G. F. WHISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one) do 5 00
A full case the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement in period for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1851.

No 1550 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXX—Whole No 6698.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Thursday Morning, Nov. 26, 1851.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Legislature, at the approaching session, will have to re-apportion the State into Congressional Districts. This is always a troublesome and embarrassing task, because sectional as well as political considerations are called into play, and are apt materially to interfere with a just and honest apportionment. We well remember the immense difficulty which attended the last apportionment. The House was Whig, the Senate, Locofoco. A bill passed the House by a large majority, dividing the State into four districts, each having very nearly the exact representative population. Politically the division was considerate fair, there being one whig, one democratic, and two doubtful districts.—The Senate amended the bill apportioning the State as it now is. The House refused to concur. Committees of Conference were appointed and were unable to agree. For some time it was apprehended that the Legislature would adjourn, without fulfilling the important duty of Congressional apportionment; when finally at the very heel of the session, new Conference Committees were created, and the House gave way, surrendered completely to the Senate, and the bill as modified by that body became a law.

That the apportionment was not a fair one is manifest. Louisiana may be safely proclaimed a case and dogmatical State, politically speaking. She voted for VAN BUREN once, and for POLK, she likewise voted for HARRISON and TAYLOR. Her State officers have for the most part been Democrats—her Legislature has much more frequently been Whig than Locofoco. By the apportionment of 1841, the strong Whig parishes along the coast were packed together, comprising with the Second Municipality and Algiers, a District, which gives from 800 to 2,000 Whig majority. The First and Third Municipalities and Plaquemine and St. Bernard, were crowded into another (now hopelessly Locofoco) District. The Locofoco parishes and the northeastern portion of the State were conglomerated into another strong Democratic district. In the Eastern District the heavy Whig parishes of the Ouachitas and Attakapas country were amalgamated beneath a set of Democratic strongholds in the north-western part of the State. Leaving two thousand Whig majority was crowded into the Second District, and two thousand Democratic majority very nearly and equally divided between the First, Third and Fourth. The proof of the gerrymander is the fact, that the Whigs, from the year when the apportionment was made into effect, have never succeeded in carrying the Fourth, but for the last three years, the Whigs have carried the Second, which was supposed to be the Democratic district.

According to the last decennial census, Louisiana remains entitled to four Representatives in Congress, but the districts will require redistricting so as to conform to the Federal numbers apportioned to each district. We trust that the Legislature will examine this question thoroughly, and settle it in a spirit of fairness, justice and equality. We wish no "Gerrymander," no degrading abuse of the political power which the election has conferred upon the Whigs. As we claim it, that our adversaries should not have a wicked preponderance, and that, as far as possible, the delegation should be divided politically. Let the Legislature apportion the State so as to give two Democratic Whigs and two to the Democrats. Should such impracticable, let the Whigs have one district certain, the Democrats another, and let the two remaining districts be composed in such a way, that they may be fairly regarded as doubtful.

We think it acknowledge the many obstacles there are in the way of such an apportionment—that, for example, next to impossible to preserve compactness or contiguity in forming the districts, without disregarding all political views whatever. Whig and Democratic parishes, sugar and cotton growing regions must be huddled together, different, though perhaps not irreconcilable interests must be united, if contiguity be the leading object. We take it, however, that the people will not complain of the inequalities which any particular district may assume, not of the manner in which it may be constructed, provided first that the districts shall be as nearly equal in the requisite federal numbers, and that they ensure to both parties something like equal chances. It would be perhaps premature to submit a detailed plan of apportionment by which this important object may be achieved. But in due season, we may be prepared to propose a basis of reparation which, without much essential change in the existing law, will at all events, constitute an honest political map of the State.

THE STATE OF MAINE.—Our musical *dilettanti* in this place were received from a confident hope in suspense and anxiety by the announcement yesterday morning that the ship *State of Maine*, with DAVIS' opera troupe on board, had passed the Bar. She will doubtless be here this morning, and we understand that the Company will make their *debut* at the Orleans Theatre on Saturday evening next.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION.—By a telegraphic despatch to Messrs. Babcock & Co. we learn that the steamship *Union*, Capt. Lucas, from New York, crossed the bar of the South-west Pass, at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon having disabled one of her paddle-wheels on the 18th instant, and been compelled to run from that date on one wheel. She may be expected here every this morning.

After two or four hours of horrible inconsistency, the weather cleared up yesterday, and out came Old Sol with his jolly, hot self, as cheerfully and as radiant to be sure as Joy, but still cheerful and pleasant to look upon. The atmosphere is now quite wintry, but as transparent and pure as a glass—cool enough to keep warm, but not enough so to teach pedestrians the necessity of brisk walking, and to cause us to appreciate the comforts of the domestic fireside. Genial and beautiful weather it is and we hope it will last till February.

We are indebted to the Hon. SOLOMON W. DOWNS, for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Compromise and Secession, delivered at Monroe, on the 7th ult. This is the speech to which Senator SOULE has recently made so tart and severe a reply.

We heartily agree with the *True Delta* in its opinions on the impassable condition of a portion of Front Levee. It is a most disgraceful commentary on the neglect of the contractor in the performance of his duties. Probably he may consider himself still more shielded by the late action of the Council, in ordering the construction of a temporary plank road, to facilitate the business operations in that quarter. We are now within a month of the time when the pavement was to have been completed by contract with Mr. Cronan, and yet only half the work has been finished.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—We subjoin the decision in full, given yesterday by Judge LARRY, in the case of the contested election for Sheriff. It is marked by the usual perspicuity and ability of that gentleman. It will be seen that his Honor sustains the exceptions raised by Mr. FERRET's counsel, and thus dismisses the case.

After the decision was rendered, Mr. GAYNES moved a rule on Mr. FERRET to show cause why a rehearing should not be had. The case is set for argument on Saturday.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain STORER sailed yesterday morning with the following passengers:

For New York—Hon S W Downs, Gen Rusk, Col Thompson C C Wolff, C Dupuy, J B Rossi, Mr Oakshead and 4 steerage.

For Havana, Geo Merrick, Jno J Rubank, widow Desommes, widow Louis Sore, 3 daughters & svt, Hon S Borland & family, Madam Chebom, R Guire & svt C M Bradford, M Forhaid, Mr Hamper, Mr Richardson, and 3 steerage.

For Chagres—Mrs H Hobson, Mr J Cretier, lady & two children, John Woodward, lady & child, Mr Breaux, Wm Wakar, Jno Lark, 2 Levantins, and 68 steerage.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of the Chinaware store, No. 99 Chartres street, corner of Conti, which will take place TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., by S. GUINAULT. Terms liberal at sale.

At the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, this day, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. J. A. Beard & May, will sell some valuable Servants and family domestic, as per advertisement in another column.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The call of the Union Democrats of the Mississippi Convention upon their political brethren throughout the State, to take proper action for the appointment of Delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is a pregnant indication of the views of the Southern Democracy upon this subject. We entertain few doubts that every Southern State, except South Carolina and possibly Georgia, will be represented in the two National Conventions which are to assemble next year. This we deem a judicious and correct manifestation of principle. There is no weight in the argument that the South should abstain from uniting with Northern Whigs or Democrats in the time-honored practice of selecting Presidential candidates by National Conventions. The objection springs from an ill-grounded apprehension that such bodies would either choose nominees obnoxious to the South, or would fail to embody in their platforms, the assurances that the rights of the South will be respected, and the Compromise preserved as a final settlement. There is no reason to justify such an opinion. The North is not disposed to give up Southern support; all the signs of the times point to an opposite conclusion. But whatever might be Northern feeling on the question, Northern policy would assuredly dictate conciliation as the most available means of obtaining the cordial support and co-operation of the South.

Again: we of the South, who are the friends and upholders of the Compromise, ought to seek as much as possible to engraft our principles upon the acknowledged and authoritative representatives of the two political parties. Which is the most effective mode of accomplishing this object? By holding back from all participation in the Conventions, we surrender and abandon the moral influence we might legitimately wield in such an assemblage; we leave the settlement of paramount doctrines to the abstract sense of justice that may exist in a body, in which we are not represented. We stand aloof from the rest of the Nation, and say in effect, that if they fail to do their duty to us without solicitation or without consultation with our side, we will have naught in common with them. This is not the way to make friends nor to keep them. On the other hand, if we send Delegates to the National Conventions, we display a confidence in the justice and fraternal feelings of the other sections of the Union, which will be apt to be properly estimated and required.—True begets trust, and genial good feeling on one side usually evokes sympathy and kindness on the other. This, however, is not all. Our Delegates will go to these Conventions, instructed. They will sustain no candidate who is not sound on Southern questions, and their votes will help to defeat all whose sentiments are either doubtful or antagonistical. They will thus be enabled to impress their principles in some degree upon the Conventions, and by a timely exhibition of firmness, frankness and determination, they will, in all probability, exert a moral power that will extort an ample recognition of Southern rights.

Nor will this policy militate in the slightest manner against the fitting action of the South, should she be disappointed in her just hopes. If either of the Conventions wrong the South, by studied silence touching the finality of the Compromise, or by the promulgation of principles of iniquity and aggression, or by forcing on her a candidate whose acts and opinions are known to be hostile to her dearest interests, the remedy is simple. The South will not accept the nominee, and will formally repudiate the Convention and its doings. If she is reduced to a choice between an unsound Whig and a sound Democrat, or sound Whig and an unsound Democrat, her people will abjure party distinctions and stand by the candidate who is pledged to defend and protect them. At the worst it can but come to this, or to a total abnegation of political ties, and a general understanding to withhold all countenance from either of the candidates. But this is mere hypothesis; we have no misgivings of the future. We entertain the strongest expectations of political unity. Both Conventions will have too much at stake to give the go-by to the South. They cannot afford to drop us. If honesty did not impel them, prudence would suggest the wisdom of harmony. Our firm conviction is that the two National Conventions will put forth programmes that all moderate men in the South can look upon as unexceptionable, and will nominate men whom the South can vote for, in the strong assurance that they will uphold the settlement of the slavery issue, as it now stands.

We trust that the Whigs of Louisiana will at an early day, adopt measures to secure a competent delegation to the National Convention of the Whigs of the Union.

KEY TO THE GENDERS OF THE NOUNS IN FRENCH.—We tender our thanks to Professor DIEGO MORENY, of this city, for a copy of a little work of which he is the author, bearing the title: "Key to the Genders of the Nouns in French, intended to facilitate strangers in the greatest difficulty attending the acquisition of the French language." This is the first attempt we have seen at a methodical arrangement of the French nouns, by which, with ordinary capacity and diligence, the student may acquire a competent knowledge of the genders. To those who are acquainted with the polished idiom of France, we need not say how arduous must be the study and how constant the practice of the language, in order to familiarize them with the distinctions of gender, and the consequent modifications of article, adjective and participle.—It is the labor of years, and even then is rarely acquired in perfection, unless the aptitude for languages be very great. Now, Prof. MORENY has, by a most ingenious and admirable method, embracing the various terminations of the nouns and their exceptions, simplified this most troublesome of tasks, and narrowed it down to a trifling difficulty, which a week or two of careful attention will readily overcome. We regard this as a successful achievement of a thorny philological problem, and we feel satisfied that every student of French will rejoice at the opportunity of availing himself of this truly original, brief and compendious discovery, by which Professor M. has reduced to absolute rule what was previously regarded as beyond the pale and confines of grammatical solution.

THE SCREWMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. This excellent society celebrated their first anniversary yesterday, and although so short a time has elapsed since they sprung into existence, the association turned out no less than two hundred and fifty strong. We have rarely seen a procession that pleased us more, and this was the common remark of the numerous spectators who gathered to witness the imposing display. The members were all decorated with becoming regalia, and their orderly deportment and manly appearance elicited deserved admiration in every quarter. Under the lead of their Grand Marshal, HENRY BIER, the Treasurer of the Association, the procession paraded through the principal thoroughfares of the city, after which they repaired to the Church in Moreau street where a most appropriate and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whitall. The occasion was one of which this noble society may well feel proud, and we heartily congratulate them on the strength of their organization, conducing, as it does in a powerful degree, to the well-being of a most useful and hard-working class of men.

SECRET EXPEDITION TO PERU.—Our thanks are due JOHN BALL, No. 56 Gravier street, for a copy of an interesting little volume entitled: "Secret Expedition to Peru, or the practical influence of the Spanish Colonial system upon the character and habits of the Colonists, exhibited in a private repog read to the Secretaries of his Majesty, Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, by George J. and Anthony Ulloa, members of the Royal Society of London. First published in Spanish by David Barry, and translated by an American." It is full of information on a subject of which little is generally known.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the *Louisiana*, we have Texas journals up to late date. They contain little or nothing of interest.

Telegraphic Despatch.

[TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALIZE, Nov. 25th, 1851.

The ship State of Maine left the South-west Pass for the city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in tow of the steamer Hercules.

DROWNING.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a white man name unknown who was found drowned in the river, opposite the Lower Quitman House. Verdict accordingly.

MANDEVILLE MARIGNY, vs. JAMES F. FERRET. } First District Court of New Orleans.

The petitioner alleges that an election was held in the Parish of Orleans on the 3d day of the month of November, 1851, according to the returns of which, James F. Ferret received a majority of votes for the office of Sheriff of said Parish—that he, being a candidate for the same office, contests the election on the grounds, that in the 6th and 10th precincts the commissioners of election did not count the votes in the manner provided for by law—that the commissioners and clerks of election in the 10th precinct were not residents of the precinct and qualified to vote therein as required by law—that for these reasons the votes of said precincts should be set aside and the contrement declared to have actually received the majority of the votes of the Parish of Orleans for the office of Sheriff, and to be entitled to exercise the functions and receive the emoluments of said office.

To this petition the defendant has filed an exception upon which the judgment of the Court is asked. This exception, in substance is, that admitting all the allegations in the petition of the contestant, he has set forth no cause of action—that is, no sufficient legal reason why his prayer should be granted.

It would have been more agreeable to me, and probably more satisfactory to all the parties having or feeling an interest in this case, if it had been at once submitted to a jury without asking a decision upon the points of law involved, and which given one way or the other, would in effect be decisive of the case; but as the parties have chosen to take a different course, and have placed on me the responsibility upon the Court, I cannot refuse to discharge the duties thus imposed upon me.

The case as set forth in the pleadings, and elucidated by the very able arguments at bar, presents but two points—1st. Is the non-residence of the commissioners and clerks of the tenth precinct, within the precinct over the election of which they presided, good cause to invalidate all the acts which they performed in their official character? and 2d. Is the failure of the commissioners of the 6th and 10th precincts, to count the votes in the manner clearly pointed out by law, sufficient reason to set aside the entire poll of said precincts?

Upon the first point, if we are to be governed in any respect by the authorities applicable to all Criminal and Civil proceedings, no doubt, it seems to me, can be entertained by any person acquainted with even the elementary principles of the law. There is no doctrine more firmly settled than that the acts of persons exercising public functions, who are *de facto* public officers, and apparently public officers of right, should be maintained in all cases where the public or third parties have acquired an interest in those acts. So far has this doctrine been carried in all the decisions which have been made on the point of which, I am informed, that the Courts have even refused to permit an enquiry into the power of the affair to act, in any case in which that power should be called in question as collateral to the main issue; but in all cases they have decided that the only means of testing the qualification of the officer, was by direct action against himself. This doctrine is not only founded upon judicial decision, but it is a necessary part of the law, upon great principles of public policy. This might be illustrated by various cases which have occurred in the history of our own jurisprudence, as well as in that of foreign countries. It is deemed necessary to instance only one case which must be familiar to almost every man in the State of Louisiana.

By the present constitution of this State the members of the Legislature and all the officers of the State were required to take an oath of office, which oath did not include the clause to support the constitution of the United States. The first Legislature which met after the adoption of the constitution of 1845, and most of the other officers of the State who entered upon their offices in 1846, did not take the oath to support the constitution of the United States. Yet the third paragraph of the 6th article of the constitution, provides, "that the Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several legislatures, and all judicial and executive officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution;" and the 1st section of the act of June the first, 1839, of the laws of the United States, prescribes the particular form in which the oath or affirmation shall be taken, while the 3d section of the same act is imperative that the officers named in the constitution shall take such oath or affirmation "before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices"—But yet it can hardly be believed that any person in his senses, would declare all the laws passed by the legislature of 1846 and 1847 null and void because neither the members of the legislature nor the Governor took that oath; or that the decrees of Courts of Justice should be set aside for a similar failure on the part of the Judges; or indeed that the acts of any public officers of the State in which the public or third persons had an interest could be attacked for the worst of the formal oath on the part of the officers. It was indeed attempted in the former Criminal Court to question the legality of such acts. But the attempt was rather an ingenious experiment than anything else.

The effort was made to set aside an indictment of information, and in effect to stop all the proceedings of the Court, because the Attorney General had not taken the oath required by the Constitution of the United States. The Court treated the experiment very much as it deserved; and although the learned Judge who decided the case thought it necessary to go into a long argument upon the subject, he did no more than repeat those decisions that are familiar to every lawyer, and which it is unnecessary more particular to refer to. If any other doctrine than that which has been uniformly acted upon, were established, all government would be at an end; for there could be no security to any citizen that the law under which he acted, the decision of the tribunal to which he had appealed, or the acts of public functionaries by which he had acquired rights, would possess any validity whatever. Taking, then, the case of the Commissioners and Clerks of the tenth precinct, who were, for the purpose of receiving, counting and returning the votes of that precinct, public officers, as much as any officer in the State could be, they must be judged of by the rules that apply to all others, and both the public and individuals having acquired an interest in their acts, their qualifications to hold the office which they exercised, or the validity of the acts which they performed in the legal exercise of said office, cannot be collaterally inquired into.

The second point which the contestant has raised is one of far more importance, and the decision of which is rendered more difficult from the fact that the Court is without guide from any previous decision of established authority, or any positive law upon which it can rely. As to the decisions of the House of Representatives, upon contested elections, they are both ways—some setting aside elections for informalities, some confirming members in their seats in spite of informalities.

In the British House of Commons and in our State Legislatures, the decisions are equally various. The truth seems to be, that these bodies, as a general rule, have not considered the matter in any other manner than as it would contribute to the interests of the dominant party. The question, *therefore*, can only be decided upon general principles of right and justice, as applicable to our peculiar institutions. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the people of this country that in all elections the will of the qualified voters should be freely expressed and distinctly known; the whole object of our election laws is to obtain the clear expression of that will. Wherever the votes of qualified voters have been refused by commissioners of election—where those of unqualified persons have been received, or where any falsehood or fraud has been committed in making the returns, it is clear that this will is not expressed, and that the entire purpose of all the laws relative to elections has been defeated; in such cases there is no doubt that the election should be set aside, and any charge of the kind would be sufficient to support a petition having that object in view. But the question assumes a different aspect, when notoriety of the guests whom he would never again see in England, but he hoped that he should nevertheless meet them once more, if not in this country in his own.

The remaining speakers were Mr. Davis, Mr. Riddle, Mr. Stansfield, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, and Mr. Hankey, the governor of the Bank of England.

AFFECTING SCENE OF HUNGARIANS LEAVING THE MISSISSIPPI.—We stated a day or two since, that the Hungarian exiles who arrived in the Mississippi, landed on Tuesday, and took rooms at the Irving House, in New York, as the city's guests. The parting of the exiles from the officers and sailors of the Mississippi, is said to have been deeply affecting. The Evening Post says:

The crew of the Mississippi were mustered on deck, and briefly addressed by First Lieut. Chaplin, who reminded them of the pleasure they had all derived from the presence of their guests during the voyage, and announced that the time to part had now arrived. Colonel Berzenczy then requested his countrymen to doff their hats, and said to the crew:

"My friends, we take down our hats before you, and we thank you for your kindness, and for your cordiality shown to us. We are now poor—poorer far than you. We were prisoners, but now are liberated from prison. My friends do not forget us. You are happy men, for you are citizens of America. All of you are happy, much more than we are, because we have no father land. We have lost all our fathers, our mothers, our brothers, and our friends.

"We have no place whither to go; no spot in this wide world which we can call home. But we have found hospitality only here among you in America; and we feel consoled by your kindness. It gives us a pleasure to find hospitality in your country; and if we return to Hungary, we will say to all Hungarians that they should continue to be good patriots, and to treat worthy exiles and unfortunates as you treated us. God bless you! be our friends!"

The response to this feeling address was three cheers, given with heartiness characteristic of our gallant tars. The parting with the officers was still more affecting. With them the intercourse had been more intimate, and, the regret on separation was more poignant. The stern soldiers who had braved the perils of battle, and endured the hardships of exile with unconquering fortitude, embraced the officers of the flight in the Hungarian manner, kissed their cheeks, and wept. The sensibilities of the man who could witness such a scene unmoved, must be blunted indeed. When the exiles entered the carriage, the crew gave another round of cheers.

SHORT STRIFT

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

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

Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The Senate is fully organized, by the election of J. Whitfield, of Lowndes county, as President, after twenty-two ballotings.

J. M. Bunch, is elected Secretary, and Cavanaugh, door-keeper.

City Intelligence.

ROBBERY.—John Commens, a stranger, who only arrived in town on Monday last, was robbed on Tuesday evening of $500, under the following circumstances: In the course of his meanderings, he fell in with an affable individual who showed him about town, and finally took him to a house in Barrack street, between Levee and Conde streets, and kept as was subsequently ascertained by Tom McNally and his wife boon companions of the lady, a liberal quantity of liquor, and after the lapse of two hours, McNally and his wife got the stranger into the rear part of the building, and under the threat of shooting him, made him shell out his pocket book containing $500 in gold. They then turned him out of doors, and on reaching the street he met two persons and recounted to them his misfortunes. They moved out of our residence, and after explaining the matter to Captain Youngers, this officer promptly arrested the accused, and yesterday morning they were brought before Recorder Canon. The victim identified the robbers forthwith, and they were accordingly committed for trial before the first District Court.

FIRST INSTANCE COURT.—*The Homicide Case*—In the case of J. A. Griffith, charged with the homicide of Frank Warrington, the jury remained out the whole of Monday night, and at the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Foreman informed his Honor, that there was no chance of an agreement. The prisoner remaining, the Jury was discharged, and the accused will speedily have a new trial.

DISCHARGED.—Martin Hurley, one of the drivers of the Lafayette cars, was by night up yesterday for examination, before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having on the 19th instant, caused the death of a child named Mary Alexander, by carelessly driving. The unfortunate damsel received at the corner of Baronne and Girod streets. It being proved that the lamentable occurrence was entirely accidental, the prisoner was discharged.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—An affray occurred on Monday night, at the corner of Philippe and Gravier streets, which resulted in the serious stabbing of H. Howard by William Fisher. The accused has been apprehended.

FIRE.—Some two or three individuals were fined in small amounts yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, for disturbing the peace. With this exception, the business in the Recorder's Court yesterday, was unimportant.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man named Pierre Robert, aged 18 years, a native of France, who died at Balize coming across the Lake. Verdict "death from intemperance and paralytic fever."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Riley, aged 26 years, a native of Ireland, fell yesterday from his dray loaded with Cotton, one of the bales of which fell upon him, occasioned death to ensue shortly afterwards. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance.

WE embrace this opportunity to offer our thanks to Mr. Jonverton, Captain of the Imaz Ball, for his gentlemanly demeanor towards Mrs. C. Heriss and daughter, while crossing from Havre de Grace to New Orleans, as also for his generosity in remunerating them the value of a trunk lost on board the ship.
ADOLPH HERISON,
CELESTE HERISON.

—DIED—

Yesterday at a quarter past 9 o'clock, P. M., NICOLAS PONDEXTER, born in August, 1811, in the island of Jersey, (British Possession.)

London papers will please copy. nov25 1t

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

25 JANUARY, 1851.

General Council of the City of New Orleans,
Setting of Thursday, 13 November 1851.

AN ORDINANCE relative to Juvenile Vagrants.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans as follows:

Art. 1. All children found pilfering, all children found begging within the limits of the city, all children found gathering waste merchandise, or refuse articles, unless the same be the property of their parents, employers or parents, all children engaged in any occupation dangerous to life or morals or of a tendency to produce habits of idleness and vice, all children who are left in idleness and attend no school, all children who are left without education and learn no honest trade or occupation, all children abandoned by their parents, or who are not provided by their parents with the necessaries and care which the law requires—shall be deemed juvenile vagrants, and shall be brought before the Mayor or Recorder, or other competent judge, and shall be disposed of according to the law establishing houses of juvenile delinquents and vagrants.

Art. 2. In every case where a child shall be deemed a vagrant, or fall within the description contained in the several clauses of the preceding article, in consequence of the act or neglect of their parents or guardian, such parent or guardian shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence payable to the municipality within which the child shall be found delinquent, and in case the said parent or guardian shall neglect or refuse to pay said fine, he or she shall be imprisoned until said fine be paid, provided, that said imprisonment shall not exceed one month.

Art. 2. Every commissary, policeman, watchman or other officer of any of the municipalities, whenever the violation of this ordinance shall come within or be brought to his knowledge, shall immediately arrest the offending child, parent or guardian, and bring them before the proper authority to be dealt with according to law, and every such officer wilfully neglecting or refusing when called upon by the Mayor or Recorder, or other competent judge, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for such offence, recoverable at the complaint of any citizen before any competent magistrate or justice of the peace for the benefit of the municipality in which the officer shall have been complained, and the collection of said fine shall be enforced by imprisonment to the extent of the law.

Art. 4. In all cases arising under this ordinance, whenever the intervention of the Mayor of the District Courts shall be deemed necessary by the Recorder or Mayor in order to enforce this ordinance or deprive an unworthy parent of the liberty or guardianship of a child, or to cause a child to be committed by a District Court to the care of the House of Refuge, it shall be the duty of the Attorney of the Council whenever required by either of the aforementioned magistrates and proper officers, to institute and prosecute the necessary proceedings for defence.

Approved 15 November, 1851.

[Signed,] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
[Signed] GEORGE ALLAN, Recorder.
A true copy. L. A. Sy. CERAN, Clerk.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

25th Nov., 1851.

General Council of the city of New Orleans,
Sitting of Monday, 17th Nov., 1851.

ORDINANCE relative to burials and to provide for the registering of the same.

Be it ordained, That at the expiration of every month from and after the first of December next, it shall be the duty of the keepers of the burial grounds within this city, to deliver to the Recorder of Births and Deaths, of this parish, all the original certificates required by the ordinances, and by virtue of which said keepers have received bodies for burial.

2d. That said Recorder of Births and Deaths shall carefully file and preserve said original certificates, and keep indexes to the same, that they may be easily found and referred to, and shall give copies of the same, duly certified, whenever required by any person interested.

3d. That should any keeper neglect to perform the duty required of him by the first article of this ordinance, he shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the manner provided for by law, for the benefit of the municipality in which the graveyard kept by the offender is situated; and should the Recorder of Births and Deaths refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties confided to him by the second article of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to withdraw and recover back all the certificates previously deposited in the office of said Recorder, and thereafter the keeper of said burial grounds shall under the penalty of fifty dollars, as above provided, deposit the said certificates in the Mayor's office, to be there kept and preserved.

4th. That no keeper of any burial ground within the limits of the city shall receive into any corpse, unless the bearer or carriers of the same shall deliver to him the certificate of a licensed physician, or midwife, or of a magistrate, or of a commissary, containing, besides the particulars already required by the ordinances of this Council, and of the Board of Health, a statement of the female from the location of the house or place from which the corpse was taken for burial, giving the name of the proprietor or lessee of said house or place, and the number and street where such house or place is situated, or if there is no number, as close a description of the place as may suffice to find said house or place, and should any keeper of any burial ground refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this article, he shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each and every violation, to be recovered in the manner provided ut ante by law, for the benefit of the municipality in which said burial ground is situated.

5th. That whenever the keeper of any of said burial grounds shall discover that the formalities required by this ordinance cannot be complied with by the bearers or carriers of any corpse, or by any person or persons bringing the same for burial, he shall immediately inform the coroner thereof in order that said officer may proceed to ascertain whether any crime has been committed, and for any neglect of duty with this provision, the said keeper shall be fined, as provided for in the preceding section.

6th. That any citizen, upon advancing all the necessary costs, may, for the benefit and in the name of the municipality, be entitled to any of the fines imposed by this ordinance, sue for and recover the same in any competent tribunal.

7th. That the Mayor shall immediately cause one hundred copies of this ordinance to be printed by the printer of this Council, and posted up in the different burial grounds of the city.

Approved, 15th November, 1851.

[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
[Signed] GEORGE ALLAN, Recorder.
A true copy. L. A. Sy. CERAN, Clerk.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

6th November, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE,
Sitting of Monday, 17th November, 1851.

RESOLVED, That hereafter it shall be the duty of all the Collectors of Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c., to deliver to the Comptroller on the first day of January, on each and every year, all the Bills of Taxes, &c., which remain uncollected at the time.

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and of the Attorney of Municipality No. One, to proceed in the collection of said bills according to the Ordinance of the Council passed on the 15th day of May, 1851, providing the manner in which double fees the Municipality are to be allowed.

Signed, JR. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved 22nd Nov., 1851.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy, L. A. Sy. CERAN, Clerk.

Brought to the pound of the First Municipality, Darbigny depot, between Main and Tchoupitoulas, on Ann street, an iron gray MARE, with white forehead; no other mark or stamp visible.

A black HORSE, with star on the forehead, some white spots on the withers; no other mark or stamp visible.

A red COW, the body white, and the tip of the tail white; no other mark or stamp visible.

If from the present date to the 15th December, said animals are not redeemed, they will be sold at that time by T. J. Spear, auctioneer. A
nov26,d,3 MICHEL DUREL, Keeper of Pound.

WINES.—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 50 baskets Champagne, Sparkling and Still Clarets, in ¼ and ½ cases, of sundry brands.
DUNTZE & IKEN,
Commission Depot and Cellar, 60 Gravier st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1851.

The same active demand for Cotton noticed yesterday, continues to-day, stimulated moreover by the tenor of the Ass'n announcements, but owing to the comparatively small quantity offering, not more than 5,000 bales were sold at full prices. We quote Middling to good Middling. 7¾@8¼c @ lb.

The sales to-day were good; sales 350 bbls. at 4¾@4¾c for Fair. About 1,200 bbls. Molasses were sold at 24@24½c @ gallon.

The Flour market is quiet, and sales confined to a few hundred bbls. at former prices. Of Corn, 3,000 sacks were sold at 44@47c @ bushel.

Other prices are unchanged. Rice Pork is retailing at $14 (?)½. Bacon Sides 10c.; Shoulders 8¾@9c; A lot of 230 bbls. Lard sold at 7c.

Whiskey is selling slowly, at 20c. @ gallon for rectified.

Exchange rule as last quoted. Sterling, 108¾@110. Paris, 5f 25 @ 5f 15. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾@2¼ @ cent discount. Checks, par @¼ @ cent dis.

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

MUDGE & WILSON, formerly of the St. Charles, beg leave to inform the travelling public that the *St. Louis Hotel* is now open.

During the past summer the house has been remodeled, extensive additions made, and entirely refurnished, which will enable us to accommodate with comfort and elegance our friends.

WANTED.—A good APOTHECARY'S CLERK. Apply to W., letter H, No. 82, post-office. Letters must be pre-paid. nov26

MEDICINE at Manufacturers' Prices, such as Carpenters' Jayne, Turrants Moffitt's, Townsend's, RadwAY, Barnsfield's, Brandreth's Pills, Copaiva, Castor Oil, Cubebs and Copaiva Capsules, Eureka Vermifuge, Tonic and Tonic Pills, and Pulmonic Wafers and Rahmstein's Vermifuge. The most popular Patent Medicines besides the above named, of French, English and German manufacture. R. SONNARI,
cor Natchez and Tchoupitoulas st.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand—
HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment from Principe, Partagas, Cabaneros, Cabaiguan, &c.
FRENCH PRESERVES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—
Pickles—100 boxes assorted, Van Bergen's, Underwood & Co; Codfish, Herrings, Anchovies, &c. Fish Hooks, Lines; Redwood Tiles; 100 kegs Cut Nails, Lorentz's, 50 do. do. 10 bbls Beef do. Teas—100 cases Houchong, 1000 chests Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Young Hyson in store and to arrive. Tobacco—400 boxes Lorillard's, Natanego—1 cask Government No. 1, 1 cask No 1, Chewing—1 Hogshead Cut Tobacco, Cassa Buss—1 cask; Brown Oil—50 bbls Sperm, quarts and pints; Indigo—5 cases primo Manilla, Rope—40 coils Manilla, Hemp; Brandies, &c; Liquors—Brandies, Pinet, Castillon, Cognac, Jersey, Orard & Dupuy, Seignette, A Durand & Co, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, various brands, Wines—Burgundy and pure juice Port, Sherry, Madeira and Champagne; Buckwheat—In bbls, half bbls and boxes; hard bread, from Boston, for sale by
nov26 E. J. HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LATELY received, and for sale by the undersigned, 50—3¾ half barrels Pickled Trifles; 100 half and quarter do Pickled Pigs Feet; 250 half and quarter do Trifled Pigs; 300 half do Pickled Mushrooms and Caps; 500 do assorted Sardines, Mustard, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, Pickles, &c. Ordinary, 20 quarter bbls. Cognac, different brands, 20 eighths do do; 60 baskets Champagne; 20 baskets Claret; 10 baskets Madeira; 10 baskets Port; 10 do Tonicalom; Holstein, Holland Gin, Price Wines, &c. &c. J. PIGOT,
corner Royal and St. Peter streets.

FOR sale to arrive per barn Clarissa, from Seville Olives, 15 qr. casks, 50 bales Seville Oakum, 25 bales Amunitillo Wool; 30 do Sheep do; WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA,
nov26 20¾ Poydras street.

MESS BEEF.—10 half barrels, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA,
nov26 20¾ Poydras street.

NEW GRUYERE CHEESE.—Receiving per ship Helen Blake, from Havre—50 box new Gruyere Cheese; 50 ders Neufchatel Cheese, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
nov26 corner Royal and Conti sts.

EXPECTED by ship Cincinnati, Captain E. Andover, from Bordeaux—
50 boxes assorted Prunes; 30 do Prunes; 50 do Figs; 50 do Almonds; 50 do Filberts; 50 do Nuts; 12 jars, 10 do Olives; 10 do Marbelles, do do; 12 do Fine do do; 15 bl bottles; 50 do Sierra White Wine, in quality; 45 casks Red Claret, ordinary, 1848; 24 bl Claret, for sale by
nov26 PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

EXPECTED per ship Mary Ellen, from Havana—
Boxes and well selected assortment of Preserves and Sweetmeats, from the well known manufactories in Dominica and Duna, Havana, and for sale on accommodating terms by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
nov26 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A fine assort