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COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New-Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.]
Thursday Morning, Nov. 27, 1851.

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

COOL EFFRONTERY.

The Washington *Union* enjoys a most comfortable species of self-satisfaction in view of events which common observers might imagine ill calculated to create jubilation in a democratic press. After having persuaded itself into the firm conviction that in Mississippi and Georgia the overthrow of Secession was nothing less than a signal democratic victory, it proceeds to regard every circumstance that has grown out of these contests, as the natural and inevitable pendant to them, and to chronicle them all as part and parcel of these same democratic triumphs. Under this new system of philosophy, the alchemy of the *Union* is potent for all possible purposes. It not only extracts sunbeams from cucumbers, but achieves chemical analyses and results that shame the learning and sagacity of the Laputan experimentalist. Thus, for example, the theory of the *Union* teaches that journal to rejoice in the election of ROBERT TOOMBS as United States Senator, by the Legislature of Georgia. That Mr. TOOMBS is a Whig does not appear to wring the withers, or even distort by the equanimity of the metropolitan organ; because he was chosen by a Legislature elected at the same time with Mr. COBB, and according to the argument of the *Union*, Mr. COBB, being a Democrat, the result was a democratic triumph; the Legislature must be democratic, and Mr. TOOMBS must be of the same school of politics. Thus the *Union* persists in its futility or its deception to the end of the chapter. It has taken its position, from which neither fire nor water will drive it. Like BANDIDET, it will die with it at the stake.

A very exquisite specimen of the Procrustean faculty by which the *Union* accommodates every thing to this particular crotchet, may be found in that journal of the 15th inst. It seems that Mr. TOOMBS holds the opinion that the Union party of Georgia should not dissolve its organization, but should maintain its stand, as independent of the two great parties—ready to act with the Whigs or Democrats who may evince the warmest zeal for the cause of the South, and the most inflexible determination to preserve the Compromise. This is Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS' idea. There is no evidence to prove that the Union party of Georgia will adopt it. But straightway the Washington *Union* jumps to the conclusion, that these views are the expression of Mr. TOOMBS' determination hereafter to make common cause with the Democracy. And why? Because, says that astute print, there is no longer the slightest doubt that the Democratic party in the National Convention must unite upon the faithful maintenance of, and acquiescence in, the adjustment. Ergo, Mr. TOOMBS must become a Democrat.—But the *Union* not only drives the nail to the head, but clinches it in very workmanlike style, for while it claims that Locofocoism all over the country, without dissention or exception, is pledged to the Compromise, it insists that the Whigs are divided and belligerent, and that any attempt to force such a platform upon them will rend them into fragments. All of which satisfies the *Union* that Mr. TOOMBS can find safety and honor no where but in full communion with the Democratic church.

This is convenient logic, we must admit—grant the premises and the conclusion follows, with considerable precision. But our brother of the Washington *Union* seems to forget that there are some hundreds of thousands of Democrats, who are the unrelenting foes to the Compromise, and who will be exceedingly apt, despite the capacious maw of Locofocoism, to reject the tissue proffered to them. What will the Democracy of Massachusetts, with BOUTWELL, MANN and SUMNER at their head, say to the dictum of the Union? What will JOHN VAN BUREN, CHATTERJOHN and the formidable host of New York Barnburners say? Will Judge WOODBURY, and his excellent friends, GRISWOLD and CHASE, be disposed to swallow the Compromise? Will Democratic Wisconsin, and Democratic Michigan make no way laces over it? Is the *Union* so dead sure that the National Democratic Convention will pledge the party to the maintenance of the adjustment measures? We doubt it—we are in anxiety to manufacture a patent Democrat out of a dyed-in-the-wool "Federal Whig," like ROBERT TOOMBS, the central Locofoco organ rather leaps to inferences that a calmer judgment would unhesitatingly resist.

We may say quite as much of the point blank declaration that the Whigs will not be able to take Compromise ground in their National Convention. We are not disposed to deny or even to extenuate the embarrassments which we behet the Whig party in a National Convention. The Slavery question is undoubtedly a sore point, and upon the disposition made of it will depend the harmony of the party, and its consequent ability to contest the Presidential election on the usual political issues. But, we thinky conceive that the Democrats would be infinitely better occupied in setting their own house in order, rather than employ themselves in spying out the weak and dangerous points about ours. They are greatly deceived, if they fancy that all will go merrily with them, and mourntatory whines—that they will whip in Free Soil democrats, and satisfy the exactions of Southern Rights Hotspurs with all possible ease, while we will be stranded by the very first blast. Let them look at home and settle their accounts, ere they begin to rely on new proselytes and converts. It will be time for them to invite Mr. TOOMBS to political fellowship with Locofocoism, after their Convention shall have proclaimed the Compromise as its Shibboleth, and the Whig Convention shall have discarded and disclaimed it—but not till then.

☞ How much did the Democratic party gain in Louisiana at the recent election by abusing Mr. FILLMORE? When they cypher this out to their satisfaction, we shall next inquire how much they expect to gain at the Presidential election next year, in case he is a candidate, by proclaiming him an Abolitionist! The fact that FILLMORE is the best abused man in the country, is pretty good evidence in his popularity. All moderate men esteem and honor him. We have heard Democrats speak of his conduct on the slavery question in terms of high commendation. We have heard Gen. DENNIS pass a glowing encomium on MILLARD FILLMORE. The only people we wot of who hate and denounce him, are the Free-Soilers of the North, and the Fire-Eaters of the South. With kindred sympathy they revile the man who stopped the agitation of the slavery issue and contributed immensely to the preservation of the Union.

☞ The Hon. ARISTIDE LANDRY, member of Congress from the Second District, arrived in Town yesterday, and will leave to-day for Washington.

CENSUS OF FLORIDA.—The total population of Florida is 87,401—White males 25,674; white females 21,493. Free colored population 925. Slaves 39,309. Dwelling houses 9,022. Families 9,107. Farms in cultivation 4,304.

CENSUS OF OHIO.—Total population 1,980,408. White males 1,004,111; white females 955,297. Free colored males 12,239; free colored females 12,061. Farms in cultivation 113,857. Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards, 10,550.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—At the drawing of the Royal Lottery of Havana on the 15th inst., the following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 9,516, $100,000; No. 12,182, $50,000; No. 19,799, $16,000; No. 6,944, $8,000; No. 3,276, $4,000; No. 10,864, $2,000; Nos. 2,708, 2,898, 9,140 and 19,107—each $1,000.

☞ Crawford, the American sculptor, is now occupied in Italy in making a colossal group of statues by order of the American Government. They are to be equestrian, and about twelve feet in height. He is now making busts of Washington, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson, and is to receive $100,000 for them. The whole group will be composed of seven figures, and is to be cast in bronze at the celebrated foundry at Munich.

☞ This day, at Banks' Arcade, for account of the succession of J. W. Smith, will be sold by J. A. Beard & May, 1 2 valuable BUILDING LOTS situated in Lafayette, only one square from the Magazine street Market. The property is well worthy the attention of purchasers. See advertisement.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The good people of the State will doubtless acquiesce in the recommendation of their Executive, and observe this day as one of thanksgiving and prayer. The practice of setting apart one day in the year for the special purpose of manifesting our gratitude to Providence for its signal bounty, originally a Puritan custom, has become prevalent throughout the land. It accords well with the character of our people, as a moral and religious community, and it seems peculiarly the duty of the American race, favored as they have been for so extended a period by the choicest blessings that Heaven can bestow upon humanity—the blessings of civil and religious freedom, of political independence, of peace, prosperity, national honor, dignity and renown.

We trust, therefore, that the occasion will be universally observed, and that our citizens, without distinction of sect or faith, will assemble in the Temples dedicated to the ALMIGHTY, and offer up the incense of their adoration and gratitude to the Giver of all good.

THE RIVER.—The Point Coupee *Echo* says: "Since our last number the river has fallen a foot and is now nearly at low water mark.

The weather for the last week has been very pleasant; on Thursday night we had ice.

There never was a season more favorable to the sugar and cotton planters.

The cotton and sugar crop in our parish will be much better than for several years past."

ALABAMA.—On the 20th instant, a report was made in the Senate by the committee on federal relations. It contains a series of resolutions which embrace the principles of the Georgia "platform." A minority report, signed by Mr. Winston, of Sumter, and Mr. James of Clarke, was also made. It opposes the majority report and the passage of any resolutions on the subject. At the last accounts no action had been on either of the reports.

☞ A call has been issued by a part of the Democracy of Alabama, for a Democratic State Convention, to appoint delegates to represent Alabama in the National Democratic Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. What has become of the Southern Right's Party of Alabama?

FROM NICARAGUA—REPORTED BATTLE.—Passengers by the steamer *Daniel Webster*, report a battle having been fought between General Muror, the leader of the revolutionary party, and Gen. Chamorro, the Government General. Muror was defeated and taken prisoner, but subsequently liberated on the promise of future peaceable conduct. He afterwards violated the promise, and is now in opposition to the government at the head of 150 men. The government party, it is said, hold him in siege, at Leon, and there is little doubt but that he will soon be again a prisoner.

SENATOR FOOTE AT MONTGOMERY.—The Honorable Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, arrived at Montgomery on Thursday last on his way to Washington, and in compliance with an invitation from many members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State, the following evening addressed a large audience in the Representative Hall on the political questions of the day. Colonel Howell Rose, of Wetumpka, presided on the occasion. The address of General Foote, (says the State Register) "was devoted principally to the vindication of the measures of adjustment—for the success of which the country is in a great degree indebted to his exertions—and ably and thoroughly did he sustain them. His denunciation of Secession and Disunion was severe and fervid, and elicited hearty responses from the crowded auditory. In the most solemn and impressive manner, he warned his countrymen never again to unite with, or trust in political office the men who have recently conspired against the peace and permanence of the Union never to regard them as fit agents to carry on a government against which they have lifted treasonable hands, until they thoroughly atone for their political sins and show 'works meet for repentence.' He announced this to be the determination of himself and friends, the victors in the recent election—in Mississippi; and he rejoiced in the belief that Georgia and Alabama would maintain the same position—a position which he declared had won for those three States a chaplet of fame that would endure for ages.—His speech was interspersed with many reminiscences of the slavery agitation in Congress, and frequent piquant allusions to the hotly contested and exciting struggle in Mississippi, and was received with great applause and delight by the hundreds who had assembled to hear this gifted and patriotic southern statesman."

THE FIRE AT AUGUSTA.—We learn from the *Constitutionalist and Republic*, of yesterday, (says the Charleston *Courier*) that the fire mentioned in our telegraphic despatches of yesterday morning, broke out in Mr. C. A. Platt's Cotton Factory, in the rear of his store on Broad street, and occurred in the third story of a building used for making cotton mattresses, in consequence of a workman having broken a lamp against a bench, and the flame therefrom having ignited the cotton. Owing to the supply of water having been exhausted, the flames extended to the second story, and ignited the adjoining building—which was occupied as the printing office of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*—and the back store of the carriage establishment of Mr. Hoadley; all which buildings were speedily consumed. Mr. Platt's loss is about $15,000; of which amount $5,000 is covered by insurance. The *Chronicle & Sentinel* office, we regret to learn, was wholly uninsured, and the loss will be about $15,000. Mr. Hoadley's loss is $5,000; he is insured for $3,000. The office of the *Constitutionalist & Republic*, also, had a narrow escape, it having at one time been in flames, from some old leather which had been burnt for purposes connected with his trade, and placed in a keg by Mr. Rogers, the gunsmith, who occupied the adjoining tenement, having not been extinguished, and setting fire to the premises. We regret to learn that two firemen were injured—one having broken his leg, and the other, Mr. Barnard Roe, first lieutenant of the 2d division of the Independent Fire Company, having been seriously, if not fatally injured, by the falling of the gable end of Mr. Hoadley's building.

POPULAR VOTE FOR N. Y. SENATORS.—The *Express* says: "Even with the Whig losses for Senator in one of the Districts of this city, and in Kings county, where there was 2708 majority against the Whig candidate, the vote foots up as follows in the 32 Senatorial Districts of the State:

Whig.	Democratic.	Whig maj.
196,445	185,183	1,262

MR. DAWSON.—We are glad, says the Savannah *Republican*, to learn from a friend, who was in Greensboro on Monday, that Mr. Senator Dawson was much better. He was sufficiently recovered to be out on that day, and he hoped to be able to leave in time to be in Washington at the opening of Congress.

A GOLD MEDAL FOR TENNESSEE.—The Memphis *Eagle* states that at the World's Fair a Gold Medal was awarded to the State of Tennessee for the exhibition of the finest samples of Cotton from any quarter of the South.—Messrs. Pope, Holmes & Bond, of Shelby, and Rayner, of Fayette, compose the triumphant junto of planters, who have won this prize.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.

The Legislature of Kentucky assembled today in joint session to ballot for a United States Senator, and several were taken without making a choice. The candidates voted for were George Robinson, J. J. Crittenden, A. Dillon and Humphrey Marshall, Whigs; and William O. Butler, Democrat.

☞ A woman named Cecilia Mallon has been arrested in New York, charged with having killed her husband, by a blow on the head with a flat iron. They were quarrelling at the time.

PRINTERS' CELEBRATION.—The anniversary of the birth of FRANKLIN is to be celebrated by the printers of the north-west, by a grand jubilee at Detroit. Hon. JNO. N. INGERSOLL has been chosen the orator for the occasion. It is proposed to obtain for the occasion a copy of every paper now published in the United States.—Those from each State to be bound in a volume by themselves and placed upon a table where the supper will be given, and after the celebration, to be handed over to some public library. They are to be addressed to the Detroit *Daily Tribune*.]

THE REVENUE FROM POSTAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* writes that there will be no further reduction of letter postage, and then gives the following facts and reasons:

"The law for the Reduction of Postage took effect on the first day of July, and the returns for the first quarter under the new system are not all yet received or digested at the Department; but enough is known to establish the fact, that the falling off in receipts for the first quarter ending September 30th, will be within twenty and thirty per cent, as compared with the first quarter of the fiscal year. There is considerable difference of opinion between the superior officers of the Department, as to the actual rate of decrease on the first quarter of last year. The Postmaster General supposes it will be as great as 30 per cent. The receipts from letters and newspapers, during the whole of 1849-50, was $8,495,149 80, and the gross revenue of the year was $5,552,971 48, against the expenditures amounting to $5,919,953 43. The gross excess of revenue over expenditure that year was $340,018 05. But under the Act of 1845, reducing postage and other taxes, the Department possessed June 30, 1850, an actual available balance of $1,132,043 82. By the law of 1850, $150,000 was appropriated to meet deficiencies which might be caused by reduced rates, so that the Department actually had in hand, at the beginning of this fiscal year, $2,629,045, over the receipts for postage applicable to the service of 1851.

"The estimated revenue for the current year was $6,166,616 28, and the expenditures $6,019,809, leaving an estimated balance June 30, 1851, of $146,806, independent of pre-existing balances and appropriations. If the estimate of the Postmaster General be correct in regard to the falling off for the past quarter, and should the falling off continue through the year, the reduction of receipts for the current year on account of cheap postage, would be $1,829,884 80, and the gross receipts for 1851 would be $4,269,731 48. I understand that owing to the great extent of new service in TEXAS, OREGON, California and the Territories, there will be no change in the estimated expenditures of the Department, so that it may be estimated that about $2,000,000 of the sum accruing from sources extraneous to the service of the year, will be required to defray the ascertained and probable expenses of the establishment. But the means are already provided, as appears from the statement before given to cover even a larger deficiency than this. But even should falling off continue through the first year, it will be no cause of discouragement to the advocates of low postage. The same results precisely was experienced for the first year or two of the penny system in England."

NEW YORK, Nov. 17th.

Great Amount of Gold Coming—Accident, and steamers on San Juan river—Sloop of War St. Mary's.—It is estimated that $2,500,000 in gold left San Francisco on the 15th ult. for Panama, and the greater part of it is hourly expected in the steamer Illinois.

A letter from San Juan says: "The steamer Director, in coming down the river on Thursday, ran too far, causing her to pass over the rapids. The passengers jumped overboard in every direction, and many of them were drowned. The steamer has been rescued, and proceeded up the river on the following day for the North America's passengers. The steamer Central America will proceed up the river to-morrow to take the place of the Lake, and with the Director, will make regular trips down the river to Castilly Rapids, and will connect there with the new steamers Sir Henry Bulwer and John M. Clayton, for San Juan, the depot of Vanderbilt's line."

The sloop of war St. Mary's, at the last accounts, after settling difficulties with the Feejee Islands, would sail for Valparaiso.

TARIFF MEETING IN BERKS COUNTY, PA.—A large meeting, said to have been composed of the leading democrats of Berks county, was held at Reading on Monday. Dr. Muhlenberg presided, assisted by fifteen Vice-Presidents and thirty-eight Secretaries. The speakers were William Strong, F. W. Hughes and rl. A. Muhlenberg. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The feeling in favor of tariff protection was very strong, and resolutions recommending a modification of the tariff, as a democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were unanimously adopted.

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT COLUMBUS.—The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun gives the following account of the death of the celebrated Elephant Columbus:

The Elephant Columbus, attached to the menagerie of Raymond & Co. and Herr Driesbach, died at Lenox, in this county, on Saturday. Columbus is said to have been the largest and most valuable elephant in the United States. He is supposed to have been one hundred years old. He would weigh five tons, and he was valued at $15,000. When crossing one of he streams in Adams, the bridge gave way, and the elephant was precipitated some fifteen feet into the water. The injury received in consequence of the accident is said to have caused his death, and it is rumored that the owners of the animal have prosecuted the town of Adams for damages.

NONSENSE.—A good deal of nonsense is written about Hayti, and a brilliant specimen of it appeared in all the city papers yesterday our own (by accident,) among the rest. It was stated on the authority of a Merchant Captain coming from Jacmel, that Soulouque had accepted the English and French propositions, and was strenuously resolved at once to reconquer the Dominican. This is a contradiction, the propositions in question being that he shall abstain from the attempt to conquer the Dominicans, and those propositions he has accepted—and no doubt he will stand by his agreement.

It was reported here some time since that an American vessel had been fired into from the fort at Cape Haytien. We are authorized, on the word of a respectable merchant of that place, who was also there at the time of the alleged firing, to contradict the report. We are assured that no such assault was committed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday last says:

Yesterday morning Mr. Charles Mullingham, the assistant conductor of the Columbia train, while on the roof of a car, fitting the bell rope, came in contact with Hampton's bridge, about five miles from Columbia, was knocked off, and the entire train passed over both limbs, which were dreadfully crushed. The train was reversed, and the sufferer taken back to Columbia, where, we learn by telegraph, both legs were amputated below the knee by Dr. R. W. Gibbs assisted by Dr. Thompson and Dr. Boatwright. The patient bore the operation well, but is considered to be in a very critical condition.

A WINDFALL.—The *Nonpareil*, of Cincinnati, says that a journeyman hatter, of that city, named JAMES MILLER, had received notice from Washington, D. C., that the sum of $63,000 was awaiting his orders at the capital—he being heir to an old Mexican indemnity claim to that amount, which has recently been allowed by the commissioners. The *Nonpareil* says:

Miller has worked at the hatting business in Cincinnati during the last thirteen years, and it is said he was never ten dollars ahead in his life. The good news was entirely unexpected to him.

☞ The "Peter Funks" of New York are more skilful in squeezing their victims than those of New Orleans, if we may judge from the following atrocious swindle related by the N. Y. *Tribune:*

ANOTHER MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Mr. Phineas H. Sheldon, of St. Joseph, Michigan, while passing up Chatham street on Saturday last, was accosted by a former acquaintance, who, pretending to be very happy to meet with him, after a little chat induced him to enter a mock auction shop in the neighborhood, and while there, persuaded Mr. Sheldon to purchase for him (his acquaintance) a silver watch which he designated, pretending that his own money was in his trunk at the Western Hotel. Mr. S. purchased the watch, for which he paid $16, but after the purchase his friend pretended not to be suited with it, and requested him to purchase another for him, and return the watch already bought. He did so, and one was knocked down to him for $50. He paid the difference between the two in cash, but, strange to say, this purchase did not exactly suit his friend, and he was again induced to buy one for $65, he returning the last purchase and paying $15, the difference. While these operations were going on, Mr. S. paid certain Peter Funks who were standing near $3 each for judicious advice in regard to property of this description. He was then escorted to another swindling shop close by, where he was made to believe that his own valuable watch, which cost him $150, could be sold at a large profit, and he accordingly put it up, and soon had the mortification of seeing it knocked down for $90. The purchaser, paying $5 down, left the store with the watch, saying that he would return in a few minutes with the balance of the money, but he was not seen again by Mr. S., who of course got but $5 for his watch. For the sale of his watch he was made to pay $5, and $5 more for what the rascals were pleased to term "Government dues." In short, Mr. S. was out of pocket about $200, and yesterday morning, with a doleful face, made his appearance at the office of the Chief of Police, seeking redress.—He is only one of numerous cases of a similar character which occur daily in our city, and all efforts, whether real or pretended, on the part of the authorities, to do away with this crying evil, seem to meet with but poor success.

CONVICTION UNDER THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—At the late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa City, ISAAC SLOAN was convicted of using post-office stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars and three cents damages. This is the first instance of the kind under the new law.

A BOWL OF PUNCH.

PUNCH is down on the Bloomers in a bill for the Bloomer costume.

Mrs. Strapper,

To Mr. Dexter Smith.

One pair of pettloons, with military braid down the sides, etc., etc.	£2	2 0
A pair of braces to ditto,	0	5 0
A pair of strips to ditto	0	1 6
A valencia silk waistcoat, cut in the genta. last fashion,	1	1 0
A new velvet Greek polka coat, braided, and lined throughout with silk,	4	4 0
Cigar case for inside pocket of dito,	0	10 0
Cigars for the same,	0	2 0
Joinville tie, bird's eye pattern,	0	8 0
Pair of buckskin gloves,	0	5 0
Walking stick with silver top,	1	1 0
Beautiful corazza shirt, with studs, etc.,	1	5 0
	£11	5 6

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE BLOOMER COSTUME.—(Delivered without prejudice to the real merits of the question.)—"Don't a lady's dress of the present day take so many lengths to make up—according to the taste of the wearer? —but, with the Bloomer costume, I should be sorry to say to what lengths the lady, who wears it, might feel inclined to go to!"—*An Indignant Mother.*

"Should the Bloomer costume be adopted, petticoats will go out, and petticoats going out, there may be an end, at last, to all petticoat government!—of which no one will be more heartily rejoiced than"—*The Hen-Pecked Husband.*

"Ere's the jolly good health of the Bloomer costume! For I tell you what, Bill, our 'bus, with all the shaking in the world, won't carry more than sixteen ladies, pack 'em as tight as you will; but I find that it will take twenty Bloomers comfortably, and allow each on 'em a Bloomer baby on the lap! It's the dress, my boy, not makes the difference."—*The 'Bus Conductor.*

"Oh, dear! how delightful it will be for jumping over the stiles!"—*The Fast Young Lady.*

"Im in favor of the new costume; because if my wife bothers me for a new dress, I shall refer her to the tailor, and I can make out a tailor's bill, and I know all his prices; whereas I defy any man to understand a milliner's."—*The Manly Husband.*

"This new dress will take all opposition off the road—for, really, the long dresses of the ladies sweep everything so clean, that there was nothing left for us to clear away after them. In short, I look upon the Bloomer as the very best friend to the broomer."—*The Street Orderly.*

"I don't care how my girls dress, so long as they dress decently; but I am sure—as sure as quarter-day—that they will hang on the skirts of this new Bloomer costume—that is, unless if it has any skirts—if it is only for the sake of getting a new dress; for I never knew any girl of mine get a new dress slip through her fingers whenever she had a chance of getting one."—*The Good natured Papa.*

A PRETTY POLKA.—We have observed two polkas, composed by the same gentleman advertised—the "Clipper" and the "Bloomer"—Considering the operation of Bloomerism on petticoats, may we not ask whether those two words do not mean the same thing?

☞ A large panther, which escaped some days ago from a menagerie at Hackensack, is prowling about the woods near Bull's Ferry, in all the dignity of his nature, greatly to the alarm and discomfort of the farmers. A few nights since a man was passing along the road in his haunt, when he came suddenly upon the animal, which was mauntering along by the side of the bush. The man was smoking a cigar when he first saw the beast's bright eyes glaring amid the darkness. The panther, which by the way, he took for a wild cat, made no demonstration further than to walk round the man at a respectful distance, although each circle he approached closer; perhaps he wanted to be friendly on that lonely road, or perhaps he was anxious to exchange the midnight intruder into his lair more closely. Whatever were his intentions, the man did not meet his advances in a friendly spirit, but each time that he approached close, he presented the lighted end of his cigar to him, upon which he jerked back, and the action was continued until the benighted traveller reached his home.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

☞ A new "Star Spangled Banner" has made its appearance on the Thames. On the field of the flag are five stars, for the five Australasian colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemans Land and Western Australia.

City Intelligence

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Kennedy.*—THE FIREMEN AND THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—A suit of some interest to the Firemen of New Orleans was decided yesterday by Judge Kennedy, in the case of Mississippi Fire vs. No 2 vs. Henry Bier & als. We subjoin the decision as rendered

"In this cause has been submitted without argument on the part of the defendants. The constitutionality of the act of 1850, passed to amend the act of 1845, for the relief of Firemen in the Parish of New Orleans, was not argued at present, no right of any firemen being submitted to the Third District Court in connection with the question raised. As we have not argument upon the point would be of no use to either side, and would participate improperly in the consideration of the Legislature. Such a course would be improper in a court of last resort, much more in a court of first instance. The constitutionality of the act of 1850, which remodels the original charter of the Association violates the 12th article of the State Constitution. The argument is that the prohibition to amend charters by special laws, includes a prohibition to amend them by general laws. Such I believe was the intention of the Convention. It was so understood at the time of the debates, Page 856 of the Journal of the Convention. The prohibition was to avoid waste of time in the Legislature, the sessions of which are restricted to sixty days in parts, granted as a matter of course. It is very clear that amendment which may be applied to for every old acts of incorporations, or of the charters framed in the last Legislature, and brought all under the general law of 1847, passed under the authority conferred on the Legislature by the concluding portion of the above provision. It is very short step indeed will have been taken towards the intended suppression of a general evil, if it is true, as a general rule that the power of Legislature is not to be restricted by mere implication. But a right to amend is pre tanto a right to create, for an amend first either adds an element or substitutes it for old, and by successive amendments a whole charter may in the course of time be changed. It may be said that a distinction should be made between amendments which materially throw upon an old charter and amendments which do not. I admit that in many cases it would be a very delicate and dangerous exercise of power to apply this distinction, and that it would lead to great discussion and increased business in the Courts, and that without necessity; for the incorporated Companies may freely exercise their charters by complying with the formalities presented by the general law of 1847. There is therefore no hardship in this view of the case. It is not, however, necessary to rest the decision of this case on these suggestions, as the opinion that the imposition of new conditions of membership, and change of destination given to the assets of the Association at the expiration of their charter, and the extension of the charter itself beyond the period originally assigned, are such material innovations that they give to the amended charter the character of a new creation, and are for that reason alone within the prohibition of the Constitution.

It is therefore ordered, that the election and appointment of Directors and Officers under the amended charter of the Association be set aside and vacated, and that said Association do proceed to hold a new election and appoint officers under their original charter."

The case out of which this decision grew, arose from a suit instituted by Plaintiffs to annul the constitutionality of the new charter, amendatory of the Act creating the Firemen's Charitable Association. One of the provisions of the new Charter required that each member of the Association should pay a yearly contribution of $3, as also $5 to the Treasurer for their exempt papers, being an increase over the previous rates exacted. Hence the opposition of Plaintiffs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lorna.*—A number of petty cases were disposed of yesterday in this court.

Mrs A. Grosse, charged with assault and battery, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Moran, indicted for stealing a silver watch from Wm. Anthony, on the 9th November, was tried and acquitted.

Mathew Ellis alias Neless, charged with assault and battery, was tried and found guilty.

Moses Norris, a free man of color, indicted for stealing $300 from Hanson & Co., on the 10th October last, was tried and found guilty.

James Locke, charged with stealing a piece of calico from B. Haggerty & Co., on the 17th November, was tried and found guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

On motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the following cases, and the prisoners discharged from custody:

Wm. F. Mault, on two indictments of larceny.

Patrick Douglas, on two indictments of picking pockets and larceny.

James Mason, indicted for larceny.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Cullie, aged 38 years, a native of Ireland, fell from the second story of a house yesterday in Victory street, receiving such severe injuries that he shortly afterwards died. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to his death by the fall in question, being intoxicated at the time.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, at the corner of Roman and Common streets. Verdict, "died of chronic diarrhea."

Also, on the body of white man, name unknown, at the corner of Roman street and Florida Landing. Verdict—"Died from intemperance, exposure and cold."

FIRE WORKS.—The Pyrotechnic display for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association, announced for yesterday, several times on account of the inclemency of the weather, will positively take place this evening, in Lafayette Square. The Fire Works have been prepared by Mr. Catoir, and promise to be a splendid affair.

ARRAIGNED.—Wm. Fisher was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having on Monday night stabbed and severely wounded Henry Howard, at the corner of Philippa and Gravier sts. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was held to bail in the sum of $1000 to appear for examination next Tuesday.

STEALING.—Dennis Foley, charged with stealing patrick, in Julia street, was, after examination yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, committed to the Workhouse for six months.

FIRE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Nightingale Coffee House, at the corner of Natchez and Magazine streets. The flames were extinguished before; much damage had been done.

LARCENY.—J. McKnight was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen $300 from John Scanlan. The matter is to be examined into to-morrow.

FRAY GAME.—Various parties charged with trifling misdemeanors, were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, but the details are too uninteresting to require further notice.

SPREADING EAGLE.—Two negroes belonging to Mr. Cousins, were arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen a pair of shoes from E. O'Connell, in Julia street. They were sent for trial before Justice Winter.

VAGRANCY.—A man named John Davis was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of being a notorious vagrant and associating habitually with dangerous and suspicious characters. The charge has not yet been examined.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A man named Louis Volcin was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having stolen a plane from G. Muller, in Hospital street, on the 15th November. The accused was remanded for examination.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Yager was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of burglaring, on the 18th November, stolen a coat and a watch, from the dwelling store of Jean Beak, in Customhouse street. The evidence adduced strongly to corroborate the accusation, and the prisoner was committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1851.

The Cotton market to day has been quiet, and we only heard of 2,900 bales being sold at former prices, say 7¾@8c ⅌ lb. for Middling to Good Fair ding.

The business in Sugar to day amounted to 500 hhds., we quote 4½@4¾c. ⅌ lb. Of Molasses, about 1,000 bbls. were sold at 26@28c ⅌ gallon.

There is no change in the Flour market; sales 800 ⅌ bbl. at previous figures. Shaker 3,000 sacks ⅌ Corn were sold at 47½@48c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is retailing at $14 87½. Bacon Sides 10c.; Shoulders 8¾@8¾c ⅌ lb. Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 20½@21c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is in good demand. We quote Sterling, 10¾@110. Paris, 5f 18¾ @ 5f 15. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾@ ¾ ⅌ cent disc. Checks, par@¼ ⅌ cent dis.

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

DIED,

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Charity Hospital, after a long sickness, Sister MARY SIMON CORBEL, a native of Roxbury, Mass., aged 35 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy. n27

☞ Ship PUMGUETUK, from Bordeaux, is now landing her cargo opposite Pontchartrain street. Goods public stores at the costs and risks of the consignees. CHARLES CAYRON,
n27 30 Bienville st.

STATE SCRIP.—A few certificates of State debt or Warrants for sale. Apply to
R NUGENT & CO., 51 Union Row,
n27 1m Carondelet st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—10,000 pairs Russet Brogans, of all sizes and qualities; 500 ditto mud Boots, extra number for plantations use, for sale by J M GOULD & CO.
n27 8 Magazine st

HATS AND CAPS—Men's fashionable Silk, Beaver Brush Hats, black, white and drab; Wool Hats, white and black Wool Hats, and boys Caps, for sale by
J M GOULD & CO. 8 Magazine st.

500 BOXES SARDINES in oil, Nantes, Russ half do, 5,000 quarter do, 3,000 half do, 300 half do. Toulouse Truffles, 100 quarter do, 200 bottles mushrooms, nature; 300 quarter do do do, 300 truffled pies, 30 boxes assorted fruits in juice, Nectarine, 30 do do Mirabelles in juice, 15 do Raspberries in juice, 30 do Currant, Bordeaux, first quality, 100 half do, 300 truffled pies, 30 boxes assorted fruits in juice, Nectarine, 30 do do Mirabelles in juice, 15 do Raspberries in juice, 30 do Currant, Bordeaux, first quality, 100 half do, 300 Cayenne, superior, 10 do Larochelle, 25 eighth do do, 100 quarter do do, 100 half do do, 50 do good ordinary, 81 Union and 81 Exchange st.

Champagne Wine of the best brands, old Porto, Sherry, Madeira, Gin, Whisky, Olive Oil, Marseilles soap, Corks of all kinds, Gutta Percha, Fan in Cases, Boyrah, Kirsch, London Porter, Scotch Ale, assorted Syrups, &c., for sale by HENRY VALETON,
n26 90 St Louis st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—200 boxes claret, 25 do Jurançon, Chasselas Blanc, 50 boxes pipes Cognac, Dumont Jesse, Connac & Martin, 100 eighth do do, 150 boxes grapes, peaches, apricots, cherries in brandy, 30 casks Port, 20 do Madeira, 30 do Margaux, 30 Hunfuford, 1848, 200 baskets Pagel, red, 2 and 4 gallons, 100 half boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli, 50 boxes do. DOMINIQUE LANATA,
n26 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

EXPECTED by the next arrivals—300 cases Bordeaux Wine, 100 hl do do do, 200 cases Port Wine, 300 baskets Flagniol Oil, 100 do do do in half bottles, 300 boxes Muscat, 100 do Orange Flower Water, 25 do Holland Cheese, 30 do Gruyere do, also, 40 tons Italy Marble, in block, 100 Marble Plates—for sale by D. LANATA,
n26 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

IN addition to an already large stock on hand, the undersigned is now receiving—
HAVANA CIGARS—120,000 landing ex schooner Fairy,
173,000 do do do Mary Ellen:
Both from Havana. There are several lots of the very choicest article among the above.
J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee,
n27 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

LARGE DRIED PRUNES—By boxes of 12 bottles each, 60 cases do 12 do, for sale by
LOBJON & SILVESTRE,
n27 24 Customhouse st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—18 hbls, landing ex ship Pumguetuk, for sale by
LOBJON & SILVESTRE,
n.7 24 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship