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No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1851.

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Vol XXX—Whole No. 6680.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning Nov. 3, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. ABBETON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.
FIRST DISTRICT—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.
SECOND DISTRICT—A. PESIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.
THIRD DISTRICT.—H. J. RANNEY, G. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, J. W. PRICE, THOMAS CURRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT—E. A. LUNSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVER.
FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. EVERGES.
SIXTH DISTRICT—A. LARONE, LOUIS SURGI.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.
NINTH DISTRICT—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise, just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its highest interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromises as eminently national, honorable and evident to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations or destroy its salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has fixed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked its agricultural and commercial advancement, and thus as an incubus around the energies of the people, and that the Whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to amend, change and remodel the organic laws and unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional and Statutory changes, we recognize—

An elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that it may be made to yield a system of taxation the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in the country.

A homestead exemption clause," by which only the amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks—so guarded and protected that while an incorporation, it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital—it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactories and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of Public Education by which the acquisition of knowledge, shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday as we do.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Grand Turk for late St Louis papers.

VOTE EARLY.

WHIGS and REFORMERS, forget not to VOTE EARLY, by so doing, you secure your vote, and a crowd, and enjoy ample time to persuade your friends and induce them to vote too. Do not lately after depositing your ticket in the box to inform ask every acquaintance if he has voted. If the reply in the negative, entreat him forthwith to exercise that privilege. Remember it is full vote is a Whig victory." If every man will not only vote himself, but make it his business to see that some laggard and lazy Whig does the same, he will have done his duty to his country.

INSPECTORS.

We told the Inspectors on Saturday that much depended on them. We repeat it to day their duty is plain. It is to RECEIVE all legal votes; to PROBE thoroughly all doubtful votes; to REJECT unhesitatingly all illegal votes. They are in a great measure responsible for the purity of the ballot-box. It will be their fault, if fraud to any great extent be successfully practised. The law invests them for the time being with an ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY, and they can receive or refuse any vote that is tendered, although they may be subsequently made amenable, for either rejecting a legal or receiving an illegal vote. On one thing they may be certain—that FRAUD WILL BE ATTEMPTED. They are therefore bound to be on their guard—to be wary and watchful to be prudent and firm.

CHALLENGERS, BE FIRM!

The Challenging Committees will have need to day of great firmness and command of temper. It is undeniable that the enemy will endeavor to pile an IMMENSE FRAUDULENT VOTE. The attempt will be made to a greater or less extent in EVERY WARD in the city. The challengers are to prevent this ominous game by the STERN and FEARLESS EXECUTION of the trust reposed in them. CHALLENGE every suspicious vote. Scrutinize vote in of every doubtful individual. Do not allow threats to overawe you. Browbeating is a common Locofoco artifice. The LAW gives you the unquestioned right. Nay, the law severely punishes the ILLEGAL VOTER and the JUDGE who receives a vote knowing it to be illegal. Do your duty therefore, and KEEP COOL. Never mind big words and burly threats. Don't reply to them, but continue indefatigably to expose, baffle and defeat all fraudulent attempts. With a clean vote, we shall BEAT LOCOFOCOISM out of sight.—This it feels in advance, and only hopes for victory by getting through the votes of its coopied prisoners in Gallatin street, and its newly naturalized citizens. Be it your special business to check and counteract these schemes!

CHALLENGERS, your task is a responsible one. See that it be properly performed!

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Much depends upon the Vigilance Committees. If they fully comprehend and thoroughly discharge the duties devolving on them, they will ensure our success. Their business is to DRAW UP THE LOITERERS, to bring out every Whig voter in the Ward, to exercise unceasing vigilance and activity, from the opening upon the closing of the polls. They are expected to WORK. If they don't intend to, they should not have accepted the office.—Instead of lingering about the polls, speculating on the result, they must scour the Ward in search of Whigs who have forgotten or neglected to vote. This is the object for which they were appointed. *Remember it, Vigilance Committees and just act on an idea of your duty.*

JUDGE FELOUZAT.—To the voters of the Fourth Representative District, we beg particularly to recommend the Hon. PAUL FELOUZAT, who offers himself for re-election as Third Justice of the Peace. He has been a most capable and impartial functionary, enlightened and just in his decisions, and we trust that the citizens of the district will, without distinction of party, render a verdict of approval by re electing him to office.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEE:

A rumor is in circulation that I have withdrawn from the canvass for the office of Assessor.

This is not the case. The Gentleman of the name of Turner who has withdrawn is Mr. S. H. Turner late a candidate for the office of State tax collector.

I hope my friends will bear in mind that I am still up for the office of Assessor.

FRANCIS TURNER.

LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS!
BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Let every voter look at his ticket, before he deposits in the ballot-box. Hundreds of thousands of fraudulent tickets are in circulation, headed with the words "*Whig Ticket.*" The *genuine ticket* bears the same title, but has the words "*Railroads and Internal Improvements*" immediately beneath, and the device of a "LOCOMOTIVE" at full speed. The following is a sample of the ticket:

WHIG TICKET.

RAIL ROADS

AND
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Beneath this, according to the District, the names of the regularly nominated Whig candidates. BUT BE SURE AND READ THESE NAMES, for even at this late hour the ticket may be counterfeited.

THE DAY OF ACTION.

The hour for argument is over, and that of action has arrived. The election which will close at six o'clock this evening, is fraught with issues of unspeakable moment to the interests of New Orleans and the State. To-day will decide whether the people of Louisiana have resolved to commence a career of enterprize, energy and public spirit, which will conduct them to certain prosperity and commercial greatness, or whether they are content as heretofore to rest supine and sluggish, and behold with listless inanity the rich heritage to which they are entitled wrested from their feeble and nerveless grasp. To-day will resolve the questions of Railroads, Internal Improvements, Free Banking, a New Constitution, a Homestead Law, and the abolition of tacit mortgages. It those who have been placed upon the Whig ticket, with the full avowal and support of the Whig Platform, shall be chosen, we will look upon Louisiana as half redeemed already. If they are beaten, her regeneration will be regarded as still further postponed, and New Orleans will be forced to decline and decay in a yet more fearful rate than before.

It is in the power of every good citizen—let him belong to what party he may—to contribute towards the success of those who are striving earnestly and manfully to rescue us from impending ruin, and to place us once again in the front rank of prosperous Commonwealths. Every man's interest is at stake, and every man should vote, without reference to mere political differences, for those with whom the destinies of Louisiana can be most confidently trusted. If the citizens will do this, we shall have no fear of defeat. The Whigs stand forward on a practical and intelligible platform, which cannot be mistaken or misconstrued.—They are the PLEDGED CANDIDATES of certain vital and indispensable REFORMS.—They will, if elected, bend all their energies to the execution of these purposes. Their antagonists have submitted no platform. They stick to old national issues which have nothing in common with State questions. They rally their partizans with the war cry of Democracy, and fancy the people simple enough to surrender every thing dear to them—prosperity, dignity, State pride, patriotism—at the blast of that bugle.

WHIGS and DEMOCRATS! Be wise in season! Look not wholly to party! Make one effort for your country! Sustain those who are nobly toiling to place New Orleans and Louisiana where they of right ought to be. Do your duty as Louisianians, and your will feel the proud consciousness that you have labored to disenthrall the State from the bonds of error and ignorance, and to plant her firmly on the road that leads straight and short to commercial supremacy, wealth and power.

TO THE POLLS then, without delay.

OUR IDEA OF THE RESULT.

We have been over and over again asked for our opinion of the result. We proceed to give it in detail.

For Congress in the Second District, LANDRY's election is certain, and in the First, HAGAN's chance is better than ST. MARTIN'S. For Auditor, BARADON will probably get a small majority in the city over PORTER. The latter, however, is a strong man and will command a fully party vote. We look upon the election of ROBB and BENJAMIN, as very nearly certain—both will receive democratic votes, and neither will lose a voluary vote. For Sheriff and Representatives, we will calculate by Districts:

First Representative District.

This is a close District, usually electing one on each side. The First Ward is Locofocoish, and the Second Winggish. We think CAMPBELL's election is sure, and SUMMER's probable, Both Wards will give FERRER, a majority or we are much mistaken.

Second District.

The Third Ward will give a diminished Democratic vote at this election, and the Fourth promises a largely increased Whig vote. We ought to elect LATHROP, LEEDS and STORY, and think we will. FERRER's majority will be extremely large in this District. The boys talk of three to four hundred, but this is almost too much to expect.

Third District.

Six Representatives are to be chosen in this populous district, and though uniformly Whig at a Presidential election, it not unfrequently elects Locofocos. This time we feel sure of part of our ticket, and hope strongly for the whole. FERRER will get an awful vote in this quarter. The Sixth Ward will roll up a heavy majority, the Fifth will emulate her example, while the Democrats of the Seventh say that "Honest Jim" is their man. We should not be astonished if he carries all three Wards.

Fourth District.

Here we come to debatable ground. What the First Ward of the First Municipality does for the Whigs, will be nearly counterbalanced by the Democratic preponderance of the Second. Both parties are working hard. We may lose one or two representatives, or we may carry all three, but it will be "nip and tuck" in the District. FERRER will run better than the ticket—especially in the Second Ward.

Fifth District.

This is a whig district on questions of general politics, and will probably elect the whig representative; but it is the focus of whig defection for the Sheriffalty, and we must not be too sanguine of success. The third ward will do its duty and muster a handsome vote for FERRET; the fourth will give MARIGNY a heavy vote; the fifth will do better for us than we at first anticipated but we may as well concede it to the enemy by a majority that will range between fifty and seventy-five.

Sixth District.

Here we have the famous sixth ward, with Gallatin Street and its nondescript material to deal with; and the Seventh ward, which though small and usually close, will go strong for MARIGNY. How this district will vote is an enigma, which nobody can solve until the votes are counted. The whig representatives stand a fair chance of success; but it is safe to admit that MARIGNY will obtain a decided majority in the District.

Seventh District.

Close and doubtful in all respects and at all points. Some whigs are sustaining MARIGNY in this district; not a few democrats are voting for FERRET. We suppose that 100 majority either way will cover all the chances.

Eight District.

Heavily Democratic. No whig candidate for the Legislature has been started, for it would be a waste of labor to try to elect him. But the FERRET Democrats muster strong hereabouts—especially the honest Germans. They say that FERRET can't be beaten in the district, and they know much more about it than we do.—We believe in the Germans. They are reliable and inflexible men, when once they take a position.

Ninth District.

The vote of this District is not very large, though Locofoism will aim at augmenting it by fraud. But of our friends do half of what they promise, we shall have a whig Representative and a round majority for FERRET. Throughout the seventh, eighth and ninth districts, Locofoocism will make desperate efforts for a triumph, but we believe that the whigs are guarded at all points and think that the purity of the ballot box will be preserved. If it be, democracy can achieve no victory in the Third Municipality.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.—The ceremonies at the cemeteries in commemoration of this day were unusually chaste and interesting. By them, many a half slumbering memory of affectionate devotedness was received amid scenes peculiarly purifying and instructive to the living. The teachings of the dead are calculated at all times to impart sentiments of humality and a spirit of forgiveness to those who listen to them aright, and such lessons, in self-sufficient times, should be duly pondered. Idle not for mere show that the chaplet of fast-fading flowers is hung in simplicity, over the narrow home, where sleep the remains of mouldering mortality—it should convey an impression of the fleetness of human life, and an assurance that their virtues will not readily be forgotten.

We are happy to observe that the orphaned children of the dead were not overlooked by Saturday's visitors to the tombs, a very considerable amount for their benefit having been collected.

Late from the Rio Grande.

SEIGE OF MATAMOROS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fanny*, Capt. Au'd, from Brazos St Iago the 30th ult., with 26 passengers, $34,481 in specie, we learn that Carbajal was still fighting in Matamoros, having been engaged since the 21st. He had taken the west side of the town and was within four blocks of Gen. Avalos' quarters in the plaza, which is strongly fortified with eight pieces of cannon so arranged as to protect each other. It is supposed that Carbajal could have taken the place in a few hours, but his object was to save citizens and property, and from that consideration, the siege has been protracted much longer than was anticipated.

On the 23d a fire took place in the large building known as the "Deluria," and destroyed everything before it, as far as the Custom house, which was likewise consumed with all the goods. On the night of the 25th the large store of Mr. Lopez took fire and was consumed.—The whole building and goods in the store, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand dollars, belonging to Mr. Deleon and others, were laid in ashes.

General Avalos on the 23d ult., issued orders for every American seen in the streets to be shot down. The Mexican war steamer *Neptuno*, arrived at Brazos on the 20th with 150 men under command of General Garay.—The United States steamer *Mentorio* having received orders from Captain Phelps, in command at Fort Brown, to receive the troops on board, to take them to Matamoros. She proceeded as far as the inside of the mouth of the Rio Grande, when she received orders to return to Brazos and resembark the troops on the *Neptuno*. General Carbajal having protested to Captain Philips against such proceedings. Mr. J. H. Longworth, a respectable merchant of many years standing in Matamoros, was shot through the body while standing on the roof of his house, and died of his wounds on the 23d.

The American Consul, J. F. Waddill, received a shot in the chest, while at the fire above stated. Captain Ford was also wounded in the head, but it is supposed that he will be able to take his command in a few days. The report up to the last date was that General Carbajal's loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. He has but one piece of artillery and is compelled to do the fighting with small guns.

The loss on General Avalos' side was 150 killed and wounded. Avalos was also wounded in the leg, while in the act of jumping through a window.

The *Fanny* left in port schooner *Eagle*, discharging; brig *Brownsville* sailed for this port on the 30th ult.

The Congress was at the last accounts engaged in the discussion of a bill to admit various articles of which the introduction had been previously prohibited.

Mr. Letcher arrived in the city of Mexico, on the 8th ult. The Government had demanded authority from Congress to raise and transport 2500 national guards to the theatre of the Cuatrigo revolution. It is opposed by the press on the ground, that two-thirds of the men will desert before they reach Matamoros.

There is not much news in the papers. The Government seems almost at a stand still, paralyzed by lack of means and energy. The Treasury is empty and the councils of the State discordant. We have neither time nor space to publish all the minor details of intelligence in our files, which, by the way, do not contain any thing of marked interest.

Don Jose Julian Reyes, Governor of San Louis, has been impeached for unconstitutionally dissolving the State Legislature.

The Chamber of Deputies have authorised the Government to pay the loan contracted by Senor Parne.

The cholera has disappeared from Gudalajara.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1851.

There was an animated time at the steamer pigeon, on the North River, yesterday afternoon.

The steamships Philadelphia, Union, and Daniel Webster, might be seen walking majestically from their moorings at the same moment and dividing the waters of the noble river in view of a cheering crowd upon the Battery.

The "Philadelphia," worthy of the grand old city which she is named for, appeared the most formidable of the three. She was bound for Chagres with the United States mails, and a large number of passengers. The lean-new "Daniel Webster," like her distinguished namesake, had another in tow, a little steamboat called the "Central America," recently built to run on the Lake Nicaragua, and carrying just enough steam to keep her wheels in slow motion. It reminds one very much of the pull back that many a son into a talented father.—However, we are better content that Daniel Webster should have Central America in tow than that it should follow the lead of the E. L. Bulwer, or the pseudo-diplomatist, Chatfield.

The third steamer, but not the last in the race by any means, was the "Union," which took the lead. If a Yankee could be superstitious, or believe in any "*signs*" except those advertising his business, he would have regarded this as a good omen. May the Union always be first and foremost, with a good pilot at the helm, and Philadelphia (with an incomparable defender of the Constitution) to back her!

The "Union" was bound to New Orleans—may New Orleans always be bound to the Union! Besides Adams & Co's Express Freight she carries away "gentleman George," the venerable player, and a number of other "actor-folks."

Quite a coterie of theatricals were at the pier to see them off. The steamship Georgia which ought to have arrived yesterday, had not arrived this morning.

Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, who died yesterday morning at Princeton, N. J., where he had for forty years been the Theological Professor, has left six sons, four of whom are clergymen.

Father Mathew went down to the penal and industrial institutions on the islands yesterday, under the escort of Gov. Hunt. The "Apostle of Temperance" has a beautiful Roman Church at Cork, to the decoration of which he appropriates the surplus of the numerous donations made to him in this country over and above what is necessary to pay his expenses. His cost for traveling cannot be large, as no one thinks of charging him anything. The liberal manner in which he has been treated in the United States, and assisted with means by those who, like Henry Clay, are very opposite in religious faith, is a strong indication of the entire toleration accorded to the Roman Catholics.

Archbishop Hughes paid a well-merited tribute to this toleration when he was feasted in this city by men of different religious denominations, just prior to his leaving for Europe in June last; and at the dinner given him at the Astor House upon his return. It would seem that he ought therefore to do something to save the Protestants in Rome from persecution, as he is said to have great influence with the Pope, but a proposition (by Rev. J. P. Durbin, Methodist) for a general "American petition to the Pope, for the establishment of religious liberty throughout his temporal dominions," is treated with the most contemptuous and bigoted condemnation by the "Catholic Register," a journal formerly controlled by Bishop Hughes. Hear how this editor would reciprocate our religious toleration. I quote his language. "We can imagine the tone of an answer to a petition for freedom to make new religions in Italy. We can imagine how the Holy Father would inform the petitioners, first of all that God had made a revelation to man on the subject of religion, and that, from the nature of the case, this revelation must be distinct, easy to be understood in what it commands and requires, and committed to an authoritative and visible judge for its interpretation and its keeping. This would be a general answer as to why, being in possession of the true religion, and the pure revelation, Italy would not be opened by the act of any of its sovereigns to the propagandist doctrines, uncertainties, falsehoods, and the Pandora's box, full of evils that, whether under the name of Protestantism or what not, follows the withdrawal of the light and authority of God's own teaching."

Kossuth's glorious, soul-stirring address to the American people, has already roused a million free hearts, and is passing millions more.—Shall he not be received as the chief of a great people? If not, the perfidious bodies of Hesperburg, and the Czar, too, may yet entertain a hope that America will become Czarock!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE B. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Later from Havana—Proceedings against Mr. Thrasher—supposed sentenced to the Mines—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of a man of War.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 2

The steamer Isabella has arrived from Havana, bringing dates from that city to the 30th October.

From Key West the same.

Mr. Thrasher was removed to the Punta Fort on the 25th, and placed in a damp unhealthy dungeon in solitary confinement. The principal charge against him is that he has received letters in cipher referring to the recent invasion. It is currently reported that he has been tried and condemned and sentenced to the mines. The mails of the Isabella are not yet opened. If they contain anything important, I will send it by telegraph.

The U. S. Sloop of war Cyane had arrived at Havana—all well. The schooner Cornelia Ball was off Moro Castle on the 28th bound into the harbor.—The ship James Conder, Captain Bennett, bound from Liverpool for New Orleans touched on Florida reef. She succeeded in getting off without assistance, was perfectly tight and apparently uninjured. The James Conder was forty one days out from Liverpool.

[By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.]

Ohio River—Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The river here has fallen two inches during the last 24 hours. It is also falling at Pittsburg, and there are now only three feet ten inches of water in the channel there.

The markets here are dull. Flour is in moderate request at unchanged prices. Whiskey is selling at 16½c. ⅌ gallon, and Cheese at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at New York on the morning of the 25 h ult.

ENGLAND.—Little business had been transacted in consequence of the Queen's visit to Liverpool.

Kossuth had not arrived at Southampton on the 10th instant, and much excitement existed there in anticipation of his arrival, which was momentarily expected, he having sailed from Marseilles on the 2d ultimo on board of the Mississippi.

The London Times had made a violent attack on Kossuth, and his character and pretensions, which had attracted great attention and caused much excitement.

There were rumors in London of a probable change in the cabinet.

The Manchester market was without animation, and in most cases goods and yarns were lower. Freights were dull, less offering, and lower rates were accepted.

There continues a great rush to visit the World's Fair during the last of the closing days. During the wet and disagreeable weather, however, the number of visitors has fallen off, compared with what it would have been. About 90,000 were attending daily. The executive committee has been completely besieged with applications for admittance during the last three days of the exhibition; that they paid in one day two hundred pounds sterling.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the reception of the Queen at various cities on her way to Liverpool. At the latter place the people received her with the greatest marks of enthusiasm. She was attended by no military escort, and was only accompanied by her husband, children, and a very limited suite.

The intelligence that Kossuth would probably reach Southampton as a passenger in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers from Gibraltar, and not on board of a National vessel, appears to have somewhat discouraged the people of Southampton.

The Liverpool cotton market, ending on the 10th, are of a highly satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the reduction of taxation, they show an increase over the corresponding quarter last year.

Viscount Bolingbrook died on the 7th inst.

The Swedish Archbishop, Chas. Frederick Von Wingard, is dead.

At the quarterly meeting of the iron masters of Staffordshire, it was determined to make no change in prices.

Accounts from Sidney state that gold continues to be found in large quantities, and nearly the whole Australian population were flocking there. The town of Sidney was nearly deserted, and wages had advanced fifty to eighty per cent.

The joint stock bank of Messrs. Williams, at Newport, Wales, had suspended.

FRANCE.—The Prince de Joinville was offered the nomination for the northern department but declined. Reports of a change in the Ministry are still current. The business was adjusted and the funds had declined. Fives were offered at 91 a 91 50.

SAXONY.—A plot has been discovered for releasing one member of the Provisional Government of 1849, but it had been defeated.

DENMARK.—The Danish Chamber opened on the 6th. The Royal speech was repeatedly cheered.

ITALY.—It is stated that there is no doubt of the French troops leaving Italy, and the Pope will probably put himself under the protection of the Austrian troops in Bologna. The Emperor left Lombardy for Vienna on the 2d inst.

GERMANY.—The Emperor of Russia having been formally notified of the re-opening of the Germanic diet, had expressed his satisfaction with their proceedings.

There is no news of importance from Spain.

AUSTRIA.—Nothing decided was known regarding the intervention of the American Government in consequence of its direct interaction with the release of Kossuth, was assembling a body of troops on the frontier of Turkish Croatia and Herzegovine, to demand satisfaction of the Ottoman Porte for their previous of the Christian population.

TURKEY.—Letters from Zara to the 24th ult., state that the Governor of Bosnia had set out for Constantinople, and most of the troops stationed at Bosna are to proceed to Herzegovine.

RUSSIA.—A frightful accident had occurred on the Moscow and Petersburg Railroad. Many were killed, and a great number shockingly mangled. (The train was carrying from St. Fayerburgh a portion of the soldiers who had been participating in the fete given by the corporation.)

SHIP NEWS.—Cleared from Liverpool on the 9th, City of Glasgow for Philadelphia; 7th Shenandoah for ditto. Sailed on the 3d, Hebe for Charleston; arrived at Leitch on the 9th, Mary Margaret, from Charleston; sailed from New Ross on the 7th, Glen Lyon, from Savannah; arrived at Bremen haven on the 7th, the Adler and Goethe, Baltimore arrived at Barcelona Sept 28th, Vincent from Charleston.

MR. WEBSTER AT SALEM.—We take the following from the *Express* of the 24th ult:

BOSTON, Oct 25th.

A numerous delegation of young Whigs attended a mass meeting in Salem last night, and on their return at a late hour proceeded with a band of music to the Revere House, where they gave numerous and hearty cheers for Mr. Webster.

Mr. W. appeared on the balcony in answer to the cheers, and made a brief speech to his friends. He alluded to the laws of the Natural World as an example for elementary and fixed principle of action in the political world.

A crise would sometimes occur, when men would be called back to consider the original principles of the government under which they live.

We live in such a time, when it seems as if there was an earnest desire to dissolve the constitutional and legal restraints under which we dwell as a people.

But I think the crisis has passed over. I think the country is recovering itself, North and South. There is less feeling at the South in favor of breaking up the Union.

They have found an admirably convenient omnibus in co-operation, in which to ride out of their difficulty. How those at the North, who are arrayed against the peace and harmony of the country where they find themselves in a minority—as they certainly will; how they will extricate themselves from their position, and in what kind of a conveyance they will escape, remains to be seen.

He wished them well. He wished that they might turn from their insane projects, and with full hearts acknowledge the blessings they enjoy in a country which honors them and which they are bound to honor.

Now, he asked what is in the future for us!—Are the States to be severed, and scattered in shreds and patches? Is there to be a Northern confederacy, a Southern confederacy, and a middle confederacy!

If so, what is to become of the *E pluribus Unum* which hangs over our heads—(a voice in the crowd, "Preserved")—Mr. Webster,—"and I wish to live no longer than it shall be preserved." (Tremendous cheers.)

Now, fellow citizens continued Mr. W., in the course of events there are certain questions which lose their prominance and give place to others of paramount importance.

The question now is, are we in the North and in the South—or, he would say, with us of the North, and us of the South.

The great question is, so to act, and confer, and defer, as to hold the Union together; and to secure this, I invoke the spirit of Washington and the remembrance of his virtues.

I invoke the spirits of the fathers of New England—of the men of Salem, and of Essex, and of Boston,—to inspire you and me with new and fresh resolution to defend the Government which they established to the last extremity, and to perish with it if that must perish.

Mr Webster then alluded to the assemblage before him as being composed of young men, many of whom he knew and others whom father he had known, and reminded them that on their shoulders would devolve the duty of sustaining the institutions of the country and he urged them to discharge that duty with hearts filled with patriotism.

He counselled his young friends, in proceeding to the political duties that were immediately before them, to bear in mind that they were not only citizens of Boston, of Massachusetts, and of New England, but American citizens, one and all; to realize that their reputation and honor were linked with that of the whole country; and to remember that nothing could degrade their country which would not disgrace them.

But, (said he) I fear no such result. Go on.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's,"

and may God bless your efforts. Gentlemen good night.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

This morning before United States Commissioner Ingraham, Henry Pogue, an alleged fugitive slave of Noble Pennington, of Cecil county, Maryland, who was arrested at seven o'clock this morning, had a hearing and was remanded to his master, and is now on his way to Baltimore.

During the examination, Mr. Pierce, the counsel for the prisoner, said that Judge Conkling of Western New York had decided that the 10th section of the fugitive slave law applied only to such cases as had occurred since the passage of the act.

The Commissioner replied that he could not be guided by any decision of Judge Conkling, as he believed that that Judge labored under a very great mistake.

Mr. Pierce then cited the case of Brown, who, like the present defendant, had changed ownership, and who was released from the Moyamensing prison, a year or two ago, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and thus made his escape.

The Commissioner replied that, if he recollected that case aright, Brown was arrested as a fugitive from justice, and not as a fugitive from labor—from the State of Maryland, having shot his master through a window, and blown away a portion of his face. He believed, also, that Judge Parsons sent for the keeper of the prison, and bound him over to answer for escaping that antiquated well.

Mr. Pierce said that he had nothing further to say on the subject.

Mr Lee then asked that the slave be sent back to his master.

The Commissioner asked whether he should make out a warrant before?

Mr Lee replied no—as he would be very sorry to have his client swear that he feared a rescue, when to such thing could be apprehended.

The Commissioner made out a warrant delivering the fugitive into the custody of his master. He was taken to Maryland at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

INDICTMENT OF THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS.—In the United States Circuit Court the Grand Jury returned thirty-seven true bills against the Christiana prisoners, whose names have been previously given

These bills charge them on the first count with obstructing the officers in arresting the fugitives.

Second—Rescuing prisoners from their custody.

Third—Attempting to rescue prisoners from custody.

Fourth—Aiding the fugitives to escape from the officers.

Fifth—Harboring and concealing the fugitives.

Sixth—Obstructing Edward Gorsch in arresting the fugitives.

Seventh—Aiding the fugitives to escape from Edward Gorsch.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is now open ten miles beyond New Brighton, and an engine took, yesterday, made 13 miles in 1 minutes.

The road will be completed to Alliance and Cincinnati in December next.

The Central Rail Road is progressing rapidly, and will be open to Turtle Creek next week.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE—THREE LIVES LOST.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer "Buckeye State", and the schooner Saratoga came in collision above Long Point on the Canada side of the Lake. The latter was laden with 9,000 bushels of Corn, and filled and sunk immediately. Three lives were lost. No blame is said to be attached to the officers of the Buckeye State.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.

THE TRIAL OF ALMIRA HIXLEY FOR MURDER.—The jury in the case of Almira Hixley, has been under trial for the murder of her brother, came into Court this morning, and a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of insanity. She is detained in custody on the charge of conspiring to kill the other child.

Utica, Oct. 24.

The grand division of the Sons of Temperance of Western New York, have adjourned. Nothing of importance was done to day.

The crowd of boats at Oswhkany is increasing instead of diminishing.

The democrats of the 24 district, to-day nominated James N. Tower for the Assembly.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The 11 o'clock train from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran off the track at Stony Point, six miles below this city, in consequence of breaking an axle. A man named Falshaw was killed, and another had his leg broken. We could not learn of any others being injured.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

DANIEL WEBSTER FOR PRESIDENT.—The Massachusetts demonstration, in favor of Daniel Webster for President, to take place on Faneuil Hall, next Tuesday evening, will represent every county in the State. The call is signed by 10 leading Whigs in Berkshire, 14 in Hampshire, 10 in Hampden, 5 in Franklin, 50 in Worcester, 20 in Middlesex, 30 in Suffolk, 15 in Norfolk, 35 in Essex, 16 in Bristol, 10 in Plymouth, 10 in Barnstable, and 5 in Nantucket and Dukes. Many of the most eloquent men in the State will address the meeting.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The new ministry has at length been completed, by the addition of Mr. Young, of Montreal, as Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Tache, as Receiver General.

City Intelligence.

CUTTING.—Edward Waters was on Saturday arraigned before Recorder Caldwell, on a charge of having severely cut a free colored man named Bellile Renaville, on his face, about a month ago.—The accused denied the accusation and asked to have his examination fixed for Wednesday next.

FIRED FOR CARRYING WEAPONS.—Edward Rodgers was yesterday fined $20 for carrying a pistol which he fired off on the street. Andrew Freeman for being pugnacious, and for having among his personal effects a dirk knife and a club, was required to hand over $50 to the existing powers. The Recorder appears determined, if possible, to put a stop to the carrying of deadly weapons.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—George Bonn was on Saturday examined on a charge of having made a vicious attempt to kill Mr. Poland, on the 20 of August last, in a house on Hevia street. The case was dismissed for want of proof.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Robert Robertson was arrested in the Second Municipality, on a charge of having knocked down, kicked and robbed Mr. A. B. Thompson. Robertson is a cabman, who, with others, is said to have decoyed Thompson to the rear of the city, where, being a stranger, they dealt with him after the fashion of those who met the man of old as he journeyed to Jericho. The accused is in prison awaiting an examination.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—William Parker and John Nell *alias* Charles Smith, were arrested by the police of the First Municipality, on a charge of having robbed a gentleman of his watch, as he was passing Old Levee street, near Barrick street. Both of the accused are locked up to await a hearing.

FIRE.—A blacksmith shop in the rear of Tatter's stables, on St. Charles street, caught fire at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done.

LYCHANGE on New York, for sale by
F. n3 DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 & 10 Jefferson.

CLARET—Landing ex brig Jenny, from Bordeaux, 44 casks fair Claret, 90 do good family Claret, 50 kegs white Wine, Haut Sauterne, for sale by
n3 2w X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st.

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Mitinides, from Bordeaux, 25 boxes Fears in Brandy, 50 do assorted Fruits 5c, for sale by X. LAMBERT,
n3 2w 62 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & BROGANS—3,500 cases in store, comprising a general and complete assortment, for sale by
ISAAC HORSE & CO.,
Successors to R G Hobbs, No. 13 Customhouse street. n3 6t

PAUL PEAQUESSE,
103 CHARTRES STREET,
HAS just received by ship Lemuel Dyer, a fine assortment of seasonable Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Silks for Vest, &c.
He invites his customers to visit his stock. n3

☞ The American brig PULASKI from Bordeaux, is now landing opposite the Head Market on the First Municipality. Consignees are invited to take their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores at their risks and expense. Fee. de PUIFORCAT & CO.
n3 2w 28 Old Levee.

DEMIJOHNS—Received per ship New England, from Havre, 500 Demijohns of five gallons, for sale by HENRY VALETON,
n3 2 ⅌ 98 St Louis st.

CLARETS, &c.—Landing ex brig Jenny, Captain Crable, from Bordeaux, 914 casks Claret, St. Estephe, 90 do St. Julien, 25 kegs Cherries in brandy, 25 do Prunes do, assorted, for sale by
PAUL JUDE FILS & CO, 77 St Louis st

POTTERY.—Landing ex ship Lemuel Dyer, from Liverpool, 100 Tubs Butter, for sale by
C. T. BUDDEKE & CO.
n3 2w 100 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING from ship New England, from Havre, 1 hogshead Cognac, 50 do Madeira Wine, 100 do Claret, 100 do do Sauterne—25 cases Holland