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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

No. 1649 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXX—Whole No 669.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 25, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

The people are soon to the election of a Senator of the United States, by the coming Legislature, is subjected us to imputations which we deem it a duty to disclaim. One o our contemporaries has insinuated that this paper sustains the candidature of J. P. BENJAMIN, Esq. This we emphatically and pointedly deny. In the contest for United States Senator we are very cordially neutral. We admire and respect Mr. BENJAMIN equally with Mr. HENRY WARE proud of them both. They are distinguished citizens, pure, upright and zealous Whigs, brilliant in intellect, profound jurists of great legislative talents. We have a high opinion of Mr. KENNER—a more capable, active and secure politician does not exist in Louisiana. Nobody needs be told that Messrs. ADAMS and PETERS are gentlemen of ripe intelligence and experience, faithful whigs, and perfectly competent to fulfil any trust which may be delegated to them by the good people of the State. Among all these eminent citizens, this journal has no preference. The private views and personal friendships of its editors find no place with its columns. We have already stated our conviction that the Whig press of Louisiana, is bound by its most stringent obligations of good faith and abstract justice, to obtain from its delegation in the Legislature a nomination for Senator, to any applicant. Its vocation, in a single view different; its duties are embraced within another sphere. Let it urge upon the Whigs of the Legislature to remain firm and united in their work together in friendly and fraternal co-operation, to wield the power which the result of the election has placed within their hands judiciously, and in such a manner as to conserve the dearest interests of the State, and to establish her reputation and her weight as a member of our great confederacy. Beyond this province we have no right to advance. We have no privilege to intermeddle in caucuses, to obtrude the opinions of politicians, to evince the slightest favoritism. When the Whig press can say from a Whig Legislature anything beyond the election of a Whig to the United States Senate, when it assumes to dictate to the General Assembly the individual it should select, or to dictate the personal predilections of its conductors into the canvass, it transcends its authority and deserves to forfeit its influence. To these views we have scrupulously adhered, and shall continue to act in strict accordance with them.

A contemporary seems to find matter of reproach in the fact that the names of DELCOMET, BORSIGES, and M. WORCESTER—gentlemen who are styled the working men of the party—have not been brought forward in connection with the Senatorial contest. For one, we repudiate the selfish disposition to overlook the merits of either these, or any other prominent Whigs in the State. If the names in question have not found their way into the public press, the reason is obvious. They have not been currently bruited about. They are not on the lips of men. We have never heard that either of them was, or would consent, to become a candidate. If we are to understand otherwise, we shall take great pleasure in announcing them as aspirants for Senatorial honors.

One word more. We cheerfully admit the services which Messrs. BORSIGES, DELCOMET and M. WORCESTER have rendered the Whig party, but we cannot consent to suffer this acknowledgment to abate one jot of approbation due to any and in the aggregate, to the other gentlemen. We profess to know something of the public men of Louisiana, and should like to see what manner of man he may be, who overtops HENT, BENJAMIN, ROSSER, DUNCAN F. ADAMS in efficient, steady and unreluctant exertion in behalf of the true whig party. Not that two or three are orators, but most of the "stump" sort. Their power and influence have been felt in many a hard fought political canvass. RANDEE HUNT'S mass vehicular and stirring speeds have been put forth time and again at State and General elections, with the happiest effects. BENJAMIN'S polished diction, persuasive style, and clear and convincing arguments won us hundreds of votes at the last Presidential election, and made his name popular in the most remote parishes of the State. All these gentlemen are working Whigs. Each of them labors in the vocation best suited to his character, genius and pursuits. Some are eminently useful at the hustings, while others contribute their aid by personal intercourse with the people, and by the sagacious and solemn guise employment of those means which are more effective and successful in popular contests. They are all able and honorable men, true staunch and uncompromising Whigs, and all acknowledge the confidence and respect of Louisiana.

CALEB L. SWAYZE.—In recording the defeat of this gentleman as a candidate for the Senate from the rural sires of St. Landry and Calcasieu, we noted some days ago that we rejoiced at his defeat, as, though a Whig, he was pledged to an avowed *Disunionist*. Subsequent reasoning, derived from the most authentic sources, leads us to the belief that we were in error; and that, unintentionally, we have wronged Mr. SWAYZE. It gives us pleasure thus publicly to correct the misstatement. We learn that Mr. SWAYZE lost his election through a local question, connected with the railroad policy of the State, and that the same issue which defeated him, very nearly revolutionized the parish, and greatly diminished the usual heavy Whig majority. We are hereby glad to see that Mr. SWAYZ stands the choice of the entire State who was charged with adhering the principal heresies of South Carolina, has been unwarrantably absolved of the offence of harboring such an sentiments.

MISS CATHARINE HAYES, it appears, when she came to the United States, was employed by Mr. BEALE, a music publisher of London, at $3000 a year, subject to a forfeit of $15,000, in case the contract was broken. Mr. WARDWELL of New York, contracted with Mr. BEALE, while staying in London, for her services for one year in the United States, at $30,000. Miss HAYES, having become dissatisfied with the arrangement, a few days ago, informed Mr. BEALE's agent in New York that she would break the contract, pay the $15,000 forfeit, and thereafter give her concerts on her own account. They will be resumed in New York in a few days.

TENNESSEE.—We have already mentioned the election of ex Governor JONES, as United States Senator, by the Legislature of Tennessee. The vote stood: Jones, 55, Trousdale 51, Nicholson 1.

☞ The Baton Rouge *Advocate* flies at the head of its columns the name of James Buchanan, for President, and of Gen. Downs for Vice President of the U. S.

SUPERIOR YIELD OF SUGAR.—We saw yesterday, says the Iberville *Sentinel*, at the store of Mr. THEODORE JOHNSTON, sugar cane of *twenty-four joints*, which came from the plantation of Mrs. WOODSIDE, on bayou Grosse Tete, which has been and is still yielding *three and a quarter hogsheads of sugar to the acre!* We are happy to hear of such flattering evidences of the prosperity of our section among our planters. From what we hear, Grosse Tete is assuredly *trying hard!* this year.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The latest returns received at Milwaukie, embracing all the State but a few unimportant towns, show a majority, as far, of 2,357 for Barwell, Whig, for Governor. To the Assembly, 30 Whigs, 17 Democrats, and 5 Free Soilers are elected, so far as known. The whole number of members is 60, and to carry measures four more to give the Whigs a clear majority. The Milwaukie *Sentinel* says of the election that they would have the required number, if not more. To the Senate, five Whigs and four Democrats are elected.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the sale of 300 lots of ready made clothing to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. B. Pettipain's auction room, No. 8 Chaal street. Terms, very low.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the Catalogue Sale of 300 Lots of reasonable Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. B. Pettipain's auction room, No. 8 Chaal street. Terms, very low.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

Among the prominent speakers at the entertainment given at Southampton, England, on the 28th ult., to the Hungarian patriot Kossuth, was the Hon. Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury. When Kossuth had concluded his eloquent speech, and proposed a toast, "England, the United States, and Turkey," a response was made by Mr. Walker which is thus alluded to by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia American:

The Hon. Mr. Walker, said that, as an American, he felt no miserable jealousy because Kossuth had first set his foot on British soil, nor would any jealousy be felt by his countrymen. It was due to the citizens of Southampton, who had first interceded for Kossuth, that he should first tread the British soil at that place. Mr. Walker then reviewed the history of the governments of England and the United States, and showed that many of the principles of the British constitution were embodied in the American form of government. He then spoke of Free-trade and the doctrine of non-intervention. He contended that no government of one country had a right to interfere with the government of another. There was a sentiment which Mr. Walker said would be enthroned by every one of his countrymen—that was, that if the despots of Europe should combine to overthrow the liberties of the British nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite heart and soul with their ancestors in the defence of freedom.

The Americans considered these islands as the breakwater of liberty in the ocean between England and America; and they believed that if the surges of despotism should ever break on their shores, that England, must first be overwhelmed. If the alliance of despots, headed by Russia should take place—if they should dare to say to England, abandon your Queen, your trial by jury your palaces corpse, and other institutions—if this tyrannous demand should ever be made, and the people of England should say to the Americans that they needed assistance, the Americans would say "the time has now come when the conflict between the principles of despotism and liberty must be fought;" and then millions of his countrymen would flock to England, and, under the united flags of the two Countries, defend those principles of constitutional government so dear to them.—(Tremendous cheers.)

Mr Walker continued in the same animated strain, "Why should England and America save the world? Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their commercial and marine navy amount to nine-tenths of that of the whole world? It was time to which he had alluded should ever come, America had four millions of militia, and vessels would not contain the millions of Americans who would rush to the rescue of the liberties attacked." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walker concluded his speech by saying that when Kossuth arrived in America, he would find the good old Anglo-Saxon word "welcome" written upon the hearts of the whole American people, "Welcome, thrice welcome!" The Americans would take Kossuth to their heart of hearts—they would give him such a welcome as they had never given to any man since the days of their benefactor, Lafayette—who, like Kossuth, had lingered in an Austrian dungeon, and, like him, had suffered in defence of the holy principles of liberty. (Mr. Walker sat down amidst great cheering.)

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS.—*Indictments for Treason, &c*—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, on Friday, returned true bills against Jacob Townsend, one of the Christiana prisoners, charging him with obstructing the officers of the United States in arresting fugitive slaves, and aiding fugitives to escape. There are seven counts in each indictment or bill. A true bill was also returned against him for treason, and also against George Williams and forty others, charging them with the same offence, treason, growing out of the same transactions. A true bill was also returned against Castner Hanaway, Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet, for treason. The Jury, in returning these indictments, accompany them with the following remarks:

Although the Grand Jury have felt no hesitation in performing the duty imposed on them by the laws of the United States, in presenting these serious accusations for trial, yet they cannot but profoundly regret the necessity which has led to it.

At a period like the present, in the history of the Republic, when, under the mild influence of a national constitution, predicated on the principle of recognizing, respecting and vindicating the rights and institutions of every member, the country is increasing in great prosperity and happiness, it is painful to the feelings of the patriot that such an outrage upon the dignity of the nation and its laws, should have been perpetrated; in that which has led to the indictments found by us.

It is to be feared that the immediate actors in this drama of blood law, or their abettors, stimulated, been encouraged by those from whose social and public position, and intelligence, better things might have been expected.

From such sources we should expect to be taught that obedience to the laws of the United States, enacted by the constitutional authorities, was the highest obligations imposed on an American citizen; and that any resistance to them than the constitutional resistance by a change of law given, was among the political heresies most to be repudiated by an American patriot.

It is, however, to be ardently hoped that the bloody tragedy of Christiana, may have a wholesome and abiding influence on our future national career; that it might impart moderation to political zealots, impress a lasting horror of the necessity of obedience to the public laws, while it ry remain unrepealed on the Statute Book, and manifest that there is not one true remedy for grievance, real or supposed, under which the nation may suffer—the remedy prescribed by the Constitution.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—At the Southampton entertainment to KOSSUTH, the following letter was read, from the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, the American Minister:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, October 28.

"SIR—I had hoped to have had the honor of being one of your guests this evening, but am imperatively forbidden by my physician, Dr. Holbrook, who tells me that in my present state of health, suffering as I am under a severe cold, and the consequences of exposure in London last evening, I must not make the journey to Southampton. It is with the deepest and most sincere regret that I am thus prevented from joining the authorities and citizens of Southampton in this testimony of respect to the excellency, M. Kossuth, and in their congratulations upon his release from captivity. I watched the career during his brilliant administration of affairs in Hungary, and I have seen what he has done since; and I am persuaded that he is eminently deserving the admiration of all lovers of constitutional government and freedom.—He appears to possess the affection and confidence, in a rare degree, of the people among whom he was born, and with whom he has lived—a people devoted to constitutional liberty, and fond of their rights and privileges. He is now free, through the potent efforts of the United States and Great Britain, two nations performed with a common desire to see it enjoyed by all civilized nations, and now has the opportunity to see, on the shores of England, the working of a constitutional government, and the happiness of a free people.

"The citizens of the United States, of every shade of opinion, without yielding to the influence of any visionary ideas, sympathise deeply with every struggle for human freedom. Possessed themselves of institutions whose liberty is founded on law, and whose progress is compatible with stability, they cannot look with indifference on the exertions of other nations to attain the same happy state. They will welcome M. Kossuth warmly and heartily as one who though he failed in the effort, labored to establish in his native land a constitution which should work such results. I beg you sir, to convey to your illustrious guest my sincere respects and congratulations, and accept for yourself and corporation of Southampton the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obliged and most obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To his worship, the Mayor of Southampton.

A London letter says—

The accounts of Kossuth's reception in England have reached Vienna, and it is said that the rage of the government and court, and of a great part of the army, is incredible. On the other hand, it is stated that the mass of the people of Hungary adhere with obstinate firmness to the belief that Kossuth will return to his native land, to re-raise the Hungarian national standard—even the impoverished by the war do not curse him—the wounded do not blame him, and the exiled do not accuse him. Kossuth remains the idol of three-fourths of the people. His patriotism and energy, his simplicity in power and dignity in misfortune, compel and fascinate that admiration and affection of all true Magyars.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUGUSTA.—A Telegraphic despatch from Augusta, dated the evening of the 18th, says:

A fire in Platt's work-shop in Ellis-street has been burning three hours. The loss will be heavy. The flames, however, are as yet confined to that building, and with great exertions the adjacent buildings may be saved.

STILL LATER.

11 P. M.—The fire is still raging, and there is every fear that it will reach Broad-street, if it does, it is difficult to say where it will stop. The office of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* is now in flames.

A WINNING DEBTOR.—Sir Walter Scott, on one occasion, was desirous of rewarding the wit and importunity of an Irish beggar by the present of sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse.

"Here, my good fellow," said the baronet, "here is a shilling; but mind, you owe me sixpence."

"God bless your honor," exclaimed Pat, "may your honor live until I pay you!"

Extraordinary Organization.

The Richmond *Whig* translates from the *Wecker*, a German paper published in Baltimore, (the title meaning the "*Waker Up*,") the following extraordinary constitution of a society which, it appears, exists in the city of Richmond, Virginia. The *Times* cannot believe that the agrarian, infidel and abolition doctrines announced in this document, are held by any considerable number of the German citizens of Richmond:

Platform of the Social Democratic Society of Working Men.

Both political parties of our land have proved their incapacity to develop and build up the true democratic principles of the Constitution. Their fate is inevitable already the process of dissolution has commenced.

The party of the future, although at present small in numbers, has already begun to put forward, with settled convictions of success, a new political programme, and is about to enter the path of reform, guided by the belief that inaction in the affairs of a State leads to decay and destruction, while activity and zeal produce new formations of life—a guaranty for the welfare of all.

By the co-operation of all those who profess radicalism we will be enabled to establish this new and popular platform, which our party will look upon as the basis of our political movements.

The Working Men's Society in Richmond has therefore continued to publish the following fundamental principles of reform:

A. *Reform in the laws of the General Government as well as in those of the States.*

We demand, 1. Universal suffrage. 2. The election of all officers by the people. 3. The abolition of the Presidency. 4. The abolition of Senates, so that the Legislatures shall consist of only one branch. 5. The right of the people to recall their Representatives (cashier them) at their pleasure. 6. The right of the people to change the Constitution when they like. 7. All lawsuits to be remitted without expense. 8. A department of the Government to be set up for the purpose of protecting immigration. 9. A reduced term for acquiring citizenship.

B. *Reform in the foreign relations of the Government.*

1. Abolition of all neutrality. 2. Intervention in favor of every people struggling for liberty.

B. *Reform in what relates to religion.*

1. A more perfect development of the principle of personal freedom and liberty of conscience; consequently—2. Abolition of laws for the observance of the Sabbath. 3. Abolition of prayers in Congress. 4. Abolition of oath upon the Bible. 5. Repeal of all laws enacting a religious test before taking an oath.

C. Taxation of church property. 2. A prohibition of incorporations of all church property in the name of ecclesiastics.

D. *Reform in the social conditions.*

1. Abolition of land monopoly. 2. Ad valorem taxation of property. 3. Amelioration of the condition of the working class. 4. By lessening the time of work to eight hours for grown persons, and to five hours for children. 5. By incorporation of mechanics' associations and protective unions. 6. By granting a preference to mechanics before all others. 7. By establishing an asylum for superannuated mechanics without means, at the public expense.

E. Education of poor children by the State. 5. Taking possession of the mines by the State. 6. The promotion of education. a. By the introduction of free schools, with the power of forcing the parents to send their children to school, and prohibition of all clerical influence. b. By instruction in the German language. c. By establishing a German University.

F. The supporting of the slave-emancipation societies of Castine Clay by Congressional laws. 8. Abolition of the Christian system of punishment, and introduction of the human amelioration system. 9. Abolition of capital punishment.

For the name of the Social Democratic Society.
DR. C. HEINMETZ, President.
J. DIESER, Secretary.
Richmond, October 5, 1851.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15

Certain overtures have been made by Mr. Webster, to the Spanish Minister, which will probably settle the late trouble, without compromising our rights. [Intelligencer.

Chevalier Houmann has not demanded his passport, but is evidently dissatisfied, in view of the expected arrival of Kossuth.

A letter from Mr. Clay states that he would leave Ashland on the 13th and arrive in Washington the 22d or 23d. His health is not so good as he could wish.

Collector Lewis and Mr. Norris are at Wilmington.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.

The official returns of every county have been received. The Whigs elect the State Treasurer and Canal Commissioner, and the Democrats the remainder of the State officers.

The following are the official majorities for the State Ticket—Chatfield, John C. Wright, democrat, 483; Secretary of State, H. S. Randall, democrat, 1430; Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield, democrat, 340; Engineer and Surveyor, Wm. J. McAlpine, democrat, 2390; Treasurer, Jas. W. Cook, whig, 1; Canal Commissioner, Henry Fitzhugh, whig, 813.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

The complete vote of Middlesex county, shows a the defeat of Gen. Wm. Jones, Free Soil President of the Senate last winter, by 11 votes.

Mr. Beard, Coalitionist, of Lowell, is also probably defeated.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.

The notorious Colvin Fairbanks, who was pardoned a few years ago by Gov. Crittenden for kidnapping negroes with Delilah Webster, has been arrested for running off a negro woman belonging to Alexander Shotwell, of Shelby.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Joseph Clark, the murderer of the police officer Gilleigan on Broadway, Sat rday, the murderer of Edward Smith, are to be executed on Friday next—strong efforts are making to commute Sullivan's punishment to imprisonment for life.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

The fancy dry goods store of James W. Wood, corner of Eighth and Zan streets, was robbed last night of about two thousand dollars worth of lace edgings and fancy goods—several arrests have been made of suspected parties.

Nov. 17, 1, A M.—The New York mail failed to connect with the South to-night, in consequence of the railway bridge being fired by an incendiary. The officers went promptly to work, and the cars came through, being detained only one hour.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.

The Free Banking Law of Illinois has been adopted by 5000 majority.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 16.

The New Banking Law for the State of Wisconsin, has been adopted by a large majority.

C. SCHUETTER, N. H., Nov. 14.

An Unnatural and Horrid Murder—Child by its Mother—A young girl named Kate Virginia Poole, an unmarried mother, was arrested here to-day on the charge of having, yesterday, murdered her infant child, nine weeks old, by throwing it out of a railroad car window, while the train was in full speed. The unnatural occurrence, and the extreme youth and history of the unfortunate prisoner, has of course caused great excitement here.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.

Michigan Election—The Democrats have carried every thing in Michigan, and it is regarded as a gone case Whig Victory. Robert McLelland is elected Governor, and Calvin Britain, Lieutenant Governor. The Whig party rallied under the name of General Scott, and the Democracy under the name of General Cass.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON VENTILATION.—"We have got a new venerator on our meeting-house," said Mrs. Partington, "but how on airth they can contrive to climb up there to let in the light, or to ventilate the edifice, is more than I can see into. But it is such a nice inservention for keeping a house warm!" "What sort of a ventilator is it?" asked we, anxious to get an inkling of the old lady's philosophy. "It is one of the Eminsery's," replied she, sagely, "and it is never so much better than Professor Epsom's, because a room is kept so warm and comfortable by it—not the least danger taking cold from draughts of too fresh air. It will be a great accusation in cold weather." "But how will it do in summer?" we again asked. The dame for a moment was puzzled. She had not thought of this contingency. "Oh!" cried she, after a few moments reflection, aided by the sweet trifle of mace bury, at the same time proffering us the box, "I suppose then they will stop it up altogether and open the windows." It was an idea worth of the profound black bonnet and far-seeing specs before us. She left us then.—We watched her from the window, and felt anxious about her rheumatism as we saw her right foot sink in a puddle, in an attempt to reach a Canton street omnibus.

Any one who breathes the suffocating air of our concert rooms, will be reminded of Mrs. Partington's "reneratar," for keeping a room warm.

Correspondence Savannah Republican.

KEY-WEST, Nov. 13, 1851.

Entrances.—Nov. 1—Schr. Trio, Sweeting master, Harbour Island, fruit. 4th—Schr. Gov. Anderson, Sawyer master, New York, sundries. 5th—Sloop Geo. W. Ashby, Burrowes master, New York, ballast. 6th—John and Albert, Harwood master, New York; got on shore on the American Shoal, and was got off by the wrecking-salvage $6000; Barque Ocilla, Starks master, New York, sundries. 8th—Brig Eliza Horton master, Cardenas, molasses and cigars; leaking (discharged); Schr. J. F. Lofland, Chapman master, Matagorda, sundries. 13th—Schr. St. Dennis, Stickney master, Tampa, cattle. *Clearances.*—Nov. 2d—Schr. Trio, Sweeting, master, Harbour Island, ballast. 8th—William Chesnut, Lowe master, New Orleans, ballast. 6th—Barque Ocilla, Starks master, St. Marks and Newport, sundries. 7th—Ship Mount Washington, Blaisdell master, Bordeaux, staves. 8th—Sloop Francisco, Beaudier master, Havana, fish. Schr. J. F. Lofland, Chapman master, New York, hides. 10th—Sloop J. A. Linham, Acosta master, Havana, fish; sloop Heron, Ackerly master, Havana, fish. 12th—Barque R. H. Gamble, Hosmer, master, Newport and St. Marks, sundries. C.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Little berry Carrington, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, committed suicide yesterday morning. The deceased was a perfectly upright and estimable gentleman, but had for some time past given strong evidence of mental aberration.—*Richmond Examiner of Saturday.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

General Council and Keeper of the Court House.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen:—I have heard it whispered that this other body of our municipal fathers have given circulation as to who will be the keeper of our Court Houses, and if I am not mistaken, it is a small majority of that body which is disposed to wish the present incumbent, JAMES M. VANDEGRIFF. Let us ask why. Is there his honest, efficient and faithful officer should be made a sacrifice to gratify a certain scheme? I will further ask, has he not faithfully performed his duty? Has he made himself obnoxious to the few who prefer another to him, by any misconduct, inattention to his duties, or political interference? If you cannot answer the question, I can, and I deny the man to place his finger upon one single spot that ever blemished his character as a gentleman. His political course has been one of the pure Democracy, a friend to his country, and to all mankind alike. Let me call your attention to a few words of this reputable Republican principles. When our little army on the Rio Grande, under the command of Gen. Taylor (I will say *Old Zach*), were in danger, our citizens and the enemy approaching, the Hero saw his danger, and called for help. And who was first most willing to buckle on the sword and gather his men, and ask for admittance to the field of battle, than this same JAMES M. VANDEGRIFF, with the risk of his life, leaving his family, his home, his friends, his company and place, and appropriating his private purse in raising means to lend a hand in defence of his beloved and honored country. He was willing to shed his blood to protect not only his country, but those who were first in the field, and first in danger, and first to ask for help, and yet he must be turned out of an office, which he has held but a few months.—And further, will the Third Municipality look upon this course as doing justice? Has she a voice not to be heard? Is this just to her, not even to allow her one servant to represent her in an office of emolument.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE,
AND HONEST OFFICE HOLDERS.

BENTON'S MACHINE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"Mr. Benton sets out for Missouri on Saturday. His great work on his experience in the Senate, and the general politics of the country, during the last thirty years, is not so far advanced as was expected. From the materials which have lately come into his possession there can be no doubt that the work will be of great and peculiar interest. I have heard that in addition to the documents and other information which any industrious compiler might have collected, Mr. Benton has received a vast quantity of private manuscripts, documents and letters, which will add much to the interest. The fire was returned from the Stephens.—Finally the Stephens stopped her engines, as there was great danger of the loss of the flat-boat, had the fire not been returned longer together, and the Pike went ahead.

The steamer Mary Stephens arrived last night, and her officers give a different account of the affair. They state that the two boats left Cincinnati together, the Lady Pike taking the lead. When near McCollum's ripple, the Mary Stephens came along side and was passing her, when the Captain of the Lady Pike fired several shots at the pilot of the Stephens.—*Louisville Journal, 13th inst.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lavaa.*—The case of Griffith charged with manslaughter in having occasioned the death of Mary Stephens, by running down the Lady Pike, on the 10th March last, came up for trial on the 10th inst., and was further postponed to the 22d inst. Col. Field appeared for the defence and the District Attorney conducted the prosecution.

Coroner Gepelles testified to having held the inquest on the body. A Mr. Hoffman, a passenger, Lieutenant Hughes of the Second Municipality Police, testified on the night of the 10th March last, he heard that a steamboat had run down and sunk the Circus street infirmary. On reaching there he recognized Griffith, the accused, as the man, who said "this is the last of me." The accused then made an ineffectual attempt to describe the boats. Mr. Hoffman, a witness for the defence, subsequently that the man who stabbed Warrington, on the 9th March last, and he accordingly stationed a guard over him. Griffith was then taken to the station house. The arrest was accordingly.

Officer Ryan then gave his testimony which was much to the same effect.

Mr. Stewart, Neal having sworn, deposed that he was on Natchez street, on the corner of Camp, on the night of the 10th March, when a man came up and said he had been cut to death by a boy. He did not know the man, who said that he thought he had a difficulty having gone into a coffee House on Circus street where he had known better days. As they were about to drink a man stepped up and showed his friend aside, stating that he was on pressing business. The man said that he thereupon interfered and told the intruder to mind his own business, but as good a right to drink as any body else. The intruder then struck the interpreter, who thereupon became a perfect fury, and struck the intruder with a knife which he had concealed in his hand. Witness then took the intruder to the house. He was quite intoxicated and could not give any account of himself. Afterwards a witness heard that Frank Warrington had been stabbed. He ran to the house, and found the man with a knife in his breast six inches in length.

Officer Dubber sworn. On the evening after Warrington was stabbed, I saw the accused on the wounded man at the Circus street Infirmary. Warrington there recognized Griffith as the man who stabbed him, and Griffith called him a d—d rascal, and then struck Griffith, and the latter then stabbed him.

The testimony for the prosecution having been brought to a close, it was for the part of the defence to impeach the character of the deceased for veracity. Some three or four witnesses were examined to that effect, but their evidence did not seem to establish the point conclusively.

After argument of Counsel, the case was submitted to the Jury at 4 o'clock, but in the evening, they had been unable to agree on a verdict.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Genella in the chair, and a number present. A number of petitions were read and referred as referred. A letter from the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, in reference to the petition previously laid before the Council, to run a branch of the road through Rampart street, was referred to the Special Committee appointed to act on the subject.

The Improvement Committee presented a report to have trees planted along Bienville street to the ridge. Also, to open an avenue to the lake, along the continuation of Orleans street. The action on this report was postponed to the next meeting.

After some further unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

LARCENY.—MARY Mathews was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having stolen a Ham from the grocery store of J. Welsh. Part of the stolen property was found in his possession, he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

VAGRANCY.—A man named E. F. Baker was arraigned yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character. The Recorder sent him to the Workhouse.

FIGHT.—Some two or three individuals charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined in small amounts yesterday by Recorder Caldwell.

COMPLIMENT TO THE LATE SHERIFF.—The employees of the late Sheriff presented Gen. Lewis, on Saturday last, with a beautiful service of plate, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem.

AFFRAY.—Two colored men, named Alexis Done and Wiley Barnes, were arrested on Sunday at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, for fighting and disturbing the peace. Recorder Genella fined them $10 each, and in default of paying, they were committed to prison for one month.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—The police business in Recorder Genella's court, yesterday, was of trifling interest. Four cases of assault and battery were brought to the cognizance of this magistrate, neither of which have been examined as yet, and we omit, of course, all particulars.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—A suit has been brought in this Court by Caleb Green vs. the steamboat Brilliant Company, for the recovery of the value of a slave killed by the explosion on board of said steamer on the 28th September last.

STRICTER.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Patrick F. Downey, found dead at a house in Perdido street. It appears that the deceased bought ten grains of strychnic from an apothecary and then went to a coffee house and mixed the poison with some liquor, the which he drank. Death caused shortly afterwards. Verdict accordingly.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a male child named Henry Fraler, who was found dead on board of the ship Italy, lying in the Third Municipality. Verdict, "died of chronic diarrhœa."

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.—His Honor the Mayor sold at public auction yesterday, the contracts for making Awnings for the two sides of the St. Mary's Market, from Decatur to Bienville to New Levee streets. E. J. Waper became the purchaser for the sum of $6,300.

The contract for painting these Awnings was adjudicated to Wm. McKeague, for the sum of $267.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.—300 cases in store, consisting of Kip, Calf and Grained Leather, Pegged and Sewed Water Proof Boots, on table for the country and city trade, for sale low by JOHN M. GOULD & CO.,
6 Magazine st.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes.—Two hundred cases of Men's, Women's and Misses' India Rubber Boots and Shoes, for sale on liberal terms, by JOHN M. GOULD & CO.,
6 Magazine st.

20 by PIPES Extra Imperial Brandy Gin. For sale by TH BALLY BLANCHARD & Co.,
31 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov 24, 1851.

The encouraging tenor of the advices by the Atlantic have been followed by a brisk demand for Cotton in this market, and notwithstanding the wretched weather, 7,000 bales were disposed of at higher prices, the advance being from ⅛@¼c. We quote Low Middling to Good Middling, 7⅞@8 cts. @ lb.

Owing to the rainy weather, the sales of Sugar were restricted to 100 hhds. Of Molasses, 2300 bbls. were sold at 23½@24c ₰ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged, but in consequence of the rain only a few trifling lots were disposed of. The same was the case with Corn, the sales of which did not exceed a few hundred sacks.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is retailing at $14 87½. Bacon Sides 10c.; Shoulders 8½@8¾c ₰ lb. Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 20@20½c gallon for rectified.

A cargo of 6,000 bags Rio Coffee has been sold at 8¾c., and the tendency of prices is decidedly upward.

Exchange is in good request. Sterling, 109½@110. Paris, 5f 25@5f 15 bills on New York, at 60 days 1½@1¾ ₰ cent discount. Checks, par@¼ ₰ cent. discount.

No change in freights

Screwmen's Benevolent Association
OF NEW ORLEANS
FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The members will assemble at their usual place of meeting, (Eagle Fire Company No. 7,) at 7½ o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, 25th November, 1851, for the purpose of forming a procession to celebrate their first anniversary. Punctuality is particularly requested, as the line of march will be laid out precisely at 8¼ o'clock.

PROGRAMME:
Grand Marshal.
William Callender and James Campbell.
Music.
Orator of the Day.
Mayor, Sheriff, Officers of the Mint, United States Surveyor, Collector and Naval Officers.
Editors and Compositors of Public Journals.
United States Marshal.
Foremen and Assistants of the several Fire Companies, in associate order.
Stewardes.
Officers of the Association.
Members, in sworn.
Music in the centre.
Marshals, with rods.
Members, two abreast.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The procession will pass up to Magazine street to St. Joseph, up St. Joseph to Tchoupitoulas, up Tchoupitoulas to St. Mary's, up St. Mary's to the levee, down the Levee to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Canal, up Canal to Charters, down Charters to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Dauphine, down Dauphine to Bienville, up Bienville to Rampart, down Rampart to Canal, up Canal to Claiborne, down Claiborne to Bienville, up Bienville to Dauphine, down Dauphine to Conti, up Conti to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Canal, up Canal to Charters, down Charters to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Bourbon, down Bourbon to Conti, up Conti to Chartres, down Chartres to Bienville, up Bienville to Magazine, down Magazine to Tchoupitoulas, up Tchoupitoulas to Julia, down Julia to Laurel, down Laurel to Magazine, up Magazine to Bienville, up Bienville to Chartres, down Chartres to Conti, up Conti to Bourbon, down Bourbon to Bienville, up Bienville to Dauphine, down Dauphine to Conti, up Conti to Chartres, down Chartres to Bienville, up Bienville to Magazine, down Magazine to Tchoupitoulas, up Tchoupitoulas to St. Mary's, up St. Mary's to the levee, down the Levee to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Canal, up Canal to Charters, down Charters to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Bourbon, down Bourbon