O. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) $12 00
CONTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, one year (in advance.) 5 00
Notice.—Any subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for sixty LINES for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be less than one dollar each insertion.
☞ Advertisements now [illegible] will be charged one dollar for every FIVE LINES for each language for each insertion.
☞ The proprietor of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1851. No 1[illegible] Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XIX—Whole No 6[illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

In view of the frauds and corruption which characterize exciting political contests in large cities, and which, whether justly or not, have been charged upon both parties during the recent canvass, several plans have been suggested for ensuring a legal and honest vote. For ourselves, we have on all suitable occasions advocated the adoption by the Legislature of a stringent Registry Law, as the only effectual means of attaining the proposed end. We have uniformly sustained this measure; we did so weeks before the election, and the result has in no respect altered our opinions, or impaired the confidence we feel in the efficacy of the project. All other remedies against fraud are hopeless. The veto was very generally commended by the *Delta* may, under the voter's opinions public, but would be merely inoperative in preventing a fraudulent exercise of the right of suffrage. We have other objections to the veto force system. It seriously affects the independence of the voter, which is guaranteed by the secret ballot. It would very often act as a species of moral coercion, compelling the employee to uphold the political sentiments of the employer, under penalty of incurring the displeasure of the latter, and perhaps of forfeiting his place. In all the States—perhaps two-thirds of the confederacy—in which the constitution has been subjected to amendment, but two—Virginia and Kentucky—have adhered to the viva voce system—a tolerably pregnant proof that it is considered repugnant to the genius of our institutions and to the will of the majority of the people. The voter, according to our opinion, should be entirely untrammelled, and free to deposit his ticket for whomsoever he thinks is proper to sustain. Once place him in such a position that he must open [illegible] his sentiments, and you annihilate his independence, forced he be an avowed adherent to party he will not dare desert it, however convincing the inducement, lest he be branded as a renegade; while, if he be dependent on another for his support, he will be apt to surrender the convictions of his understanding to the promptings of his interest. With a secret ballot no one need not be known, and he will have neither of the two evils to dread.

In a modified form of viva voce voting. As a general rule, that, we cannot see wherein it is the benefit. If a man determine to give himself deliberately, it matters not who he votes for. The open declaration of his suffrage does not preclude rascality and intimidation. A registry law is a different thing, and may be enacted, whether the viva voce system or the secret ballot prevails. The great distinguishing feature of a Registry Law is that it ensures that the citizen must enroll his name and residence some time prior to the election, and that his qualifications are settled, not at the polls, but where he presents himself to record his rights. Now the manifest advantage of this plan are, that it acts upon the citizen, while his mind is undisturbed by those incitements to improper dealing which in the midst of a violent contest, inflame the passions, distort the moral sense, and induce men to connive at the violation of law. Every citizen who has the prerogative of suffrage will take care to preserve his name; every one who neglects this formality may be safely regarded as unworthy of possessing the privilege. Besides, the law is made for all. It acts equally on the whole community. The objection that many would forget or omit assuring themselves of the opportunity of registering their names, is no valid, than would be an objection to any election founded upon the fact that a number of citizens declined voting. In the latter case the law provides that the ballot-box shall remain open a specified time. All who are entitled to vote have the right to do so. If they will not exercise that right, it is their own fault. In the former, the law will necessarily be a simple time for the registration of every bona fide voter. Those who are too indolent, too thoughtless to comply with its provisions, will have nobody to blame but themselves.

In Boston and Philadelphia, and we believe Hartford in Connecticut, a registry law has for many years been in operation, and it is presumed that it proves a strong barrier to fraud, a rule amid the constant changes of parties, no one has sought the repeal of the statute. Vigilant, deliberate, long-concerted and resolutely planned, can of course be carried out, under any system whatever. A scoundrel may enter fictitious names and imaginary domicils on the books of registration, weeks or months before the election; but it is clear that in the majority of cases, fraud is the result of political excitement among party leaders, growing out of a sharp and doubtful contest, which gradually rises and destroys the restraints of duty, reason and conscience. In the leaders who are the main actors of the fraud, for it is they who approach their tools with incentives too irresistible to be rejected. Now these very individuals, who are thus carried away and led to the perpetration of dishonest acts in the midst of the most intense popular excitement, would shrink from infamy with loathing, were they perpetrated coolly and dispassionately to concert with a party. Yet with a registry law, villainy can be connected in no other manner, since the registration of the voters takes place many weeks before the election, and while the public mind is calm, and judgment holds her sway over passion and party prejudice. Hence it is, that the contemplated measure will place the sorest of all possible obstacles to fraud—the only barrier which nothing but predetermined and inborn profligacy can overcome.

For these, among many reasons, we have invariably maintained the propriety and expediency of a registry law; and we trust that its enactment will seriously occupy the early attention of the coming legislature.

THANKSGIVING.—It is stated that as the result of a correspondence of the Governor of Ohio with the Governors of the different States of the Union, relative to a uniform observance of the annual Thanksgiving, twenty-eight of the thirty-one States have fixed upon November 27th.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The New York *Times*—a Whig paper which is supposed to represent the Seward influence—discusses the National Convention question. Speaking of Governor Brown's call of Florida counsel to the Southern Whigs, "to submit a resolution pledging the Whig party to a manifest opposition to the Abolition of the Fugitive Slave Law, and in case of rejection to withdraw,"—the Times expresses the belief, which the Editor "very deeply entertains,"—

"That this advice, if followed, will blow the Whig party to atoms. We may possibly the adds be singular in this opinion; but we have formed it in the diligent exercise of what little power of observation we are blessed with; and we venture to say that *The Register* will not pronounce it utterly unreasonable. We don't think that it believes, in the first place,—that any such resolution could be adopted in Convention, or that, if it should be rejected, and the Southern delegates should thereupon secede, the Whig party could remain united."

It is perfectly certain, says the New York *Express*, that the Southern Whigs will never act with the Northern Whigs but upon the finality of all the Compromise Bills, meaning most especially the Fugitive Slave Law,—and, therefore, that this remark,—

"That this advice will blow the Whig party to atoms,"

is to be understood, as saying,—"We Northern Whigs will not then act with you Southern Whigs." We Northern Whigs WILL—we reply,—we WILL. There are thousands and tens of thousands of us, that will. They, who choose to go on another Buffalo hunt, will late, just as Van Buren did, in his formation of a Buffalo sectional party.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of 150 packages and lots of seasonable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by VINCENT & CO., 43 Bienville street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. The assortment offered comprises an extensive variety, the whole to be sold without reserve or regard to cost.

☞ J. A. BEARD & MAY, auctioneers, sells THIS DAY at Beard's Arcade, three Lots with Dwellings thereon fronting on Thalia street; a Lot of Ground on Levee street, Lafayette, near the Steam Ship Landing. Two Lots of Ground and buildings on St. Adeline street, Second Municipality, and several very valuable domestics. See advertisement for particulars.

THE ELECTION.

LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.—By a private letter we have received the returns from fifteen out of the sixteen precincts of this staunch Whig parish. The vote is as follows:

Auditor.—	Bordelon,	704
	Porter,	128
Congress—	Landry,	638
	Winder,	192
Senate,	Martin,	773
	Williamson,	12

Messrs. MAUREAU, WHITE and HARANGE, (Whigs, elected to the House. School Superintendent, Michael Hall; Assessor, E. J. Robicheaux; Coroner, J. B. Lainé—all Whigs.

The additional precinct will increase the Whig majority from fifteen to twenty votes.

ST. MARTINE—This noble parish has done it whole duty. We learn from an extra of the *Courier of the Teche*, that the vote of St. Martin is as follows:

Auditor.—	Bordelon,	493
	Porter,	190—293
Congress—	Moore,	464
	Morse,	234—230
Senate.—	Duclosiet,	88 majority.

Messrs. Harry, Hopkins and Heard, (whigs) are elected Representatives. Thomas (W.) is chosen Superintendent of Public Schools.

St. Martin shows a large Whig gain on the Congressional vote, but we must hear from the Northern parishes, before we can form any idea of the result in the District.

ST. MARY.—The only news from St. Mary is the vote of the town of Franklin, which was as follows:

Congress.—	Moore,	93
	Morse,	61

This is about the usual vote of that precinct.

MISSISSIPPI.—A despatch from Vicksburg states that in 21 counties Gen. Foote's majority is 2,900. His election is certain. Gen. Freeman (Union) is probably elected to Congress.

ILLINOIS.—The total census of Illinois exhibits a total population of 851,470 divided thus: White males 415,644 white females 400,450; colored males 2,756, colored females 2,610.

DELAWARE.—On Tuesday next, the people of Delaware hold an election, to decide on the question of constitutional reform, now agitated in that State. It is put before the people in the usual form, "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." The Democrats have taken bold ground in favor of reform. There is now, we believe, a property qualification for officeholders, which is strongly objected to. The Delaware *Gazette* sums up the democratic case as follows—

1. Free Suffrage.
2. Single District Representation.
3. Equality in reference to Official Qualification.
4. The Election of Public Officers by the People.
5. Judicial Reform.
6. The Duty of the position of the State in reference to the Negro Question.
7. Tax Reform.
8. Annual Elections.
9. The Veto.

Consuljtowen.

We received by brig Guinare, at Charleston, says the *Savannah Republican*, the subjoined note from Mr. Owen. We comply with what we suppose to be his wish (its publication) with pleasure, and we doubt not the public will accord to him the favor he asks:

HAVANA, October 20, 1851.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican:

GENTLEMEN: I have no official information of my recall, but the fact is announced in the papers of New Orleans and New York. I must request that you will do me the favor to state to the public, shall not judge me till they shall hear me *fully*. I ask nothing from their mercy; but I have a right to Justice.

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. F. OWEN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston—Further as to the Ministerial Crisis in France—The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, reached her dock at East Boston, at 7 1-2 o'clock this evening. Her mails will leave here in the morning, and reach New York to-morrow afternoon.

From the foreign papers at hand we can gather little of interest, additional to the Halifax dispatch.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Globe*, under date Thursday evening, says: "M. Baulaut is spoken of as likely to be charged with the formation of the new Cabinet, but it is certain that no decisive step will be taken until Louis Napoleon shall have completed the draft of his Message to the Assembly, so as to be able to submit it as his programme to the persons whom he intends to invite to join his Cabinet. This Message, says the *Constitutionnel*, will propose the abrogation of the Electoral law of 1850, and declare that, faithful to the cause of order, the President will never make any concessions to anarchy.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

LOSS OF THE BRIG EDWARD PRESCOTT.—During the storm of Sunday evening last, the brig Edward Prescott, Capt. Burns, from this port for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the South bar of Absecom beach.

The captain and crew landed in safety and succeeded in saving the materials of the vessel, which was leaking badly and was supposed would prove a total loss.

SECRETARY GEORGE WASHINGTON ANSONY.—The sehooner George Washington, from Petersburg, Va., for New York, went ashore early on Monday morning at Higbee's Landing, inside of Cape May. She looks groundhog.

The vessel and cargo consisting of 5,000 barrels of flour and 2,000 bushels of wheat, are in charge of Mr. Stephens, who it is thought will save the cargo in a damaged state.

It was thought, however, he proceeded until advices from those concerned are received.

ONE OF MARETZEK'S TROUPE SENTENCED TO THE GALLEYS!—Signor Gudi, a popular tenor of Maretzek's opera troupe, and a gentleman highly esteemed in Boston and New York for his private and social qualities, sometime since sailed for Europe to pay a short visit to his family in Italy. The Boston Transcript has received a letter from him dated Genoa, September 22, in which he says:

"You are aware how oppressive the government lies become towards the people of Lombardy, Parma and Modena. From the day of my landing, unknown to myself, I was dogged and watched. One evening I was invited to a friend's house. In compliance with the request of some ladies present, I sang several pieces. Persons who were passing under the balcony halted to hear me, and in this way I ignorantly collected quite a crowd. The day following I was summoned to answer for not having asked permission of the police to sing; and I was dismissed with threats of arrest in the event of my repeating the offence. I thereupon decided upon leaving Italy for the United States.

"Having obtained my passport, and fixed the day of my departure, the evening previous to sailing, a few friends assembled at a farewell supper; but among them was a Judas, who betrayed my friendship. In the social hilarity of the occasion, I proposed a toast in honor of the United States. All the company responded with high zest; when, all of a sudden the room was assailed by the Duke's satellites; and we were all arrested and marched off to the public prison. As the chief promoter of "the political club," as the authorities called our little gathering, I was shut up in a damp, unwholesome apartment, debarred from seeing family or friends. A trial took place; and my companions were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Massa; while I was sentenced to *ten years in the galleys!* The tears of my mother and the intercession of my relatives procured a commutation of this sentence to three years' imprisonment in the fortress."

It appears, however, that while on their way to the fortress, during a violent storm, the prisoners disengaged themselves from their chains, rushed on the guard, and in the melee, Guidi and four of his companions made good their escape. After travelling over mountains and through woods, and suffering a great deal, they reached Genoa in safety, from whence Guidi and one of his companions will start for the United States.

MOST INCENDIARISM.—Last evening a little before seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the counting room of Messrs. Fontaine & Dent, immediately over the store of Messrs. Rix Kendall & Co., on Front street. The alarm was immediately given and the fire extinguished without doing any very serious damage. The writing desk, the railing that encloses it, and some articles of furniture were burned, but all the books and valuable papers were uninjured. Upon examination after the fire was out, the remains of a pile of cotton and sticks of lightwood were found under the desk, none of which was there when the occupants left the office, rendering it quite certain that the attempt was the work of an incendiary. Gen. Dent left the office before sunset, and the bookkeeper, with a son of Gen. D. left soon after sunset. How the cotton and lightwood got there is a mystery.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Closing of the Crystal Palace.

The World's Exhibition at London was finally closed on the 15th instant, after being open upwards of five months. It had been closed to the public several days previously. The London Times has the following account of the final scene on the public days:

As the day wore on a remarkable concentration of people in the nave began to be discernible. The side avenues and courts were deserted, and from end to end of the building nothing was to be seen but a great sea of human beings filling up the centre, and agitated by a thousand different currents of curiosity, which kept the mass in motion without progress. Time passed, and the circulation in the transept became rather impeded. The people seemed to be taking up their position there, and the galleries, as far as the eye could reach, were occupied by spectators, who, as they gazed on the vast assemblage beneath, evidently appeared to expect that some public demonstration was about to be made.

The organs, which had been played constantly during the early part of the day, were now silent, and even that wonderful man Herr Somner, with his still more wonderful instrument, sent forth no longer those astonishing volumes of sound which have rendered him, *par excellence*, the trumpeter of the Exhibition. Nothing was to be heard but that strange and mysterious hum of voices which, rising from all large assemblages is imparting, but which, in the Crystal Palace, swelling upward from more than fifty thousand people, leaves an impression upon the mind not soon to be forgotten. It was drawing near five o'clock, the whole nave east and west, the area of the transept, and the galleries might be seen packed with a dense mass of black hats, through which, at intervals, a struggling female bonnet emerged here and there into light.

The vast multitude had now become stationary, and were evidently awaiting, in silent but intense excitement, the last act of a great event, immortal in the annals of the nineteenth century. It was a most solemn and affecting scene, such as has rarely been witnessed, and for which an opportunity cannot soon again arise. Words cannot do it justice, and full utterly to convey the mystery and the grandeur thus embodied to the eye. Let the reader fancy what it must have been to comprehend with one glance fifty thousand people assembled under one roof in a fairy palace, with walls of iron and glass, the strongest and the most fragile material happily and splendidly combined. Let him, if he can, picture to himself that assemblage in the centre of that edifice, filled with a crimens of human industry and natural wealth, from every civilized community and the remotest corners of the globe. Let him see his imagination to the uttermost, and still beyond the material magnificence of the spectacle presented to him—let him remember that the stream of life on which he looks down contains in it the intellect and the heart of the greatest metropolis in the most powerful empire in the world—that strong feelings, such as rarely find utterance in a form so sublime, are about to find expression from that multitude, and that in heathen times, even when liberty was in a new power upon the earth, the voice of the people was held to be the voice of God.

Not only the days, but the minutes of the Great exhibition were numbered, and the first sign of its dissolution was given by Osler's crystal fountain. Just before 5 o'clock struck, the feather jet of water from Osler's crystal fountain suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense. The moment at last came. Mr. Bodelsw appeared at the west corner of the transparent gallery on the south side, bearing a large flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs of the building were hurling into the air the well-known notes of the national anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitude uncovered; and those who saw this act of loyalty from an advantageous position will long remember the effect produced upon their minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned and animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined.

As soon as the anthem had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away, there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floors. Upon this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders above, which in long perspective were swaying to and fro before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal to the Exhibition to be rung out. Some one hung out from the gallery, in the transept, a piece of cotton, on which was inscribed the well known passage from Shakspeare's Tempest, &c.:

"Our revels are now ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

A minute or two was allowed to elapse before the final signal was given, and during this brief interval the assemblage remained silent and motionless. At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building. The committee seemed to have collected all their strength for a last effort in this department of their duties, and we do hope that to the other statistics of the great undertaking, now closed, may at once be added the number of tympanums broken on the final day. Ire and has sent the most powerful bells in the creation, but these resources, added to the bells of all nations, were deemed insufficient, and China had to come to the rescue with her gongs, and India to strike up with her savage notes from her tom-toms, before the signs of admiration to depart were unmistakably manifested. The concourse of people for a long time remained massed together, as if no power could separate or force them; but at last small currents and ripples of human beings might be seen setting towards the exit doors, and then gradually increased in volume and rapidly as the shades of evening fell. One by one the gas lamps were lighted, and the building, divided between the empire of day and night, assumed an aspect curiously in harmony with its defunct character.

The crowds flowed out faster every minute, and first the western and then the eastern portions of the nave began to show vacant spaces. In the meantime the ringing of the bells was occasionally suspended, and in the intervals hearty cheers were given for Prince Albert, for the Prince of Wales, for Mr. Paxton, for Mr. Fox, for the exhibitors, and upon various other grounds. An attempt, too, was made by some vocalists to get up a musical performance, but their efforts were instantly drowned by the revived energies of the ringers. Some one proposed a cheer for Kossuth, but met with no response, except some derisive laughter. The galleries and the eastern and western naves had now been completely cleared, but a dense body still clung round the crystal fountain, many filling bottles with water from it as a memento, and others struggling in vain to approach for that purpose. The police and the sappers appeared on the scene, first in small knots, and then when they had moved the people on a little, in extended line. By gently pressing on them they at last induced them to go, but it was dark and half-past 6 o'clock before the building was completely cleared, and the bells finally ceased tolling.

The Executive Committee, and the chief members of their staff, met in the transept when it was all over, and many and hearty were the congratulations which they exchanged on the happy termination of their brilliant labors. It is rarely, indeed, that a body of men have assembled at the close of any undertaking with more legitimate ground for feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. The Great Exhibition has been mainly the work of their hands, and its triumphant success is naturally regarded by them as their highest reward. Even the sappers participated in the gratification which the event of Saturday inspired, and before the building was left to silence and solitude they made the dim and shadowy interior ring with three hearty cheers for the Queen.

THE PLAGUE AT PALMA.—*Death of the American Consul and Family.*—The New York Journal of Commerce contains an extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States brig Porpoise, dated Teneriffe, September 4, giving an account of the terrible ravages of a plague, resembling the cholera, which has swept over Palmas, one of the Cape de Verde. One-fifth of the entire population, of 18,000, have fallen victims, and the disease is still raging, though somewhat abated. The writer says:

"The family of our Consul, (Mr. Torres,) together with himself, are all dead, with the exception of one child. He was a very worthy man, and had several handsome and interesting daughters, who were great favorites with the officers of our ships that touched there. Mr. Torres sent them all into the interior upon the first appearance of the pestilence, but hearing afterwards that some of them were sick he started off to join them, and on his arrival found them all dead, servants included, with the exception of the child here mentioned. In less than five hours after, he himself was a corpse. The panic and distress on the island is inconceivable."

Succession Souterre.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of said succession to present their claims in due form within ten days from the present notification to M. Francois Calcagne, Attorney of said succession.

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,
Testamentary Executor.
n8,14,19

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the title of J. A. ROUSSEAU & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. A. Rousseau is alone charged with the liquidation of the late firm.

J. A ROUSSEAU & CO.
n8 2tw.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just procured and offer for sale—30 ton Wetherill White Lead, assorted qualities; 10 cases Emerald Green, in powder; 10 do ground in oil; 5 kegs Prussic do in powder; 5 cases Orange Chrome Yellow; 5 do Lemon do do; 50 bbls Linseed Oil.

n8 E J HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CELATINE.—50 barrels of French, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
n8 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

POST SCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Spanish Proposition to Release Prisoners.

MR. THRASHER AND A. F. OWEN.

JUDGE SHARKY ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 7.

The Spanish Government is said to have sent despatches here, proposing to liberate the American prisoners taken in the late Cuban expedition, on condition that the Spanish flag be raised with a salute. This complied with, the injury to Spaniards and the Spanish Consul in New Orleans will be forgotten.

Letters have been received here from Havana, which charge Owen, the Consul, with having made the charges in the Captain General against Mr. Thrasher, which caused the arrest of the latter. His motive is alleged to be that Mr. Thrasher had propagated the reports that had led to his recall, he, Thrasher, being an applicant for the Consulship. The letters also state that Mr. Thrasher is in a damp dungeon, in which no man can live for a month.

Judge Sharky has accepted his nomination to the Havana Consulate.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Cotton has been quiet but prices are steady; sale, 500 bales—middling Orleans 8¾ a 8½. Pork is without change—mess has sold to-day at $13,18¾ per bbl. Corn steady—mixed western 58 a 58½c per bushel. Coffee steady with sales of 500 bags.—Sales of Rice 350 casks at 3 3-16 per lb.

New York Elections.

Further returns indicate that half the Whig State ticket is elected certainly, and probably the whole ticket has been successful

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

The democrats have elected all the State officers, and they have also a majority in the House of Delegates.

[By the O'Reilly Line.]

Further Returns from Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.

Foote has carried Tippah county by a majority of 558 votes. His election is now almost certain.

Rivers and Steamboat Accident.

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 7th.

The rivers are all falling. The steamboat Jamestown, bound for New Orleans, while rounding to, struck a snag, and has about five feet water in the hold. Her cargo was principally flour, and is all damaged.

Partial returns from Wisconsin have been received, and indicate the election of Farwell, the Whig candidate for Governor. Hughes is elected Lieut. Governor.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.

The river is now stationary, with four feet five inches water in the channel. Weather clear and cold. There are eight inches of snow on the Allegheny Mountains.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.

The river here is falling slowly. Flour is in firm request at $3 03@3 05 ⅌ bbl. Whiskey 16¾c ⅌ gallon.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lazar*—M. Crothy pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of having stolen a watch, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the parish jail.

Wm. Strong pleaded guilty to have stolen a pair of shoes, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the parish jail.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Antonio Craig, was brought up for examination yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having some days since taken a watch from a Dutch Jew's trunk at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. He was stands accused with having a fourteight apothecaries on the corner of Mr. Babinck, from where he that the transactions of the week have reached 3,000 bales.

FLOUR—There has been no change in the market since our last, but prices remain with no material improvement. The sales of the week amount to 9,000 bbls, at $3 50 for Ohio, $3 62½ and $3 75 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $4 25@$4 50c for extra brands.

GRAIN—The demand for Corn has been tolerably good, and has resulted in sales of 200 sacks including 3,500 to-day, at 38c for inferior, and 40@45c ⅌ bushel for sound and prime lots of white and yellow. Oats have been selling to a fair extent, at 30@32c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat, and prices are nominal. Sales of Rye have been made at a range of 60@70 cents ⅌ 100 lb.

PORK—An improved demand has sprung up for this article since our last, and sales to the extent of 2,500 bbls Mess have been effected in various lots, mostly at $14 ⅌ bbl. Today a lot of 200 bbls uninspected Mess was taken at $14, and small parcels of branded Mess are now retailing at $14 75@$15 ⅌ bbl. For larger quantities, $14 50 is now freely offered.

BACON—Sales to a moderate extent have been made since our last, at 10½c for Sides, 10c for sugar cured Hams, and 12c for extra cured. Shoulders have been retailing at 7c. The stock of all kinds is light.

BEEF—The market continues in the same inactive state, the main supply not admitting of any transactions of note. Mess is selling at $14 50@$15 ⅌ bbl, and ⅌ 50 ⅌ ⅌ for half bbls. We quote Prime $12 50@ ⅌ bbl.

LARD—There has been a fair demand considering the light stock, and the sales amount to 650 bbls and tierces, and 700 kegs in various lots, at 6½c for inferior, 7@7½c for No 3, and 8@8½c for prime in bbls. The sales of kegs have been all at 10c ⅌ lb for Prime.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is no change in these articles. We quote Western Butter at a range of 11@13c for Fair to Prime, and Cheese at 7¾@8c ⅌ lb. Goshen Butter is selling at 22@25 ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market has given way, and we notice sales of 200 tierces in lots, at 3¾c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—The market is lower, and sales have been made at 16½c for country rectified, which good brands command 18c, and common 15½ ⅌ gallon. Small parcels of extra are retailing at 19½c ⅌ gallon.

SALT—Some cargo sales to arrive have been made on private terms. From second hands, coarse is selling at $1 05@1 07½c, and fine at $1 12½@$1 15 ⅌ sack delivered.

COFFEE—The market has maintained an inactive appearance since our last, and the sales do not exceed 4,000 bags, at 6¾@7½c ⅌ lb for Rio, and new. The low stage of the Upper Rivers prevents the demand from assuming an animated character.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The market is quiet, and the sales are altogether confined to retailers, at 13½@14c ⅌ yard for Bagging, and 6 ⅌ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—We notice sales of about 15,000 bags, at 24½@10c, including one parcel of 7,500 at the latter rate.

HEMP—There have been no transactions for many weeks past, and prices may be considered nominal.

LEAD—Since the sale noticed last week, at $3 75, there have been no further transactions. The arrivals are all for transhipment.

TIN—There have been no cargo sales. From second hands, Tinmatron is selling at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ cask.

TALLOW—A sale of 90 bbls. city rendered has been made at 6½c. This shows a slight falling off on the last transactions.

CANDLES—A sale of 1,000 boxes Star Candles was made at 10½c on time. Price range from 10@ 12½c ⅌ lb.

EXCHANGE—A better feeling has manifested itself in the Exchange market during the past week, and for Foreign bills in particular, the demand has improved. We quote Sterling, 107@109 Paris, 5f 27½@5f 19¾. Bills on New York at sixty days, 2½@3¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ¼@¾ ⅌ cent disc.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7@9 ⅌ cent. prem
France	5f 27½@5f 18¾
New York, 60 day bills	2½@3¼ ⅌ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼@1 ⅌ cent dis
Boston, 60 days	2½@3¼ ⅌ ct. dis
Philadelphia, do do	2½@3¼ ⅌ ct. dis
Havana at 5 to 8 days	0@¼ ⅌ cent

FREIGHTS—The Foreign Freight market was brisk at the opening of the week, and some ten ships were taken up, adding seven for Liverpool, at 9d., one for Hayo at 1s., also one for Boston at 3c. The heavy arrivals within the past few days have partly indued Shippers to hold off, and the market is in consequence dull, though with the rapidly incoming tides of Cotton, and the anticipated receipts of other produce, there would seem to be employment enough for all the tonnage.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	⅌ lb d
Havre	⅌ lb c
New York	⅌ lb. 5c
Boston, &c	⅌ lb ⅌ c
Tobacco—Cowes, &c	⅌ hhd — s — d
London	— s — d
Bremen	— s — d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	— s — d
Liverpool	00@00 s 6 d
Havre	5—@8 —
New York	$3 00@$6 00
Boston	$0 00@$6 00
Philadelphia	$0 00@$0 00
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports	
From the Coast	⅌ hhd — $0 00@$0 00
From the City	none shipping
Bacon—New York	none shipping
Boston	
Pork, &c—New York	⅌ bbl — none shipping
Boston	
London	— s — d
Liverpool	0s 0d@0s 0d
Liverpool—New York	0s 0d@0s 0d
Flour—New York	⅌ bbl — 0s 0d@4s
Boston	0s
London	
Liverpool	0s 0d@ — d
Lead—New York	⅌ ton — $0 00@0 00
Boston	
Wheat—Northern ports	⅌ bush — none shipping
London	
Liverpool	
Corn—Northern ports	⅌ bush — 36@38c
London	
Liverpool	7 6d
Hay—New York	⅌ ton $13
Boston	$13
Havana	—

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1851.

The market has undergone no material change since the date of our last report. Cotton continues to move off freely, and despite the advices of a decline on the other side, prices are very firm and even slightly dearer. There have been some transactions in Western Produce, but of a limited character generally, consequent on the reduced stocks of every de cription. The Upper Rivers are all reported to be very low, and it is to be feared that navigation may shortly be closed by ice. Sugar and Molasses are beginning to come forward freely, and the sales as will be seen, have been to a fair extent.

The weather is clear and cold. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 31st ultimo, 34,619 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 19,006 bales; Havre, 6,210; Hamburg, 300; Trieste, 321; Vera Cruz, 551; New York, 3,894; Philadelphia, 1,091; together 30,289 bales; making an addition to stock of 6,403 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 107,[illegible] bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851	bales	15,[illegible]
Received last week	34,619	
" previously	[illegible]	343,[illegible]
		358,[illegible]
Exported last week	30,289	
" previously	199,175	130,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		119,[illegible]

The same good demand noticed for some weeks past, has continued to prevail, and notwithstanding the receipt of fair advices from abroad, prices are not only very firmly maintained, but have even advanced a fraction. This remark applies particularly to the grades from good Middling and upwards, for which buyers are compelled to pay very full rates. The sales of the first three days of the week amounted to 15,000 bales; on Wednesday 7,000 bales were sold, yesterday 4,500, and to-day 3,500 making the total business of the week 30,000 bales, taken principally by purchasers for England, France and the North. Our quotations have been slightly changed.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—@—
Ordinary	5¾@6
Middling	6⅝@7¾
Good Middling	7¾@8
Middling Fair	7⅞@8
Fair	8¼@—
Fully Fair	8¾@—
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR—The new crop has begun to arrive more freely, and the sales of the week sum up 500 hhds including nearly 100 to-day. The demand is good at 2@3¼c for inferior, 4@4½c for common, 4¾@5 for fair, 5¼ for fully fair, 5⅝@5¾c for prime, and 6@6½c ⅌ lb for clarified. The stock of old Sugar is nearly exhausted.

MOLASSES—At the opening of the week the rate for new Orleans was 15c, at which about 400 bbls. were sold on Saturday. On Monday, the market advanced to 16c, with sales of 200 bbls and 600 on Tuesday, at the same rate. The free arrivals on Wednesday caused prices to recede to 15½@15¾c, at which rates about 100 bbls were taken. Yesterday and to day the same have sum med up 1,300 bbls, at 15¾@15 c, the market closing steadily at these figures. From the week that the transactions of the week have reached 3,900 bbls.

FLOUR—There has been no change in the market since our last, but prices remain with no material improvement. The sales of the week amount to 9,000 bbls, at $3 50 for Ohio, $3 62½ and $3 75 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $4 25@$4 50c for extra brands.

GRAIN—The demand for Corn has been tolerably good, and has resulted in sales of 200 sacks including 3,500 to-day, at 38c for inferior, and 40@45c ⅌ bushel for sound and prime lots of white and yellow. Oats have been selling to a fair extent, at 30@32c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat, and prices are nominal. Sales of Rye have been made at a range of 60@70 cents ⅌ 100 lb.

PORK—An improved demand has sprung up for this article since our last, and sales to the extent of 2,500 bbls Mess have been effected in various lots, mostly at $14 ⅌ bbl. Today a lot of 200 bbls unInspected Mess was taken at $14, and small parcels of branded Mess are now retailing at $14 75@$15 ⅌ bbl. For larger quantities, $14 50 is now freely offered.

BACON—Sales to a moderate extent have been made since our last, at 10½c for Sides, 10c for sugar cured Hams, and 12c for extra cured. Shoulders have been retailing at 7c. The stock of all kinds is light.

BEEF—The market continues in the same inactive state, the main supply not admitting of any transactions of note. Mess is selling at $14 50@$15 ⅌ bbl, and ⅌ 50 ⅌ ⅌ for half bbls. We quote Prime $12 50@ ⅌ bbl.

LARD—There has been a fair demand considering the light stock, and the sales amount to 650 bbls and tierces, and 700 kegs in various lots, at 6½c for inferior, 7@7½c for No 3, and 8@8½c for prime in bbls. The sales of kegs have been all at 10c ⅌ lb for Prime.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is no change in these articles. We quote Western Butter at a range of 11@13c for Fair to Prime, and Cheese at 7¾@8c ⅌ lb. Goshen Butter is selling at 22@25 ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market has given way, and we notice sales of 200 tierces in lots, at 3¾c