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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, Nov. 19, 1852.

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

The Music is Soon for Us.

The approaching winter promises to be signalized by the advent among us, of a large number of musical stars of the first magnitude. The French Opera Troupe has arrived, and we are assured upon competent authority, that it is composed of artists of superior reputation. Messrs. BORDAS and DELAVARDE, the principal tenors, are represented to be accomplished vocalists. GUNIBERT, the basso, has one of the finest voices, and is one of the very best singers we have ever heard. Of the talent of Mesdames PAOLA and WIDEMAN we need not speak, the familiar with the exquisite soprano of the one and the rich and highly cultivated contralto of the other. With Mr. PARENT as leader of the Orchestra, a full and efficient chorus, and all the aids and appliances of operatic success in great abundance, we may anticipate a brilliant and satisfactory season.

The permanent establishment of the French Opera in New Orleans, is a tolerably striking proof of the musical taste of our community. Something may perhaps be claimed on the score of national predilection, but this has really but little influence. The Orleans Theatre derives a large moiety of its patronage from a population of whom French is not the mother tongue. Hundreds indeed, habitually resort to that elegant and captivating entertainment, who do not understand a word of the language, but for whom music is an universal tongue, whose philology all can master, who have an ear for the concord of sweet sounds. The truth is, that New Orleans is an eminently musical city, and its denizens patronize the French Opera, because it offers, as an ensemble, a very high source of gratification to the most refined and intellectual of the passions. No doubt, there are individuals in our country, who possess more powerful and better disciplined voices than the artists of the French Theatre, but in vain might we look for an establishment, where for six months in the year, a greater variety of fine operas are brought out in better style, more respectably executed, and rendered effective by the lavish employment of rich and appropriate scenery, dresses and decorations. The paramount advantage of the French opera is, that every thing is complete, though peradventure, nothing is of the highest character. The singers are all good and above mediocrity, the choruses are full and admirably trained; the orchestra is remarkably fine, and invariably conducted by a leader of acknowledged ability, and some of those subsidiaries that add so materially to effect, are wanting. Hence it is, that the opera deserves success and attains it too.

We learn, however, that in the course of the present season, our city is destined not only to be favored with the French opera, but that we shall have the pleasure of hearing snatches of the most renowned artists of the age. First, there is MORRIZ GOTTSHALK, the wonderful American pianist, who will certainly pay the compliment to the companions of his youth, of performing first in here them, and of proving to them that the brilliant promise of his early years has been more than redeemed by the splendor of his manhood. He will probably remain with our city a month or two, and we shall listen to the Rambouls and the Savannah, as no other artist can possibly render these orginal and impassioned conceptions. Next, we are to have in person ALBONI—queen of contraltos. She, who in volume and energy of voice, and perfection of song, surpasses all who have attempted to wield the sceptre of MALIBRAN. We think from what we know of ALBONI, that she will create a furore among our musical population, which even JENNY LIND, under the supreme influence of BARNUM's well organized system of a five hundred house power of panegyric could not excite. Lastly, SONTAG, the successor of MALIBRAN—SONTAG, the graceful, the elegant, the pure, whom time has touched so lightly, that her admirers vow that the lapse of a quarter of a century has not impaired her voice—SONTAG will be amongst us. With such musical bonbons in store for us, the *dilettanti* and the amateurs may prepare for a protracted paroxysm of musical rapture.

THE VOTE IN GEORGIA.—We learn from the *Southern Recorder*, that the entire vote polled for the "Fire-eating" Pierce and King ticket in Georgia, will fall 4,000 short of that cast last year for McDonald, which leads us to hope for Governor. It is the knowledge of this fact, probably, that has given such a quiet and subdued tone to the demonstrations of the Fire-eating wire since the result. We see the head writing still on the wall, and are admonished of the fall that awaits them in any contest when the conservative elements in Georgia are aroused.

We clip the above from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*. What is true of the vote in Georgia is equally noticeable throughout the South. The great triumph of the Democracy is a victory over indifference, dissatisfaction and supineness. They succeeded by our dissension, rather than by their own strength.

A JUST REBUKE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: General Pierce has already been assailed by politicians in quest of the spoils, who can not wait until his inauguration, to make known their great merits, and special claims to his consideration for office under his administration. One of the leaders of the Democratic party visited him a few days ago, and was about to lay before him a budget of overwhelming testimony in favor of a particular friend, who is a candidate for executive favor, when he was told by the President elect that he was very glad to see him, but that he had made up his mind not to speak on political subject for a few months to come. The rebuke was fully appreciated by the applicant, who returned to this city entirely satisfied that in politics, at least, and among the intelligent, it is not always "the early bird that catches the worm, but haste may sometimes be injudicious, as well as indecent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The new House of Representatives stands 91 Whigs to 77 all sorts we believe "No Choice" has a majority as yet, but a great many additional members will be chosen on the 2d inst., when the final trial is to be made.

To the Senate, only 10 Whigs and 8 all sorts are chosen, leaving 22 vacancies to be filled by the House. So that every thing depends on the Representative election of the fourth Monday.

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It is not certain, though it is probable, that Hon. Zeno Scudder, is re-elected to the next Congress from the New-Bedford District. He has 70 votes behind all others, with three towns to come in which are expected to overcome it. Messrs. Appleton and Walley, whigs, are certainly elected, and in the eight remaining Districts there is no choice—the Whigs leading in all but the Worcester District, where Alex De Witt, free soil has a small plurality.

ILLINOIS.—The majority against the Whig Electoral Ticket will not be large. The reports from the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Eighth Districts indicate the election of Washburne, Norton, Yates, and Gillespie—all Whigs The Whigs gain several members of the Legislature.

FREE NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Fayetteville *North Carolinian* states that in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the 30th ult., Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, and that the resolution was adopted. That the free negro population is an incubus on the body politic is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

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Arrival of the Humboldt.

The steamship *Humboldt*, from Havre and Southampton, with dates from Havre to the 20th, and from Southampton to the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th inst.

The news is two days later from Liverpool and London than the advices by the Glasgow.

The Cotton market at Liverpool continued active. The sales on Tuesday, were 10,000 bales, of which fully one half was taken on speculation. Prices were very firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs were active, at full prices.

The Humboldt was detained at Havre beyond her regular day of sailing, and left on Thursday, Oct 28th, and Cowes, Oct 29th, at 9.30 A. M. From Cowes to Sable Island she encountered heavy head winds, &c.

The Humboldt brings 115 passengers and a cargo of 300 tons.

The steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 27th ult.

The steamship Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool, at 6 A. M. on the 20th.

The steamship Hermann, arrived off Cowes, *en route* for Bremen, on the 23d ult.

A banquet was given on board the steam propeller City of Glasgow, at Liverpool, on the 25th ult. On the voyage out the passengers presented a complimentary letter to Capt. Wylie.

ENGLAND.—The clergy of Birmingham have agreed, by a large majority, to address the crown against the revival of the Convocational action.

A verdict of wilful murder against the parties who were concerned in the recent duel near Windsor has been brought up.

The Morning Herald announces that the ten line-of-battle ships now being built by the British Government, have been ordered to be fitted with the screw propeller.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington is definitely to take place 18th November. The Duke of Terceira, with his aids de-camp and several staff officers, have arrived at Southampton in the steamship Tagus, deputed by the Portuguese Government to be present on the occasion.

The London Stock Exchange has been much disconcerted by the repudiation of the new Turkish loan by the Sultan. The Sultan has ordered the first instalment to be refunded to the subscribers, but those who have purchased at a premium will be heavy losers without any hope of indemnity.

The *Times* states the exports of goods to the Australian markets to be very active. Provisions, liquids, manufactured goods, and British metals, have been sent out in remarkable quantities. The rise in freights has been equal to 30 per cent in the last six weeks, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting ships

Ten ships of the aggregate tonnage of 5,922 tons, cleared at London for Australia during the last month.

FRANCE.—The articles for exhibition from France are to be sent to the Dublin Fair free of expense, by order of the President. The commercial prosperity of the country is in a highly prosperous state. Rumors are current of the creation of a new nobility soon after the Empire shall be proclaimed.

It is believed that the old four and a half per cents and legal rate of interest will be established at four per cent.

Abd-el Kader was to pay a visit to Paris as soon as he was allowed to quit his place of confinement.

The Pope is reported to have declined to proceed to Paris to perform the act of Coronation, and consecrate the new Emperor.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that great additions will be made to the Port of Havre. The harbor will be increased, new docks will be established, and new works constructed for the defence of the Roads and Port.

Accounts from the Capital report continued tranquility.

The London Chronicle mentions a rumor that another Infernal Machine has been discovered at Fontainbleau, which would have been discharged at the President while hunting in the forest.

Public attention is principally occupied by the approaching meeting of the Senate on the 4th of November. All discussion, it is said, will be avoided, and but one single article will be submitted to the people, namely the fact that the French Empire will be hereditary in the direct line of the family of Napoleon; but, in the event of the Emperor having no direct issue, he shall have the right of naming his successor

PRUSSIA.—The opening of the Conferences at Vienna has been postponed until the end of the month

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon to the 16th state that a fusion between the Septembrists and the partizans of the government is highly probable.

A decree definitely settling the Port Wine question has been promulgated by the Government, and has passed into operation at Oporto, where the first vessel cleared has received. The decree equalizes the export duty on all wines and has put a stop to the shipments of Port Wines to the United States, for reshipment to Europe.

Shipments of wine are becoming brisk, and freights have risen considerably at Oporto—The vintage was abundant, and the best ever known in Portugal, most of the grapes being quite rotten.

TURKEY.—It is stated that the council of the Turkish Government, to whom the Sultan referred the question of a loan, has as yet come to no definite resolution in reference thereto.

The Journal of Constantinople asserts that the new Ministry will follow the reforming system of Reschid Pasha.

FROM INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch via Trieste, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, has been received, announcing the intelligence that a brigade of the British army, accompanied by Gen. Goodwin, had left Rangoon for Prome. The object was to reinforce immediately for the second brigade.

The Burmese had destroyed Prome and pushed the enemies as far as Measeana Heights, ten miles off the town. They are reported to be but 7,000 strong, and having but few guns.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.

The steamer Canada has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 30th ult., and 8th passengers. She experienced heavy head winds during the passage.

ENGLAND.—D'Israeli had sent a circular to those members of Parliament supposed to be friendly to the Government, to attend their arrival at the opening of Parliament, as a Speaker would be elected on the first day, and important business brought forward.

The Earl of Droughmore and the Marquis of Bath had been appointed to second the address in the House of Lords. Nothing had transpired relative to the proposed course of the Government.

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We have no doubt that if in New York we had our State officers to elect now, and our city officers, and our members of Congress, New York would do just exactly as Massachusetts has done. Our Governor Hunt would be re-elected, and with him his canal policy; for it is the interest and the policy of the State, and the Democratic party have got to go *for it*, or go *under* it. Nearly all our city officers, too, would have been chosen, and worthy constables and sanctums would not have been made the victims of a great mistake. The blighted and the blasted hopes of hundreds of worthy Whigs in the city employ all owe to this confusion of the Presidential with the State and city elections.

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DANIEL WEBSTER IN ENGLAND.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following exceedingly interesting letter (which we find in the Philadelphia Inquirer,) from a gentleman, to whom it happened to have the honor of presenting Mr. Webster to the Queen, at a levee at St. James' Palace, through the pardonable pride of the writer he presented his distinguished country man:

It was precisely a quarter-past one as the Minister's carriage pulled up at the door of Mr. Webster's lodgings, in Half Moon street, London, in the year 1839. He appeared the moment I alighted. There was something in his massive frame and features, his intellectual eye and brow, his general vigor, superadded to his fame—which impressed me more than ever at that moment. In a few minutes he took his seat, I remained with him, and we drove rapidly in the direction of the palace.

Arrived at the region of its great entrance, we fell into the line of glittering equipages, which advanced slowly, at the command of the cut out. Presently our turn came. On the announcement of "The American Minister's carriage," the gates were thrown open, the steps and advanced through the stone hall. Reaching he foot of the great staircase, "Now sir," said Mr. Webster, in those same deep tones, "here I am prepared to present your character, duties and obsey orders, which I take to be part of a good soldier everywhere." We were detained a little while in the ante-room, which gave me the opportunity of introducing him to several of the diplomatic corps, who had expressed a desire to know him. Among these were some of the same circle, among others, Lord Glenelg, as long Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In a short time the door opened, on which, as upon an alarm bell, the assembly at once began to move forward, stopping every now and then, as preas stations would take place. I advanced, in company with Mr. Webster in that order, to the place appropriated to the representative of the United States. Passing before the Queen, the form was a simple one, consisting chiefly in mentioning the name to her. She received him with the mingled dignity and grace of a sovereign and a woman, and address ed some conversation to him, which she could only do in a few words. It was plain, genuine and lame. had preceded him, even if she had not had a previous intimation that he was to be there, and it was gratifying to me to see the evidences of it from a crowned head.

The presentation being over, we moved on to give place to others, remaining, however, for sometime in the diplomatic circle. This did not last long left alone. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was among the first to approach. "Is that Mr. Webster?" he asked. "I wish you would introduce me to him." I did so, and while the American and British statesmen stood conversing, the Earl of Clarendon, who had just been called home from his embassy at Madrid to take his seat in the House of Lords, advanced and joined us.

I was glad that the opportunity had occurred of making Mr. Webster known to a nobleman and a statesman each so prominent in political and social circles. The conversation, though necessarily of short duration, was of such character to have been expected from the men who took part in it. Complimentary remarks were made upon the general prosperity of the United States, with the arch allusion by the peer to our "Saxon blood," which he said, with a smile, served to account for the superiority of our people, and which was followed by a retort upon all the world over, Mr. Webster bore his share in the conversation with the spirit and knowledge of such a man, without ever appearing or running off into dissertation, and evidently, as it seemed to me, left upon his hearers the impression of a character.

He continued to be sought out while we remained. There were men of renown at that reception who were ambitious of his acquaintance. Several of them he desired to take him. Here and there might be seen a Peer, or a member of the Diplomatic corps, and now and then in the distance a little group of members of the House of Commons, eagerly watching towards him. More than once I felt the pride of my country rise higher, and a cheek vibrate as I thought of her power and fame, and of the homage the tribute to both in the respect shown to her great Senator, Statesman and Patriot.

I was struck with Mr. Webster's intimate familiarity with English geography, and the familiarity names of many persons of distinction who were mentioned to him by their titles. In many instances he would give a brief history of each, going back for several generations, referring sometimes to important public events with which such names were associated. His knowledge on such subjects was surprising, and his associations and ready mode of imparting it, added, in no small degree to the interest of the occasion It was altogether one of the greatest interest to me. During the whole term of my residence in England, I recall none with more satisfaction.

I met him afterwards, with his accomplished lady, at a brilliant reception at the Austrian Ambassador's, Prince Esterhazy. It was a private concert, and I could not fail to notice then even the tones of Grisi, during the intervals of their volumes and strains, did not at once allay the desire to see and hear Mr. Webster.

In the House of Lords, in which, as an American Senator, he was received with distinguished the elegance of Lyndhurst, and Brougham, and Winchester, and now an then a few pointed sentences from Wellington, may well be supposed to have had charms for him, and in that assemblage of British Peers and Statesmen, many of them cultivated, to the highest point of exaltation to which genius can be raised by study, noble ambition have power to carry men up, it may well be doubted, if there was one, (Brougham excepted,) who could exercise a more potent sweep over the intellect and heart of his fellows, or exchain both by sublimer exhibitions of oratory to her highest departments. Brougham, by his fearless and glittering eloquence —his tremendous power—his glowing and glittering genius—his universal knowledge—his quickness—his versatility, all erratic as he was —Brougham would have been a match for him, as, possibly, Sir Robert Peel might have been, with shades of difference in the other House. An intellectual conflict between these two would have been a mighty exhibition of superiority on both sides, and it would have been curious to speculate upon the judgment of an impartial audience, if one could have been obtained.

☞ They talk of Salt River. The whigs are not without abundant consolation and company on that voyage. The consolation we have touched upon heretofore. The company they have now bad company; unorganized company; company they would gladly be rid of; but they say is better than none. That portion of the Democratic party known *vulgarice* as Barnburners, are in the same boat. They are not cast down. There is elation in every look and gesture; the triumph they claim as theirs, as it in fact it is; and they rejoice accordingly. But nevertheless, who of us can look upon these confiding gentlemen, without a tear for their fate! Who believes that Mr. Pierce will venture to divide the spoils with them? Who imagines that a single hankering Hunker in the land, will agree to share his pickings with the tricky Barnburner, a man almost as unsafe for the occasion, through interest, not affection, and will now be cashoff with scorn, proportioned to the sense of wrong received at the hands of that faction, in 1848, as well as other criticisms? The "Barnburners," we speak of them sympathetically, are some the less voyagers up Salt River, because they seem to sail on smooth fresh water.—*N. Y. Times.*

A CURIOUS RELIC.—At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, the Rev. Dr. Abbott who has been in Egypt, and principally in Cairo, presented a gold ring weighing about three English Sovereigns which had been found in the tomb of a high priest on the south side of the great pyramid of Londoo, who was the Cheops of Herodotus, and the second Pharaoh of the fourth dynasty. It is believed to be the signet of Cheops himself. Its date was upward of three thousand years before Christ, and the beauty of the engraving of the hieroglyphics could only be seen by the means of a microscope, and could not now be surpassed.

"Are those pore onaries?" asked a gentle man of a bird dealer, with whom he was negotiating for a "gift for his lady." "Yes, sir," said the dealer unconditionally; "I raised them 'ere birds myself from eenary seed!"

Whiskerotis is the name of the "little John boys-nuts" that the ladies wear on their cheeks in the dance

"Where the whiskers ought to grow."

They are formed by drawing down a lock of hair from the temple, and combing it up in the shape of a cow's horn, or a pig's tail with an eddy in it.

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General Scott has not done all this. General Scott is dear in the hearts of the American people, and they will henceforth take greater opportunities than ever to show him so; but the General who conquered upon British, Indian, cane, and Indians, could not conquer the incumbrances of this election. Him whom an army could never kill nor cripple, the treasurer branches sunk down. For *Master* Clifford, 21,000! for the Conqueror of Mexico, 7,000! What a tale!

DANIEL WEBSTER IN ENGLAND.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following exceedingly interesting letter (which we find in the Philadelphia Inquirer,) from a gentleman, to whom it happened to have the honor of presenting Mr. Webster to the Queen, at a levee at St. James' Palace, through the pardonable pride of the writer he presented his distinguished country man:

It was precisely a quarter-past one as the Minister's carriage pulled up at the door of Mr. Webster's lodgings, in Half Moon street, London, in the year 1839. He appeared the moment I alighted. There was something in his massive frame and features, his intellectual eye and brow, his general vigor, superadded to his fame—which impressed me more than ever at that moment. In a few minutes he took his seat, I remained with him, and we drove rapidly in the direction of the palace.

Arrived at the region of its great entrance, we fell into the line of glittering equipages, which advanced slowly, at the command of the cut out. Presently our turn came. On the announcement of "The American Minister's carriage," the gates were thrown open, the steps and advanced through the stone hall. Reaching he foot of the great staircase, "Now sir," said Mr. Webster, in those same deep tones, "here I am prepared to present your character, duties and obsey orders, which I take to be part of a good soldier everywhere." We were detained a little while in the ante-room, which gave me the opportunity of introducing him to several of the diplomatic corps, who had expressed a desire to know him. Among these were some of the same circle, among others, Lord Glenelg, as long Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In a short time the door opened, on which, as upon an alarm bell, the assembly at once began to move forward, stopping every now and then, as preas stations would take place. I advanced, in company with Mr. Webster in that order, to the place appropriated to the representative of the United States. Passing before the Queen, the form was a simple one, consisting chiefly in mentioning the name to her. She received him with the mingled dignity and grace of a sovereign and a woman, and address ed some conversation to him, which she could only do in a few words. It was plain, genuine and lame. had preceded him, even if she had not had a previous intimation that he was to be there, and it was gratifying to me to see the evidences of it from a crowned head.

The presentation being over, we moved on to give place to others, remaining, however, for sometime in the diplomatic circle. This did not last long left alone. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was among the first to approach. "Is that Mr. Webster?" he asked. "I wish you would introduce me to him." I did so, and while the American and British statesmen stood conversing, the Earl of Clarendon, who had just been called home from his embassy at Madrid to take his seat in the House of Lords, advanced and joined us.

I was glad that the opportunity had occurred of making Mr. Webster known to a nobleman and a statesman each so prominent in political and social circles. The conversation, though necessarily of short duration, was of such character to have been expected from the men who took part in it. Complimentary remarks were made upon the general prosperity of the United States, with the arch allusion by the peer to our "Saxon blood," which he said, with a smile, served to account for the superiority of our people, and which was followed by a retort upon all the world over. Mr. Webster bore his share in the conversation with the spirit and knowledge of such a man, without ever appearing or running off into dissertation, and evidently, as it seemed to me, left upon his hearers the impression of a character.

He continued to be sought out while we remained. There were men of renown at that reception who were ambitious of his acquaintance. Several of them he desired to take him. Here and there might be seen a Peer, or a member of the Diplomatic corps, and now and then in the distance a little group of members of the House of Commons, eagerly watching towards him. More than once I felt the pride of my country rise higher, and a cheek vibrate as I thought of her power and fame, and of the homage the tribute to both in the respect shown to her great Senator, Statesman and Patriot.

I was struck with Mr. Webster's intimate familiarity with English geography, and the familiarity names of many persons of distinction who were mentioned to him by their titles. In many instances he would give a brief history of each, going back for several generations, referring sometimes to important public events with which such names were associated. His knowledge on such subjects was surprising, and his associations and ready mode of imparting it, added, in no small degree to the interest of the occasion It was altogether one of the greatest interest to me. During the whole term of my residence in England, I recall none with more satisfaction.

I met him afterwards, with his accomplished lady, at a brilliant reception at the Austrian Ambassador's, Prince Esterhazy. It was a private concert, and I could not fail to notice then even the tones of Grisi, during the intervals of their volumes and strains, did not at once allay the desire to see and hear Mr. Webster.

In the House of Lords, in which, as an American Senator, he was received with distinguished the elegance of Lyndhurst, and Brougham, and Winchester, and now an then a few pointed sentences from Wellington, may well be supposed to have had charms for him, and in that assemblage of British Peers and Statesmen, many of them cultivated, to the highest point of exaltation to which genius can be raised by study, noble ambition have power to carry men up, it may well be doubted, if there was one, (Brougham excepted,) who could exercise a more potent sweep over the intellect and heart of his fellows, or exchain both by sublimer exhibitions of oratory to her highest departments. Brougham, by his fearless and glittering eloquence —his tremendous power—his glowing and glittering genius—his universal knowledge—his quickness—his versatility, all erratic as he was —Brougham would have been a match for him, as, possibly, Sir Robert Peel might have been, with shades of difference in the other House. An intellectual conflict between these two would have been a mighty exhibition of superiority on both sides, and it would have been curious to speculate upon the judgment of an impartial audience, if one could have been obtained.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

Mr. Holbrook, agent of the Post office Department, arrested here to day, the perpetrator of several mail robberies committed at Baltimore. The prisoner is John W. Comegys, employed as conductor of the express train on the Baltimore and Philadelphia road. He had in open the packages at different times, at Baltimore, and took possession of the drafts contained in the letters, which he destroyed.

The prisoner acknowledges his crime, and confesses to having destroyed many drafts that he knew could not be converted into money. He found no money in the pouches.

The first discovery of the robbery was from finding one of the pouches in the sink attached to the United States Hotel at Baltimore. The prisoner is connected with a most respectable family.

Comegys had obtained the cash upon drafts remitted by various New York banks to South ern correspondents. Any public New York, by opening an account in a Southern bank, and depositing the drafts with forged endorsements When arrested he had $5,720 deposited in the Bank of North America, of which it is supposed to be the fruits of these stolen drafts.

There being no mail agent attached to the express train this morning, the abundant opportunity to commit the robberies.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

Hon. David Henshaw, who for a while held the post of Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler's administration, died this morning, after a brief illness, at his residence, at Leicester. He lately returned from a trip to Europe, in improved health, but was violent cold by exposing himself too much to the weather, on his farm, he was seized with sudden illness, to which he fell a victim. He was 67 years of age, and had to-day proved fatal. He was a man of high attainments, and universally respected.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.

Delaware Election—Full returns of the recent election show that George H. Hollitz, democrat, has been elected to Congress by 111 majority.—The Democrats have also a majority in the Legislature, which secures the United States Senator. The successful party have a grand torch light procession at Wilmington to-night in honor of their victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a man was found on the 4th instant, on the Delaware shore, near Kaighn's Point, with the head crushed, supposed to have been murdered.—The body was recognized as that of Mr. Ann Gutter, aged 39, who has been missing since the night of the October election. He leaves a wife and nine children.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.

TENNESSEE.—A despatch from Nashville says that full returns, official and reported, with the exception of Fentress county, from the entire State, have been received. The vote for governor in the Senate and Graham electoral ticket is between 1,800 and 1,900. Fentress county in 1848 gave Gen. Cass 319 majority.

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have now returns from the entire State with the exception of Cherokee, and the Democratic party in North State, it is now conceded, will not fall short of 600.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The brig F. G. Clarke, is ashore at Middle Island, and has thrown over board 600 bushels of wheat. The steamer Worthemer went to her assistance, but was unsuccessful.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lorne*—The trial of Vincencio Vickiono for murder, came up in this court yesterday. He is indicted with having on the 25th January last, stabbed one Charles Cantin with a knife in the yard of the police house of Mr. Sanchez, on the corner of Bayou St. John and Morton, inflicting several wounds on his person, from the effects of which he died immediately. The accused then fled from the city, but returned in the month of June last, at the head of the police at the late First Municipality, having ascertained that the murderer had taken refuge in the house. He was then arrested in pursuit with a detachment of policemen, who succeeded in arresting him at the Bayou Sara railroad, since then he has been in jail, as also the principal state witness, a man named Fernandez who was engaged in a row at the same time with the deceased at which the accused interfered. The latter in his evidence states that he saw the deceased on the ground, and that he was engaged in the act of Vickiono pursuing the victim in the yard, and inflicting upon him the fatal wounds. Other witnesses were also examined, whose testimony went to prove to corroborate the statement of Fernandez. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. C. Rouzeau and E. Peychaud, and the District Attorney conducted the prosecution.

With the exception of a short recess, the trial lasts throughout the whole day, and was not concluded up to a late hour in the evening.

A BAD CASE.—A man named T. S. Cunningham, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday by throwing himself into the river, opposite the Second District. Some bystanders reached him and rescued him by the hair of the head, after being brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, he stated that he was 26 years old, and was a printer by profession, but that his eyesight failing him, he had been compelled to relinquish his trade. That for some time he had been in destitute circumstances, and in consequence, lending and, &c., but that those occupations were so little congenial to his taste, that he had become tired of life, and determined to put an end to it with himself. The Recorder expostulated with him on the sin he had been about to commit, and the representations seemed to be of no avail however, the prisoner expressed his determination to commit suicide as soon as he would be at liberty, whereupon these circumstances the magistrate sent him to the temporary asylum to be taken care of for the present. This is a very sad case indeed.

SPEAKING CARELESS.—Mary Flynn was charged yesterday before Recorder Winter, with having on the previous evening, at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, in the neighborhood of the Poydras Market, the character of the unfortunate being put of the unfortunate man of forty cents. The case was not committed.

ASSAULTS.—Some three or four individuals were arraigned yesterday