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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1851. No. 1622 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXX—Whole No. 6071.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Oct. 23, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
1ST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

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

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

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of river improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the Union—in a word, to promote its interests and prosperity.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient—to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impute such motives to our opponents as are influenced by the agitators of the country, are the most unpatriotic and wicked of any that exist in the country.

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

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

An executive Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation, the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

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

A well regulated system of Free Banks—regulated and protected, that while in operation, it shall differ from the benefits of accumulating capital, shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

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

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

FROM HAVANA.—By the transfer city we have received advices from Havana to the 17th inst. There are few news in the papers. Touching the arrest of Mr. Tassistic, we learn from a private letter that it was occasioned by the impudence of that gentleman, in going on board the steamship Georgia, prior to the visit of the government officials, which is invariably made for sanitary purposes. Mr Thrasher acted in contravention of law and was immediately placed under arrest. The same letter states, however, that he was set at liberty on the 17th. The private subscription for the benefit of the families of those who were killed during the invasion of Cuba by the filibusters, had nearly reached the sum of $200,000.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* says that the main object of the visit of Capt. Wills, of the *Brother Jonathan*, to that city, was to ascertain the depth of water over the bars and at the wharves, preparatory to a duty—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of river improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the Union—in a word, it is understood.

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

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

For several years past, the First Municipality has borne aloft the banner of the Whig party with an unfaltering hand. At times, other sections of our city have yielded to the irruption of Locofocoism, and have weakly surrendered to the foe. Even the Second Municipality, which so long and so gallantly maintained her reputation as the Whig stronghold, has once or twice succumbed, but her sister section below Canal street, through good and evil report, in the pelting days of political triumph, and in the dark hours of adversity, has clung to her faith with unyielding and inflexible resolution. We have gloried in the staunch integrity of the First Municipality, and signalized her zeal and constancy as a noble example worthy of the admiration of the Whigs in other portions of the city.

On the present occasion, for the very first time, we begin to entertain misgivings of the Whigs of this particular section—not, of course, that we would charge them, as a body, with disaffection, for our daily communion with scores of the true-hearted Republicans of the First Municipality, renders such an accusation impossible. But it is manifest that there are citizens who call themselves Whigs, and who are nevertheless aiding and abetting the cause of a duly nominated Locofoco candidate, exerting their influence directly and immediately in his behalf, and indirectly, and as a consequence of their suicidal course, helping every Locofoco nominee on the ticket. It is this well known and notorious fact, which has somewhat dampened the spirits of the generous and faithful Whigs of the First Municipality—those, who, under no conceivable circumstance, would desert their party, or stir a finger in support of Locofocoism. This it is, which has to some extent cooled the zeal of many a good Whig, who sees others with whom he had been accustomed to go through a political campaign shoulder to shoulder, now throwing aside the sacred obligations of party, and toiling for the benefit of our opponents.

To the true Whigs of the First Municipality, we would say: Relax not your zeal; spare not your efforts. If there are among you men who claiming the honored title of Whigs, prove recreant to their faith, and use their influence to the benefit of Locofocoism, let them go. They will bitterly lament their disaffection, when they perceive that it has failed to achieve its object, and has completely alienated from them the confidence of their former friends. Let the real Whigs of the Municipality not fail to increase their exertions in view of these defections. It becomes them to place the old First where she rightfully belongs, where she has long stood and where she of right ought to be—in the front rank of the Whig phalanx. The victory will be the more splendid; the triumph the more glorious. The Second Municipality will do its full duty in the coming contest. The Third, once hopelessly relinquished to the enemy, is buckling on her armor, and will take her part valiantly in the fray, promising to come out of it with thickening honors. Let the Whigs of the First Municipality imitate their brethren elsewhere. Let them resolve to compensate by their activity, their devotion, their determination and their labor, for the fickleness of those who have fled from us in the hour of need, and joined hands with our opponents. We shall have no fears of the result, if the Whigs—the genuine Whigs—of the First Municipality, demonstrate their fidelity by their acts. Let them arouse in season, and profit by the brief space yet left them, to do all that may become them, towards securing the victory and enhancing its glory.

FRERET MEN! BE ON YOUR GUARD!!

We have before us a ticket intended for the Fourth Representative District. It is one of the most cunning devices to entrap the unwary that we have yet seen. This ticket lays upon it the names of all the regularly nominated Whig candidates—such as BENJAMIN ROBB, HAGAN, FLEMING, LUMSDEN and SEVER—and is intended, of course, for wide circulation. Immediately beneath these names, follow those of *Mandeville Marigny* for Sheriff, and *T. Wildman* for Coroner.

Whether this ticket was printed by the Democratic Central Committee or by private individuals, we know not, nor is the fact of the slightest consequence. It is enough that such tickets are in circulation, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that they have been arranged and modified so as to suit every Representative District in the city. Forewarned is forearmed. We call on the friends of FRERET, and especially on his WHIG friends, to look well to their tickets before voting. Should they fail so to do, they may unconsciously sustain Messrs. MARIGNY and WILKINSON, while laboring under the impression that they are voting a clean whig ticket.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

A very large and most enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of the First Municipality was held last evening in front of the Fireme market.—The arrangements for the meeting were in excellent taste, the platform being tastefully decorated and the entire square lit up with bright and beautiful lights.

Mr. Geo. Clark called the assembly to order by proposing the following list of officers:

President,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

Vice Presidents,
G. B. Duncan, S. D McNeil, Alexr Levy, Pantin Blanque, L. A. Gonzo, Capt. J. P. Barnett, Jos Lilly, P. W. Woodlief, L. L. Boisdel, Benj. Van Ostern, Manuel Basco, V Wilz, Lafayette Guyal, M Barnett, Sr., John Coulter, M. Odlf, Joe Davies, Frank Aldman.

Secretaries.
I. Couvelle, John De Buys, Chas. T. Robinson.

The worthy President on taking the Chair received a most cordial welcome from the assembled multitude. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Roselius made a brief and eloquent address touching on the importance of the present struggle. We had met together once more in the glorious cause of the Union, the good old Whig cause, the cause of Internal Improvements, the cause of education. The day was close at hand when the people would be called upon to cast their votes, and the result of the election would have a most important bearing on the prosperity of the city and of the country. It was admitted on all hands that there were radical defects in the constitution—defects that must absolutely be remedied if we did not wish to sink into obscurity, and part with all the elements of our prosperity. Above all, said Mr. Roselius, let intelligence be diffused and no danger need be apprehended to our institutions. Let knowledge be spread, and education penetrate into every hamlet. (Mr. Roselius took his seat amidst repeated cheers.)

A loud call being then made for Mr. Severe this gentleman stepped forward and addressed the crowd at some length. He dwelt very forcibly on the rapidity with which the Locofoco party had shifted ground on the great question of the Compromise. When the Democracy of New Orleans held their great meeting at the St. Louis Exchange, they took especial pains to eulogise Soule, Hermanson, LaSere and Morse, but denounced Downs, by omitting his name altogether. Finding subsequently that they had made a mistake, they took the back track, and were now adulating the distinguished Senator with more emphasis than they had condemned him before. Mr. Sever then drew a rapid comparison between Col. St. Martin and Dick Hagan, much to the disadvantage of the former. He contended that the commercial interests of New Orleans would necessarily suffer by the election of the former, as he knew nothing of our wants, nothing of our trade, and nothing of the elements which contributed to our prosperity.

While Mr. Sever was speaking the Red Rover Freret Club came up making the welkin ring for Honest Jim. Towards the close of Mr. Sever's discourse, an Engine Company came rattling into the midst of the crowd cry-ing "hurrah for Marigny." It is well to state that there was no alarm of fire, and that the Engine was compelled to return.

Mr. G. B. Duncan was then called. He commenced by denouncing in most indignant terms the conduct of our adversaries, who systematically went to work to disturb every public meeting held for the Whigs. "The Whigs, though God knows, neither in defiant nor in violent, had ever insulted their antagonists, they contented to resort to such dirty weapons. The remarks of Mr. Duncan were very emphatic, and illustrated in withering terms to the conduct of those persons who had broke into the meeting with shouts of "false fire." Mr. Duncan then went into an exposition of the Whig Platform, in the course of which he contended that it was necessary to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a new Constitution.

The defects in the organic law of the State were too multifarious to be remedied by the slow and tedious process of a mere amendment to the constitution. The restrictions imposed on us by that miserable instrument prevented the people from embarking into an extended system of Rail roads and Internal improvements, without which the prosperity of the State and the city must continue to decline. Mr Duncan spoke for an hour with his usual ability and was listended to with marked attention.

Col. Hagan then stepped forward, saying that he was always ready to meet his friends though he had not expected to be present this evening, as he was about to leave for the Parishes below. Mr. Hagan then dwelt upon his acts and votes in the council for the last six years from which he convincingly proved that he always sustained the cause of Improvements, and had been opposed to taxation, at the close of Mr Hagans discourse, the crowd gave him three hearty cheers:

The meeting then adjourned.

Correspondence

BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

GEN. DAVIS TO I. N. MARKS, ESQ.

Chairman of the Whig Executive Committee.

SIR—Your communications have been laid before the Democratic Central Committee.

I am directed to state in answer—With respect to the first, that the disturbances alluded to having originated among individuals belonging notoriously to the Whig party, the Democratic Central Committee regret as unfounded and unjust, the assumption that the democracy of New Orleans can in any manner be responsible for the acts of "lawless men," whether they style themselves Whigs, Democrats, Conservatives or Independents; nor can the Democratic Central Committee interfere, with any propriety, in matters connected with the peculiar organization of their political opponents, or assume the duties that properly belong to the police of the city.

Events of recent occurrence, and well known to the honorable President of the Whig Executive Committee, have conclusively established the fact, that Whig meetings are not always conducted with that harmony and good feeling which should pervade the political assemblages of both parties.

Over this fact, as well as over the outrages complained of, the Democratic Central Committee have no control. In the sentiments expressed by the Whig Executive Committee, regard to "the right guaranteed to all American citizens, of peaceably assembling together for the purpose of discussing with quietness and freedom such questions as they desire," as well as in their expressed determination "not tamely to submit to a recurrence of such outrages," we do most cordially concur, and shall ever be ready to denounce any and every attempt to trample on the rights of our fellow-citizens of all parties.

The Democratic Central Committee cheerfully concur in the appointment of a Joint Committee, to make such arrangements as will prevent collisions between any portion of the two parties, and trust that on this, as well as on all other occasions, the members of both parties will ever be found ready to cooperate in the maintenance of the rights of all citizens, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws.

With respect to your second communication, requesting the concurrence of this committee in a compliment to the Hon. H. S. Foote of Mississippi, we fully appreciate the motives that prompted the invitation, as well as the accompanying sentiment, "that it is right and proper that good men of all parties should, by their countenance and support, cheer him on in his generous devotion to the Union, and by giving evidence of their appreciation of his services here to the good of his country, furnish him cause for additional exertions in its behalf."—

But we have are fearful that under existing circumstances, General Foote being engaged in a vigorous canvass in his own State, involving a sure foreign to those now before the people of Louisiana, that distinguished Democratic Senator might deem it indelicate to yield to our wishes, we feel unwilling to place him in an embarrassing position.

But the honor proposed to be conferred directly on General Foote, can be made to reflect on him by being transferred to another, who stood by him shoulder to shoulder, throughout the exciting contest which has earned for the distinguished Mississippi Senator the tribute of praise, and the desire of our Whig fellow-citizens to promote his success. We allude to our own distinguished Senator, General Downs, who for the same services, the same zeal, equal talents, and self-sacrifices, deserves "the countenance and support of good men of all *parties* to cheer him on," and we confidently hope that our Whig brethren of the Central Committee will "give evidence of their appreciation of his self sacrifices to the good of his country," by so operating with us in our efforts to secure his success in the approaching contest for the United States Senate.

I have the honor to remain,
Respectfully yours,
HORATIO DAVIS,
President Democratic Central Committee.

We publish the above precious specimen of puerility, sophomoric sarcasm and ingenuous equivocation as a part of the history of the times. It has rarely fallen to our lot to witness a more childish reply to a courteous communication, from united to the Democratic Committee in view of the excited state of the public mind, and for the express purpose of obtaining such efficient co operation from the central organs of both parties, as might prevent the possibility of hostile collisions. It is, to say the least, ungracious and in excretable taste.

The Democratic committee declare that the outrages complained of originated with Whigs. Will they answer one or two questions on that score? Was it the Whigs who attacked the Whig club of the second ward First Municipality, when it first entered the St. Mary's market, on the night of the meeting? Was it Whigs who assailed the same club, while returning to its quarters, throwing stones at its members, and defacing and destroying their transparencies? Was it the Whigs who set upon the Whig club of the first ward Second Municipality, while several squares distant from the meeting, and broke up their transparencies? Was it the Whigs who on Monday night, hurled stones at one of the Third Municipality clubs, and knocked down a musician, wounding him severely in the head? Was it Whigs who fired a pistol at the members of the first ward Second Municipality club, on the night of the procession, they were peacefully returning to their head quarters—this occurrence having taken place at the corner of Suzette and Tchoupitoulas streets? In fine, was it Whigs who threw brickbats at the mounted men on Baronne street, striking a young creole and severely injuring him? Will the Democratic Central Committee pretend that Whigs committed these outrages on Whigs, or would a single man of sense in the community attach the slightest credence to so absurd an idea?

☞ After sneering at the family quarrel which divided the whigs some months ago, and which, from its painful denouement ought to have escaped partizan spleen, the committee say some exceedingly smart things about Senators Foote and Downs. Now, touching the latter all we have to say is that a number of the Democratic Central Committee who have just fallen into paroxysms of patriotic rapture over the conduct of General Downs, were foremost in indignant denunciation of that eminent citizen some months ago, when it was sound Louisiana democracy, to extol Mr. Soule and to rail at the compromise, at that time, the watchword almost exclusively sustained Gen. Downs.—Peradventure, the democrats would have remained utterly blind to his services, zeal and talents, had they not discovered that democracy had changed fronts, and that the order of the day was to praise instead of denouncing the compromise, Mississippi and Georgia purified and purged their ores from the films of delusion and of error.

But enough of this—the committee have agreed to do what they can to prevent collision between the two parties—and albeit the consent is vouchsafed with no apparent complaisance, we have little doubt the whig committee will take prompt occasion to co operate with them, in carrying so laudable an object into effect.

South Carolina Election.

As far as heard from.

First Congressional District	2,349	1,138	
Second do do	3,017	2,307	
Third do do	1,864	1,138	
Fourth do do	1,424	715	
Fifth do do	2,747	1,166	
Sixth do do	1,456	1,374	
Seventh do do			
Total	12,857	830	

Majority for co-operation in the above 4,863, to which must be added the majorities in Pickens, Anderson, Marlborough, Abbeville, Edgefield, and deducted, the rumored one in Orangeburg, which will give a total then for of 7,129.

OHIO.—Judge Wood—the same who in 1848 put a foot in Cass' ass's ear—is chosen Governor of Ohio by ten thousand majority. He received the abolition vote throughout the State, in consequence of himself and party declaiming strong ground against the Compromise.

Extract from the Report of Buckner H. Payne, Esq.,

To the Executive Committee of the New Orleans and Opelousas Rail Road.

The Burkeville Convention, which I attended with other gentlemen, as delegates from the city of New Orleans, (in addition to other duties required of me by your honorable body) assembled in the town of Burkeville, in the State of Texas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October, instant.

The object of this Convention at the present time, so far as Louisiana and the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad were concerned, was explained by Judge John H. Overton of St. Landry, in his speech on the occasion, as follows:

"He said that the friends and projectors of the New Orleans, Algiers and Opelousas Rail Road, had from the beginning, directed their attention to the extension of this road through Texas; that at a Convention held in New Orleans in June last, the subject was discussed, and a resolution passed, soliciting the attention of the people of Texas particularly, to the importance of this work, and inviting them to cooperate with the people of Louisiana, in a Convention to be held in New Orleans the coming January; that a committee was appointed under the resolutions who were instructed to correspond with the authorities and prominent citizens of Texas, with a view of eliciting information, whether Texas would be disposed to unite with Louisiana in the extension of the road; but that late in the season, it was found, that the Committee had neglected the trust confided to them; and it appears, gentlemen, that the subject should come prominently and definitely before the Conventions of Texas, prior to the meeting of their Legislature, he, as Chairman of a meeting of the citizens of St. Landry, deeply interested in this road, had taken the responsibility of inviting the citizens of Texas to meet the delegates of the different Parishes of Louisiana, interested in this work at Burkeville, in Texas, to confer upon the subject; that he regarded this Convention as a meeting for conference, but he was certain, that if Texas could be induced to connect her great works of internal improvement with this road, it would be speedily extended to the Sabine river by the people of Louisiana."

I Resolved, That because of the local position of the City of New Orleans, and the deep interest which she has in the extension of the road through Texas, we look to her to take the lead in it, and to give an impulse to the enterprise; and that Texas will give her best and highest efforts to aid in its speedy accomplishment.

4. Resolved, That the extension of this road beyond the limits of Texas to the shores of the Pacific ocean, must and will be accomplished as the great national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

5. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to be called the Permanent Committee of Eastern Texas, of the New Orleans Opelousas and Texas Railroad, to consist of three members from each county represented in this Convention, with power to appoint a sub-Executive Committee.

6. Resolved, That said Committee take the necessary steps to procure such legislation in the State of Texas, as may be required to carry out the object of this Convention.

7. Resolved, That said Committee procure all the statistical information of each county in Texas that may be in their power, embracing its population, products, and minerals, and other objects of value of trade, and transmit the same, from time to time, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Ambrose Lanfear, Esq., of New Orleans, for publication.

8. Resolved, That said Committee be requested to correspond with the Executive Committee of this road, at New Orleans.

Besides the counties in Texas represented in the Convention by delegates, there were others that were represented by preamble and resolutions, and all favoring the extension of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, and the objects of the Convention.

The Report of the Committee, to the mass meeting held at Nacogdoches, of which Gen. Rusk was chairman, is particularly referred to, as well calculated to arouse the attention of Congress, and the people generally, to the great importance of this work, as the *National highway from our Atlantic to our Pacific possessions*; and to that source we may naturally look for great and efficient aid in constructing this railway to the Pacific ocean.

The proceedings of the Convention having been ordered to be printed, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the details. But it may not be improper to add, that towards the close of its sitting, delegates from different counties in Texas spoke in their several places and stated the different points they represented, and the gentlemen of their respective counties to pledge themselves individually, for, and, on summing up, they gave an aggregate amount over $800,000.

In an examination of the resolutions passed at this Convention, it will be seen by the "Executive Committee," that there have been established in eastern Texas, a committee to obtain the assent—embracing *p ulation, products, soil, minerals*, and other objects of value of trade, and to transmit the same to the "Executive Committee," to be by them transmitted to the "Executive Committee" of New Orleans. The Texas committee will then correspond with the Executive Committee of New Orleans, which it is expected, will embrace all objects and matters of importance having reference to this great work in either State. The Texas committee rely upon our committee for all statistical information in relation to railroads generally, and such other facts as may be valuable in presenting the claims of this *National Highway* to the favorable consideration of their people at home, as well as their Legislature, and the Congress of the United States.

In conference of these resolutions, the St Landry delegation to our June Convention, have resolved to open in the town of Opelousas, an office, for the reception of all Parish statistics, and shall use their influence to have the information obtained by her citizens in relation to this road; and to correspond regularly with the Executive Committee, in New Orleans; and to recommend to each of the Parishes where the line of the road, to establish similar offices in their parish towns. If this suggestion is carried out by Louisiana, as it will doubtless be, by Texas, a vast amount of valuable information will be obtained; and from these points disseminated throughout these two states, offering as it will, the proper means to the people, of estimating the advantages of railroad improvements, and the value that ought to be attached to their stocks.

The people of Texas are in deep earnest on the subject of extending this railroad from the Sabine, her eastern, to the Rio Grande, her western boundary, a distance of 710 miles. The State owns about 134 millions of acres of land—she has ten millions of dollars (less about $565,000 for which her Custom House dues were pledged) coming from the United States, payable at the end of fourteen years; and it was not doubted by the Texas delegations to the Convention that the State would avail herself of these vast resources, in order the road under survey during the next session of her Legislature and that as soon thereafter, as the needful preliminary steps could be taken, that the whole line of road from the Sabine to or near El Paso on the Rio Grande, would be placed under contract for its immediate construction.

The interest or dividends that Texas would derive from this road by its immediate construction, while awaiting the expiration of fourteen years, for the money from the Government of the United States, would go far towards the payment, if not to the full and entire extinguishment of her present indebtedness, and leave Texas in the possession of the road as a source of incalculable revenue; sufficient to construct every other railway that your State may demand, in order to develope her almost boundless resources. She can construct the *whole road in four years' time*, leaving her ten years of revenue to distribute among her creditors, before the indebtedness of the United States to her scrip'de due and payable. But besides this immense advantage to her and her creditors, she would by this road passing centrally through her, as is proposed, develope and bring into honor, market and cultivation, her immense domain containing 208,332,800 acres of land, and thereby divert to her a tide of emigration, that must in a few years, make her in population and wealth, as she now is, in size the vast empire State of this Union. But more than this, the vast additional value that would immediately be attached to the 134 millions of acres of land now owned by the State, would enable her in a very few years To realize many millions of dollars from their sale, beyond what would be needed to pay all her creditors; and in far less time than the swelling the falling due of the debt from the United States to her. Texas is more than seven times the size of New York, and with a soil and climate far superior, it is no idle supposition then, to imagine, that within the lifetime of some now existing, she will surpass seven times over, the population of New York. In the late celebration of the New York and Erie Railroad, Gen. Lyman in his speech on the occasion, seemed to exult greatly that, "that great work contains $22,323,541 03 would develope to the city of New York twelve millions of acres of land—eight within the State of New York and four millions of acres in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with all its rich productions.

By this New Orleans, Algiers and Texas Railroad, (of which Louisiana is now called to make only about two hundred and ninety miles,) there will be developed to the city of New Orleans $27,691,000 acres of land! Nearly *nineteen times* as much as is developed by the great Railway of New York, and at a cost to Louisiana and Texas that will not exceed *one-half* the sum expended in building the great New York and Erie Railroad!! How vast the interest of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana is in this great work, it would be time and labor lost by us, were we to attempt to tell—all must see it. No less than four other Conventions in favor of this road are now called in different portions of the State of Texas, and all to come off in this and the ensuing month of November. The Legislature meets at Austin on Monday, the 3rd day of November next.

The Parish of St. Landry has paid her quota of the money required to make the survey of our road from Algiers to Washington, as ordered by the Convention of July last. The Parishes Lafayette, St Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche Interior, have their quotas here by the first week in November, and their members of the "Permanent Committee" assured us. The Parishes of Assumption and Ascension, we did not hear, but addressed a letter to their members of the "Permanent Committee," requesting them to have their quotas of the money in New Orleans by that time, in order to enable the Executive Committee to place the road under immediate survey by the best Engineers the country can furnish, so as to have the maps, plans of depots and of station houses, drawn up, of bridges, &c., and an accurate estimate of the cost of the whole, ready to lay before our Convention when it assembles in January next.

BUCKNER H. PAYNE, Agent.
B. F. FLANDERS,
A. B. SEGER,
A. BERNARD,
T. THAYER,
} Delegates to the Burkeville Convention.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE B. O. BEE.]

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

Sailing of the Asia Crittenden and Palmerston.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Cunard steamer Asia sailed from this port today for Liverpool, taking out $350,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Dr. Hackett, who goes out as bearer of dispatches to the American Minister at London. One of the papers carried by him is a communication written by Mr. Crittenden, in reply to one recently received by the United States Government from Lord Palmerston, relative to the late expedition fitted out in the United States against Cuba. Mr. Crittenden tells Lord Palmerston in effect, that his Administration had better attend to matters concerning English affairs, than to trouble itself with those of the United States. The document is very American, and a high toned state paper.

Gen. Concha and Cuban Liberators.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Republic this morning publishes a letter from an Senatorial source, stating that the Captain General of Cuba has determined to write to the Queen of Spain, urging the liberation of the American prisoners taken in the Lopez expedition, immediately upon their arrival. He states that he would have released them in Havana, had it not been for the outrage committed in New Orleans, which have been explained to his satisfaction.

SECOND DISPATCH

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 22. 12 o'.

The Cotton market has been dull to-day, but the market is without change; The sales reached 4 500 bales; Middling to Good Middling, 6¾@7¾c @ lb. Sugar New Molasses has been sold at 25@3½c @ gallon. A lot of 16 hhds. new Sugar, very green was sold yesterday, at 4½c @ lb.

The Flour market is quiet; sales 400 bbls., principally at $3 75 for superfine St. Louis and Illinois. Of Corn, about 500 sacks were sold at a range of 70@47c @ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged, with but little doing. Rice is retailing at 4¼c. A small lot of Rosin was sold at 11c.

Whiskey is selling at 21 cents @ gallon for refined.

There is a fair demand for Exchange. Sterling 108½ @ 109¾. Paris, 5f 28¾ @ 5f 31¾. Bills on New York at 60 days, 9⅞ @ 2½ @ cent discount. Checks, ¼ @ ⅜ @ cent. dis.

Freights rules at 9 16d for Cotton to Liverpool, and 17c to Havre. The engagements yesterday comprised five vessels for Liverpool and two for Havre.

The Independent Merchantile Freret Club.

The following members constitute this Club.

Wm. Edwards,	Wm. Kent,
Lincoln King,	John Cavanagh,
P. Clark,	Alex Sanford,
W. A. Fort,	John C. Kelly,
Alexander Thompson,	Thomas Lee,
Patrick Donovan,	Andrew Young,
Thos. Sullivan,	Wm Carey,
Charles Fortier,	Hanbury,
George Hogan,	John Phillipps,
Charles Peterson,	Wm Wilson,
Thomas Jones,	Alex Ryan,
	Wm Eldridge.

The members of this Club are requested to meet THIS EVENING, the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock P. M., at their Club Room, Louisiana Hotel, Chartres street, between Royal and Bourbon.

F. H. CLARK, Sec'y pro tem. E. DUPRAT, Pres't pro tem.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

Freret Rouge Club—1st Ward—First Municipality.

THE members of the above Club will assemble at their Club room, White Man's Row, corner Canal and Lower streets, on THIS DAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of voting for the Whig candidates, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to join the Grand Whig Procession on Friday night.

E. DUPRAT, President.
CHAS. RAYMOND, Sec'y. 022

Freret Independent Police Club.

Meetings of the above Club will take place every Friday EVENING and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. until further notice.

By order of the President.

J. J. SWARTZ, Sec'y.

Whig Central Executive Committee.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted at the session of the Committee held on Saturday evening last:

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained that the Hon. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, the eminent and patriotic statesman and advocate of the Union and Compromise, will arrive in this city on Monday, 27th inst. and remain in the city until Wednesday morning following, and that the Hon. Henry Clay, the great statesman and patriot, and the great champion of the Compromise measures, will arrive in this city on Wednesday, 29th inst. and remain until Friday morning, in order to participate in the great Union meeting, to be held on Friday evening, 29th inst. and to be addressed by these two great statesmen and patriots, and the great champions of the Compromise—

Be it Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to be transmitted to the Democratic Central Committee, and published in the Whig papers of this city.

I. N. MARKS, Chairman.
JAS. HALL, } Secretaries.
P. BERNARD, }

New Orleans, October 20th, 1851.

Fortnightly Benevolent Association

Having been adopted by the Association on the 13 inst. (in Article Third of Constitution) the 1st Tuesday in November the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place on Monday, 3rd inst. at 7½ o'clock, P. M. precisely, in the room of the Association, 1st floor, 2nd door, Carondelet street, between Canal and Gravier streets.

E. N. STRINGER.

☞ ALFRED BAYHI candidate for Constable, Third Justice's Court, election Nov. 3, 1851. 3t

☞ FRANCIS MOUNEY, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election for Constable of the Fourth Justice's Court of the Parish of Orleans. Election November 3d, 1851.

☞ F. A. CHARPONNET, is a Candidate for Constable for Fourth Justice of the Peace, First Municipality. Election, November 3, 1851.

☞ G. MEYNIER, is a candidate for Constable of the 4th Justice of the Peace. Election 1st Monday of November, 1851.

☞ MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr, is a candidate for re-election as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace. Election November 3d, 1851. n.o.f.1 w

Head Quarters 6th Brigade L. M.

NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, 14 October, 1851.

The members of the Board of Associated Officers of the 6th Brigade, Louisiana Militia, are requested to assemble at Head Quarters, on the evening of FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for the purpose of transacting the usual monthly business.

By order of the Brigadier and Commanding General, A. D. CROSSMAN,
M. J. C. QUINAN,
1st Colonel and Adj't Brigade.

Head-Quarters Louisiana Legion

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1851.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12.—INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

IN compliance to an order issued from Head Quarters of the Militia, by Major General Lewis, and in the provisions of the militia law of 1846, for the maintenance of the Louisiana Legion, the Louisiana Legion will be inspected and reviewed in uniform, on THURSDAY, the 23d November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the Levee, above Canal.

Lieutenant Colonel Lucien Dubuclet, commanding the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, shall detail a company of Light Infantry, to attend.

Colonel Amedee Lanier, commanding the Regiment of Artillery, Major L. Gray, commanding the Battalion of Artillery, Major Jos. Perry, commanding the Troop of Horse, and Major Jos. Wagner, commanding the Battalion of Rifles, are charged with the execution of the present order.

P. AUGUSTIN, Brig. General.
JAMES KATMAN, Adjutant General. 023

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st October 1851.

A BILL for the relief of the City of New Orleans, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, the Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, the New Orleans Bar, for the purpose of enabling the City of New Orleans to elect a Mayor of New Orleans, This Day, for the purpose of carrying into effect the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Second Ward of Municipality No. One, for one month, to the Council of Municipality No. Two, and hereby certify the following to be the result thereof.

Alfred Hickey, received	162 votes.
John B. Gallaghe, "	21 "
Blanks,	3 "
Alfred Hickey is hereby declared duly elected Mayor of New Orleans, for the Second Ward of Municipality No. One.	

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
JOS. GENOIS,
Recorder of My No. One.
JAS. H. CALDWELL,
Recorder My No. Two.

DOLBEAR'S

Writing and Book-Keeping Academy, 56 Camp street, (established 1837.) From 9 to 12 and 3 to 9 P. M. Young gentlemen may soon be prepared for business, as opened from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., for new pupils.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due to J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, for a copy of a new edition of Morgan's revelations of the Mysteries of Free Masonry; and likewise for a biographical sketch, with many racy anecdotes, of the late Dan Marble.

CHOLERA AMONG THE INDIANS.—The St. Louis *Republican* learns from a private letter that the cholera is again raging among some tribes of the Rocky Mountain Indians. It has been exceedingly fatal, particularly among the Arickarees.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN STEAMER.—A new steamer, called the "South Carolina," intended to run between Charleston and Liverpool, was launched at Green Point, L. I.,