A. P. WEBER, Proprietor
No. 66 Chartres Street.

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In all cases the subscribers neighbors' one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ::::: NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1852. ::::: No. 1927 Vol. 11—NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 6976.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 4, 1852.

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

THE RESULT.

In announcing the triumph of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, we assume that we are only stating formally a fact, which all of our readers who have the slightest political information must have already discovered for themselves. If a party is destined to be beaten, it is well enough that it should be thoroughly thrashed. The Democracy undertook in their campaign to give the Whigs a defeat such as they themselves received in 1840, and we will do them the justice to admit that they have most faithfully performed the self imposed task. Since the Whig party has claimed an organized existence, we do not think it has ever suffered so complete and disastrous an overthrow. It has been defeated from its very strongholds. It has been overwhelmed where its power was apparently most secure. Its anticipations every where have been blasted. Its hopes of large democratic accessions have proved futile. It has been out-generalled, out-planned, out-fought. The field is covered with its dead, and of that phalanx of well fortified points which it occupied a few months since, all have been wrested from it by the victorious legions of democracy, save perhaps Massachusetts, Vermont and two or three more of the citadels which, though stoutly beleaguered and sorely battered, have repulsed the enemy, and still bear the Whig flag aloft in triumph.

Extremes are said to meet. So overwhelming a defeat almost neutralizes the chagrin of the conquered. The Whigs meet each other with smiles, and laugh over the magnificent style in which the Democracy have hurled to the ground the beautiful edifice which whig expectation and hope had reared. It would have been most galling and insufferable to have been beaten some have a dozen electoral votes—but, paradoxical as it may seem, we do not feel the agony and humiliation of a surrender half so keenly, since it is ascertained that we lose everything. As the result clearly shows that no human agency could have averted it; that no exercise of vigilance, perfection of discipline, no change of strategy would have availed to affect it; the Whig party appears disposed to yield with cheerful resignation to the supremacy of Democratic rule, and to claim this respect of the adversary in the midst of calamity, by displaying a commendable fortitude and a quiet acquiescence in the decree of fate.

PIERCE and KING are elected. Let us hope that their administration will conduce to the honor, prosperity and renown of our common country. Whigs and Democrats are alike patriots and Americans—alike lovers of the Union and solicitous for its welfare. We differ in our views of the principles upon which the Government should be administered. We do not differ in the attachment felt by all towards our glorious Republic, and the desire cherished by all that its career should continue to be one of unstanished glory. We fought the Democracy during the late canvass, and are ready to fight them again, for the contest was one of principle and conviction; but since the battle is over, and we are wounded, let us view their acts dispassionately, neither misjudging nor prejudging. If they go astray, the verdict of the people will undoubtedly condemn them. If they do their duty, so candid and liberal mind will cause lessly censure them. The future will decide whether their success is an era of prosperity or adversity to our country.

VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

In the consolidated city and parish of New Orleans, the vote for President is as follows:

Scott.	Pierce.
5308	5469

So that in the four districts and the Algiers precinct, PIERCE has a majority of 254 votes.

Jefferson has done nobly. SCOTT receives in four of the six precincts 118 majority, will two small precincts to hear from, which will increase it to 140.

Plaquemine. The following is the vote of Plaquemine in all the precints, except the South West and Bahize, which will probably add 150 or 200 to the Democratic majority

	Scott.	Pierce.
Buras' settlement,	9	6
Grand Prairie,	15	20
Rosquille's,	3	20
Pointe à la Hache,	14	15
Bayhi's,	11	5
English Turn,	61	53
	126	129

No poll was opened at Jesuits' Bend. Plaquemine has done very well indeed. There has been no fraud in the lower part of the district, thanks to Whig vigilance. The Constitution in the above precincts has a small majority.

Later intelligence from the Balize and South West Pass makes PIERCE's majority in the in the entire parish 235. About the same majority has been cast against the new Constitution.

Ascension.—There is a majority for PIERCE of 81 in Ascension—one poll to be heard from, which may slightly increase this majority.

St. Charles.—The vote for St. Charles is SCOTT 101, PIERCE 39. Majority for SCOTT 62.

Assumption.—Four precincts heard from which give PIERCE 11 majority.

St. James.—Scott's majority about 300

St. John the Baptist.—Scott's majority 29.

Contribution to the Washington Monument

The following is the amount subscribed by the voters, towards the completion of the Washington Monument:

FIRST DISTRICT.

1st Precinct,		$63 50
2nd	"	99 50
3d	"	128 50
4th	"	141 00
5th	"	109 00
6th	"	56 00
7th	"	57 00—$ 650 75

SECOND DISTRICT.

8th	"	86 00
9th	"	36 50
10th	"	36 75
11th	"	32 70
12th	"	30 20
13th	"	49 15
14th	"	36 50—352 80

THIRD DISTRICT.

15th	"	37 00
16th	"	6 50
17th	"	9 00
18th	"	52 00
19th	"	6 00
20th	"	39 25
21st	"	1 00—151 00
Total,		$1,113 50

THE VOTE throughout the State appears to have been exceedingly small. In New Orleans it is little more than 9,300. In 1848, the vote of the city was 10,000, and in 1849, 10,500. At least 5,000 voters declined attending the polls—of these a large majority were undoubtedly Whigs.

RESIGNED.—We understand that MR JAMES ROSS has resigned his seat in the Council, on account of impaired health.

NEW ORLEANS BAPTIST CHRONICLE.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, of which we have received the first number. The *Chronicle* is published by Messrs. DUNCAN & FURMAN, and advocates the precepts of the Babtists faith with ability and candor.

TELEGRAPH TO THE OCEAN.—The Middletown Point *Standard*, says that the telegraph to the Highlands, erected for the purpose of reporting vessels off Sandy Hook, is now well in progress. The line, so far as arranged, only extends to the Highlands, and perhaps Long Branch; but will most likely be continued eventually down the coast, and form a sea shore line from the great cities of the North to those of the South.

COTTON OIL.—A few days ago, says the Mobile *Register*, we published a telegraphic despatch, briefly stating that Dr. KING of Spring Hill had discovered a method of extracting oil from cotton seed. We thought it a strange announcement at the time, as the process could not be attended with much difficulty. It now appears, however, from fuller accounts, that the novelty and utility of the discovery consist in *clarifying* the oil, and rendering it fit for burning fluid, for manufacturers' uses, and for making soap. For these purposes it is said to be well adapted.—The Viceroy of Egypt has conferred on the discoverer the exclusive right to classify and sell the oil for ten years. We shall look with interest for further accounts of this discovery and of the value and uses of the clarified cotton oil, as it may prove to be an invention of importance to Southern planters.

NAVAL.—It is stated that the Albany has been ordered to New York, where the fleet to which she is to be attached is to rendezvous. All her officers have reported.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—Our national difficulty with Peru is said to be in a fair way for adjustment, though in what way and on what basis is not as clearly made known.

☞ Thomas Francis Meagher has accepted the post of Lieut. Colonel of the Irish Regiment known as the "Long Island Irish Volunteers," comprising the Irish Volunteer Companies of Ramapo and Williamsburg, New York.

☞ EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS SALE.—The particular attention of Dry Goods Merchants is called to the positive sale of Goods Monday, French, English and American Dry Goods Jewelry Daguerreotypes of extremely important and costly character, by order of the Sheriff of the Southern District; to take place on Friday, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettigrew's Auction Room, No. 39 Bank's the street. Terms liberal at sale.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 27th ult., with Liverpool dates of the 16th. She brings 86 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The Court had returned to London, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 13th, to appoint a day for the meeting of Parliament.

It is rumored that the Government will make a movement to extend the elective franchise by income tax on all salaries above £1 per week —the payees being entitled to vote.

There will be a strong organization in the new Parliament in favor of the vote by ballot.

The ship Prince Albert reports that the Arctic expedition in Wellington channel were fit vored with open weather, and there was a strong probability that Sir John Franklin had passed that way.

The yacht America had beaten the new Swedish yacht in a recent race, by 20 minutes. The challenge of the owner of the America for race from Krith to the Nore had been accepted by the yacht Volante and the new iron yacht Dinowned.

The Earl of Carlisle had written a preface to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which was designed to neutralize the criticism of the London Times.

Lord Cambernaree had been nominated for Constable of the Tower of London, vice Lord Wellington. The Earl of Derby had been elected Chancellor of Oxford University.

A meeting of Iron masters had been held at Wolverhampton relative to the present prices of iron. The recent rise was approved.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence and family sailed in the Niagara for Boston.

Trade in Manchester was more active.

Commercial advices from China and India were favorable.

FRANCE.—The most dazzling accounts come in of the reception of the President at different points. His speech at Bordeaux had been placarded in Paris, and was to be posted up in all the communes of France. Titles of high nobility to the ministers and a general amnesty were looked for as the first acts of the new Emperor. Louis Napoleon was to enter Paris on the 16th.

A speculative demand had broken out in the Paris Bourse.

SPAIN.—The subscription for the families of those killed in the Lopez expedition had reached 281,000 piastres.

DENMARK.—A rumor prevails that the King designs to abdicate, the constitution being too democratic for his taste. Prince Christian of Glucksburg, it was thought, would be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.—The Prussian Ambassador has ordered all the Prussian workmen back to Prussia, for fear of the influence of democratic doctrines.

AUSTRIA.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, in view of McCurdy's return home and the jealousy of the Austrians, thinks that it is not prudent for the American government to leave their citizens without protection.

Disturbances between the police and citizens had occurred at Hacnax, attended with loss of life.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis was at Spezzia on the 17th inst.

TURKEY.—The Sultan had recovered from his recent illness.

The difficulty between Turkey and Persia relative to the frontier had been settled.

PERSIA.—A despatch from Trieste states that 9,000 British troops had landed at Herat, on the Persian Gulf, to prevent Persia from threatening the independence of that place.

RUSSIA.—From the list to the 3d inst., 24 political prisoners has been shot at Sumagolin, in the Papal states.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Indian mail had arrived at Marseilles with Calcutta dates to the 8th, and China dates of Aug. 24. The Bombay mail was missing. Trade at Calcutta was very active.

The rebellion in China was unchecked.

GREECE.—Negotiations relative to the succession to the Grecian throne was going on between Bavaria, France, England and Prussia.

EGYPT.—The prohibition upon the export of iron from Egypt had been withdrawn.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th ult., contains Santa Fe intelligence to the 25th September.

Gov. LANE reached Santa Fe on the 9th. He was met some miles from town by a number of citizens and Spanish officers, and escorted into Santa Fe. Capt. Steamaker and Maj. Carlton, of Fort Union, accompanied him. The Governor was received by a salute of cannon, and conducted to the "Palace," occupied by Colonel Sumner. The people then dispersed.

On the 13th, the ceremony of inauguration took place. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Smith; the Governor delivered his address, which was afterwards read to the natives in Spanish, the commission from the President was read, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Baker. Gov. Lane seems to have made a most favorable impression on all classes of people. Mr. Lane's address may now look forward to a period of peace and internal order.

We copy the main portions of Gov. Lane's address:

Gentlemen: I have come amongst you with two objects in view, namely, to employ my time honorably to myself, and usefully to the people of this Territory. I have no other object what ever in view, and if I fail in these, I feel entirely I have not come but in the performance of some fortune, nor that of any other person, nor to advance the political views of any individual or party. I am unbiassed, and perfectly free to do whatever I may judge to be for the best, without being biassed by party, by national, or by religious prepossessions.

All must admit that Governments can do much for the good or evil of society—but it must likewise be admitted, that in popular governments, the people can do more for themselves than the government can do for them; and moreover that the officers of government can do little or nothing without the co-operation of the people. The government can open the way for the people to enter freely upon the career of business and competition; but the government cannot compel the people to engage in business. Wholesome laws may be passed, to secure the rights of person and property; but the most salutary laws will remain a dead letter upon the statute-book, unless the people sustain the officers of the law in the discharge of their several duties. You, yourselves, therefore, have a large portion of the weal or woe of this community in your own hands, and upon you, as well as upon those who happen to be clothed with office for the time being, rests a heavy responsibility, which you cannot escape, no more than the office-holders themselves.

As the civil authority is established, military influence will extend, and as far as my personal influence will reach, they will be exerted to diffuse knowledge and promote virtue; to preserve the rights of persons and property, to develop the various resources of the country, and last, though not least, to bring the distant parts of the territory nearer to each other, and into closer proximity to the States, East and West of us, by improved roads, and increased facilities of travel.

This country has passed through a terrible ordeal, extending through many long years of revolutionary strife and bloody anarchy—in consequence, has suffered deeply from these causes in all other social and business relations. But the days of revolution have happily passed away, and the task before us, public and private now is, to build up that which has been torn down by revolutions, to harmonize conflicting interests, and to reconcile conventionalities in social life, so as to produce unity of action and good will throughout the land. These desirable objects can be attained by mutual forbearance, and by mutual forbearance, for all thinking men must be convinced that one common interest pervades the whole Territory, and that a common destiny, for good or for evil, awaits all its inhabitants alike.

As to your Indian troubles, the wise and vigorous measures which have been lately adopted, by those who have managed the affairs of the Territory, and especially the measures for defence which have been adopted by Col. Sumner, have produced a healthy state of quiet upon every part of your extended frontier—so that the farmer, the herdsman and the miner are now at liberty to pursue their several avocations with little danger of interruption. It is indispensable that this state of things should be permanent, so that industry and enterprise may hereafter reap a certain and well deserved reward.

New Mexico is now a burden to the United States. She needs all the troops that are now here for her defence, and she is receiving bounties of the plains, and she will continue to need this kind of defence for some time to come.—But this state of dependence will gradually cease, and will be finally superceded by no opposite state of things. These picturesque valleys—some over two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and these magnetic mountains some of them of nearly twice the altitude of the valleys—in after times will teem with a healthy, sturdy, brave, intelligent and virtuous population; and, at no distant day, the country will only be able to defend its own soil against the invader, but will be able to furnish soldiers to defend the rights of the luxurious and effeminate inhabitants of the lowlands of the older States.

Gentlemen, the cordial reception which you have been pleased to give me, upon my arrival in the Territory, has been highly flattering, for which I tender you my thanks. I am grateful to you, as an individual, for these manifestations, because they give promises that our social intercourse will be of the most friendly kind.—And I am still more obliged to you, as a public officer, because they are proofs of your loyalty to the United States.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—We saw at the depot yesterday some immense two vertebral joints of the fossil remains which are frequently met with in many sections of the eastern country. These were discovered, as we were informed, in the northeastern portion of Bossier parish. They are situated on appearance both striking and remarkable. Each joint was about eighteen inches in length, and of proportionate thickness, indicating the character and species of the Saurian tribe, which are frequently met with in the prairie ondilated lands. Only a few of these imperfective anatomy will not enable us to make any comparisons either as to the size or characters; but as it is more probable portion of Bossier parish, of being sent to Dr. Forry, of Jackson, and the rest of the State University, we hope hereafter to be able to give the correct comparisons of these organs in geological relations to those found elsewhere relative to the matter.—*Bossier. (Minn.) Republican.*

Arrival of the Washington.

The steamship *Washington*, reached New York, on the 27th ult., with dates from Southampton and Liverpool to the 13th.

The Pacific reached Liverpool on the 13th.—The Niggara arrived out on the 11th.

The Washington brings 149 passengers and 450 tons of freight. She passed the Franklin on the 25th, in lat. 41, long. 65.

Risley's Panorama of the Mississippi came over in the Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The London Observer denies that Lord Derby will call Parliament together before the middle of November.

Queen Victoria had left Scotland for Windsor Castle.

The whole Russian army had been ordered into mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

The Danish Chambers were opened on the 4th inst.

The Belgian Ministry had finally been formed.

The Spanish Cortes had been summoned to assemble on the 19th of November.

Louis Napoleon would make a triumphant entry in Paris on the 16th of October. He had been euthusiastically received at Bordeaux.

It is rumored that M. Fould had been recalled to his post as Minister of Finance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, P. M.

American Challenge to the World—Louis Napoleon and the Empire—His Speech Accepting, &c.—The owner of the Yacht America, had challenged the yachts of all nations to sail for five hundred or one thousand pounds.

FRANCE.—It is supposed that the President on his return, will proceed immediately to the Tuileries. He had already been officially proclaimed Emperor in the town of Sovres, by the mayor.

At Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic. He made a speech, in directly accepting the Empire, in response to a congratulatory toast given in the name of the Prince President by M. Delor Dubergier, president of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce.—Louis Napoleon replied as follows:

"I accept, with entire confidence, the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and manifest hospitality. I am happy, at the end of my journey, to encounter the impressions I have received. The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces in the South, and to ascertain the real wants of the people.

"It has, however, led to a far more important result. I may say, indeed, with candor, as far removed from the Prince as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly—more spontaneously—more unanimously testify their determination to free themselves from all uncertainties respecting to future by placing in the same hands a hereditary power. This spontaneous sympathized with its feelings. [Applause.]

"The people have now at last learned to value at their price the labors with which it has been cajoled and the dangers with which it was threatened.

"It seems that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that, amid the general wreck, it might still plant its standard on floating fragments. [Sensation—cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.] Now that its eyes are opened to the absurd theories, the people have acquired a conviction that those pretended reforms were visionary, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportioned want of consequence between expedients and pretended results. [Loud applause and cries of "True," "True."]

"A nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of ideologists. I do not pretend to think that it is always necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For these reasons it seems France desires to return to the Empire. [Yes, yes, and prolonged applause, with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.]

"There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war. Certain persons say the Empire will only be a state of war; but I say the Empire is peace. [Great sensation.] For France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil." These words, uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect, and enthusiastic 'bravos' were heard on all sides.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV. recommence his wars? War is sometimes a necessity, but through necessity, and, at the epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, Woe to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. [Long and profound sensation.] I will not, then, imprecate a usurpation. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current all the hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. [Applause.]

"I wish to restore to religion, morality and opulence, that authority which is the first of popular rights, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. [Sensation.]

"We have an immense waste territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want, and, lastly, we have ruins to restore—fallen walls to overthrow. Truths will be made triumphant. [Prolonged applause.] This is the sense which I attach to empire, if empire is to be restored.—[Cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.] Such are the conquests which I meditate, and which all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers." [Yes, "yes," and prolonged applause.]

German Emigration.

An Austrian journal—an ordinance, of course, for none others are tolerated within the Empire —bestows much in its chiderings up the German emigration to America. The result is not bound to be precisely what the *Gazette* would have it.—It shows a steady and often startling increase. In 1821, it barely numbered 2,000 emigrants.—There were 15,000 in 1830; in 1832, there were 24,000; in 1837, there were 33,000, and so on, with varying fortunes down to 1851, when the figures reached the extraordinary sum of 112,-199 persons. And what is vastly more distressing, considering the poverty of the German States, some thirteen or twenty millions of thalers per annum are supposed to flow along with the human tide. With such publics, the Austrian print laments that Germany does not, like England, France and Holland, possess colonies, to mitigate the losses of constant emigration. Every departing German is so much dead capital to the national property, and the only consolation is, that Austria suffers less than the other confederate States from this evil, the reason doubtless being that the Austrians peasant is too thoroughly depressed to procure the means for migration.

But perhaps the most extraordinary part of the article is a strong recommendation of Hungary to the German emigrants as a desirable field for settlement. It is described as offering unusual advantages in the mining and agricultural lines: and applicants are led to suppose that there are ample vacancies left for the exercise of their industry and enterprise. How this was accomplished without the cataclysm of a process of depopulation, which the journalists do not explain, is left to the fancy of the speculators; and many other particulars are likewise entrusted to the same authority. The enormous taxation which has very nearly sucked the life-blood out of the Slavonic race, and tried the patience of its population, are not alluded to in the most distant terms. The steady weight of political and military despotism, forbidding the free exercise of thought or any exercise of free speech, is, perhaps, too customary with an Austrian editor, to be treated otherwise than as an unspeakable condition of existence. But the suppressed facts are too currently scandalous in the world to escape the calculating German, who must regard any attempt to betray him, as gary like a leap from the frying pan into the fire. The audacity of the Austrian is amusing.—*N. Y. Times.*

BLASPHEMOUS PARAPHRASE.—During the tour of Louis Napoleon through France, the following paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer was delivered to him by the Mayor of Villeneuve:

Our Prince who art in power, by the sexta mation of the people and the right of birth, glorified be thy name: thy kingdom come by the immediate acceptance of the imperial crown of Napoleon: thy will be done in France as it is in foreign countries. Give us this day our daily bread, by so arranging the tariff as to permit the entry of things which are necessary and the exit of those which are superfluous. Forgive us our trespasses, when they shall have been repented. Lead us not into the temptation of disobedience, but deliver us from the evils of secret societies; newspapers and elections of all sorts. Amen.

PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The engineer of this work states that it is making rapid progress in construction; that every section is under contract, and that some two thousand workmen are constantly employed on the line between Pittsburg and the State boundary.

SINGULAR METHOD OF FINDING DROWNED PERSONS.—The London papers relate that on Saturday, the 25th ult., an agricultural laborer, named Solomon Dxford, was drowned at West Cowes, Isle of Wight. A "novel process" was used for the recovery of the body by one of the coast guards. On Friday morning, the circumstance being made known to him, he assured was stated, and on the loaf becoming stationary, a boatsmen was put on board, and fired a rifle, it, put brought up the body. The man state that this is the fourth instance in which the experiment has been tried by him with success.

ELOQUENT WORDS.—Twenty-six years ago Mr. Webster uttered the following words in Faneuil Hall, in relation to the death of Adams and Jefferson. How applicable to his own case! Nothing more eloquent can be found in the English language:

"A superior and commanding human intellect, a lofty genius, now when Heaven sometimes rarely vouchsafes a gift of it to temporary admiration, passing brightly like a meteor, and then sinking, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a mystery of Supreme bent, as well as profound wisdom, that the life of public man, the possession of transcendent powers of mind, of great works of immortal fame, so well as of spotless virtue, should be crowned with the same seal. THE SAME DAY, AND NEARLY THE SAME HOUR, IS CHOSEN TO BE THE SOLEMN EPOCH, AND FINALLY SHUT OUT IN DEATH, ONE EIGHT BOULEVARD, ANY LIGHT FROM WORLD ALL LIGHT, AS, OF THE POTENT CONTACT OF ITS OWN SPIRIT."

Telegraphic News.

NORFOLK, Oct. 27.

POSITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The schooner Cora Ann Lindsey, from Newbern for New York, put in to-day to land a slave belonging to Judge Jansey; who was found stowed in the forecastle.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. Lucy, Captain Southwick, from Providence, bounded Molds, in pieces, encountered a gale on Tuesday night, off Barnegat and the sea rushed over both masts. She had no both anchors, and soon went ashore near Barnegat light on the Jersey shore, 50 miles from this place. All hands took to the boat, which was capsized in the breakers, and three sailors were drowned, viz: John Francis, of New Haven; Henry Arnold, of Baltimore, and William Nelson of Newport—all married men, who leave large families. The vessel was owned by the Captain, and fully insured in Providence. Captain Williams, of the schooner Susan, from New York, bound for Philadelphia, also went ashore, but brought the Captain and other survivors to Cape May.

BOSTON, October 27.

MR. WEBSTER'S FUNERAL.—*Proceedings of the Webster Executive Committee.*—Mr. Webster's remains lay in state in the law library. Gov. Boutwell and suite will attend his funeral.

The Webster Executive Committee last night, after debating various propositions for their future action, resolved to pursue the same course in political matters as though Mr. Webster were still living.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.

ORIOLUSE.—The schr. Caroline Knight, of Newfoundland, which had been seized by the British cruisers, and taken into Charlottetown, has been condemned. She was valued at $7,000.

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"It seems that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that, amid the general wreck, it might still plant its standard on floating fragments. [Sensation—cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.] Now that its eyes are opened to the absurd theories, the people have acquired a conviction that those pretended reforms were visionary, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportioned want of consequence between expedients and pretended results. [Loud applause and cries of "True," "True."]

"A nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of ideologists. I do not pretend to think that it is always necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For these reasons it seems France desires to return to the Empire. [Yes, yes, and prolonged applause, with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.]

"There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war. Certain persons say the Empire will only be a state of war; but I say the Empire is peace. [Great sensation.] For France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil." These words, uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect, and enthusiastic 'bravos' were heard on all sides.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV. recommence his wars? War is sometimes a necessity, but through necessity, and, at the epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, Woe to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. [Long and profound sensation.] I will not, then, imprecate a usurpation. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current all the hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. [Applause.]

"I wish to restore to religion, morality and opulence, that authority which is the first of popular rights, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. [Sensation.]

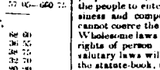
"We have an immense waste territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want, and, lastly, we have ruins to restore—fallen walls to overthrow. Truths will be made triumphant. [Prolonged applause.] This is the sense which I attach to empire, if empire is to be restored.—[Cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.] Such are the conquests which I meditate, and which all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers." [Yes, "yes," and prolonged applause.]

Whig State Executive Committee.

A special meeting of the Committee will be held at 7 o'clock, This (Thursday) evening, the 4th instant. The attendance of every member is particularly requested.

R. W. GRAND, President.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.



Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of *GEORGE WASHINGTON.*

The members of the fraternity will assemble at the Masonic Hall, Bourbon street, at 10 o'clock, precisely, on THURSDAY, the 4th of November, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the above Anniversary.

The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, in the following order:

Music.
Two Stewards with White Rods.
Grand Royal Arch Captain.
Fellow Craft.
Music.
Two Stewards with Rods.
Junior Deacon.
Junior Grammar.
Secretaries.
Treasurer.
Senior Deacon.
Senior Warden.
Master of Ceremonies.
Music.
Two Stewards with Rods.
Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, on a Cushion, borne by a Past Master.
Grand High Priest and Officers and Members of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana.
Royal Arch Masons.
Grand Master and Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.
Royal and Select Masons.
Grand Master and Officers and Members of the Grand Council of Louisiana.
Knights Templars.

R. W. Grand Master and Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

The procession when formed will proceed up Bourbon to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, up Julia to Dryades, down Dryades to Royal, down Royal to Bourbon, down Bourbon to Bridge, over Bridge to Basin, down Basin to Canal, up Canal to Phillippe, up Phillippe to Bayou Road, and down Bayou Road to Masonic Hall.

Transient brethren are cordially invited to join in the procession. Regalia will be furnished at the Hall.

The public generally are invited to attend the ceremonies at the Mechanics' Institute. Seats secured for Ladies.

M. MUSSON, Grand Marshal.

S. G. RISK,
F. P. FARMILE,
JOHN MCKEE,
G. W. RACE,
A. SCHREIBER, } Aids to Grand Marshal.

Invisible Friends! Recognizance of Kindness Received from Abroad.

The Sir Knights, officers and members of Crescent City Commandery, No. 1, are hereby notified to meet at their Asylum, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir Knight Thomas Pudden, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 54 Chartres street, at 4 o'clock.

By order,
JAMES H. HOLLAND,
Grand Commander.

T. T. G. O. T. C. A. O. T. T.

Bob a Chue.

"Time and Tide wait for no man."

TIME 4th day of November, 1852, being the 100th Anniversary of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Great and Illustrious, the Fatherof His Country, and the Champion of American and of Human Liberty, by the Rev. John Entick, in the Grand Lodge No 4, and of Union Royal Arch Chapter No 3, and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, and the 33d degree of Ancient and Accepted Free Masons, of the Scotch Rite, sitting in New Orleans, as a body, in the Temple of Dryes and Lodges under its jurisdiction, being desirous of duly commemorating an event of such importance in the annals of that country, for the benefit of the Craft, to the Councils of Kadosh and to the Chapters of Rosecrux, the Order of Heroes of Jerusalem, Sir Andrew and Peter Stat, and to the Masters, Wardens and Brethren of Polar Star Lodge No 6, of St. Andrew Lodge No 8, and of Union Royal Arch Chapter No 3, to assemble in the Hall of Polar Star Lodge, in Love street, between Esplanade and Bayou Road, on Thursday Evening, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of said celebration.

Brethren of all riches are invited to attend, and will be fraternally received.

T. WHARTON COLLIDE,
Lieut. Grand Commander
J. L. E. MASSICOT,
Grand Secretary.

By order,
nov1 3t

HOTEL SOREMY

No. 158, corner of Bourbon and *Toulouse sts.*, INFORMS the ladies of this city and country that she has received by late arrivals her assortment of Millinery Goods, which she has selected in the city of Paris. She will open her assortment on MONDAY next, 8th instant.

Ladies will find her establishment elegant and fashionable articles, such as: Mantillas, Lace Mantillas, Lace Points, Lace Collars, Lace Sleeves, Lace Caps, Bonnets and Head Dress, also Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons, Flowers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroidery, Corsets, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., which she will sell at the lowest prices.

Mrs. SOREMY begs to call the attention of the ladies to her stock of Millinery Goods,