The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

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Terms of the Bee.
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☞ 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.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

MR. WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

Our cotemporary of the *Delta* kindly undertakes the labor that properly devolves on the avowed democratic press—that of abusing Mr. Webster. No sooner had we acknowledged our preference for that illustrious Statesman, in the event of Mr. Fillmore's declining a presidential nomination, than the *Courier* discovered that Mr. WEBSTER was a most dangerous enemy to the South, and the *Delta* [which has "nothing to do with party politics"] follows suit immediately, in a tolerably severe blow at the Massachusetts orator. We have no doubt the Democracy of New Orleans feel under special obligations to the *Delta*, for furnishing them a little political capital to use against Mr. WEBSTER at so early a period of the campaign.

As the *Delta* has been at some pains to distinter two speeches of Mr Webster for the purpose of affording evidence of the free soil tendency of that distinguished gentleman, we have no doubt of its willingness to rendered equal justice to Gen CASS. We propose to our cotemporary, therefore, that it should delve among Congressional records until it finds the speech of the Ex-Minister to France, in which he stated that "he was no slave-holder, that he detested slavery, and prayed for its abolition everywhere." When this is done, we shall be prepared to show that, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN and every prominent Northern politician, stand upon pretty much the same footing, touching the slavery question. In other words, we do not believe, and are yet to learn that a single Northern man exists, who is friendly to slavery, or who would not willingly concur in its abolition, provided it could be accomplished by peaceful, lawful and constitutional means. This is the universal sentiment of the North, shared alike by Whigs and Democrats.

Mr. WEBSTER, however, is a thorough advocate of the maintenance of the Compromise, and especially of the rigorous execution of the Fugitive Slave law. He goes as far on this subject as any Southern man can desire, and quite far enough to satisfy every Compromise man—The *Delta* asks, who is not in favor of acquiescence in the Compromise! We are surprised at the question. South Carolina is one. Vermont is not. The Free Soilers every where are not. The Secessionists every where are not—General QUITMAN and General DAVIS and the whole host of State Rights men in the South are as much opposed to acquiescence, as HALE, MANN, GIDDINGS, DUREE, HALE and CHASE. The evidence in proof of this is so overwhelming and so wisely and so well understood, that its reproduction is unnecessary.

Mr. WEBSTER is opposed to the extension of Slavery—if we may judge from a passage in his Buffalo speech quoted by the *Delta*. In CASS, INGERSOLL, MARCY, or BUCHANAN in favor of the extension of Slavery! If so, when and where have they avowed these sentiments! For shame, the time enough to discuss these topics, when the candidates for the Presidency shall have been nominated. We imagine that the Democracy select from among the aspirants whom it may form its standard-bearer, there will be no difficulty in putting against him an opponent at least as sound as himself on the slavery question.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—A despatch to the *Picayune* states that LINN BOYD has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. We predicted yesterday that the Democrats would have no trouble in accomplishing the work of organizing. They manage here admirably.

☞ A despatch from Washington, received by the *Delta* on Monday, states that the Democratic caucus of Representatives had rejected the pledge to sustain the Compromises, proposed by the Southern Union men. Our cotemporary's indignant so does not appear to be particularly aroused by this exercise of the only Whig Free Soil tendency to provoke his censure. Democrat backsliders escape without a line of editorial comment.

A despatch to the *Picayune* states that a caucus of the Whig members, resolute in favor of the Compromise *were adopted*.

MADAME WIDEMAN.—In strictly noticing the vocal qualities of this magnificent songstress, we stated yesterday that her voice was a "soprano." This was a slip of the pen which escaped us in the haste of writing at midnight. Madame W.'s voice is one of the best marked and purest "contraltos" we have ever heard, and though its compass is singularly extensive, it preserves in every register the rich and sonorous quality that distinguishes the "contralto."

INDEPENDENT COTTON PRESS.—We invite attention to Messrs SHORTRIDGE & LONGACRE's advertisement of their new Hydraulic Cotton Press, situated on the corner of new Levee and Rouffignac streets. This Press was manufactured at the foundry of LEVIS & CO., in New Orleans, and is one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of machinery we have ever seen—worthy in fact of competing in mechanical excellence with the most elaborate products of our Northern workshops. It is moreover the most powerful ever erected for the compression of Cotton, and as the bales will be materially diminished in size by the operation, a larger number can be shipped in a single cargo. We understand, too, from Messrs. S. & L. that the expense of compression will be considerably reduced by the employment of their machinery. This is a materially item in the calculation. We should encourage every project that tends to diminish the cost of the transhipment of the raw material from our port, or which reduces the heavy list of charges placed against the planter's account, and which eat up no inconsiderable portion of his profit.

BEAUTIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On the 22nd ult., when every body in New Orleans was aware of the election of Bordelon, the wing candidate for Auditor, he telegraphic correspondent of the Baltimore papers, sent messages, stating that the democratic candidate was chosen by 400 majority. Is it any wonder that people lose confidence in the telegraph, when it commits such stupid blunders?

MR. THRASHER.—The New York *Times* publishes the following letter from Mr THRASHER

IN PRISON, HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1851.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times

SIR—In consequence of the thousand false reports that are circulated in regard to myself, I would request you to deny explicitly that there have been found among my papers any letters or documents that compromise any one in any manner whatever, not even myself, if I am allowed the advantage of defence.

I refrain from further remark pending my trial.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. S. THRASHER.

Commenting upon the case of the unfortunate gentleman, the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

The case of Mr. Thrasher appears to be desperate. This Government may insist that he shall have such a trial as the treaty of 1795 secures to American residents in the dominions of Spain. If the Government has not interfered to demand this, it must be for the reason that they consider Mr. Thrasher as a Spanish subject. If he is a Spanish subject by reason of his taking a letter of domicile, then every American resident of Cuba is a Spanish subject, and the treaty of 1795 is a nullity.

We trust that the unjust persecution of an American citizen is not to be disposed of thus summarily, nor do we believe for one instant that this Government will permit the affair to be passed over *sub silentio*. Unless the liberation of Mr. THRASHER be embraced within the recent arrangements with Spain, the voice of the people will speedily be heard, calling for explanation or retribution.

KOSSUTH IN THE HUMBOLT.—By the following letter to the Mayor of New York, it will be seen that Gov. KOSSUTH did not leave England in the *Washington*, but is undoubtedly on board the *Humboldt*, which is probably by this time at New York:

No, 80 Eaton-Place, LONDON, Nov. 2.

Sir, I beg to inform you that in consequence of the overwhelming engagements that engross the time of his Excellency, Gov. Louis Kossuth, it has became out of his power to leave England on the day he first intended. He will leave by the Humboldt direct for New York, on the 10th day of this month.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with every sentiment of consideration, your ob't servant,
FRANCIS PULSZKY.

To the Mayor of New York.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 15th ult., inclusive. They contain some intelligence of interest:

The Mexican Congress had received official information of the abandonment of the siege of Matamoros by CARVAJAL; great joy was felt at this denouement. Nevertheless, several distinct propositions which had been made for the promotion of Gen. AVALOS, and the reward of his soldiers, were negatived by decided majorities. The question of the abolition of prohibitory duties has much to do with the action of Congress. While the defence of Matamoros by AVALOS, is a subject of general commendation, his policy in raising the prohibitions, is generally censured. The anti-liberal party make no allowances on the score of expediency and appear to forget that, if AVALOS had acted otherwise, he would have forfeited the sympathy and support of every citizen of Matamoros. In the meanwhile, the question of tariff reform is before the Congress, and will undoubtedly lead to exciting and prolonged discussions. The *Trait d' Union* seems to think it will ultimately prevail.

The *pronunciamento*, at Cordoba, is completely suppressed. ROMEO, the ringleader, has fled to the mountains, with ten men, the remnant of his band. Two other chiefs, GOMEZ and FORADA, have been captured and lodged in prison.

The cholera has greatly abated at Mazatlan, and its complete disappearance is shortly expected.

A public subscription has been opened for the benefit of the widows and children of the Mexican soldiers, who fell during the siege of Matamoros.

A proposition that the government should take fifty shares in the stock of the Magnetic Telegraph Enterprise between Mexico and Vera Cruz, has been submitted to a committee of the Chamber of Deputies. It will probably pass.

At Acapulco, the house of Mr. Bill, agent of a steamship company, was entered and robbed of $5000. The thieves have been arrested, and a large amount of the stolen funds recovered.

The new project for the settlement of the public debt, by a sinking fund, of which we made mention some days since, is still before Congress, and a number of sections of the bill have been adopted, with various modifications.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake have been recently felt at Mexico and Puebla.

Monsignor Clementini, legate of Pope Pius IX., had arrived at Mexico, having been received with signal honors all along the route from Vera Cruz.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Information to-day from Washington states that Mr Webster has written two despatches in behalf of Mr Thrasher, which will doubtless secure his release. Renewed instructions have been sent to our Minister at Madrid in regard to the American prisoners. A letter of the 25th ult from Havana, says that Mr Thrasher was to be sent immediately to Spain, in anticipation of the action of the American Government.—*See Bee.*

THE ASIA'S NEWS.—The Northern papers contain telegraphic accounts of the advices brought by the Asia which arrived at Halifax on the 24th ult. They add nothing to the intelligence already published by us.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express

FROM VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Nov. 4th, 1851

Produce is very scarce and rules according to review prices current as follows: to day, Cotton 10 a 10 1-4 per lb; Indigo 97 a 1.12 per lb for F., Cocoa $16 a $21.50 for 110 lbs, according to quality; Coffee 10 1-4 per lb, and Oz and Cow hides $9.62 per quintal.

Some small lots of coffee of the new crop, drop into the market occasionally, and would come in greater quantities, but merchants do not appear very anxious to purchase at the rates fixed, in consequence of the unsettled and unfavorable aspects of the United States and European markets. Thus, you perceive, there is no inducement to speculate at present in the produce business, even were there an abundance.

The country never presented so gloomy an appearance, which may be attributed, as I have heretofore had occasion to assert, to the extinction of industry and morality in politics and pecuniaries. Every branch of industry and trade as times progress. Weather continues very fine and the crops generally never presented so flattering an appearance.

A Monastery is being erected at Varinas for three hundred and seven Monks, from Miranda, Portugal. They are entrusted to the Chair of Agriculturists and Mechanics of the first grade, who doubtless will succeed in the introduction of the grape, orange and moron.

Yours, &c., J. N. W.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*End of the War.*—We learn by the arrival at N. York of the ship Margaret Eliza, from Buenos Ayres, Sept 26th, that Urdie had capitulated, and it was supposed that he would join with General Urquiza, so that the war in the Banda Oriental would soon be at an end.

Gen Rosas was pressing the male inhabitants into the army; and in some places, none but females and children were left. He intends to be in readiness for his opponents, should they come on his soil.

The British Packet of September 20, publishes the correspondence of leave-taking between the late Charge d'Affaire of the United States, Hon. W. A. Harris, and the Buenos Ayres Minister of Foreign Relations, also the account of the ceremonies connected with the presentation and recognition of the Honorable John S. Pendleton, as Charge d'Affaire of the United States, near the Government of the Argentine Confederation.

The same paper contains a magazine of Rosas addressed to the House of Representatives, denouncing "him to be the insane tyrant, ruthless Unitarian Urquiza," and offering a continuance of hostilities in the country until to put down the rebellion, and repel the audacious aggressions of the Brazilian government.

The House of Representatives returned a cordial response to this address.

CARETO, Sept 16th—News has been received of the complete defeat of the traitor Leonardo Olivera, by the forces under the command of Colonel Barrios. The pursuit was continued, and his capture considered inevitable, unless he succeeded in reaching the Brazilian Bonnier.

The Vanguard of Urquiza has also been pursued from the vicinity of Andaraz to Quebrachado, with the loss of two killed and one prisoner. The affair seems to have taken place on the 15th instant, but we are not yet in possession of official details.

SAD MORTALITY IN A FAMILY.—Mr. and Mrs John B. Williamson, with five children started for the North from Vicksburg, Miss., in the latter part of October. On reaching Louisville, on the 6th November, their youngest child, aged 18 months was seized with cholera infantum, and died. On the next day they proceeded to Cincinnati, and on the way their eldest child, aged 7 years, was taken with malignant scarlet fever, to which it fell a victim on reaching that city, on the 9th instant.—The two remaining children, aged respectively 10 and 13 years, were immediately seized with the same disease, and on the 13th both of them were followed to the grave by their afflicted parents. The oldest son escaped the fate of the others by proceeding to New York with his uncle, direct from Louisville, with the corpse of the infant. The New York *Express* says these little victims—four girls and one boy—were on their way to that city from New Orleans, full of hope and joyous expectations, and adds:

"Their relatives and friends were expecting them with open arms and full hearts. Little dresses had been engaged for the little girls, and the Christmas and New Year holidays were to make them as beautiful as taste and expense could adorn them. But oh how changed the scene. The anticipated welcome of life, hope and health has changed into a scene of despair, death and the grave. The corpses of four girls, of tender years, alone have come to receive not the warm grasp of friendship and relationship, but they have come in the cold embrace of death, to be hurried hence to their final resting place. So sudden a transition from joy to sorrow, even in this world of sudden changes, we are seldom called upon to record."

ANOTHER DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT NEW YORK.—The New York *Tribune* of the 24th ult., says:

About noon to-day, about twelve feet of the north wall of Gregory & Harman's brewery, in the rear of the corner of Sheriff and Houston streets, fell over upon the roof of the blacksmith shop of Hoe & Co, crushing down nearly half the shop.

Two men were instantly killed and it is feared more are under the ruins.

The men killed are:

——Mackay, and —— Brown, both men of family, and both residing at Williamsburgh.

We have the names of Robert Sears, badly hurt, and Wm. Conquest, wounded.

The men were just starting for dinner, and, it is not known whether any are missing; yet it is feared that this is not the extent of the catastrophe.

The wall seems to have been pressed out by a great quantity of barley, which was piled against it.

The police and citizens are doing their best.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

NAILING OF THE STEAMER GEORGIA.—The steamer Georgia, sailed this afternoon, with the California mails and 400 passengers.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Atlantic* reached New York on the 22d ult., bringing sixty-two passengers.

The steamer *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 9th, and her news, at considerable length, appears in the London papers of Monday morning.

The *Atlantic* experienced a heavy gale from the South East, between Georges' and Nanquecket Shoals, which afterwards shifted to the West, and continued until her arrival in the lower Bay, last evening. All things considered, the *Atlantic* has made one of the best passages on record.

The public announcement was reiterated that Kossuth would leave for New York in the steamer *Washington*, but some private letters speak of the possibility of his deferring his departure for some days longer. He visited Birmingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th, and was hailed everywhere with the most extraordinary display of popular enthusiasm. A procession numbering some 150,000 persons escorted him into Birmingham, where he was entertained at the mansion of Mr. Gesch. Owing to feeble health, Kossuth confined himself to a brief expression of thanks for the hearty welcome he received. At Manchester, on the following day, according to the London *Times*, his reception was more warm, general and enthusiastic, than he has met at any other place since his arrival in England. All business was nearly suspended, and the day was generally observed as a holiday by all classes. He was publicly received at the Free Trade Hall, where the meeting was presided over by Geo. Wilson, Esq., and a very flattering address was presented to Kossuth, to which he made a most eloquent reply, in a speech of an hour and a half's duration.

A search for Sir John Franklin is about to be undertaken by Lieut. Pim, R. N., who will go through Russia and Siberia, to the locality of the alleged Polar Sea. He has the support of the admiralty, and of the Royal geographical society, and calculates upon the aid of the Emperor of Russia. Lady Franklin has devoted five hundred pounds to carrying out his plan.

The King of Hanover was latly [illegible], and his recovery is considered quite [illegible].

In England, next to Kossuth, the [illegible] nent topic of discussion was the Lord Mayor's Day Celebration, which took place on the 10th inst., the 9th falling upon Sunday. The usual ceremonial and procession took place in the city, followed by a very magnificent banquet at Guildhall. The procession was augmented this year by 18 men in full armour mounted upon chargers from Astley's Circus. By some singular combination of circumstances not one Foreign Minister was present at the banquet—all being out of town, and Mr. Lawrence the American Minister, being too ill to attend.

FRANCE.—On Sunday upwards of 600 of the officers and men of the regiments newly arrived in Paris, were introduced to the President, who addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen.—In receiving the officers of the different regiments of the Army, who succeed each other in the garrison of Paris, I congratulate myself on seeing them animated with that spirit which was our glory, and which now constitutes our security.

"I will not speak to you, therefore, either of your duties or of your discipline. You have always performed your duties with honor, whether in the land of Africa or on the soil of France, and you have always maintained discipline intact, in the midst of the most difficult trials. I hope that these trials will not return, but if the gravity of circumstances should renew them, and compel me to make an appeal to your devotedness, I am sure that I should not be disappointed, because you know that I demand nothing that is not in accordance with my right, recognized by the constitution, with military honor, and with the interests of the country. Because I have placed at your head men who have my entire confidence and esteem, yours, because, if ever the day of danger should arrive, I will not doubt, as in governments which have preceded me have done. I will not say to you, march, and I will know you. But I will say to you, I march—follow me."

This speech is cooked upon a very slender of war against the Assembly, it is said, was great disappointed at the Minority.—It caused a sensation on the Bourse but no [illegible] results are apparent.

The people have received it [illegible] that officers of all grades, and [illegible] are their duty to adhere to the President in preference, and if needful, in opposition to the Assembly.

The report of the Committee to whom has been referred the Electoral Law proposed by the President, was read in the Assembly on the 13th—it recommends the absolute rejection of the measure.

The Democratic Socialist Committee of Paris has decided not to take no part in the election in that city, on the 30th in consequence of the curtailment of the franchise by the law of the 31st May—and it recommends all tribunals not elected to pursue the same course. A meeting of the members of the Committee of Paris was to be held on the evening following, when the Committee declared [illegible] to act in the presence of the Government Agents, and appointed.

The proposition of the Questors with regard to the raising out of troops for the defence of the Assembly, is the pressing topic of Paris, it having been discussed this although the Assembly has the power, the appointment of a General over the said troops rests with the President. Two Emissaries from the Central Committee of Refugees in London, had been arrested in Paris—and houses of persons in communication with them had been searched, and many papers seized.

ENGLAND, &c.—Notice is published by the Commissioners of the great Exhibition, that on the 1st December they will give the building into the hands of Messrs Fox and Henderson, the contractors, and that no goods should be removed by that date, or arrangements made with the contractors for the continuance in the building.

Mr Riddle, our United States minister, met with no other passenger in the *Atlantic* addressed a farewell letter of thanks, prior to his departure, to the Executive Committee.

SPAIN.—The dates from Madrid are to the 8th inst. The Cortes is assembled on that day. The widow of Gen. Enna had been received by the Queen and presented with the Bands of the Royal Order of "Maria Louisa."

ITALY.—The Austrian Military Commander at Milan has prohibited the religious meetings of the Protestants residing in that city.

IRELAND.—The Galway *Vindicator*, of the 8th inst., contains an account of a meeting that had been held in that city on the subject of steam communication with the New York, which Mr Wagstaff, who presented letters of introduction from Mr Abbot Lawrence, stated that he and his father had determined on trying an experiment for six months—with first class steamers—the first of which, one of the fastest and strongest that ever sailed, would leave New York on the 15th December. Very superior elegant arrangements were to be made, and emigrants conveyed at £8 a head. A resolution was passed that Mr Wagstaff's vessels should enjoy the port free of all dues for six months. The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

Telegraphic Items.

BUFFALO, Nov 24th

The propeller Binnon, with a full cargo of corn and flour, is ashore on Lake Michigan. The vessel and cargo are reported to be a total loss.

BOSTON, Nov 24

The steamer Cambria, which sails for Liverpool on Wednesday, will take out about $500,000 in specie.

BOSTON, Nov 24

The election for Representatives in the various towns where there was no choice on the 10th, came off to-day. The result in Lowell is that 5 Coalitionists and 1 Whig have been chosen, and there is no choice for the remaining three members. In Springfield, the Whigs elected all four representatives by 40 or 50 majority over the united Free Soil and Democratic vote. The Coalitionists elected four representatives in this town last year.

SECOND DISPATCH

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

The Democrats of this city have nominated A. W. Thaxter, for Mayor. Returns from 55 towns show the election of 25 Coalitionists, 21 Whigs and 27 no choice. The changes are that the Coalitionists will have a majority in the Legislature, thus securing the re-election of Gov. Boutwell. 21 towns remain to be heard from.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.

As the brig Empire, belonging to H. Fitzhugh & Co, was attempting to make this port this morning, she went ashore inside the piers, where she now lies full of water. It is feared she will go to pieces, as her cargo of 6,000 bushels of wheat is wet and swelling. It is now blowing a perfect hurricane from the west, accompanied by a heavy snow storm—by far the heaviest storm of the season. It will be a hard night on the lake, and it is feared we shall have more disasters to report early next week.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 23.

Marshal Bush, arrived in this city this morning, for the purpose of making arrests of the persons indicted at Buffalo, for participation in the late riots. We have heard of four arrests up to the present time, viz: Wm. L. Crandall, J B Brigham, L H Salisbury, and Seymour King.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 22.

ARRIVAL OF HENRY CLAY AT BALTIMORE.—Henry Clay came on in the Western mail this night, and proceeded to the residence of Col. Calvert, near Washington.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

EASTERN.

PARISHES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Ascension,	755	755	1,763	1,614	72	75	3,480	7,260	140	157	—
Assumption,	926	926	2,058	2,472	19	13	5,107	5,341	261	330	—
East Baton Rouge,	1,044	1,044	2,016	2,431	193	154	5,035	6,351	311	487	—
West Baton Rouge,	394	438	1,030	864	40	53	1,987	4,350	221	338	10
East Feliciana,	719	719	2,196	1,803	10	13	4,021	9,514	269	341	49
West Feliciana,	509	617	1,312	1,591	70	67	2,570	10,696	377	374	147
Iberville,	633	640	1,988	1,610	5	53	3,672	8,512	250	919	10
Jefferson,	3,025	3,061	6,536	5,485	403	465	10,885	6,106	671	81	54
La Fourche,	938	938	2,705	2,441	13	9	5,165	4,368	9	955	4
Livingston,	480	480	1,201	1,13	9	11	2,343	842	57	919	36
Orleans,	15,621	19,765	52,740	34,575	4,037	3,041	101,393	10,925	3,643	51	341
Plaquemines,	815	815	1,528	1,03	903	187	3,610	4,770	147	9	5
Point Coupee,	760	760	1,656	1,314	271	599	3,838	7,811	146	948	—
St Bernard,	983	983	814	50	36	37	1,479	2,325	97	34	3
St. Charles,	191	191	455	444	59	61	969	4,132	145	218	3
St. Helena,	390	390	1,037	1,147	8	3	2,195	3,196	51	273	9
St. James,	591	591	1,600	1,589	95	36	3,347	7,751	218	145	6
St. John Baptiste,	530	530	1,302	1,084	74	117	2,777	4,540	155	161	14
St. Tammany,	780	780	1,940	1,743	150	160	4,493	2,363	13	99	13
Terre Bonne,	550	551	1,347	1,477	35	37	3,396	4,298	69	994	4
Washington,	400	400	1,200	1,141	3	1	2,371	1,037	99	960	—
	31,023	35,378	93,783	74,054	5,747	7,859	191,443	199,764	7,500	6,913	900

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling Houses	31,023	Deaths during the year	7,500
Families	35,378	Farms in cultivation	6,913
		Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards	900
White males	93,783		
White females	74,054		
	167,837		
Free colored males	5,747		
Free colored females	7,859		
	13,606		
Total free population	181,443		
Slaves	199,764		
Total population	381,207	Federal representative population	265,681

WESTERN.

PARISHES	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Avoyelles,	793	793	2,159	1,907	55	44	4,165	5,161	173	393	3
Bienville,	371	371	1,025	1,001	—	13	2,044	1,705	44	97	1
Bossier,	678	678	1,595	1,119	—	—	2,757	4,455	199	337	4
Caddo,	742	747	2,095	1,53	17	22	3,678	3,966	232	305	—
Calcasieu,	548	626	1,410	1,197	124	117	2,857	957	91	320	1
Caldwell,	300	300	743	741	—	—	1,501	1,231	70	105	—
Carroll,	592	592	1,311	1,065	4	6	2,386	6,413	405	276	10
Catahoula,	655	679	1,939	1,656	9	10	3,614	3,379	204	354	3
Claiborne,	842	842	2,169	2,39	—	—	4,949	2,523	94	554	4
Concordia,	919	919	479	314	1	—	794	6,011	176	184	—
De Soto,	685	685	1,900	1,554	11	14	3,479	4,446	91	497	9
Franklin,	346	346	989	745	10	4	1,748	1,373	135	291	—
Jackson,	622	631	1,759	1,617	2	2	3,380	2,155	90	320	—
Lafayette,	830	833	1,774	1,616	6	9	3,350	3,176	41	471	—
Madison,	444	448	1,16	996	—	—	2,155	5,203	117	255	4
Morehouse,	74	793	1,763	1,45	13	17	3,267	2,044	91	96	4
Natchitoches,	1,412	1,431	2,955	2,51	417	464	6,347	7,344	270	442	9
Rapides,	1,630	1,637	2,907	2,224	—	166	5,297	11,340	286	797	11
Sabine,	672	676	1,569	1,325	—	—	2,347	1,167	—	65	5
St. Landry,	2,411	2,970	5,29	4,925	615	721	11,561	10,951	315	775	13
St. Martin,	940	955	2,272	2,166	213	—	5,27	5,313	259	420	—
St. Mary,	46	75	1,130	1,30	19	229	2,781	4,06	102	488	—
Tensas,	344	344	540	375	—	—	915	6,138	109	185	6
Union,	94	913	2,182	2,290	—	—	4,472	11,17	1	1,7	1
Vernon,	106	106	1,300	1,25	—	—	2,55	1,07	17	56	—
Wachita,	442	449	1,163	1,116	4	—	2,283	8,709	117	442	4
	14,099	14,734	42,276	40,310	1,571	1,9	84,23	116,127	4,449	9,476	121

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling Houses	14,099	Deaths during the year	4,449
Families	14,734	Farms in cultivation	9,476
		Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards	121
White males	42,276		
White females	40,310		
	82,586		
Free colored males	1,571		
Free colored females	1,9		
	3,481		
Total free population	85,933		
Slaves	116,127		
Total population	202,060	Federal representative population	151,454

TOTAL POPULATION, &c., OF THE STATE

	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Eastern,	31,023	35,378	93,783	74,054	5,747	7,859	191,443	199,764	7,500	6,913	900
Western,	14,099	14,734	42,276	40,310	1,571	1,9	84,23	116,127	4,449	9,476	121
	45,122	50,112	136,059	114,364	7,318	9,768	275,673	315,891	11,949	15,389	1,021

RECAPITULATION

Dwelling Houses in the State	45,122	Deaths during the year	11,949
Families in the State	50,112	Farms in cultivation	15,389
		Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards	1,021
White males	141,029		
White females	114,364		
	255,393		
Free colored males	7,304		
Free colored females	9,768		
	17,072		
Total free population	272,465		
Slaves	315,891		
Total population	588,356	Federal representative population	416,945

The Late Christiana Rioters

Commencement of the Trials

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

The United States Court was crowded in a morning at an early hour, it being the day fixed for the trial of the Christiana treason cases—Judges Grier and Kane were in attendance, and the Philadelphia bar was very fully represented.

The court room being of limited capacity, it was found necessary to exclude many who sought admittance, for which purpose officers were stationed at the foot of the stairway leading to the upper court room. The following counsel appeared for the Government: District Attorney, John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, and George L. Ashmead. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, and James Cooper.

The Counsel for the prisoners were John M. Reed, Theodore Cuyler of this city—Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Lewis of Lancaster. At 11 o'clock the Court was opened in due form, after which the desk proceeded to call the list of jurors, here was a large attendance, and the court directed all absentees to be fined $100 each—a large number of applications were made to be excused from serving, and some 10 or 12 were excused.

The Court asked if the Government was ready to proceed, to which J. W. Ashmead said as at present advised, he should be prepared to take up the case of Castner Hanaway, at the opening of the Court to-morrow. He however wished it understood, that no arrangement he might suggest to-day, would be allowed to interfere with any preliminaries he saw proper to adopt to-morrow.

In answer to a question from Judge Grier, he said he proposed to arraign each defendant as he was called upon for trial. Judge Grier said, that while he did not desire in any manner to hasten considering the importance of the cases, yet he desired to be in Washington on two weeks time.

Mr. Stevens hoped it would not require two weeks to try one case, in his county they hang a man in two weeks. Some conversation then took place as to the session of the Court, whether evening sessions should be held, &c. It was finally determined to hold no evening session for a few days.

Judge Grier asked the counsel on either side if they had any suggestions to make respecting the publication of the testimony during the continuance of the trial. Mr Ashmead, on behalf of the Government, said he should offer no objections whatever. Judge Kane suggested that if the testimony was published from day to day, and the trials continued for a long period, it might be difficult to get jurors.

Mr. Stevens, for the defence, and that if the testimony was allowed to be published from day to day, it could do no harm, for its exclusion would not deprive letter-writers from giving its substance, and perhaps garbled statements of what actually took place.

Judge Grier remarked that it rested with the Counsel to decide, as the Court would not interfere to prevent republication, but at the instance of gentlemen on either side.

By common consent the testimony will therefore be published.

The Court adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, when the case of Castner Hanaway will be taken up.

☞ A funny story is told of the Queen Mother of Spain, which, if true, demonstrates that women sometimes can excel even in shrewdness the "lords of the creation" themselves. It is said that when Bravo Murillo, the present Spanish Prime Minister, was Min. of Finance under Narvaez, he agreed with Christina, the Queen Mother, to have the 3 1-2 per cent debt extinguished. She accordingly set her brokers in London and Paris at work to buy up that debt, which was worth then 40 or 50 per cent, and with such success that she soon became the owner of four-fifths of the entire loan. Meanwhile Bravo Murillo quarrelled with Narvaez and left the Ministry, to the great alarm of Christina.—She, however, at once set about ousting Narvaez, who was then almost omnipotent, and finally accomplished it. Then on her recommendation Bravo Murillo was made Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, and of course resumed the plan his protectress was so deeply interested in. The loan is now paid off, and Christina clears on it $7,500,000—not a bad speculation. We doubt whether the great Rothschild himself, even in the Zenith of his career, could have schemed more symmetrically.

BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1851.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY IN BOSTON.—The Native American party has organized in the city, and on Saturday evening nominated Dr. J V C Smith for Mayor. They also issued a call for a State Convention on the 25th December.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Continued from the Bee of December 1st.

The Council met in a day pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were:

The Hon J Genin, Recorder and President. A. Seymour Blake, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Lanata, Peire, Richardson, Rouse and Stickney—10

Absent—Aldermen J Dart, Duplantier, Duplessis and Pacquet—5.

Absent on leave—Aldermen Berthet—1

On motion, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message transmitted by the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS
Dec 1st October 1851

To the Hon. President and Members of the Council of Municipality No One:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of existing Ordinances I have caused to be advertised for the Council, at my office, on the first Monday of December, the highest bidders for Farming of the several markets of the Municipality, and accordingly adjourned from to day, to next Monday.

The Bids received by Francois Jure for $59,500 security J. A. Lacroix.

The Vegetable Market to Manuel Fernandez for $36,050; security Francisco Manibola.

The Tresse Market to John Pannier for $17,225 securities F. Perreras and T. Chanard.

Pursuant, also, to a resolution passed by your honorable body on the 14th ult., I adjudicated to day the contract