The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20, 1850.

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

THE TRUTH AND SHAME DEVIL."

When the *Southern Press* was established, we would prove an able and enlightened organ of the South. Such a journal, we thought, would necessarily have given some comfort to the friends of Southern rights. Indispensable, however, that unless the principles it must become a source of enmity than benefit. We have ... course of the *Southern Press* with ... and deliberately declare our conviction that sheet is doing quite as much ... as capacity enables it to inflict. If ... amount is still inconsiderable, the ... in the wishes of the conductors, ... limited influence and intelligence of ... Fortunate indeed is it, that there is ... lack of brains" manifested in the ... of the *Southern Press*; and that ... consequently considerably neu- ... Were it as abundantly supplied with ... with a fierce and unrelenting hostility ... it might prove the most danger- ... secretary sheet in the Union. ... been led to these remarks by observa- ... of the *Southern Press* ever since ... ment of Congress. Beginning with ... whine over the alleged grievances ... this paper has gradually attained ... lowness, until it has reached an ... It is not invective and the most ... Its most hot for disunion—just ... Charleston *Mercury*. There is ... however, that the *Mercury* re- ... Union community and is supported ... who share its opinions; while in ... the *Southern Press*, there are not ... the number of its original founders ... who cherish the sentiments which ... now industriously propagating. ... *Press* has dealt treacherously by ... It was started as the champion of ... and is sapped into the mouth-piece of ... ment feature in the crooked policy ... *Southern Press* in its extreme unfair- ... ity. It copies, for instance, the ... very free soil meeting held at the ... Tuscaloosa on public sentiment, ... the town assemblage of 20 persons be ... *Southern Press* gives ample room and ... to the proceedings of the next ... same place, a meeting of ten thous- ... of the Union and vindicators of the ... are regarded, that honest journal either ... mention of it, or sneers at it as a ... local demonstration got up to decide the ... The very last number of the *Southern* ... that of the 12th inst., is as full as a nut ... of garbled and one-sided evidence. ... in the same paper is one of the ... specimens of an attempt at humbug we ... ever seen. The writer for instance is de- ... to have seen Free Soilers—as a proof of his ... Now the impartiality and fairness ... will at once be admitted, when ... that both STEVENS and GROW ... by very reduced majorities in dis- ... were overwhelming Whig or De- ... Stevens by 1,500, when his district ... for 4,000; Grow by some two ... when his predecessor had ... the two cases cited by the ... *Press*, demonstrate beyond a doubt ... tendencies of the members in ... them in the aggregate nearly ... Secondly, the *Southern Press* re- ... forget, that every member of Con- ... Pennsylvania, who sustained the Con- ... servatives for re-election, were de- ... by districts, having clearly ascer- ... that fact—such as the Chester ... district—democrats were chosen- ... over the Whig Representatives had ... to Congress. Not a word of a ... however, does the *Southern Press* even ... It comprehends all the value of such ... to the Executive testimony, and nothing else ... gives its readers.

In illustrating the assumed opposition of the North to the Compromise by the result in New York, the journal in question is just as wide of the mark as ever. First it assumes the whole Whig ticket—which it considers an endorsement of Swartwout—to be elected; when facts ... H. SEWARD is elected, and by a very ... majority. Next it takes the authority of ... which as an abolition print ... to the Democracy and law ... of New York—for the sake ... to demonstrate, in the Con- ... delegation are for free soil, and in ... the Whig delegation is the ... Had the editors cared more for truth and ... in such a case, they would have ... the decision of the New York papers a ... the opinions of the members of ... on the subject of the Compro- ... would have learned that over ... the delegation are committed to ... and the Peace measures. ... another piece of evidence in de- ... the *Southern Press*. It must ... very reluctant that the metropolitan ... never sinks at presenting to ... herself in the dark side of the me- ... It can not be said that paper **alone**, and ... cut off from all other possible **sources** of ... information, he would necessarily arrive at the **conclusion that the North** is consulted exclusively ... of Abolitionists, and that the South was in immi- ... nent peril of utter destruction and annihilation. ... He would imagine that honesty and **justice** had ... fled forever from the land, that the North con- ... tained only despots and that the South ... peopled by slaves alone.

We ... the attention of our readers ... the existing and *piquant* pro- ... the Second Municipality Council ...

... Downs and Governor Walker ... our city yesterday, on board the ... from Baton Rouge.

... MATER.—We would again re- ... that Rossini's "*Stabat Mater*" ... the evening at St. Patrick's ... the benefit of the Male Orphan ... Third Municipality. Let every ... contribute his mite towards the ... needless and the destitute.

... ASKEW, who was nominated on the ... by Latham County Gas ultras, de- ...

... we are informed by the Paris ... of the National Intelligencer, ... a historical treatise entitled ... the Fall of the Republic and re- ... of the Monarchy in England in ... several curious public documents ap- ... work for the first time—among ... a letter from Richard Cromwell to MONK, ... seventy despatches addressed to Cardinal ... by M. de Bordeaux, French Ambas- ... at London. M. Guizot's work has a ... interest from its supposed bearing upon ... French politics. "In fact," says the ... correspondent, "during the last three months ... news sheets have been discussing General ... as the Monk of France; the pro- ... spirit buried to this distinguished mil- ... heading a movement to result in ... restoration of the Republic and the restora- ... of the legitimate monarch."

☞ Mr. SOULE, in a letter addressed to Mr. SPLANE, a leading democrat of the Interior, declares that the *inference* drawn from his letter to the "Seventy," that he is a disunionist, "is a vile and unblushing calumny." Mr. KING and his friends who, in common with every Compromise man in the country, thought themselves justified in drawing that inference, will doubtless be gratified at Mr. SOULE's repudiation of the charge, tardy though it be, and most indefensibly violent in tone. A man may err in declaring from Mr. SOULE's course, the opinion that he is a disunionist, but error, so natural, so almost unavoidable, cannot be styled "calumny." Mr. SOULE himself is responsible—exclusively so—for any wrong impression that may exist touching his views. When respectfully solicited to make them known, he answers with invective, when the conclusion is announced that he fears to make them known, because they are utterly repugnant to the dominant sentiment of the State, he declares such inferences to be vile and unblushing calumnies. If he wishes to be understood, let him SPEAK OUT, in the name of consistency and common sense; and then he will have neither to dread calumny, nor denounce respectable citizens as slanderers.

The gist of this whole business is that the violent anti-compromise men know that "disunion" won't go down in Louisiana. They have felt the popular pulse, and find that it does not beat responsive to their secret thoughts and wishes. They are craw-fishing back with wonderful celerity. Hence their new-born zeal for the Union.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This feeble echo of a factious minority; this shadow of a shade has expired. The Convention adjourned on Monday, after adopting a report, in which its former views were greatly modified, and which assures the South that it is the object of the Convention to preserve the Union. These proceedings did not please the Tennessee delegation, which protested long and loudly against them; but in the midst of the confusion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Who cares?

TEXAS.—By the *Palmetto*, Capt SMITH, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 15th instant, inclusive. They contain very little news.

The returns from the interior counties continue to be favorable to the ten millions proposition. At Anderson, in Grimes county, the vote in favor of the bill was 106, against 23.

In the town of La Grange there was a majority of eight votes against the bill, but the county Fayette put the matter right.

The steamer Ogden struck on an old wreck, a short distance above Brazoria, a few days since, knocking a hole in her bottom, which caused her to fill and to sink in 14 feet water, in a few moments. The passengers were got off with difficulty, no sudden was the accident. The boat and freight for Columbia will, we presume, prove a loss.

The State Gazette classifies the Texan papers on the subject of the Boundary Bill, from which it appears that there are fourteen for and ten against that measure. Two are neutral, and three whose opinions on the subject are unknown.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We begin to get details of the election in Massachusetts, though they are imperfect and unsatisfactory enough. In Boston Gov. Briggs received 2847 majority. A despatch dated on the night of the election says:

It now appears by the returns that there has been no election of Governor by the people. Briggs lacks, for his last 4000 votes.

Congress—William Appleton, Whig, is elected in the first district by about 2,000. In the second and fifth districts there is no change, and probably none in the fourth.

Geo. F. Davis is believed to be elected in the six districts.

In the seventh district it is doubtful. Goodrich probably elected.

In the eighth district Horace Mann, Free-Soiler, is chosen by 500 over all others.

The fifth district is very close.—Orin Fowler, Free-Soiler, supposed to be elected.

No returns yet received from the tenth district.

Representatives in 53 towns, but the late alteration in the vote of Representatives will reduce that advantage.

ANOTHER LANDSLIDE AT PLAQUEMINE.—The *Crescent* has received a note from a friend at Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, which says:

Another serious "caving in" occurred here last night, about two acres of the embankment giving way, making a most ungainly gash. This one, in connection with the one that occurred here some short time since, has considerably alarmed all the dwellers on or near the shore. Unmistakable marks remain that shortly another serious caving in of the embankment may be expected. Every one doing business or residing near the river, is expecting every day to be astonished not only to "take up his bed and walk," but his broke and mortar also. The knowing ones say that no one can tell how much more damage may be done till about a fortnight after the next heavy rain.

A flood of unusual severity visited us last night, which will doubtless do considerable damage to a certain portion of cane uncut.

Labor and disunion are but seldom spoken of here, and if a vote was to be taken hereabouts, Mr. Soule and his 700 friends would be but small and beautiful lists; scarcely sufficient to form a corporal's guard.

More of the Bennett Assault.

The New York *Herald* contains a notice of the attack of Mr. Graham on Bennett, which does not differ materially from the other versions. The Sunday *Times* contains the following card from Mr. Graham:

To the Public—In answer to some of the erroneous versions of my affray with the editor of the N. Y. Herald, I beg to state that, before the assault, he had left his wife above White st., in Broadway, on the side opposite to that on which the occurrence took place, she having entered a store, as I am informed, and he having crossed from Broadway, and from thence to the lower corner of White street, before any violence was offered upon him. We met face to face, and from my attitude and position he knew I intended to strike him, and evaded the first blow aimed. He has been in the habit of recognizing me in the streets and other places for upwards of twelve years, and undoubtedly knew me. He received no blow or other violence from any one but myself, and as soon as it was known that his wife was upon the ground, having evidently been informed of the occurrence in the store she had entered,) all further violence was refrained from.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.

The *Sunday Times*, edited by the veteran Major Noah, has a lengthy editorial on the subject, headed "Napoleon flogged again," which asserts that this is the fourth time that Bennett had been publicly whipped and kicked in the streets of N. Y. It enters into what it considers the great provocation which had been given Mr. Graham by the "merciless attacks" upon him in the *Herald*, and which, on account of others who were near and dear to him, he could not silently let pass; and which he himself, a young lawyer of character and attainment, does not deserve. The *Times* draws no very flattering picture of its estimation of the character of both Mr. Bennett and his journal—declares he could not live a day South of the Potomac, and with regard to one straining point in the present assault upon him, says:

As his wife witnessed this attack we presume an attempt will be made, as usual, to excite sympathy on her behalf. We have personal knowledge of the fact that no one deserves less sympathy. She exercises over him a most decided influence. She can control the columns of the *Herald*, and compel him, if she pleases, to become a decent, respectable man, by changing the character of that paper. We have seen of late long and violent attacks on Barnum, and repeated covert abuse of Jenny Lind, in the columns of the Herald. That no doubt arose from the respectful coldness with which Miss Lind met the repeated advances of Mrs. Bennett, who appeared determined, in every possible way, to bring her under her influence; and she did not hesitate telling Barnum that she would make him adopt a certain course in relation to Miss Lind, or he would feel the effects of his displeasure. Nothing is more common than for Mrs. B. to threaten the vengeance of the Herald against all who offend her; and when she found that Mlle. Lind felt no inclination to cultivate an intimation with her, she left the and instructed hirself upon Parodi, whom she has directed should be puffed in whole columns of the Herald, to the evident injury of that fair stranger.

In a separate article the *Herald* states the arrest of John Graham on Saturday afternoon, for the assault upon Mr. Bennett, and says:

Captain Turnbull, of the eighth ward police, who interfered, in order to save Mr. Bennett from further violence, was likewise violently assaulted and knocked down by Mike Murray. Justice Lothrop issued a warrant for the arrest of Mike, who subsequently gave bail to answer the charge. Justice Moonfort issued a warrant for the arrest of John Graham, and, during the afternoon Captain Turnbull took him into custody and conveyed him before the magistrate. Graham requested a hearing in the matter; and on Monday next (yesterday) a day will be set down for that purpose."

Foreign Items.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

We have the annual official report to the general Assembly of, the Directors of the Savings Funds bank of Paris. It is highly remarkable and significative as to the vicissitudes of the funds in relation to the variations of the public fortunes, or political and social confidence. The deposits, in the last ten months of 1848, were only eighteen hundred thousand francs; immediately on the election of Napoleon as President, in December 1848, they began to increase; they soon reached 84,000 instead of 42,000 per week; in the four first months of 1849, they advanced gradually to 400,000. In May and June, when the election for the Legislative Assembly, and Ledru Rollin's attempt at insurrection, took place, they fell to 20,000. In the course of the whole year, 1849, they amounted to 15 1-2 millions, from 106,000 depositors, 1,700 of whom were new. In January and February 1850, the weekly receipts exceeded half a million of francs. But the socialist elections occurred in March; the weekly receipts fell to 300,000. In June, when the energy of the government had revived some confidence, they advanced again to half a million;—and, in July, to 730,000—a rate at which with slight variations, they have remained. The total from the 1st January to 1st October inst., is 19 millions; three and half more than that of the whole of 1849—In the Savings Banks of the provinces, the decline and advance corresponded. In December 1849, the provincial funds were 43 millions; in June, of this year, they were 25 millions more. It is the working classes who form the great majority of contributors; the inference from the above statement must be that they are the chief solicitors, or at least more injuriously affected, by political agitations.

Mr. Violette, of the Academy of Sciences, announced that he had given to mechanics a new agent with precious mechanical and calorific properties. He referred to oven-heated steam, that is steam from a boiler passed through a metallic serpentine red hot. The steam becomes thus a real gas, capable of heating, cooking and distilling with great regularity the substances plunged in it. Hence a rational process of cooking bread, preparing plaster, calcining wood, melting or distilling metal, phosphorus, mercury. This last operation is the chief employment of Mr. Violette, and his method: the most favorable to economy and salubrity.

The Director of the Central Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg has induced the Russian government to establish meteorological posts or stations over the surface of the empire, with a view to precise data in climatology. The results are to be annually published. He invites the French government to follow the example of the Russians. It should be adopted in all the States of our Union. The British and most of the German governments have pursued the same plan.

M. Bonafont has laid before the Academy, a scheme of a universal Sanitary Congress for the purpose of arresting and destroying the cause of the cholera. The essential cause he assumes to be the peculiar conditions of the Delta of the Ganges. This must be rectified by a common effort, and at the common cost of the nations of Europe. Far-fetched work, indeed.

An extract was read from a memoir by M. Chevallier, on the health of operatives employed in the preparation of Sulphate of Quinine, and the means of preventing the dangers to which they are liable. A cutaneous malady affects them and compels them to suspend work for weeks—And in many cases, to abandon the manufacture. The means in prevention of and cure reported in the memoir are the fruits of the observation of many years. The manufacture of a sulphate so much used in medicine, must be a question on both sides of the Atlantic. The subject is therefore important.

Much interest is taken in the continuation of the able discussions of Mr. Elie de Beaumont and Mr. Charles Dupin, on the original and present state of the terrestrial mass; the formation of the soil, the causes which have modified the relief of its surface; the beings that have successively inhabited it. Mr. Poisat does not see why the internal terrestrial mass should not be regarded as really solid, with the exception of a zone become more and more narrow, situated immediately under the soil, and of which the consistency is that that of lava in fusion. He observes,—"to endeavor, as has been frequently done with the best intentions, to establish a concordance of geologico phenomena with the letter of the Sacred Scriptures is an error injurious both to religion and science."

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.—The N. York *Tribune* has received Lima papers, which bring the following account of a very serious outbreak which had taken place in Sucre, the capital, and an aid-de camp, he met Don Augustin Morares, and while he was talking with him, a student named Juguin Somocyor, came out of a group of men who had thrown themselves, and fired a pistol at him, wounding him in the face, the ball remaining buried close to one of his ears; he fell down. He then and there Morales discharged another pistol at his head the muzzle being only a few inches from it, but the ball only slightly grazed him.

The aggressor, on seeing him to be dead, proclaimed the fall of the tyrant, as they called him, and shouting 'Liberty,' attempted to surprise the barracks of the battalion Illimani, but the commander, Don Pedro Villamil, had been before hand with the conspirators terrified at the vivas uttered by the soldiers in favor of Gen. Belzu, fled precipitately. The Prefect's escape was perfectly miraculous; Laguna, from the camp, having been driven from him, he remained for some time in the power of his enemies. The conspirators are going to extract the ball, and although it will be a difficult operation they affirm that he runs no risk of his life. This atrocious attack must have been the result of some vast plan of conspiracy. May it turn out that neither it nor its director, presumed to be Bolivian, have any connection with our country, as is generally feared."

Immediately after this, the Congress met and decreed:

Firstly—That the means consecrated by the political constitution of the States not being sufficient, under the present circumstances, to preserve order, the Congress shall dictate such measures as are conducive to the safety of the country.

Secondly—The Council of Ministers shall from thisdate remain charged with the supreme command of the Republic, until the recovery of the constitutional Government, and the government is invested with all the powers conferred upon him by the people.

Thirdly—Are declared beyond the pale of the law the traitorous assassins Augustin Morales, Juan Sotomayor and the other authors of this crime.

Fourthly—The Congress passed a vote of thanks to the illustrious and heroic Captain Suarez and to the Governor of the military department in the event of yesterday, and authorizes the government to order the appropriate rewards and gratifications.

By later accounts we learn that it was ascertained that Col. Laguna, the President of the Senate, was an accomplice in this horrible attempt and he, together with Morales and Sotomayor, were condemned to be shot on the same day. Laguna attempted to murder the President; and this execution, as far as regardsd Laguna, took place on the 13th.

The ball had been successfully extracted, and the state of the President's health was satisfactory. It is presumed that this attempt was made at the instigation of Gen. Belzu, who was formerly President of the Bohvian Republic, and his partisans, for we see that he left Valparaiso, having withdrawn to Chile, after his overthrow on the 12th of November; arrived at Copiapo on the 14th, and proceeded during the night to Atacama on his way to Bolivia.

ODD FELLOWS' STATISTICS.—The following view of the operations of the Odd Fellows' Association is prepared from the official returns made to the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Several States failed to make returns:

Revenue of Subordinate Lodges,	$1,200,396 74
Contributing members,	174,485 00
No. of initiations this year,	30,579 00
No. of brothers relieved,	23,982 00
No. of widowed families relieved,	2,327 00
Paid for relief of brothers,	345,007 62
Paid to widowed families,	42,301 01
Paid for education of orphans,	7,348 44
Paid for burying the dead,	67,599 90
Whole amount of relief,	462,252 97

THE BOOTHS.—The histrionic powers of the renowned American actor, Mr. Booth, it appears, are likely to descend to his youngest son. The National Intelligencer says:

Mr. Booth closed a very successful engagement at the Adelphi on Saturday evening last, the house having been filled to overflowing each night of his engagement. Inclement as was the weather on Friday evening, it did not deter the public from witnessing his personation of Pescara, in Sheil's tragedy of the "Apostate." Mr. Edwin Booth, a youth of sixteen years, played the part of Hermegas, in a very creditable manner, giving the audience ample evidence that the mantle of the father will fall upon the son.

☞ M. Edmond Lafayette arrived in this city on the night before last, and leaves this morning by the railroad for Tallahassee. M. Lafayette is the son of George Washington Lafayette, of France, and grandson of the illustrious Lafayette of our revolutionary army.—His object in visiting Florida is to look after the township of land presented by Congress to his grand-father. During his short sojourn in this city, he visited, in company with a friend, the southern part of the city where the French attack was made under Count D'Estaing, at the siege of Savannah. Some twenty-six years have elapsed since his father and grand-father inspected the same ground, the most of which is now built over. M. Lafayette will ever be welcome upon the soil of Georgia. Long may it be before the recollection of the virtues of his noble grand-father shall fade from the memory of our people.—*Savannah Republican.*

For the New Orleans Bee.

What have the friends of Cheap Postage accomplished!

This inquiry will be made by all who has contributed to promote this benevolent object, and it is proper that a full and explicit answer should be given.

To answer it satisfactorily, and to make a distinct impression on the public of the advantages resulting from their labors, the past and present position of the Post Office Department should be contrasted, and the present and former rates of postage duly considered.

Prior to 1845, every one knows that the rates of postage were 6, 10, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, and 25 cents on a single letter, and for every piece of paper enclosed, however light or small an additional rate was charged; and for three enclosures quadruple postage must be paid. This mode of charging postage was a source of much trouble to the Post Office in properly rating the letters, and a cause of much annoyance to the people, whose letters were not unfrequently over-charged.

Notwithstanding these high rates of postage, the expenditures of the Post Office Department from 1840 to 1843, inclusive, exceeded the receipts, by $568,000; the letters had fallen off from about twenty-nine millions to twenty-four millions, and the post roads had been reduced 23,840 miles! While the business and the population of the country were increasing every year, the revenue of the department and the number of letters were constantly diminishing. An appropriation from the Treasury was made to keep the Post Office from bankruptcy. It is true, that the Postmaster General, Wickliffe, instituted suits against numerous individuals for carrying letters, but in almost every instance the courts decided against him. The Post Office was unpopular; the people would not pay these high rates, and public opinion sustained those who would carry letters cheaper than the government.

Let us contrast the position of the Post Office Department in 1849, with what it was it 1840, under the old rates of postage. According to the very able report of the Hon. Charles Dorrance, one of the committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, "the post roads have been increased 23,763 miles, and the annual transportation of the mails 6,902,980 miles, since the reduction of the postage in 1845. The number of new post offices established up to July, 1850, was 5,296. The revenue of the year 1849 increased to a greater amount by $146,000, than had ever been collected in any one year since the Post Office Department was established, and after paying all its expenses there remained a surplus of $691,682 37, for that year; and on the 1st July, 1850, there would be $958,900 37 to the credit of the Department." Not only have the mail facilities and revenue been increased to this extent, but the number of letters have been augmented from twenty-four millions to *seventy millions per annum!* This is a brief view of the present position of the Post Office Department, and contrasts favorably with its condition prior to the reduction of postage.

To have accomplished as much as this is no small achievement, and must be highly gratifying to the friends of cheap postage, especially when it is remembered that it was in spite of the patronage of the Post Office Department throughout the country, with a few honorable exceptions, were arrayed against them.

If the reduction of postage has been so advantageous to the Post Office, it has been much more so to the people. The revenue has been increased, and yet the people have been relieved from a burdensome tax. The reduction of the old rates has been a great and unique salutary reform. But the adoption of *weight*, instead of pieces, in rating letters, would much greater importance both to the Post Office and the community, than has yet been attained. It would be a decided saving of labor, and to the latter a vast reduction in their postage bills. For example: under the present system, a letter containing three enclosures, however light or small, from New York to Boston, Baltimore or Washington, and vice versa, was then charged seventy-five cents. Whereas it can now be sent for 5 cents, and if sent over 400 miles, the same letter would be charged one dollar, but it will now be carried for ten cents!

There are some of the advantages resulting from the exertions of the friends of cheap postage, and without which they would not have been obtained.

But there are others of minor importance which, might perhaps, be overlooked in taking this survey of their labors. Among these are:

1st. The limitation of the franking privilege. Formerly all the members in Washington used to frank their letters and documents to any extent; now they are limited to official business, and for this a certain amount is paid to the Post Office Department yearly.

2d. Postmasters are restricted from franking letters, except on official business, and where the income of the office does not amount to newspapers, from three cents to one cent and a half, owing to the exertions of the friends of cheap postage. This was a grievous tax upon knowledge.

4th. The delivery of letters by the letter carriers, for *one cent*, instead of two, may be attributed to the friends of postal reform, who are also for the delivery of letters in and from the Post Office, free of any additional expense.

In some of the cities, the order of the Postmaster General in charge but *one cent* has been strictly complied with, as in the city of New York and Philadelphia, the carriers still receive two cents on each letter, and in the latter city the carriers actually refused to deliver any letters, unless they were paid *two cents*. These are responsible men, both in New York and Philadelphia, who are ready to contract to deliver all letters from the Post Office at one cent each, and to bring them from any office for the mails from any part of the city, for the same rate. But not the Postmaster General cause this subject to be inquired into, and if he does not consent to establish a *free delivery*, which is much better, see that this order is executed in all our large towns and cities!

Some pretend that these reforms would have been effected without the exertions on the part of the people, but in this they are much mistaken. There was here, as well as in England, a determined hostility on the part of the officials in the Post Office Department, against any change in the rates of postage. Predictions of ruin were in the months of all connected with the Post Office, from the Postmaster General, Wickliffe, down to the porter who sweeps out the office. Every newspaper under the control of the Department opposed the reduction, and pamphlets were issued, in which the friends of the measure were denounced as "smugglers," and that it was only desired by bankers, merchants, brokers, and speculators!

Not a single member of the cabinet, if we except Mr. Webster, was in favor of cheap postage, and even President Tyler himself considered the scheme Utopian; nevertheless, to his honor be it mentioned, when Wickliffe and Spencer combined to get one of its advocates removed from the office which he held, he would not consent to his removal. The majority of the members of Congress were either opposed or indifferent on the subject. The Chairman of the House Committee, Hopkins, opposed the measure with great zeal, but reported in accordance with the views of Wickliffe. Fines and penalties to be inflicted upon those who sent, as well as on those who carried letters out of the mails. The ignorance and impudence of the chairman were unbounded, and he was finally rewarded by a chargeship abroad by President Polk.

Will any one say that, with such an opposition arrayed against the reduction of postage, that it would have been carried without strenuous efforts on the part of its friends?

ROWLAND HILL.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* says:

Col. Wm. M. Brown, U. S. Marshal for this State, informs us that complete returns have been received from about one-third of the counties, and that the whole will probably be in by the 25th December. These returns show that the population, in those counties in the Cherokee section which have been heard from, and in a few adjoining Chattahoochee river, has doubled since 1845, when the last State census was taken. There has been also a material increase in every county of the State—even in the oldest, such as Bulloch and Tattnall.

Col. Brown gives it as his opinion, from the partial returns received, that the population of the State will exceed one million of souls. He thinks there will be about six hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—*The Great Fair Building.*—It is stated that the building for the exposition of 1851, in London, will contain 500 miles of window-sashes, 100 miles of putty, 50 miles of zinc guttering, and 8 miles to drive under screws! The building will be wholly of glass, wood frame and iron pillars. In one position the spectator will be able to see 1000 feet before him in one unbroken view.

☞ MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—We have received a copy of the message of Gov. HELM, of Kentucky, to both branches of the General Assembly of that State. It fills twenty-two broad octavo pages closely printed. The financial condition of the State is very fair. The balance on hand at the commencement of the year was $21,009 55. The receipts into the treasury during the year were $508,602 99. Total, $609,611 84. Expenditures, $528,754 78. Balance in treasury, $96,867 06. The balance to the credit of the sinking fund at the close of the current year is estimated at $78,225 38.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Death of Mrs. Davis—Appointments—Gen. Cass's Case.—Mrs. DAVIS, wife of Col. G. T. M. Davis, died here to-day after a brief illness.

Mr. Balizell, of Frederick, Maryland, has been appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office; and G. W. Hammersley, editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, to be Postmaster of Lancaster, Pa.

The grand jury in the case of General Chapin, charged with abducting slaves, now sitting at Rockville, Md., had not made their presentment when my informants left that place today. A large concourse of people are present, and much interest is manifested in the case.

George R. Richardson, Attorney General, is present, Ingersome, for the State, and Chas. H. Pitts for the defence. The witnesses in the case after interrogations were required to give $500 bail each to appear on trial to-morrow.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO TWO.—This body held its regular meeting last evening, Recorder Caldwell in the chair and fourteen members present. A message from the Mayor was received, advising that the contract for digging a ditch in Felicity Road had been adjudicated to P. Connolly, at 10c. per running yard. The message furthermore covered a document from the Fourth District Court in which Benj't J. Peters and B. J. Peters, jun., abandon their property, for the opening of North Poydras street, to the Municipality, for the sum of $53,000, this being the value estimated by the assessors. The latter portion was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed the following exhibit:

Balance on hand last week,	$699 86
Amount received this week,	6201 76
	$6,474 71
Disbursed this week,	7,792 53
Balance on hand this day,	$1318 18

Letters and Petitions—A communication was received from the Board of Liquidators, covering resolutions adopted by the Board levying a tax for 1851 of 1¾ per cent., and requiring $97,000 to be set aside for the arrearages due in 1850. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Of Castello & Gaudin asking permission to erect a stand for the sale of art-ices. Referred to the Police Committee.

Of Mr. Parrott, asking a remission of fine on one barrels coal remaining over on the Levee. Referred to Police Committee.

Of E. A. Warman, complaining that he was illegally suspended as night watchman by Captain Forno. Referred to Police Committee.

Of Jas Hazard, stating that he was appointed Sergeant of he Watch by the Council, and subsequently suspended; that said suspension was illegal, not having been submitted to the Mayor, and claiming $130 for wages due. If not paid, petitioner adds that he will take legal proceedings to enforce payment.

Some debate ensued on the reference of this petition. Mr. Hale was in favor of laying it on the table, as was Mr Renshaw. Mr Myers had in his hand said that the resolution suspending Hazard had never been presented to the Mayor for approval and he was of the opinion that all resolutions ought to go before his Honor. Mr Lawrason thought there was no necessity for the Mayor to approve dismissals, the Council created its own officers, and had the right to depose them. The petition was finally laid on the table.

Of Thomas McFarland, praying for relief in a certain contract of W. L. Collins. Referred to the committee on streets and leadings.

Of property owners in the seventh ward in the neighborhood of Claiborne street, praying for an extension of the boundaries of the eight wards to their portion of the city. Referred to the Police committee.

Of P. Hoat asking to erect a caravan for a circus on St. Charles street, between Poydras and Gravier streets. Granted.

Of various parties praying that the resolution directing the opening of North Poydras street to Bayou road street be repealed. Laid over.

Of sundry persons complaining of a laboratory in the square bounded by Magazine, Constance, Melpomene and Bartholomew streets. Referred to the Police committee.

Of H. J. Williams, Warden of the Work House stating that David Barbour had entered suit against him for $500, for a legal illegal detention of certain slaves. Referred to the Attorney of the Municipality.

Of E. H. Wingate complaining of an inconvenient practice in the Recorder's office, and asking a remedy and asking permission to erect a new office. Granted.

Of various Ladies, stating in consequence of the permission of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools they had made arrangements for holding a Fair for the benefit of the Orphans, and requesting that the Council would grant its sanction in the premises.

Mr Shields said he had drawn up a report in relation to the matter, and would offer it for discussion, but he refused to present it. Persons on his own responsibility. Mr M read a report from the Committee of Education, stating that the Fair in question was a very correct proceedings on the part of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools in relation to the Ice Cream. The report went on to say that a dance creating the Lyceum and the uses for which it was erected, but the Library Society had been instituted. The report concluded by saying the Council cannot depart from their former course, and refuse to grant the request. On the part of the Directors of the Public Schools to set aside the decision of the Council. It is therefore with regret that the Committee perceive that the President and Secretary of the Public Schools have transferred their authority in allowing the use of the Lyceum for holding Fairs.

The report was accompanied by the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, the Board of Directors of Public Schools at its regular meeting on the 5th inst., adopted a resolution granting the use of the Lyceum Hall to the Female Orphan Asylum and to the Protestant Orphan Asylum for the purposes of holding a grand Fair therein.

And whereas, The use of the Hall for a charitable purpose directly conflicts with the Ordinance regulating the Lyceum and Library establishment, which ordinance declares that the Lyceum shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes of literature and science, and

Whereas, The Council of the Municipality, at its session of the 12th inst., adopted a report, instructing the Board of Directors to rescind the resolution for the reason set forth, but the Board refused to act, on the authority of the Council, and refuse to obey its instructions.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the ordinance establishing, &c., which declares the use and manner of the Lyceum, is a law, which neither the Board of Directors nor the Council have the power to repeal, alter or modify, and that the Treasurer of the Board of Directors be instructed to refuse to pay any warrants drawn in favor of the Board of Directors, and that the Committee on Education and the Mayor be and hat the provisions of all ordinances and regulations which may be found contrary to this and all the acts of the Board be strictly repealed.

Mr. Hale moved that the addition of the report and resolutions be laid on the table. Mr Hale thought the resolutions were ill-advised and hasty and moved that the rules be not suspended.

Mr. Mackey. The rules have been suspended.

Mr Caldwell. They have not been suspended.

Mr. Myers. They have.

Mr Caldwell stated that he took upon himself the responsibility of declaring them suspended.

Mr. Mackey. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The President. You are out of order, striking the desk angrily. I will not allow the appeal to be made.

Mr Mackey. I swear the rules were suspended I will not be ignored.

The President. Sit down sir! Hammering the desk with emphasis.

After some further talk a vote was taken that the resolutions be over. Negatived by a vote of 9 to 5.

Mr Lawrason. I now move that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr Caldwell. The rules have not been suspended.

Mr Lawrason. We did not vote on the suspension of the rules, but on the chair refusing an appeal from his decision. I now move that the rules be suspended. Carried by a vote of 9 to 5.

Mr Lawrason then moved for the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr Macy opposed the motion. He considered the resolutions a gross insult to the Board of Directors. It was a question of law whether or not the Council had the right to set aside the decision of the Board of Directors. The resolution was premature, and ought to turn out like those voted for the Fairs, but like some in the city had passed it. The Council, moreover was not a full one, and it would be indelicate to act on the resolutions.

Mr Shields replied at some length, and vindicated what he had reported and resolutions.

Mr Caldwell said he was sorry to find that he would give his reas as why he could not preside over the meeting, which had been gagged by the law, unable to reply to the remarks made on him by a member of the Board. Should he act there could be no doubt left behind. Why silence the President in this hasty manner? He thought it therefore proper to decline presiding over the meeting. As to the authority of the Council over the Directors, it was unquestionable. Mr Marks had come here not with the intention of treating the matter seriously, but as making a burlesque of it. He indeed had never seen such a case. The gentleman who personated Charity on the occasion of a recent ball himself. He had only been equalled by Gen. Bullard's acting in "the Day after the Fair," when he so feelingly cries out "Charity, Charity, Charity, I pray."

To give the Lyceum for exhibitions foreign to its literary aim, was establishing a dangerous precedent, and Mr. Marks trusted, in conclusion, that the resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. Renshaw rose and stated that he had introduced the resolution in question as at the meeting of the Board, because he thought the course adopted by the majority was contrary to the laws of the Municipality. For this reason he had been branded as a secession, from one end of the city to the other. He did not care for such abuse, so long as he was conscious of performing his duties. If every man woman and child in the Municipality thought proper to call him down, he would still persist in carrying out the laws which he had sworn to obey.

Mr. Renshaw then addressed the Council at some length, and commented on the attacks made by a certain journal on members of the Council, of having been influenced in their course by returns on ingnasium. This argument he greatly deprecated, and he trust that in calmer moments, no such motives would be imputed against the Council. Mr. R. remarked on the reprehensible course pursued by the Board of Directors, and of the objectionable spirit to which this course had given rise, and added in conclusion that he would heartily support the resolutions.

Mr. Hale, (who had absented himself for half an hour,) then made a speech in which the Board of Directors, the Secretary, His Honor and the April elections, were admirably mixed up together. The draft of the gentleman's remarks, however, was a failure, and he moved that the matter be laid over.

Mr. Shields said his sensations never was to have pressed the resolutions to a vote this evening; he declared on the contrary, that every member should be present, and moved that the matter be laid over to a next meeting, then to be made the special order of the day. Carried. (By this time several of the standing members had come back.)

Mr Shields being in the chair, Mr. Lawrason, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of the payment of several bills and accounts