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The New Orleans Bee.

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Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6975.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ---- NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 3, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE ELECTION—THE RESULT.

The figures we subjoin tell their own story, and a melancholy one it is for the Whig party. Defection has done its work. The Whig party is entitled to the signal honor of defeating itself. This is FACT, not hearsay. The writer of this saw at a single poll more than thirty Whigs who voted for the New Constitution, while declining to cast their suffrages for the Whig candidates for President and Vice President.—Throughout the city, but more especially in the First District, this defection was observable.—Few Whigs voted for PIERCE, but fully five hundred abstained from supporting the electoral ticket. It is this unlooked for falling off, which has baffled the Whig calculations and given over the city to the Democrats. The election was conducted peaceably in most of the precincts, though in one or two, there appeared to exist a determined and preconcerted scheme on the part of the opposition, to obstruct the polls, and deter the quiet and timid from exercising the dearest right of a citizen.

We are constitutionally disposed to take defeat with philosophic resignation. If the Whig party is content to commit political suicide, we have not the smallest objections. If Gen. SCOTT loses the vote of Louisiana, the responsibility will fall upon those *excellent and faithful* Whigs, who having said before the nomination, that they would not support SCOTT, thought that for consistency's sake they were bound to give Mr. PIERCE, the benefit of their over hasty resolve, and did not vote at all for President.

The few returns we have from the interior, look favorably—more so than we anticipated.—Perhaps, before this article appears in print, we may have something further by Telegraph.

The vote for the new Constitution, before us, exhibits a handsome majority in favor of its adoption, and leads us to hope it has been ratified.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

VOTE OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	SCOTT.	PIERCE.
1st Precinct	253	225
2d "	333	243
3d "	277	227
4th "	469	313
5th "	451	236
6th "	501	319
7th "	327	405
SECOND DISTRICT.		
8th "	479	287
9th "	116	175
10th "	144	100
11th "	196	151
12th "	183	204
13th "	229	282
14th "	134	134
THIRD DISTRICT.		
15th "	258	256
16th "	56	52
17th "	34	10
18th "	141	210
19th "	54	44
20th "	152	304
21st "	42	58
Algiers "	103	161
Total Parish of Orleans	4730	4843

Parish of Jefferson.

LAFAYETTE, (4th District.)	SCOTT.	PIERCE.
1st Precinct	885	296
2d "	215	234
3d "	440	620
4th "	70	94
	560	714

Recapitulation—Presidential Election.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.	SCOTT.	PIERCE.
1st District	2360	2360
2d "	1454	1430
3d "	798	834
4th " (Lafayette)	560	620
	5143	5243

Majority for Pierce in the consolidated city of New Orleans. 100
Majority for Pierce at Algiers 94
Majority for Pierce at Greenbush 14

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Vote of the Parish of Orleans.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	For Constitution.	Against Constitution
1st Precinct	202	102
2d "	384	191
3d "	274	182
4th "	650	189
5th "	511	201
6th "	552	249
7th "	380	490
SECOND DISTRICT.		
8th "	537	219
9th "	120	171
10th "	147	77
11th "	210	131
12th "	336	274
13th "	252	267
14th "	175	140
THIRD DISTRICT.		
15th "	268	250
16th "	58	58
17th "	45	2
18th "	134	256
19th "	94	98
20th "	177	295
21st "	41	73
Algiers "	3465	3,932
	76	171
Total	3,541	4,093
Majority in favor of the Constitution		1,538

☞ Our paper this morning presents a somewhat different appearance from that which it has worn for several months past. Doubtless our readers are as well pleased as ourselves, that the election is over, and that editors can publish something besides politics. Let the struggle have terminated as it may, we rejoice sincere ly that when these lines shall meet the public eye, the question will have been decided. Whatever may be the result, we are prepared to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, when legitimately expressed, and to bow in obedience to its decree.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 27th ult. says News reached this city yesterday by telegraph of the decease of the Hon. John C. Clark, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, at Chemung, in New York. Mr. Clark had been in feeble health for some time, and had visited his former neighborhood in the hope of thereby improving his health.

Mr Clark was formerly at different times for several years a distinguished Representative in Congress from the district in which he resided. We very sincerely regret his death, as will many of our citizens, who know his good qualities well enough to set a proper value upon them.

☞ ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO STEAMBOATS—We are indebted to the publishers, Little, Brown & Co., through J. B. STEEL, No. 10 Camp street, for an exceedingly well arranged collection of the Acts of Congress relating to steamboats, collated from the rolls at Washington.

☞ We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from Messrs. Harris and Morgan, to a collation this afternoon, on board the Steamship *Texas*. If possible, we shall be there.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. SMITH, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 29th ult.

We take the following from the *Civilian*:

Capt Wm. Long, bound from this city to Galveston Bay, on Upper Galveston Bay, on his sloop War Eagle, with one of his negro boys, was capsized on Wednesday of last week, and remained four nights and three and a half days on the hull of the sloop, without food or water—The negro boy became delirious for want of food or water, and died after two days, in the arms of the captain. Capt. Long was finally taken off the wreck by Mr Markey, who lives near Double Bayou. The sloop was taken in by the Liverpool, but there proved to be no room on board strong enough to bind her, so that she was left, two miles from shore, abreast of the mouth of Double Bayou.

The *News* of the same date says: The steamer Gen. Hamer, arrived on Sunday last, being the first shipment this season, from our sugar planters, consisting of 49 barrels of superior syrup, from Mr. C. D. Sayre, consigned to Messrs Wm. Headley & Co. and R. & D. G. Mills.

The *State Gazette* learns that Judge Evans, of the 5th judicial district, has sent in his resignation to the Government, to take effect from and after the election and qualification of his successor.

Gov Bell has determined to call the Legislature together in the early part of December.

The Victoria Advocate learns from the Hon. H M Stapp, that the Government has been engaged for some time in opening roads from Austin to the military posts on Red River, and among the northwestern border of Texas, and that in future it is determined to supply these posts through Indianola. Heretofore they have been supplied by way of Fort Smith on the Arkansas river.

The Yellow Fever is reported to prevail at Indianola.

We learn that a man named McGollin was killed a few days since, in Grimes county, by another named Maurice Black, upon a very slight provocation. The difficulty came on the refusal of McGollin to lend his wagon to Black, as he had one for it. Some words passed between them, when Black drew a pistol and shot him. He fled, and at the last accounts had not been arrested. Black, we understand has been absent for some time past, but was supposed to have recovered his reason. From his conduct on this occasion, however, he should that his mind was not then entirely sound.

[Houston Telegraph, 25th.]

A GREAT TRAVELER.—Mr. John Bennett, who has been connected with the Boston and Lowell Railroad since it was built, is probably the oldest Railroad Conductor in the United States. He has traveled over that road during the last eighteen years over six hundred thousand miles!

Foreign Items.

The London *Morning News*, of the 9th October, has a long editorial in favor of the colony at Liberia.

Mr. Kossuth is residing in privacy at Kensington Tavern, Brompton.

The men who are traversing the route to Australia are reckoned to be in the proportion of fifteen or twenty to one woman.

A monster bale by gunpowder, fired by means of a galvanic battery, took place lately, at Furness quarry, on Lochfine near Inverary. It is computed that 40,000 tons of granite have been torn up, varying in size from five tons downwards. The total charge of powder was 6,000 lbs.

The French journal of Frankfort of the 3d says, that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is still at Hamburg, where he plays at the public gaming-tables with varied fortune. After his winning 150,000 florins on the 30th ult., the bank was compelled to close.

In the month ending the 5th September, 11,241 ships of 1,843,990 tons burthen, employed in coasting trade of the United Kingdom, cleared inwards, and 13,074 vessels, of 1,166,415 tonnage, cleared outwards in the same period.

The *North British Mail* states, that a gentleman belonging to Ayrshire, no less distinguished as a fearless horseman than as a man of letters, made a daring leap, a few weeks ago, which deserves to be recorded. When exercising in a field a celebrated steeple-chase mare, his own property, he found it necessary to rush her at a hedge to save himself being run away with. The mare boldly rose at the hedge and took it; the height of the leap, when afterwards measured, being found to be no less than eight and a half feet, the rise being about nine feet, and the fall on the other side about seven feet.

The Administration and the Crescent City.

The election is over, but though in a political point of view, there is little necessity of referring to the infamous manner in which the conduct of the administration in the affair of the *Crescent City*, has been reviled and distorted, a reverence for truth impels us to refer once more to the subject. In the Washington *Republic* of the 27th ult., we find the following:

We publish the following telegraphic despatch, just received from New Orleans, to show the wanton and mischievous falsehoods which find their way through the press and telegraph at this time. The object is transparent. It is to mislead and inflame the public mind, and by wanton misrepresentation affect the election now near at hand:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

"Under the glaring caption of "The United States and Spain—Our Flag Hauled Down—The Filibuster Administration Backed Out," with the usual disgraceful editorial comments, the *Courier* of this morning publishes the following despatch:

"*Hon. Isaac Ivy Sere*. Lieutenant Porter has been summoned to Washington to explain his conduct at Havana. The result is that the Crescent City goes no more to Havana—the Georgia, under Lieutenant Porter, is substituted. This yields the point as to Smith, and is regarded as a backing out of our Government—The chargé was made in the Palace of yesterday, and not denied by the *intelligencer of Republic* of to day.

(Signed) "A. G. PENN
"JNO. W. FORNEY."

"This has evidently been concocted for the political effect it is supposed it would produce here."

"We have the best authority for saying," adds the *Republic*, "that the Cabinet at Washington has taken the strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Crescent City by the Captain General of Cuba, and have no doubt that it will be followed by a speedy redress of the wrong complained of.

There will be no 'backing out' on the part of the Administration. The rights and honor of the country will be duly maintained and, vindicated.

Lieutenant Porter, was ordered to this city, for the purpose only of giving full information to the Government, and at his own request has been transfered by the owners to the Georgia, and will return in her to Havana."

The statements made by the *Republic* are amply confirmed by subsequent intelligence, and particularly by the letter of the Hon. C. M. Conrad, published by us yesterday, and while the Democratic sheets, declared it to be a complete "back out," taking good care, however, to suppress the letter—as it utterly belied their assertions.

The course of the Democratic organs throughout this canvass, has been the most wantonly flagitious and discreditable that we have witnessed.

☞ An incident, illustrative of the want of assimilation of grades in our naval service to that of European powers, occurred a few weeks since in the harbor of Naples. The French Admiral, returning to Naples, found Com. STRINGHAM with the *Cumberland* and *Levant*. Upon a proposition for an interview of ceremony, it was suggested by the Admiral that he, being of the highest naval rank, was entitled to a first visit from the Commodore. The latter very properly declined, on the ground that he was first in port, and that his rank was the highest known to the American navy, and consequently equivalent in dignity to a similar degree in the French service, by whatever title designated. There was, therefore, no intercourse between the two squadrons.

☞ It is reported that Mr. P. T. Barnum's mansion "Iranistan," at Bridgeport, Conn., took fire yesterday week, during the festivities attendant upon the marriage of his eldest daughter, and that the roof and other parts of the building were damaged to the amount of about one thousand dollars. The report says that "the fire annihilator and the new water works put up by Mr. B., alone saved the valuable property from total destruction."

☞ We have received the Nov. number of Harper's Magazine, with the usual variety of interesting matter. This number is more profusely illustrated than any of the preceding numbers. It contains no less than sixty-five elegant wood-cuts. In this respect Harper's certainly stands at the head of the Magazine tribe. Thirty-three of them are devoted to illustrate an interesting article entitled "Life in Paris."

The "Editor's Drawer" furnishes the only spectator matter of a light character, and this mainly is a rehash. Something, however, one can find pleasure in looking an old acquaintance in the face, even.

Here is a pithy reply of a Quakeress, with a point in it:

A staid and demure Quaker lady entered a dry goods establishment, with the intention of making purchases. The salesman commenced praising his own goods, at the expense of his neighbor, stating at the same time, what great saving in expense she would make by purchasing of him. She heard him silently, for a time, and finished the conversation by quietly saying: "Friend C., what a pity it is that it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary in thy business!"

The following extract of a letter from Charles Lamb to Barnard Barton, the English Quaker poet, contains some capital advice in Lamb's graceful manner. It is said that the man who manages his own case in a law court has a fool for a client. It may be as truly said that a man who physics himself has a fool for a patient. It requires very little imagination for such a one to magnify a belly-ache into a case of Asiatic cholera, and, by a process not unrecognized by science, produce the very disorder which he is trying to avoid:

"You are too much apprehensive about your complaint. The best way in these cases is to keep yourself as ignorant as you can—as ignorant as the world was before Galen—of the entire inner constructions of the animal man; not to be conscious of a middle, of bowels (save of sheep and swine) to be an agreeable fiction; not to know whereabout the gall grows; to account the circulation of the blood a mere idle whim of Harvey's; to be sure there is a mechanism not visible. *Vot, once be the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flee into it like an army bad dreams.* These medical gentry chanse each his favorite part; one takes the lungs, another the liver, and refers to that whatever in the animal economy is amiss." He goes on to counsel his friend, "*above all, to use exercise*; keep a good conscience; avoid tampering with hard terms of art—"viscosity," "schirrosity," and such like words, by which simple patients are scared into their graves. Believe the general sense of the mercantile world, which holds that drinks are not cordially. *It is the wind, and not the limbs, that taints by long sitting.*—Think of the patience of tailors; think how long the Lord Chancellor sits; think of the drooping hen."—*Mobile Tribune.*

☞ The death of Mr. Webster suggests to a contemporary the following:—

"Of those who have been voted for for President of the United States, only two are now alive, out of 11. The candidates in 1824 were Crawford, Jackson, Clay and Adams. In 1828, Jackson and Adams. In 1832, Jackson, Clay and Wirt. In 1836, Van Buren, Webster and Harrison. In 1840, Van Buren and Harrison. In 1844, Clay and Polk. In 1848, Cass and Taylor."

REMARKABLE FEAT OF AN ENGLISH MAN.—A Paris correspondent of the *Washington Republic* relates the following occurrence as having taken place on the French Northern Rail road. It is an example of the advantage that sometimes arises from meeting opposition with a bold front:

The passengers upon the Northern Railroad narrowly escaped destruction some days ago.—A large cart, laden down by the weight of an enormous block of iron, had become fastened in among the rails, and the efforts of the three horses to disengage it were perfectly unavailing. The wheels of the express behoved to be in the distance. The wagoner, determined to save his horses at least, cut the reins and the horses ran off with the cart.

The engineer saw the obstacle, reversed the steam, and gave the signal for the brakes. But the engine, which was a Crampton, refused to obey, and the passengers saw that, with the impossibility of stopping it in time, as he put on the steam again, and drove the train with full force upon the terrible obstacle. The wagon was delivered to atoms, and the three same Hyperion spectators for aide in all directions. The train was thrown off the rails, and the engine, and the carriages were unmoved by any shock. They did not know either dangerous had was till they stopped and looked back upon the ruins. The engine was damaged, but the vitality was not destroyed. The engineer, whose coolness and decision saved the train, has a Pension, and will be the object of some tokens of gratitude from the company.

Mr. Webster's Dedications of his Works.

The following beautiful tributes to his family in the dedications of the published works of Mr. Webster, will be read with unusual interest at this time:

Dedication of the First Volume.

TO MY NIECES, MRS. ALICE BRIDGE WHIPPLE, AND MRS MARY ANN SAWYER—

Many of the speeches contained in this volume were delivered and printed in the life-time of your father, whose fraternal affection led him to speak of them with approbation. His death, which happened when he had only just passed the middle period of life, left you without a father, and me without a brother. I dedicate this volume to you, not only for the love I have for yourselves, but also as a tribute of affection to his memory, and from a desire that the name of my brother, Ezekiel Webster, may be associated with mine, so long as any thing written or spoken by me shall be regarded or read.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Dedication of the Second Volume

TO ISAAC P. DAVIS, ESQ.—

My Dear Sir—A warm private friendship has subsisted between us for half our lives, interrupted by no untoward occurrence, and never for a moment cooling with indifference. Of this friendship, the source of so much happiness to me, I wish to leave, if not an enduring memorial, at least an affectionate and grateful acknowledgment. I inscribe this volume to you.

Dedication of the Third Volume.

TO MRS. CAROLINE LE ROY WEBSTER.

MY DEARLY-BELOVED WIFE:—

I cannot allow these volumes to go to the press without containing a tribute of my affection, and some acknowledgment of the deep interest that you have felt in the productions which they contain. You have witnessed the origin of most of them, not with less concern, certainly, than has been felt by their author; and the degree of favor with which they may now be received by the public will be as entirely regarded, I assure you, by you as by myself. The opportunity seems, also, a fit one for expressing the high and warm regard which I ever entertained for your honored father, now deceased, and the respect and esteem which I cherish towards the members of that amiable and excellent family to which you belong.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Dedication of the Fourth Volume.

TO FLETCHER WEBSTER, ESQ.

My Dear Sir:—I dedicate one volume of these speeches to the memory of your deceased brother and sister, and I am devoutly thankful that I am able to inscribe another to you, my only surviving child, and the object of my affection and hopes. You have been of an age, at the appearance of most of these speeches and writings, at which you were able to read and understand them; and in the preparation of some of them, you have taken no unimportant part. Among the diplomatic papers, there are several written by yourself, wholly or mainly, at the time when official and confidential connections subsisted between us in the Department of State. The principles and opinions expressed in these productions, are such as I have to be essential to the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the constitution, and the advancement of the country to still higher stages of prosperity and renown. These objects have constituted my pole star through the whole course of my political life, which has now extended through more than half the period of the existence of the government. And I know, my dear son, that neither parental authority nor parental example, is necessary to induce you, in whatever capacity, public or private, you may be called to act, to devote yourself to the accomplishment of the same ends.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE FATHER.

Dedication of the Fifth Volume.

TO J. W. PAIGE, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir—The friendship which has subsisted so long between us, springs not more from our close family connection than from a similarity of opinions and sentiments. I count it among the advantages and pleasures of my life; and I pray you to allow me, as a slight, but grateful token of my estimate of it, to dedicate to you this volume of my speeches.

Dedication of the Sixth Volume.

With the warmest paternal affection, mingled with afflicted feelings, I dedicate this, the last volume of my works, to the memory of my deceased children, Julia Webster Appleton, mother, sister, and friend; and Major Edward Webster, who died in Mexico, in the military service of the United States, with unblemished honor and reputation, and who entered that service solely from a desire to be useful to his country, and do honor to the State in which he was born.

Go, gentle spirits, to your destined rest,
While I, received our nature's kindlier doom,
Pour forth a father's sorrow on your tomb.

DANIEL WEBSTER

A Characteristic Trait of Mr. Webster.

We copy the following interesting facts respecting Mr. WEBSTER from the Boston "Atlas":

Mr. WEBSTER was never seen to more advantage than within his own household, at the family boards, or in strolling with him over his farm at Marshfield, or standing with him upon the sea beach and looking out upon the ocean before us, which, like the scope of his intellectual vision, appeared boundless. We have enjoyed these things, and there are no events in our life in which we have experienced more pleasure. As we write, they involuntarily rise before us, like dreams of childhood and other and better days. To hear him converse upon the past, the present, the future, in a familiar, colloquial manner; to listen to the flow of his language, expressed in the purest words of our language, and wonder how he could thus speak and think, are joys which we can find no words to express.

It was our fortune to pass several days at his home in Marshfield, some six or eight years ago, and well we remember one beautiful night, when the heavens seemed to be studded with countless myriads of stars, that, about nine o'clock in the evening, we walked out, and he stood beneath the beautiful weeping elm which raises its majestic form within a few paces of his dwelling, and, looking up through the leafy branches, he spoke for more than several minutes to be wrapped in deep thought, and as he spoke, as in the scene, so soft and beautiful, had suggested to the lines, he quoted certain verses of the eighth Psalm, beginning with the words, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained: what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and has crowned him with glory and honor," &c.

The deep low tone in which he repeated these inspired words, and the deep rapt attention with which he gazed up through the branches of the elm, struck us with a feeling of greater awe and solemnity than we ever felt, when in a year or two later we visited some of the old magnificent cathedrals of the old world, venerable with the ivy of centuries, and mellowed with the glories of a daily church service for a thousand years. We have shinded in one of that far distant world, wherein it is promised that the good of this life shall live forever and ever. We remained out beneath the tree for over an hour, and all the time he conversed about the scriptures, which no man has studied with greater attention, and of which no man more well or more saw knew so much, or appeared to understand and appreciate as well.

He talked of the books of the Old Testament especially, and dwelt with unaffected pleasure upon Isaiah, the Psalms, and especially the Book of Job. The Book of Job, he said, taken as a mere work of literary genius, was one of the most wonderful productions of any age or of any language. As an epic poem, he deemed it far superior to either the Iliad or the Odyssey.—The two last, he said, received much of their attraction from the mere narration of warlike deeds, and from the perilous escapes of the chief personages from death and slaughter; but the Book of Job was a purely intellectual production. Its power was shown in the dialogues of the characters introduced. The story was simple in its construction, and there was little in it to excite the imagination or arouse the sympathy. It was purely an intellectual production, and depended upon the power of the dialogue and not upon the interest of the story, to produce its effects. This was considering it merely as an intellectual work. He read it through very often, and always with renewed delight. In his judgment it was the greatest epic ever written.

We well remember his quotation of some of the verses in the thirty-eighth chapter: "Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said, who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me. Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding," &c. Mr. Webster was a fine reader, and his recitation of particular passages to which he felt warm were never surpassed, and were capable of giving the most exquisite delight to those who could appreciate them.

THE VALE OF AVOCA.—Grace Greenwood, in one of her letters from Ireland, published in the National Era, gives this poetic description of the Vale Moore has made immortal:

"Our next visit was to the Vale of Avoca, immortalized by Moore, in the song of 'The Meeting of the Waters.' I looked in vain, in the little streams of Avenmore and Avonbeg, in the wedding at Castle Howard, and in their subsequent two in oneness, their slow, sedate, unsimonial one flow, as the Avoca, for that 'purest of crystal' which gleams in the song—the poet's words have a more silvery flowing than those waters, and this valley's 'brightest of green' is surpassed by the verdancy of the romantic tourist who comes hither hoping to be told a picture of entranging loveliness, which was 'all in the eye of the great melodist. The current of the Avoca is evidently discolored by the copper mines worked on its banks—most unpoetic and unlooked for adjunct to that scene of enchantment.' Yet, believe me, I felt a deeper pleasure in seeing the poor countrymen of the poet earning an honest livelihood by mining in those hills—rude avocation for 'Sweet Vale of Avoca'—than I could have known in the perfect realization of his most exquisite dream."

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.—A Paris Astronomer has published the results of twenty years' observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter is rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculations) 784 days; from the first quarter to the full moon it rained 845 days; from the full moon to the last quarter it rained 781 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 866 days. So that during the moon's revolution there were 1,609 days, and during her decrease only 1,457—a difference of 152 days. This difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from this statement is, that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 26.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Pike Island capsized a few miles Grigsville, 18, on the 20th inst. Seven persons were drowned. Capt Old Kendall from Boston, is there and the city of New Orleans, and Capt Old Kendall from Boston, is there and the city of New Orleans.

Telegraphic Items.

Mr. Webster's Funeral.—Important from Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

There will be an immense attendance at Marshfield on Friday, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Webster. Boston will be largely represented, and there will indeed be deputations from all parts of Massachusetts.

The Boston Courier has received official intelligence that President Fillmore cannot attend the funeral of Mr. Webster—official business demanding his attention at Washington.

A public meeting has been called for tomorrow to take measures for the erection in Boston of a colossal statue to Mr. Webster. The Hon. Edward Everett heads the call.

The family of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence have requested that the proposed demonstration in his honor be postponed on account of the national calamity.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF MR. WEBSTER.—THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE, &c.—I learn from Marshfield, this morning, that by consent of his family, the physicians obtained permission to make a post-mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body. On examination, it was discovered that the immediate cause of his death was a disease of the liver and hemorrhage of the bowels, superinduced by a morbid state of the liver. Symptoms of dropsy were also discovered in the abdomen.

Mr. Webster dictated his will himself, with remarkable particularity and precision, and at some length, two days before his death. His private papers have all been sealed up, and with his will, have been deposited in the vault of one of the Boston Banks, where they will remain till after the funeral. His executors are his widow, Caroline LeRoy Webster, Fletcher Webster, and R. M. Blatchford, of New York city.

Franklin Pierce has written to the family, claiming the privilege and expressing his intention of being present at the said solemnities.

BUFFALO, October 25.

MARKS OF RESPECT TO MR. WEBSTER.—The flags upon the public buildings, and the shipping in the harbor, are displayed at half mast, as a token of respect for the memory of Mr. Webster.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 25.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. Webster's death, the bells were tolled, flags were displayed at half mast, and every demonstration of sorrow was exhibited.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.

The account of Mr. Webster's death has created a gloom over the whole city, and upon its receipt the bells tolled a solemn requiem to his memory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

The City Councils met this evening, and passed resolutions recommending the citizens to close their places of business during the funeral ceremonies at Marshfield, on Friday.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.

An immense meeting was held this evening, at which Judge Wolcott delivered an eulogium on the character and services of Mr. Webster, which was touchingly eloquent and excited great sensation among the listeners. At the close of it resolutions were offered and appropriate series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.

The Courier of this morning appears in black for the decease of Daniel Webster. It contains a memoir of his life. The news did not reach here till late last evening, owing to the wires being out of order at Raleigh.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

FIRE IN ROXBURY.—A fire occured this morning in Roxbury, which destroyed the Union Men's Library Company. After the lecture, a large crowd assembled opposite the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, where he was called out, and delivered an eloquent speech in favor of freedom and the right of women to vote, conjuring voters to lay whiggery and democracy aside and vote against slavery. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.

The Hon. John P. Hale, the candidate for the free Democracy for President, will address the Philadelphians tomorrow, having left here this morning, and the New Yorkers on Thursday.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says that Mr. Hale denies recommending the free Democrats to vote for Hon. Scott.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.—The passenger train, which left Hollidaysburg yesterday (Sunday) morning, at five o'clock, has not yet been run down place No. 8, breaking two of Adam's Express cars, and killing four valuable sheep, said to be worth jointly $1,000. The baggage and several of the passenger cars were also broken up. One passenger had his feet severely injured. The other, all passengers escaped by leaping from the train before the collision took place. The engine standing at the foot of the plane was broken to pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

VESSELS AGROUND.—The United States sloop-of-war Preble, bound for Mobile, has been run ashore. She will float off at high tide. The bark Lucerne, from Liverpool, is reported ashore off New Castle.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—The canal boat Lucerne with 4,000 bushels of wheat, sunk to day between here and Rochester. She was loaded for Mr. Burbank at Rochester, and the cargo was uninsured.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.—The Columbus Statesman publishes a table, showing the official majority for each political party candidate on the State ticket to be 18,522. The Statesman says that the Democratic majority on the Congress ticket does not exceed 5,000 votes.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The *Markets*.—The up train on the Cincinnati and Chillicothe Railroad ran off the track yesterday at New London. Six cars were shattered and seven personsseriously injured, among whom was Thos. Rutherford, of Cincinnati.

Sales on Saturday of 240,000 lbs Wool at 42 cents for fine. Hogs continue to decline to 5 7 cents. Sales of 500 hogs, to be delivered in November, at $5 30.

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS.—These two hills, which have stood for years as monuments of the Revolution, and of one of the turning points of that eventful struggle, are visible to all the British from Boston, have been, and are now, undergoing important changes. The eastern hill has been in the process of being levelled, various streets, which have been cut through to a regular grade. The project removed by the city has been adopted in grading streets over the lowlands and marshes, and much of the money raised by private enterprise has been used to extend our already receding shores. The western hill was chosen as the site for the Dorchester Heights, and subsequently christened "Telegraph Hill," by which name it is now known. The city purchased the hill under the law of this State, and was used for the Reservoir, the contract under which has been reserved for a public walk. A broad carriage way and a neat iron fence encircles the whole, and young trees have been set out at regular intervals. In the course of the improvements, the old fortifications, which for years have been the objects of attraction and interest, were reduced to the original level. The banks sloping down to the carriage-way, in some places over twenty feet high, have been grassed and the work of adding the entire walk is now progressing, and is to be completed this Fall. The ascent to the promenade may be performed at three different points, by gradually ascending paths made along the embankment. The square when completed will be a most beautiful and favorite resort. Its area is about 190,000 square feet, and consequently the prospect from the top is very extensive and delightful, comprising the business section of the State.

In a clear day, no less than eighteen towns and villages and five cities can be distinctly observed by the aid of the eye alone, and with the aid of a good spy glass all the operations in the surrounding country can be distinctly observed, the fields being only obstructed by the high range of hills that rise a few miles back from the shore. It has been regretted by many that the old embankments which were thrown up on the nights of the 2d and 4th of March, 1776, should ever have been removed; it is true the fortifications were interesting on account of the associations of revolutionary times connected with them, and their being prepared under the direction of Washington himself, but of late years they had been wearing away from the action of the weather upon the portions made by the hand of the numerous visitors to the spot, and but little trace of the original fortifications remained when the utilitarian spirit of the age leveled the summit of the hill to meet the requirements of a great city.—*Boston Jour.*

STATISTICS OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—From the annual report of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending 30th of June last, we learn that the whole number of lodges in this country is 2,799; contributing members, 193,998; paid grands, 25,818; suspensions during the year, 19,018; amount of relief granted, $614,731; revenue of subordinate lodges, $1,164,331.

ARNOUX,
Corner Conde and St. Ann streets, No. 14.

HAS received by late arrivals his balance of his seasonable goods, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices.

The assortment comprises the following articles; Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Inserted and Mitlin Frames and Insertings; English embroidered Borders; Embroidered Muslin Sleeves; Valenciennes Lace; Imitation Lace; Plain Satin Ribbons from 1 to 12; Black Taffetas; Fancy Brocades, from 25 to 60 cents; Fancy Silk for gowns; Scotch Silk; Black plain Silk of all widths; Figured and rich Silk; Fancy Poinards for gowns; Grenadine Berges; Colored do do; White do do; Children's Bonnet Merino; Do do Tartans; Printed and colored Jaconets; Fancy Mousseline de Laines; Black, do do all colors; Plain Linen and Cotton; Black Silk Velvet for cloaks; Do do assorted, for clothing; Do do for Bonnets; French Merino; English do do; Cotton Brocade; Indian Bandanas!!!

Also—An assortment of French and English Perfumery, of the most fashionable and approved production for Ladies.

☞ Constantly receiving the latest novelties in the fancy.

NB. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods, which will be found to be the most fashionable and cheapest in the city.

A. ARNOUX,
Corner Conde and St. Ann streets, No. 14.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

[By the National Line.]

Election Returns—New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 7 30 p. m.

The returns from the 7th Ward show a majority for Pierce of 419 votes. In the 13th Ward Scott has a majority of 249

NINE P. M.—Eleven Wards have been heard from, which give Pierce a majority of 3000 votes.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

Scott loses 61 on Taylor's vote in this city, and in Lowell he loses 234 when compared with the vote for Taylor in 1848.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2—8 P. M.

In this city the majority for Pierce is 4000 votes.

NEW YORK, Nov 2—8 P. M.

The following places give majorities for Scott: Rochester, 153; Genesee, 133; Lisle, 57; Albion, 64; Brighton, western district, 41; and the following give majorities for Pierce: Albany 700, and Syracuse 29.

PHILADELPHIA—8 P. M.

Pierce has a majority of 1,000 votes in the Northern Liberties.

Maine.

In Portland Scott loses 401 votes compared with Taylor's vote in 1848.

New Hampshire.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—8 P. M.

Pierce loses 179 votes in Concord from Case's majority in 1846. In Manchester, Scott loses 6 votes from Taylor's majority.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 8 P. M., Nov. 2d.

This city gives a majority of 966 votes for Pierce

Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 2d—8 P. M.

This city gives Pierce a majority of 500 votes.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

Pierce has a majority of 40 votes in this city. In Versailles Scott has a majority of 18. In Maysville Scott's majority is 91; in Glasgow 140, and in Bardstown 224.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

Returns from Wanesborough show a gain for Scott in that place of 79 over the vote of 1848.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 2, 9 P. M.

In this town, Scott has a majority of 60, the vote standing 336 for Scott, and 276 for Pierce. At Gallatin, Pierce has 120 majority.

At Liberty, the vote stands 123 for Scott, and 121 for Pierce.

At Kosciusko, Pierce has a majority of 123 votes, and at Canton a majority of 81.

Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 2, 8 P. M.

This city gives Scott a majority of 50 votes, while the majority in favor of the Constitution is 35. In East Baton Rouge, Pierce has a majority of 13 votes.

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

Alabama.

MOBILE, Nov. 2, 9 30 P. M.

In this city Pierce has a majority of 314 votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 9 30 P. M.

Further returns from the 13th eight Wards, which give Pierce a majority of 4400.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, 9—P. M.

The city and county of Philadelphia will