully represent the sentiment of the whole city, and may select such candidates, that will occasion no hesitation.

Our considerations, will no doubt, be properly weighed and correctly appreciated by our Whig Sisters. They must make up for lost time by zeal and promptness. It is not too late, however, whatever evil may have already ensued.

☞ The steamship *Louisiana*, brings us advices from Galveston to the 12th. The papers have not reached us.

VIRGINIA.—The Democrats of the Richmond District have nominated Judge CASKIE for Congress, and he has accepted the nomination.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Our thanks are due to Messrs. Ivison for the July number of the Quarterly. Upon a cursory glance it strikes us as very interesting. The contributions present number are as follows: Siege of Gaeta; Life of Randolph, Canning and Gavazzi; Louisiana; Hammond's Life of Calhoun, Negro and White Slavery; Holmes's Reminiscences; Islam; Population in Country of the Races; Crusaders.

☞ A friend, who is himself a Cymbian, has received numbers of a Welsh paper published at New York and styled "*Y Drych*." We are in doubt of the eloquence, the ability to variety displayed in the columns of this paper, unfortunately, its contents are Greek to us. Our philological pursuits have carried us into the domain of the Celtic, whose treasures of literature are liberally graced by Mr. BORROW, whose book—"Lavengro" When we have time we shall duly inform our readers of the receipt of a letter from Cincinnati, Carrollton and Landaff. In the meantime, for those who may desire to know what we are about, we publish the annexed specimen, no doubt, exquisite specimen of numbers of "*Y Drych*."

[illegible] WINTHROP" mawr
[illegible]
[illegible] Ar y Mynydd
[illegible] Ar y Mynydd
[illegible] Ar y Mynydd
[illegible] Ar y Mynydd

YOUNG AMERICA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Charleston papers states that the steamship Niagara brings intelligence of the America having beaten the British yacht Cambria. Our triumph over John Bull.

TEXAS DEBT.—We learn from a dispatch in the *Picayune*, that Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, has officially announced to Hamilton, agent for the commissioner of the State of Texas, that the President of the United States has made his decision in relation to the Texas debt. Only five millions of bonds are to be issued to the State of Texas until the date required by the act of the 9th of September 1850, the Texas Boundary act, by the Treasury Department for all that time, and the said debt which was issued prior to the 11th, 1840.

That all issues of Texas bonds, certificates or notes, which were receivable before those dates, are the claims for which the bonds or imports are pledged, within the meaning of the act, and that releases of all other bonds must be filed in the Treasury Department of the United States, before the money will be justified in delivering the reserved five millions of stock to the authorities of Texas.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.

The Whig Convention held at Springfield was largely attended. Judge Thomas, the President, made a strong Union speech.

Mr. Winthrop was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, by a majority of nearly two to one, over all competitors.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the trade and that of the public in general, to the sale of the extensive Catalogue Sale of French Goods, Wines, Family Groceries, &c., which takes place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Lovejoy & Co., importers, corner of Custom-house and Royal sts.—Bernard Turpin, Auctioneer.

SALE OF CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND CAPS.—The attention of the city and country Trade is called to the sale comprising 200 Lots of winter Clothing, white shirts, Caps, etc., which will take place This Day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Blache & Co's Auction Room, No. 77 Chartres street.

Johnson and Bigler of Pennsylvania.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press, in a controversy with the Shippensburg (Penn.) News, has done some service in causing that journal to produce documents which show that Colonel Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor is a much more ductile politician than Johnson, the Whig candidate, and that neither of them are to be trusted. The Free Press comes to the rational conclusion that both are trimmers, and that both are working for the largest number of gulls.

The Free Press publishes the following extract which is furnished by the News from the minutes of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1847: which shows in the opinion a shrewd contemporary of the Press, that Col. Bigler either did not know what was going on, or that he is ready now to swallow any set of opinions framed for him by the managers:

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Levis, the Senate resolved into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on bill N. 226, from the House of Representatives, entitled "*An act to prevent kidnapping*, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this Commonwealth," *repeal certain slave laws*."

After some time the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Carson, said bill was read the second time, considered and agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Overfield, the rule was dispensed with, and said bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered, That the clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives, with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Bigler and Mr. Anderson, the rules were dispensed with in case of bills from the House of Representatives, numbered and entitled as follows, viz: No. 529. An act supplementary to an act, in relation to the duties of county Auditors, in the county of Potter, and for other purposes," approved April 17, 1816

And thus the bill obnoxious to the South became a law, not only by the acquiescence, but the aid of Col. Bigler, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The "News" furnishes another piece of history. It is an extract from the proceedings of an Abolition meeting, held on the 23rd of June last, in the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have no faith in either Whigs or Democrats, who, while they *profess* to abhor slavery, and deprecate the inroads which that power has made upon the Citadel of Freedom, and yet say nothing nor do anything efficiently against this horrible evil.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the act of our Legislature of 1847, to prevent kidnapping in this State, was passed by almost a unanimous vote of both Whigs and Democrats, among whom was the Hon. Wm Bigler, of Clearfield, and having received the signature of the lamented ex Gov. Francis R. Shunk, on the 3d of March 1847, we think it would be a disgrace to living and the dead to do anything for its repeal.

All this, says the Free Press only proves that Whigs are more stubborn than Democrats—and that while Bigler at heart hates slavery as much as Johnson, he is obliged to repudiate his own sentiments for the sake of the Gubernatorial office.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Houston *Telegraph* of the 12th, publishes returns from seventy six counties, which are sufficient to determine the result. Twelve counties remain to be heard from:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Bell,	11,364
Johnson,	5,158
Greer,	3,788
Chambers,	1,983
Epperson,	1,960
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.	
Henderson,	7,516
Ward,	6,483
Keenan,	4,723
Gillett,	1,575
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.	
Wheeler,	11,190
Lipscomb,	10,374
Webb,	8,063
FOR CONGRESS.	
Howard,	5,371
McLeod,	2,316
Lewis,	2,187
Potter,	1,112
FOR COMMISSIONER.	
Crosby,	11,292
Ward,	6,073

☞ Upwards of 2,000 Americans have registered their names at the Crystal Palace, and multitudes besides omitted to enter theirs. The American delegates in the Peace Congress exceeded 60, many of whom crowed the Atlantic on purpose, and some travelled 1000 miles to reach the ocean. The Germans were 3-.

THE LONDON FAIR.—The receipts of the exhibition by the time it closes, the 11th October, will amount to about £400,000. Of this immense sum, one-half, it is calculated, will defray all the charges connected with the building, and the government say to this sum only have the commissioners any claim, and that the surplus belongs to them.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writing under date of the 10th, says:

Mr. Webster did not promise that he would attend the Rail Road celebration at Boston, which occurs next week, but it was signified that he would be there, and immediately after return to his post here. I have great doubts now whether it will not be his situation as Secretary of State, except for a short time. He undoubtedly wished to and intended to resign last spring. There will probably be more than one change in the Cabinet before Congress meets.

I hear that Mr Choate, and Mr B. R. Curtis, and Chief Justice Shaw, all of Boston, are spoken of for the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The appointment must be made before the 1st of October next, when the Circuit Court is to be held in that circuit.

It is rather uncertain as yet whether the President and Cabinet will attend the grand *fete* at Boston, to which they have been specially invited by a Committee. Having been so much absent, and at a time when the Cuba difficulties required vigilance, they may not be willing to hazard another journey.

The story that the Government has letters and documents, showing that the Cuban Government was engaged in a plot to entice Lopez into their power, by holding out promises of assistance, is all humbug. But there is every reason to believe that Lopez and others engaged in the enterprise, had assurances of support from Creole leaders and Spanish soldiers.

The prisoners, it seems, censures Gen. Lopez and Mr Sigur, of New Orleans. But those persons were doubtless themselves deceived, and as the best proof of it—the former hazarded and lost his life, and the latter his money, in the enterprise.

The President, in levying the prisoners to have been investigated into the expedition by false representations, has interposed in their behalf,—as I informed you by telegraph yesterday.

A SPECIAL ENVOY TO EUROPE.—The Kingston (Jamaica) *Advertiser*, alluding to the arrival of an Envoy from Havana, says that among the passengers in the *Conway*, is Gen. Salas from Havana, charged with despatches for Cadiz, from Concha, the Captain General of Havana. He will visit London and Paris in the hope, it is said, of inducing the two governments to aid, agreeably to the terms of their treaties, in "repelling the invaders."

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—*General Cass to Senator Clemens.*—"The Huntsville *Advocate* says:

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter of Gen. Cass to Col. Clemens. It is strongly confirmatory of the other accounts of the great change going on at the north upon the subject of slavery, which we are constantly receiving: "And there is a better feeling at the north, and though fanatic will talk and write, still there is just as little probability of our interfering with your slaves as there is of your interfering with our houses and lands."

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.—A traveller sauntering through the lake districts of England some years ago arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it—she took it in her hand, turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily she observed that it came from her brother; but that she was too poor to take it in, and returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as of observation: he offered to pay the postage himself, and in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand, he did pay it, and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned than she confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between her brother and herself; that the letter was empty; that certain signs on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know, and that, as they could neither of them afford to pay postage, they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveller pursued his journey, and as he plodded over the Cumberland fells, he mused upon the badness of a system which drove people to such straits for means of correspondence, and defeated its own objects all the time. With most men such musings would have ended below the close of the hour, but the man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was from this incident and these reflections that the whole scheme of penny postage was derived.—*Times.*

AN OUTRAGE.—A serious disturbance occurred at Madame Bishop's concert, at Racine, Wisconsin, a few days since. It appears that a keeper of a hotel was much exasperated because Madame B. refused to occupy rooms of his establishment, which had been taken by her agent without authority, and which she found to be unfinished. In the afternoon a handbill was circulated, condemning her act in this respect, and threatening a disturbance should she attempt to give a concert. The concert was given, notwithstanding the violent proceedings of a reckless mob, which surrounded the building, making all sorts of noises, and throwing stones through the windows. One of these missiles struck the singer on one of her beautiful arms, but it did not disconcert her. The audience was resolved to hear the music; so it barricaded the doors and sat quiet, until the whole programme was finished. After wards Madame had to disguise herself, pass through the crowd unknown, and seek shelter under the roof of a friend. Bochsa, however, had more difficulty in concealing himself; but he also managed to elude the mob.

Next day some of the leaders of the riot were arrested, and, we suppose, the prima donna and the maestro shrink the dust of the inhospitable place from their feet and departed forever.

THE HAVANA CONSUL.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Washington, makes the following remarks about this gentleman:

"No judgment will be passed upon the course of Mr. Consul Owen, until despatches are received from Com. Parker, who has gone out to investigate the matter. The confidence in him has been somewhat shaken by the reports, with the Administration itself, and unless a clear case is made of his using his official and personal influence in procuring a fair trial and delay of punishment for those unfortunate men, he will be recalled at once.

STATUARY.—Greenough's noble group for the Capitol, upon which he has been engaged for nearly 20 years, is nearly finished that it may be exposed in the United States before the end of November. The subject is a contrast of the Anglo Saxon with the Indian. The group is composed of an American hunter in the act of seizing an Indian who was about to tomahawk a mother and her infant. The white man has approached the savage from behind, and having seized him by the arms, and pressed him with his knees to the ground, stands frowning above his subjugated foe, who, with his head thrown back, gazes upward at his conqueror with surprise and terror. At their feet a woman, pressing a child to her bosom, sinks in alarm and agony. The effect is very imposing, having something of the dignity and grandeur which belongs to the works of Michael Angelo. In Italy the work has much increased Greenough's previous great reputation.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF SOCRATES.—Seldom has the appearance of a great man been so faithfully preserved. In the picture of the School of Athens we look upon the faces of his other philosophers, and detect them only by their likeness to some ideal model which the painter has imagined to himself. But the Socrates of Raphael is the true historical Socrates of Xenophon and Aristophanes. Could we transport ourselves back to the Athenian market place during the Peloponnesian war, we should at once recognise one familiar figure, standing with uplifted finger and animated gaze, amidst a group of handsome youths or aged sophists eager to hear, to learn, and to reply. We should see the silent features of that memorable countenance—the flat nose, thick lips, the prominent eyes—the mark of a thousand jests from friends and foes. We should laugh at the protuberance of the Falstaff stomach which no necessary hardship, no voluntary exercise, could bring down.

We should perceive the strong built frame, the development of health and strength, which never sickened in the winter campaign of Potidæa, nor yet in the long and stifling heats of the blockade of Athens, which could enter side by side in the jovial revelry of festivities of Xenophon and Plato, or sustain the austerities, the scanty clothing, the bare feet, and the coarse fare of his ordinary life. The strong common sense, the humor, the courage of the man, were conspicuous on his very first appearance. And every one knows the story of the physiognomist who detected in his features the traces of a fiery temper which for the most part he kept under severe control, but which, when it did break loose, is described by those who witnessed it as absolutely terrific, overbearing both in act and language every barrier of the ordinary decorum of Grecian manners.—*Quarterly Review.*

TEMPERANCE AND THE VINE.—We have long been of the opinion that the best remedy against the love of strong drink—a begetting sin with the Anglo Saxon race—is the free use of pure wine. It is a remarkable fact that in the wine districts of Europe, the people are comparatively free from the brutalizing habit of intoxication. Among the rural population of France, Italy, Spain &c., the wine-cup is common use, are considered as essential to the table as bread and meat. The same, indeed, may be said of all classes. We have heard it remarked in derision, that give a man of this class a piece of bread, a few onions or dates, a little sweet oil and a bottle of claret, and he will fare like a lord and be happy. This mode of living is equal with the introduction of the vine and olive in those countries, and where a man is found indulging in the use of strong drink he is the subject of remark and commiseration of his friends and acquaintances. A modern temperance reformer would probably obtain new and valuable ideas upon the subject by visiting Havana. There a temperance society, except through American newspapers, was never heard of. Yet in a population of nearly 200,000 souls it is a rare thing to hear of a Creole or a Spaniard who is in the habit of using distilled spirits. In regard to wines, however, especially claret and esquerne, all classes make free use of them at every meal.

We find in the Horticulturist the following sensible remarks:

"Very few Americans, except those who have travelled abroad, estimate properly the moral value of pure light wines; because pure wines very rarely find their way across the Atlantic.

Containing as hocks and clarets do, only about eight or nine per cent of alcohol, they are far more wholesome than coffee; and the cheap production of such wines will do more to decrease the consumption of ardent spirits than any other circumstance. Neither have our wines can be brought to bear upon the present age so as to force them to be entirely temperate—but be introduction of wholesome, pure light wines, at a cheap rate will—as there is an abundant proof in the wine districts of Europe. It is for this reason, as well as because we look upon it as a source of national wealth that we regard the successful labors of such men as Mr. Longyr rth and Mr. Buchanan, in introducing and perfecting the wine culture, as worthy of the highest public gratitude.

NEWBERN, Sept. 9th.

A LARGE BEAR KILLED.—We saw in the possession of Mr. A. G. Eubank, on Friday last, the foot of a remarkable large bear which was killed near his farm in Jones county, on Monday night, the 1st instant. As Bruin was an enterprising specimen of the bear kind, about as lawless, venturesome and determined as one of the "Filibusters," we give a little sketch of his capture and death, as furnished by Mr. E. Bruin would have made a capital "Filibuster," we think, notwithstanding, he was not on any "foolish expedition," as an accomplishment of ours and about another affair, but after *Fat Pig*. He was taken and shot—all the same.

On Monday night week, late in the night, a negro man by the name of Isaac, belonging to Mr. Collins, heard an unusual trompus in his hog pen, a short distance from his master's house, and immediately went to see what all the fuss was about. He found a large bear huging his hog—Isaac nothing daunted, picked up a pine pole and rapped the bear over the back. Bruin, however, still clung to the pork—Isaac shouted for a light, which when brought, frightened him more than the pine pole, for he let go the hog and made tracks, but with Isaac in full chase. He ran a short distance and took to a tree, when Isaac sent to his master for a reinforcement. Mr. Collins having no gun at his house, went to Mr. Hewett's, a neighbor living about a mile off, and procured one, and he and Mr. Hewett proceeded to the spot. The bear in the meantime had come down, but Isaac had treed him a second time. He was this time up a pine tree about 12 feet from the ground. Mr. Hewett had fired two rounds of shot into him without bringing him down. The third round Bruin came down within six or eight feet of the ground and gave a savage growl or rather "snort," à la Ruffin, when the Newbernian and North State Whig were firing pop guns at him, but unlike the Col, he scattered the assailants. The bear then left the tree, and pursued both by man and dogs across the plantation, made for a swamp. When near the swamp he was brought to bay—Mr. Hewett within about ten steps, levelled his gun, and this fire brought him down; he was then dispatched with an axe. He was an enormous he-bear. The foot across the ball measured, we are informed, six inches. After being dressed the quarters weighed 200 pounds.

HOMICIDE.—An affray occurred on Saturday night week at the steam mill on the South Plank Road, about four miles from this city, which resulted in the death of a man named Brown. It seems that Brown and another man made an assault on the manager of the mill, a man named Farrow, who defended himself with his knife. Brown received a stab in the neck, which severed the carotid artery, and caused his death in a few minutes. Farrow escaped. It was considered by the inquest a case of self-defence.—*Montgomery Journal.*

MYSTERIOUS.—We are informed that a negro boy last week found in a body of woods belonging to Col. Hurt, of Culpepper county, a pair of boots in which after taking them home and attempting to put on, were discovered some bones of the human foot. Dr. Wilford being informed of the fact, went in company with the boy and some gentlemen to the woods, and there discovered the remaining bones of a human skeleton, with the exception of one of the arm bones. In the search a pocket book containing a large roll of bank notes and a letter were also discovered not far from the skeleton. The notes, however, were so much mutilated and injured by long exposure to the weather, that their value could not be ascertained, though supposed by the bulk to be of large amount. The letter was also too much defaced to ascertain to whom it was directed. Portions of his coat, which was of fine material, were also found. No clue has yet been had to lead to the identity of the person or the circumstances by which he came to his end.—*Warrenton Whig.*

SWISS WATCHES.—The crowning glory of the Swiss department in the London Fair, is the magnificent display of watches, from Geneva; simply to enumerate which, with all their variety of size, style and ornament, would require half a dozen letters. Two large watches of magnificent finish, contain enamel portraits of Washington and Robespierre; others are set with sprays of pearls, diamonds and other precious stones; some are repeaters, others covered with exquisite enamels, for which Geneva has long been famous; some are so exceedingly small that it would seem impossible for them to go, yet they do, and with the utmost precision. Look at those tiny time keepers set into earrings, the frames of eye-glasses, brooches, and even into rings; this brooch, in the form of a serpent, from whose mouth hangs a little gem of a watch, rather thicker, but much prettier in diameter than a five cent piece, and said to be the smallest in the world; and this elegant gold pencil-holder, of ordinary size, in the top of which richly ornamented watch, not more than a pin's head in diameter, is a quarter of an inch in depth, and going for a week, and showing the minutes, hours, days, weeks and months.

City Intelligence.

HARBOR CORPUS.—Yesterday Giovanni Lanzon, a sailor on the Sardinian long ship Bertrand, charged with the murder of Felipe Pedrano, a fellow sailor, on board said vessel, while she was lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, in August last was brought before Judge Lazarus for a writ of habeas corpus and his discharge claimed. He was arrested on the prisoner on the barque, and was put in the Parish Prison in Co-ach keeping, by the Captain, to be kept there until the vessel should sail. An affidavit was made before arresting Recorder, on the following day by Mr. Baldi, the acting Consul for Sardinia, and on that affidavit a commitment was made out, to authorize the Sheriff to hold the prisoner.

In behalf of the prisoner it was contended that the proceedings were authorized by our statutes nor treaty stipulations, and therefore the prisoner was illegal.

Judge Lazarus, decaying, held that ship on the high seas was, in law, a part of the territory of the country who's flag she sailed under, and that, when beyond the reach of the authorities of the nation, was, to those on board, into a sanctuary and an executive officer, and that therefore he could hold the prisoner in our jails. The Judge considered the commitment illegal, and set it aside but ordered the prisoner to be delivered into the custody of the Consul, which was done, and, by consent of Judge Morcdecai, he was taken back to the Parish Jail. For the accused, Mr. Latour; for the Consul, Judge Mordecai.

A PEAFOWLE NOT SUBMISSIONIST.—Adolphe Walter appeared before Recorder Genin yesterday, and after declaring that he was a native of the Pope's States, made oath to the following: That he had been matured about twelve years in the Papal Dominions in the habit of quarreling, and breaking disturbances; that he has on several occasions, threatened to take life, that on Friday last she attempted to burn him with a red hot iron, and that yesterday morning, as early as between 6 and 7 o'clock she stabbed him in the chest and had and kicked him. Of course with such a tissue of grievances before him, the Recorder could do no less than issue a warrant for the arrest of the tormagant Peafowle.

HOLDING—The Coroner yesterday, held an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found dead on the Wednesday night, in the Pontchartrain Rail Road Depot, at Milneburg. The only evidence as to the cause of the death was given by Emanuel Gaudet, the watchman at the Depot, who acknowledged himself to be the homicide, and recounted for the staying as follows: On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, he went into the Depot to lock it up. In the dark he was suddenly met with a blow and his watch guard was broken. The man was then on his knees, and he thinks he must come but recovering himself, he drew a pistol and laid the man by the side of the wall. He supposing the man was only insensible, he passed on to examine the Depot, when he was struck a second blow, but returning, in a few minutes, he found the man gone, and shortly after expired. Then Mr. Gaudet went to the police station, stated the circumstances, and surrendered himself. He still appears amazing remorseful.

DROWNED.—The body of Richard Lyons, who was drowned and who was seen by Mrs. Lanspon, was found in the river at the head of Canal street, yesterday. An inquest being held, it was found to be accidental drowning as stated above.

VERY FRAGILE BUSINESS.—John Miller was sent to the Parish prison yesterday, to await examination by the Recorder, for the charge of stealing a horse and buggy from the carriage house of John Mahle's boarding house, Street, nearly the same.

DRUNKS.—Wm Clouse, who has been in prison several days—the applicant of a house from which he had stolen the sum of thirty-eight dollars, from the steamer, at Emporium was brought before Recorder Genin, yesterday, and after all the evidence was heard, there was not a party to come forward to sustain the charge. The man was, of course, discharged.

Notice to the Whig Delegates
Of the First Congressional District.

The Committee appointed to select a suitable locality for the holding of the Whig Convention of the First Congressional District, have selected the room situated on the second floor of the Exchange House corner of Moreau street and the Pontchartrain Railroad.

The Delegates will please assemble on MONDAY evening next, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctuality is requested.

THOS. G. MARTIN,
P. MASPERAC,
W. M. FLEMING.

Notice
Meeting of the Whig Central Committee of the First Congressional District.

A meeting of the Delegates of the First Congressional District, held at the Custom House Exchange, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., in which being made, for J. Soloman was unanimously elected for chairman, and P. Buchanan, Secretary. The meeting was then called to order, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Chair, with authority to select a suitable room for the Convention to be held on the 22d instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and that the Chair be given of the same in the Whig papers of the city, in order that delegates may come from the Congressional District may be duly notified to attend and Convention.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Second Municipality be requested to hold Ward meetings to appoint members to the Central Whig Committee and Delegates to the Convention to be held on Saturday the 27th inst., in order to nominate two candidates for the senate to represent the Parish of Orleans in the General Assembly.

S. MASPERAC,
T. G. MARTIN,
W. M. FLEMMING,
Committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock.

J. SOLOMAN, Pres't.
P. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

☞ The Bulletin and Orleanian will insert the above.

Fifth Ward, First Municipality.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 5th Ward, 1st Municipality, held at P. Aliano's Coffee House, Mr. Louis Courcelle, Jr., was appointed President, Mr. A. Kent, Vice President, and John McClelland Secretary.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, the committee was appointed, who submitted the following resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we citizens of the 5th Ward, 1st Municipality, in public meeting assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a club, to be styled the INDEPENDENT FREERT CLUB, of 5th Ward, 1st Municipality.

Resolved, That we will use our best and most honest endeavors for the success of the candidate of our choice for Sheriff, JAMES P. FREERT.

On motion of Mr. Fortier, the Secretary was directed to open a book at P. Aliano's Hotel, to receive the signatures of all voters of the 5th Ward, favorable to the election of James P. Freret.

On motion following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee—E. Deery, Armand Desmare, Amilcar Roux, A. Fortier and G. Clark.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN McCLELLAND, Secty.

☞ SULPHATE OF LIME—We are prepared to contract for the delivery of this article after the 20th October, in quantities as may be wanted—at a price to suit the trade.—SECOMB & VOORHIES, 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—2 casks Claret, Jurine Faulinc, 1846; 2 do Verrière Margaux, 1847; 4 do Pique Faulinc, 1846; 4 do Talence, 1846; 25 boxes Lacombes Margaux, 1847; 25 do do Sauterne; 25 do do Pique Caillou, 1846, landing ex ship Lyman, from Bordeaux and for sale by
H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

☞ MUSKELLUNGE—Just received per ship Lyman, from Bordeaux—50 boxes Sardines, in mustard & do Mushrooms; 5 do do Truffles, 1/2 qr and hf box; 4 do Bordeaux Olives, 1/2 qr and hf box; 4 do Bordeaux Olives, 1/2 qr and hf box; 4 do Bordeaux Olives