The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

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☞ Advertisements ordered for a specified number of days will be charged for every day they stand, whether published or not, unless otherwise ordered.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

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

Thursday Morning, Nov 6, 1851.

THE NORTHERN Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

White Central Executive Committee

The Committee will assemble at their Room, THIS EVENING, at 6 P. M. Punctual attendance is desired.

I. N. MARKS, President.

JAS S. HALL, } Sec'ys.
J. BUCHANAN, }

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be remembered that Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, recently wrote a letter upon the subject of the Whig nomination for the Presidency, in which he expressed the opinion that the Southern Whigs ought to take measures to be represented thereon, that they should submit a platform containing the nominee to pledge himself to the support of the Compromise act, and especially to the Fugitive Slave Law; and to the discountenancing of any repeal or modification of it—that if such a resolution should be rejected, the Southern Whigs should withdraw en masse. The views of Gov. Brown, a warm Whig and Union man, will be apt to meet the concurrence of a majority of the Whigs of the slave holding States. The latter have stood by the Compromise and have nobly battled against the Secession and State Rights party; but any severance from this course, that would in its tendency array the Union against the South, when engaged in the defence of her constitutional guarantees, would be most ruinous. The position of the Whig party in the South is simply this. They have accepted the "Adjustment" from its introduction in Congress to its passage. They regard it as a full and final settlement of the Slavery question—to be left untouched, unaltered and unrepealed on the statute book. It must so remain. The Southern Whigs insist that its perpetuity shall be secured by the formal adhesion of their political associates.

That shall be the attitude of the Whigs of the South in the next National Convention seems a most inevitable. The signs of the times point unerringly to such a platform. It is believed the power of any National Convention to withhold from a Presidential candidate the sanction of the South, if he be deserter of the great principles of compromise contained in the Omnibus Bill, is the determining power in the Compromise. To this end it is essential that a decided and positive Southern Whig candidate be run. We go for John M. Wilmot Pennsylvania, as such candidate. To day when it seems as though we have been too precipitate in our movements, we can readily conceive that the most sensational hurling pledge should be required, for then SCOTT's position on the slavery question is wholly unknown. He has never defined it, and his political fellowship with Fee Seward and Wilmot Proviseoism, inspires the suspicion and mistrust. But we have no expectation that Gen. SCOTT will be the nominee. Pennsylvania and Ohio have equally good claims on the score of his position.

Some such action has been indicated in an editorial of the Whigs without the Southern vote. All we can say is, that with the aid of Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana and Tennessee, and probably Georgia and Florida, the North would stand a fair chance of making a Whig president. Without them, Waggery would be beaten out of sight. It is for our Whig brethren of the North to determine whether they can get along without us, or whether it will not be to their advantage to retain a political organization in the South, which they can secede merely by resolving to let us alone.

Most of our remarks apply also to the Democrats. They have their troubles. They will be called on to probably the same style as the Whigs, and they must answer categorically, or Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, &c., will spurn their nominee. With Democratic divisions, however, we have nothing to do. Each party is proverbially sharp in cutting Gordian knots, and we will very likely continue to do so on the occasion.

THE ELECTIONS.

St. Charles—Landry for Congress, Bordelon for Auditor, and Burthe for Senator, each receive 74 majority in St. Charles. Burthe is therefore elected State Senator from St. Charles and Jefferson by 53 Majority. Facia has also run to the House, without opposition.

St. John—The returns are incomplete, but but exhibit the usual Whig ascendency. C. Songy w elected Representative.

St James gives Bordelon 184 majority; Landry 173 and Winchester for the Senate 63, and elects two Whig Representatives.

St Tammany—We learn verbally that Edwards will be elected to the House from St Tammany.

Ascension—Landry's majority will be very large. In Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and Ascension, it nearly reaches 624 votes. St. John, Assumption, Terrebonne and Lafourche will add about 800 more. Col. Van is used up man.

GEORGE WATTERSTON.

We congratulate the Whigs of East Baton Rouge and Livingston on the election of this able and talented Whig champion to the Senate. Fighting the political battle in a district composed of two heavily Democratic parishes his eloquence, popularity and invincible energy have enabled him to achieve a signal, though not unexpected triumph. We trust that higher honors will be his, in due season. Few Whigs in our State have toiled harder for the cause, and none are more estimable than he.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We think there is scarcely a doubt of a whig majority on joint ballot, in both Houses of the Legislature. We have already gained 4 Senators, which, without further change, insures a majority of four in that body, which was previously locofoco by a small majority. The House, two years ago, was largely whig. So far we have gained six Representatives and lost one.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement published in another column, of the Agency of the United States Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. The capital of the Agency is $250,000. The office of the Company is in Camp street, No. 48.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. B. STEAD, No. 60, Camp street, for the November number of this admirable Magazine. It is rich at once in literary matter and in illustrations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.

Released on Bail—The little girl, Almira Beasley, whose trial for the murder of her little half brother occupied so much attention in this city, has been released on bail and taken to the home of her aunt, who became one of her securities. She is to be tried on another bill of indictment.

CATALOGUE SALE OF SILK MANTILLAS AND DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the Catalogue Sale of 800 silk Mantillas of every quality and style, and upwards of 300 lots of seasonable Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettipain's auction room, No 9 Canal street. Terms, very liberal.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 28th, 12 P. M.—The steamer Europa reached here about 9 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th, being three days later.

MARKETS—*Liverpool, Oct.* 17—The sales of Cotton for the five days were 30,000 bales, of which nearly 10,000 were taken for export and the balance sold to the trade. Middling qualities ranged from 4 5-8 to 4 7-8d.

Western canal flour was quoted at 17s 6d to 19; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 18 to 19s.

Sales of mixed corn at 28s, and yellow at 26s 6d to 27; 6-8; Wheat 5s to 5s 3d.

Provisions were dull—Lard had declined 6d. Ashes were in good request.

Turpentine was quiet—Rosin was not plenty and wanted.

Moderate sales of tallow at unchanged rates. Freights quiet.

Reports of the state of trade in Manchester were still unfavorable. Goods and yarns show a slight decline. The bullion continued to arrive freely. American stocks were steady at firm rates.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The cotton market was dull, and sales mostly for consumption—New Orleans fine ordinaire was held nominally at 84 to 85f.

MONEY MARKET—Money was easier—Consols closed at 96 3-4 to 96 7 8. The sales of American stocks on foreign account continue large—Foreign stocks unchanged.

THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE—The political news generally possesses little interest. Symptoms of uneasiness were apparent throughout all Europe, but no formidable outbreak had yet occurred.

The change in the French ministry is confirmed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Under this head we find the following sensible and judicious article in the *True Delta*, of yesterday. We agree entirely in the views expressed by that journal:

Our attention has several times, of late, been attracted to the police reports in our own, and in the columns of our contemporaries, where, one day, we heard of the arrest of some citizen, charged with robbery or some other very heinous offence, and, a day or two after, of the honorable discharge of the same party who was painfully charged and publicly proclaimed ceaselessly a great criminal. The same has happened at other times, and then it appeared to us so afflicting, so unjust that we endeavored but in vain, to alter the system of reporting, so that no one in violating the honor and integrity of a citizen should be reported, unless an examination of the facts was first had, and a chance allowed the accused to adduce proof for his vindication. Our associate, in the city department of this paper, alleges that a predominance with our wishes is impossible, unless the whole proceedings in a similar rule, which has never been found practicable heretofore, is one one or other always objecting.

We cannot imagine any valid reason that can be made to an agreement to this effect, and if to it were added a resolution, to avoid reporting a case of assault and battery at a tavern or not very aggravated character was those the public interest would not suffer in the least. To give the notoriety of publication to a vague or a malignant charge, or to one hastily and unadvisedly preferred, is, in our opinion, a wrong of the most serious character, and one the unnecessary infliction of which, cannot be justified or palliated by the plea of custom. Publicity can only be defended on the score of public good, when that is not subjective, and we contend it never can be by inflicting an unjust, oppressive injury on one or an innocent individual, it ceases to be either just or prudent.

Trusting that our correspondence will be filled with us in correcting the present practice, we leave it over without further comment at present.

Loss of the Propeller Henry Clay—Thirty Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, Monday Oct. 27.

The propeller *Henry Clay*, Captain George Conard, reported out on Saturday, had on board thirty persons, including the crew and one female passenger. At 12 o'clock, on the night of the 23d, when off Long Point, and laying up in the trough of the sea, the captain, assisted himself and the female to the shore, and the crew all lashed themselves to the rigging—in twenty minutes after the boat went to pieces, the deck and cabin came off and the hull turned bottom upwards, the captain could not stretch in time, and went over with the hull. David Keefe, wheelsman, the only hand saved, jumped off the wreck and got on to the pilot house deck with nine others and the 7 on till day-light, when he found himself the only one left alive. The remaining nine were washed off successively, one and a piece coming with the next to be washed, the captain clinging to the last piece of timber. He was found and was cold and benumbed when the boat Jean Marie came down and three more were picked up. Keefe caught one and was engaged a quarter of a mile before he was got aboard the brig. His two companions could not catch the ropes, and nothing more was seen of either them or the raft.

Captain Collard was formerly an officer of the Texian Navy, and the inventor of the Signal Lanterns now used for distinguishing vessels at sea.

INGERSOLL'S LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

The letter of Gerrit Smith, the well-known abolitionist, to the Liberty party, is one of the most fanatical documents yet put forth by him or his followers. After pointing out the necessity of the ultra-abolitionists organizing their forces, and voting in a solid phalanx, at the next election in New York, it appeals to the party to support the paper published by Fred Douglass, the fugitive slave, (who not only approvingly but encouragingly to the outrage recently committed in Syracuse, and actually encourages insurrection and guerilla war, as will be seen by the following extract—

The last election of free blacks in this nation and Canada, hitherto patient, beyond all parallel under the insults and outrage heaped upon them, are fast giving signs that they have determined for their life." Among these signs are the many resistance offered to the kidnappers at Christiana; and the brave and beautiful bearing of the black men at Syracuse, who, on the ever-memorable first day of October, sacrificed their lives for the rescue of their abused brother. Heaven grant that all of the bad issues may have the manliness and courage to stand for their life." They may be assured that if they do, the whites will stand by them. Brave self-defence in a righteous cause, and whose cause is so righteous as that of the American blacks?) has ever won the sympathy and admiration of the world. It is because the Hungarians stood so bravely for their rights, that Webster and Cass toast and eulogise them. And if the American blacks, on the same rights Webster and Cass are now so cruelly and unceremoniously trampling, shall stand forth bravely for those rights, even that same Webster and Cass will be found to have enough of human nature left in them to toast and eulogize black heroes, as well as white heroes.

☞ The *Florida Whig*, published at Marianna, after an interval of several months, makes its appearance once more. It is out under the editorial management of T. B. Alexander, Esq. We copy from it the following item of news:

Three Indians made their appearance in town on Tuesday last, and for the time being, created quite an excitement. Though apparently on a friendly tribe, their belligerent aspects and terrible accoutrements of long knives, tomahawks and battle axes, seemed to breathe forth anything but a spirit of peace and amity. One fact we noticed in connection with their visit, that although by no means devotional, they were evidently seeking the *spirituous*.

☞ The New York *National Democrat* sees, that non fingers are, day by day, more and more displacing fingers of bone and muscle. We quote:

At the present day, there are no less than 20,000 women in this city who try to live by using a steel instrument called a sewing reed. Whether the needle will ever be so completely superseded as the spinning wheel, may be doubted. But it is quite certain, that its use by human fingers is becoming less and less from day to day. The impending fate of this little instrument, who is plied by human hands, is no less certain than that of the spinning wheel.—Hand sewing, especially for the great bulk of coarse clothing, and other articles of domestic use, is destined to assume the position at a day not far distant, the same as hand spinning occupies at the present day.

We are told that there are now in this city no less than fifty sewing machines driven by steam power, which turn out an enormous number of pantaloons day, besides fine coats and other articles of apparel. One girl with the aid of machinery can turn out as much work as six girls can with the needle used by hand. The profits of this machine labor are enormous; but in the aggregate who owns the machine who realizes the gain.

VICTIMS OF THE NEAPOLITAN CONSTITUTION.—It is stated in the official reply of the Neapolitan Government to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet that the number of political prisoners did not exceed 2,024. This is declared by the Neapolitan correspondent of the Daily News to be "a positive fraud," and he supplies the deficiency from the police registers, giving the number of political prisoners from May 1843 to the present time. Condemned to the Ergastolo 30; condemned in irons to the Bagni, but not yet removed from prison 300; banished to the Islands after trial 800, banished to the Islands without trial, including the soldiers sent by the Royal authority to the Camp of Charles Albert 5,000, accused, who have been, or still are in prison from May 1849 to Sept. 1851 not including in the foregoing 15,000; supposed number of exiles 3,000; hiding from the police 150, exiled from their native towns but still in the kingdom 350. Total number of victims of Neapolitan cruelty 26,536.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, October 27.

The brig "Braman" brings Buenos Ayres dates to the 6th September. The most intense excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres as to the progress of the war. There is no doubt that Urquiza and the Brazilians have made a junction, and that the Buenos Ayrean General had lost 6000 horses and the baggage and artillery of one division, without the firing of a gun.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL QUESTION.—A letter says there is not much doubt that the Banda Oriental Question is settled. Oribe, driven to extremity, probably, by the large force opposed to him, has requested the French Admiral to receive on board his vessels the Argentine troops, and convey them to Buenos Ayres. This was refused and all the Oriental troops of Oribe's army have deserted—and even the Argentine troops have refused to fight, saying that they had had enough of it. The French and English Admirals, after a conference, declared that they should not interfere, and it was feared that Buenos Ayres might be blockaded.

As the Brazilian Admiral Grenfell was going up the Parana River, one of his steamers (the Alphonso) was fired into from a small fort of Oribe's, and he (arging no doubt cut up that he was obliged to put back to Monte Video.

MOVEMENTS OF OR.BE.—The Buenos Ayrean "Packet" is confident that even if Oribe is defeated in the first encounter with the enemy, that he will finally defeat them. It says he is in his own territory and with the sympathies of the native population. A war of resources of the guerilla warfare, that crushed the power and undermined the prestige of Bonaparte himself, in the Peninsula Campaign, would be next to interminable, not to speak of the intact resources of this Republic, that are now husbanded with a provident economy, that they may strike a decisive blow when the fitting opportunity arrives.

In Buenos Ayres the news, as received, had caused fluctuations in the paper money. Last year, at this time, ounces were quoted at 252—for the week ending September 6th they had been as high as 395, and closed at 390, with a prospect of going to 400.

MOVEMENTS OF REBS.—From the tone of the "Packet" it is judged that Rosas is attempting to foment a Republican rebellion in Brazil, which would require the return of the Brazilian troops. More Brazilian steamers, and about 5,000 German recruits, had arrived at Monte Video.

Another letter, dated Buenos Ayres, September 6th, says: "There is a perfect panic here to-day, and ounces have sold for 400."

The Brazilians and Urquiza were carrying every thing before them, and it was feared would invade Buenos Ayres.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—We take the following from yesterday's *Evening Picayune*:

We received this morning the following result of the election in Harrison county, Miss., on the 3d and 4th inst.:

PASS CHRISTIAN PRECINCT.—Governor—Foote, Union, 75; Davis, Democrat, 25. Congress—Dawson, Union, 26; Brown, Democrat, 22. State Senate: Humphries, Union, 65; Ramsey, Democrat, 27. State Representatives: Cleveland, Union, 71; Seal, Democrat, 24.

WEST RIVER PRECINCT.—Foote, Union majority, 1; Davis, 1 majority. Humphries, 3 majority. Cleveland, 4 majority.

The above is highly satisfactory and renders Davis's election certain—satisfactory because it secures the election of a Union man, rather than a Democrat, and because it will be the means of securing two Union votes in congress, instead of one. Davis will be entitled to a seat in the House, and Foote will be entitled to a seat in the Senate, for the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis.

THE GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION.—According to the official returns furnished by the police no less than *six millions two hundred thousand persons visited the Crystal Palace while it remained open.* The income of the establishment is as follows up to the close of the Exhibition:

Public subscription,	£61,344 0 0
Privilege of Painting,	3,000 0 0
Privilege of supplying refreshments,	5,500 0 0
Season tickets up to 1st of May,	40,000 0 0
Total in hand on the 1st May,	£113,041 0 0
Received at the doors up to Aug 3d,	452,141 9 6
Do up to the end of Sept.,	62,007 12 10
Do up to Saturday, Oct. 11,	41,922 11 6
Grand Total,	£669,115 13 4

Allowing the large margin of £100,000 for expenses of management and other contingencies, there will remain the handsome balance of £500,000, or one million of dollars to the credit of the Royal Commissioners.

CAPTAIN VERNON OF WELLS'S CELEBRATED WAKE—Mr. Bateman, who went on a mission to the East, describes on the information of the Commissioner of Patents, the Chinese as a people who would be picked out from the world by the keen eye of a Yankee, as men of enterprise. The model of the boat is admirable, and the fastening of the planks is such as to render it impossible for water to enter. The vessel is built of teak wood, which is very durable, and is not liable to be attacked by worms, and looks as though it would last for centuries. The model of the vessel is very handsome, and the bottom is coppered. The commander then mounted his horse and fled. There are now six men in pursuit of him. We saw them pass on his track, and will doubtless overtake him. He is a man of slender form, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and light blue eyes.

It is reported here that Hopkins fled from Virginia for killing a man.

City Intelligence.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT—*Third District Court*—THE INSOLVENCY ACT DECLARED NULL—On Tuesday last, Judge Kennedy delivered his decision in the case of Marcopolis No Timoy vs. Grenelle, wife of Mr. Hennessy, in which he declared the Insolvency Act unconstitutional, of late, on property levied on for sale, by the Board of Liquidators. Before he declared the right of the Board to impose a tax, and resist the payment, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1850. In the full of last year, Judge Kennedy decided that portion of the statute relative to the winding up of the affairs of insolvents to be unconstitutional, and on an appeal the opinion of Judge Henry was confirmed by the Supreme Court. In the present instance, the Judge declares the entire law to be null and of no effect, thus furnishing another striking illustration of the miserable Legislature of 1850. We subjoin the luminous decision of Judge Kennedy in full—

"This is the second controversy, submitted to this Court, growing out of the Liquidation Law of 1850. The defendant contests the right of the Liquidators to levy and collect from them such tax, on a variety of grounds, none of which, however, need be examined, for a preliminary objection, springing out of the declared unconstitutionality of that portion of the law, which gives the Liquidators the right, stands out in front of all the objections pressed by the defendants, and disposes of the cases of the three. Had it as impossible to give to this law, construed as it is now of the same which abolishes the sink ing fund law, the same effect which were intended by the legislature.

"Section 1. That it provide how the debt of each municipality shall be ascertained and constituted."

"Section 2. That bonds bearing interest shall be issued for the whole amount of the debt in excess of annual amounts, payable in from one to twenty-five years."

"Section 7. That the sinking funds of the three municipalities shall be abolished for the future, but that the present sinking funds shall be applied as far as they will go to the festinguishment of the debts of the municipality to which it belongs, and that for the *balance* thereof, if any, each municipality, over and above the proceeds of its sinking fund, yearly tax shall be levied of a sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest falling due of the bonds issued in accordance with Section 6."

"Section 9. Enacts that the yearly sum directed to be raised by Section 7, shall be levied in the same way of the holders of the old evidences of debt, and that it shall be the duty of the assessing the new bonds and the interest falling due in each year, shall be ——— proportion to the purchase of such of the old bonds as may be offered at the lowest prices."

"The Supreme Court confirms the Judgment of the Court, has decided that these sinking funds could not constitutionally be abolished; their proceeds therefore cannot be applied as the 7th section of the law directs; and the attempt to do so is void, therefore for establishing the *balance* which is to be provided for by the 9th section, completely fails. The liquidators must therefore, if they act at all, either levy the taxation upon the whole property of the three municipalities, or upon the whole property of the three Sinking Funds, the amount which this section of the law authorizes them to levy in that manner, or they must levy a corresponding amount of the new bonds unprovided for. But independent of this, how will the irregular assessments be regulated? Will the liquidators levy each year a tax equal to one-twenty-fifth part of the whole debt, or will they assess every year for the whole amount due by that year out of the Sinking Funds to the privileged creditors. The latter alternative would, some years, if not every year, leave them without any surplus, or without the full surplus which they are directed by section 9 to employ in discounting the old bonds and evidences of debt. The adoption of the former alternative would be the means of securing two funds for a portion of the debts of each Municipality, whereas the law seems to provide only one, viz: the fund to be raised by the liquidators' tax. The result would be that in some years considerably more than one twenty-fifth part of the debt would be paid, and consequently the relief intended to be afforded by a division of the debts into twenty-five equal yearly instalments would not be realized, but rather the reverse. For this law leaves to the Municipalities the right to tax the citizens for the current expenses of the municipal governments. Now if the sinking funds had actually been established, the sums to be annually set apart to supply them would have been left free to be applied to these expenses, and consequently the amount to be raised by municipal taxation, for the same purpose, would, to that extent, have been diminished."

"It is therefore clear that in this important respect also, the law has wholly miscarried in consequence of the sinking funds remaining in existence. Without going any further, I am of opinion that the portion of the law which has been declared unconstitutional, so inextricably influences the portion of it now under consideration, that the destruction of the former necessarily involves the destruction of the latter."

"Judgment for the defendant with costs."

LARCENY—A woman named Frances Foy, was arrested on Tuesday, in the Second Municipality, charged with having several months since stolen a Watch from M. Morton. The examination of the case was postponed.

STEALING A TRUNK—Wm. Naylon was brought up yesterday before Recorder Cahill, on the charge of having stolen a trunk and contents from on board the steamer St. Paul. The testimony being decidedly against the accused, the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

PETTY CASES.—Wm. Connolly *alias* O'Rourke, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Cahill, as a dangerous and suspicious character, and was sent to the Workhouse until he could find a voucher for his good character.

A considerable number of persons charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace, were brought up both in the First and Second Municipalities, and were dealt with as usual.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Pedro Juan Macius, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that on Monday evening last, while at a Coffee House on Old Levee street, he was attacked by three individuals named Gabriel *alias* Kentuck, Miguel *alias* Robin and Juan *alias* Campero, who kicked him, knocked him down and left him senseless on the side walk. In addition to this, the miscreants knocked out his of his upper teeth. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WEBSTER.

BY ANNE C. LYNCH.

"When I, and all those that bear me, shall have gone to our last home, and when the world may have exhausted on our memories, as it will on our tombs."—*Webster's Speech in the Senate, July* 1850.

The world upon thy memory! No,
Not while one note is sung
Of those divine, immortal songs
Milton and Shakspeare sung;
Not till the night of years unshrouds
The angle-fanned tongue.

No! let the flood of Time roll on,
And ages and empires die,
Genius enthroned on lofty heights
Can in dread course defy,
And here on earth, can claim the gift
Of immortality!

Can save from that Lethean tide
That sweeps on dark along,
A people's name; a people's fame
To future times belong,
As Troy still rises and only lives
In Homer's deathless song.

What though to buried Nineveh
The traveler may come,
And roll away the sand that hides
Its long forgotten tomb;
He questioning his mute past in vain,
Its secrets still assume.

What though he stand where Babylon stood
Gigantic in its pride;
No voice comes o'er that silent waste,
Lone, desolate and wide;
They had no bard, no orator,
No statesman—and they died.

They lived their little span of life:
They loved and died in vain;
They sank ingloriously beneath
Oblivion's silent rein,
As sinks beneath the Dead Sea wave
The Cities of the Plain.

But for those famed, immortal lands,
Greece and Imperial Rome,
Where genius left its shining marks,
And found its chosen home,
All eloquent with mind they speak,
Wood, wave, and crumbling dome.

The honeyed words of Plato still
Flow on the echoing air,
The thunder of Demosthenes
Fgeam waters bear,
And the pilgrim to the Forum bows
The votive tear of Tully there.

And thus thy memory shall live,
And thus thy fame resound,
While time-toll future ages roll
Their mighty circle round,
And make this wide, this fair New World
An ancient classic ground.

Then with our Country's glorious name
Thine own shall be entwined;
Within the Senate's Pantheon hall
Thine image shall be shrined:
And on the nation's law shall gleam
Light from thy glorious mind.

Our proudest monuments are more
May rise to meet the sky,
The stately Capitol—Bethesda,
Lone in the desert lie,
But mind sublime above the wreck,
Immortal—cannot die.

TRAGEDY IN ST. LANDRY.—The Opelousas Gazette of the 29th ult., gives the following account of a tragedy in the parish of St. Landry:

On last Friday night, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, one Dr J. W. Hopkins, of Plaquemine Brulee, entered the house of John D. Moore, who resides on Plaquemine Brulee, about eighteen miles from this place, in our parish, accompanied by a man armed with a double barreled shot gun. Hopkins attacked Moore with his pistols and bowie-knife. Moore being unarmed, seized him and threw him down, and I was about succeeding in taking it from the slave, when Hopkins, who had gained himself from the floor, broke open him with pistols and bowie knife. He then attempted to make his escape through his back door; Hopkins pursued him, and fired without effect. Hopkins then returned into the house, demanded of Moore's wife the keys, and told her she gave him John Lyons' money. She father-in-law of both Moore and Hopkins, she replied they had none of John Lyons' money. He took the keys, unlocked the house and found sixteen dollars in the press. He then turned to her and said he would return in a few days against him, but the poor lady let her husband begged for her life. He took up the gun and endeavored to turn his arms of a negro slave of her father's, but was prevented, and ordered him. He shot the negro dead, and then told the slave that he would not shoot him, but he must help him to bury the negro. He then left the house, and did not return. The murder was committed in the presence of the family, and by the same person who, a few years ago, killed a man named Bernard, and did not punish for the offence or home's. The monster then mounted his horse and fled. There are now six men in pursuit of him. We saw them pass on his track, and will doubtless overtake him. He is a man of slender form, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and light blue eyes.

It is reported here that Hopkins fled from Virginia for killing a man.

City Intelligence.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT—*Third District Court*—THE INSOLVENCY ACT DECLARED NULL—On Tuesday last, Judge Kennedy delivered his decision in the case of Marcopolis No Timoy vs. Grenelle, wife of Mr. Hennessy, in which he declared the Insolvency Act unconstitutional, of late, on property levied on for sale, by the Board of Liquidators. Before he declared the right of the Board to impose a tax, and resist the payment, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1850. In the full of last year, Judge Kennedy decided that portion of the statute relative to the winding up of the affairs of insolvents to be unconstitutional, and on an appeal the opinion of Judge Henry was confirmed by the Supreme Court. In the present instance, the Judge declares the entire law to be null and of no effect, thus furnishing another striking illustration of the miserable Legislature of 1850. We subjoin the luminous decision of Judge Kennedy in full—

"This is the second controversy, submitted to the Court, growing out of the Liquidation Law of 1850. The defendant contests the right of the Liquidators to levy and collect from them such tax, on a variety of grounds, none of which, however, need be examined, for a preliminary objection, springing out of the declared unconstitutionality of that portion of the law, which gives the Liquidators the right, stands out in front of all the objections pressed by the defendants, and disposes of the cases of the three. Had it as impossible to give to this law, construed as it is now of the same which abolishes the sinking fund law, the same effect which were intended by the legislature.

"Section 1. That it provide how the debt of each municipality shall be ascertained and constituted."

"Section 2. That bonds bearing interest shall be issued for the whole amount of the debt in excess of annual amounts, payable in from one to twenty-five years."

"Section 7. That the sinking funds of the three municipalities shall be abolished for the future, but that the present sinking funds shall be applied as far as they will go to the festinguishment of the debts of the municipality to which it belongs, and that for the *balance* thereof, if any, each municipality, over and above the proceeds of its sinking fund, yearly tax shall be levied of a sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest falling due of the bonds issued in accordance with Section 6."

"Section 9. Enacts that the yearly sum directed to be raised by Section 7, shall be levied in the same way of the holders of the old evidences of debt, and that it shall be the duty of the assessing the new bonds and the interest falling due in each year, shall be ——— proportion to the purchase of such of the old bonds as may be offered at the lowest prices."

"The Supreme Court confirms the Judgment of the Court, has decided that these sinking funds could not constitutionally be abolished; their proceeds therefore cannot be applied as the 7th section of the law directs; and the attempt to do so is void, therefore for establishing the *balance* which is to be provided for by the 9th section, completely fails. The liquidators must therefore, if they act at all, either levy the taxation upon the whole property of the three municipalities, or upon the whole property of the three Sinking Funds, the amount which this section of the law authorizes them to levy in that manner, or they must levy a corresponding amount of the new bonds unprovided for. But independent of this, how will be the irregular assessments be regulated? Will the liquidators levy each year a tax equal to one-twenty-fifth part of the whole debt, or will they assess every year for the whole amount due by that year out of the Sinking Funds to the privileged creditors. The latter alternative would, some years, if not every year, leave them without any surplus, or without the full surplus which they are directed by section 9 to employ in discounting the old bonds and evidences of debt. The adoption of the former alternative would be the means of securing two funds for a portion of the debts of each Municipality, whereas the law seems to provide only one, viz: the fund to be raised by the liquidators' tax. The result would be that in some years considerably more than one twenty-fifth part of the debt would be paid, and consequently the relief intended to be afforded by a division of the debts into twenty-five equal yearly instalments would not be realized, but rather the reverse. For this law leaves to the Municipalities the right to tax the citizens for the current expenses of the municipal governments. Now if the sinking funds had actually been established, the sums to be annually set apart to supply them would have been left free to be applied to these expenses, and consequently the amount to be raised by municipal taxation, for the same purpose, would, to that extent, have been diminished."

"It is therefore clear that in this important respect also, the law has wholly miscarried in consequence of the sinking funds remaining in existence. Without going any further, I am of opinion that the portion of the law which has been declared unconstitutional, so inextricably influences the portion of it now under consideration, that the destruction of the former necessarily involves the destruction of the latter."

"Judgment for the defendant with costs."

LARCENY—A woman named Frances Foy, was arrested on Tuesday, in the Second Municipality, charged with having several months since stolen a Watch from M. Morton. The examination of the case was postponed.

STEALING A TRUNK—Wm. Naylon was brought up yesterday before Recorder Cahill, on the charge of having stolen a trunk and contents from on board the steamer St. Paul. The testimony being decidedly against the accused, the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

PETTY CASES.—Wm. Connolly *alias* O'Rourke, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Cahill, as a dangerous and suspicious character, and was sent to the Workhouse until he could find a voucher for his good character.

A considerable number of persons charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace, were brought up both in the First and Second Municipalities, and were dealt with as usual.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Pedro Juan Macius, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that on Monday evening last, while at a Coffee House on Old Levee street, he was attacked by three individuals named Gabriel *alias* Kentuck, Miguel *alias* Robin and Juan *alias* Campero, who kicked him, knocked him down and left him senseless on the side walk. In addition to this, the miscreants knocked out his of his upper teeth. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

POSTSCRIPT

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE B. O. SEE]

By the Peoples (O'Reilly) Line.

PARTICULARS BY THE FRANKLIN

Prince Albert and Worlds Fair Commissioners

KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT ABATING.

CONTINENTAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Nov. 3d.

England.

The Cunard steamer Africa, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. The Collins steamer Baltic, on the 21st, and the steam propeller J. L. Lewis from Boston, also on the 21st. Lard was dull. Sugar quiet, and Coffee closed firm, at previous rates. Money was easy, and Consols at the close were quoted at 97¼ @97¾c.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull and prices declining. Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are still more discouraging. The British troops met with a severe repulse in a battle with the natives on the 1st of Sept.

Prince Albert has written an autograph letter to each of the commissioners of the various nations at the world's fair.

The enthusiasm regarding Kossuth is abating in England as the delay of his arrival is prolonged—Bloomerism has taken a vigorous start in England and is a subject of exciting discussion.

France.

Nothing definite has yet transpired with relation to Louis Napoleon's ministry.

Paris and the country were quiet.

Austria.

The King of Hanover was lying dangerously ill, and his recovery was not expected.

Austria.

Advices from Vienna state that orders had been given by the Austrian Government to its Ministers in London, to cease all communications with the British Government if Lord Palmerston should give an audience to Kossuth.

Liverpool Markets.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS AND GOLD.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct 3.

Liverpool letters state the sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday at 8000 bales, of which only one thousand were for export and none for speculation.

Breadstuffs were less active, and prices of Flour were a shade lower.

Holders of Cotton continue to press their stocks on the market.

The Glasgow steamer Cherokee, has arrived here for gone on and a quarter million of dollars worth of Gold Dust. The Bremen steam packet Hermann sailed to-day for Southampton, and takes out seventy-five thousand dollars in specie.

Heavy Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 1.

James R. Smith & Co., extensive Dry Goods Dealers in this city, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at half a million dollars.

A Wall street broker, named Newbam, has mysteriously disappeared from New York.

New York Markets.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK Nov 3.

The Cotton market has been less active to-day, and prices rather easier but without any quotable change. Four thousand bales were sold for export at 5¾@5¾c, and 500 at 5¾@5¾c for mixed Orleans, and Corn Brands, at 5¾c @ basis for mixed Western. Lard is dull at 6¾c. Rio Coffee is quiet. Freights firm.

Liverpool letters say there is a better demand for floating cargoes of Corn, and prices have slightly improved.

Ohio River Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Nov 3

The river has small fall—gage only much 3 feet 7 inches in the canal.

CINCINNATI, Nov 3

The river has rather a falling appearance with 3 feet 7 inches water on the bars.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Nov 3.

The river has risen two inches during the last 24 hours. Flour is dull, at $3 03@3 05 ₰ bbl. Cheese 6½c ₰ lb. Other articles are quiet and unchanged in prices.

Mississippi Elections.

JACKSON, Miss Nov 4.

Returns are in from the following Counties, with the results as stated:

Lowndes County give Davis, for Governor, a majority of 50—Copiah, gives Davis a majority of 350—Attala, gives him a majority of 150—Amite, gives him 40 majority—Claiborne County, gives Foote a majority of 477—and Rankin also, gives Foote a majority of 40.

LANDING ex ship August Adolph, from Bordeaux—65 casks Red Wine, Chas. Notre Dame, 16 casks Red Wine, Chas. Notre Dame, 16 casks Red Wine, Chas. Notre Dame.

QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
13 and 15 St. Louis st.

SARSAPARILLA—6 bales Sarsaparilla for sale by
BERNARD TURPIN, 30 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 5, 1851.

The demand for Cotton continues brisk, and the day's sales sum up 6,000 bales, at very steady prices, middling 6 5-16@7c; Good Middling 7¼ @7¾c. About 1,750 bbls. of Sugar were sold to-day, at a range of 4¾@5¾c for common to strictly fair. Of Molasses, 900 bbls. were sold at 25¾@25½c ₰ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at $3 62½@3 75c for Illinois and St. Louis, and $4 25@4 75 for extra brands. About 5,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 36@36¾c for bonded and inferior 40c for mixed, and 43@44c for good lots of