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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.

Monday Morning Nov. 25, 1850.

UNION MEETING.

☞ In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Mass Meeting held at Banks' Arcade on the 18th instant, the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, have the honor to announce to the public that the **Union Mass Meeting** will be held in the St. Charles Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th instant, when General Downs and General Foote, the Senators from Louisiana and Mississippi, and other distinguished friends of the Union will be present.

A programme of the order of proceeding will be published two days antecedent to the day of meeting.

Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will be provided with seats with the others of the meeting. Ample provisions will be made for the Reporters of the public press.

H. J. RANNEY, Chairman.

R. R. Lee,
W. H. Garland,
J. P. Benjamin,
W. H. Rabun,
F. H. Durell,
W. H. Hunt,
John M. Bell,
W. G. Kendall,
E. L. Gould,
T. P. White,
Barry T. Hayes,
J. B. Walton,

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

GEN. DOWNS AT BATON ROUGE.

During the brief sojourn of the Hon. S. W. Downs at the Seat of Government, he consented to deliver an address to the citizens on the subject of the Compromise. A very large assemblage of gentlemen of both parties was convened, and the General spoke upon the prominent topic of the day, at some length and with marked ability. The Baton Rouge *Advocate* contains a full report of his speech, from which we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting a few passages.

Gen. Downs commenced by stating that he cheerfully complied with the request of the citizens, feeling it not only a source of gratification but a duty which he owed to his constituents, to speak fully, freely and earnestly with them. He then, without further preamble, diverted to the questions before Congress at the late session. He considered it not unusual that honest differences of opinion had existed among members of the same body; he felt others to take care of themselves, and would confine himself to the views by which he was influenced. In the adjustment or Compromise scheme, several measures were embraced. 1.—The admission of California as a State, into this Union. 2.—The creation of territorial governments for the newly acquired territories of Utah and New Mexico. 3.—The boundary question between Texas and the territories just mentioned. 4.—The fugitive slave bill. 5.—The bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

To the admission of California Gen. Downs thinks there were some objections, though not enough to justify resistance or a loud clamor for dis-union. He considered her boundaries too large and strove to have them reduced, but, as he well remarks, Texas was admitted with boundaries twice as large as those of California, and the North did not attempt to dissolve the Union on that account. Of the latter objection, that the Territory was admitted with a prohibition of slavery, he disposes in the following conclusive style:

"True, you will recollect, is not the offspring of Congress; it came not from that body, but from the people of the territory, when being admitted as a State into the Union. Other states have been admitted with the same prohibitions, why then so much opposition to the admission of California? But it is said that her manner of coming into the Union is irregular, her votes were informally received, her constitution illegally adopted. These, fellow-citizens, strike me as invalid objections. No uniform rule, for the admission of new States into this great confederacy, has ever existed; in some cases States have been received, without even the adoption of a constitution, that act being permitted to be done subsequent to the admission. Congress can only require that the form of government for the new State should be Republican in its nature; this requisite complied with, and the rest remains with the people themselves. It is clear then that the objections to the admission are not sufficient, and when we recollect that the people of the territories have the right to regulate the question of slavery, why should we find fault with the *manner* in which they have acted? To strengthen the position which I have advanced relative to the right of the people, of any territory, when about to assume the mantle of sovereignty, I can refer you to the expressed opinions of many of the leading men of the nation, and it would be well for those who insist upon the extreme rights of the South to remember the doctrine maintained by one who in his day stood among the sepulchre of the fathers, (I mean Calhoun) while they are so violently opposing the prohibition of slavery, which is engrafted upon the constitution of California.

Again: I was urged that it was hard indeed that slaves should have been kept out of California. If slaves were, men were not, and the south sent her share of intelligent citizens to people and build up that distant State. The convention which adopted the constitution, was also equally divided; a citizen of our State is one of her Senators; another is placed upon the bench; every ship that sails, every breeze that wafts, every wave many a southern soul, every mine that is worked can tell of the energy of the southerner, in seeking after his fortune; in the cities, and in the towns, in the plains, and in the forest, in the mountains, and in the valleys, the south is fairly represented; how then can it be said, that the slaves of the south were improperly kept out of California? Fellow citizens, it is very doubtful whether slaves could have been advantageously taken to that portion of our country; it is too far distant—their labor too abundant—circumstances too poorly adapted to the use of slaves, and the fact of the mines being long worked, without them, and this too, while there was no constitutional or other prohibition against slavery, shows the doubt which I have advanced. I cannot concur with one of the Senators from Virginia, that the permission to take slaves to California, would have raised the value of negroes *here*, to the extravagant sum of $2,000 each; let him but satisfy me of that fact, and I will continue to buy out California, to be presented to the south.

But admitting that there really existed some strength in these objections, Gen. Downs contends most incontrovertibly, that we live under a form of government, of which the first principle is that the majority must rule. We must submit to the decision of the majority, when legitimately expressed; and there is no safety to the country unless this fundamental axiom be acknowledged.

Of the bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Gen. Downs takes the view we have often maintained, that though it may have been unnecessary, it is a mere municipal regulation, similar to the statutes of several of the Southern States, and one which should not call forth violent opposition, much less justify disunion.

Having stated the only objections to the Compromise, Gen. Downs proceeds to enumerate the advantages which the South has obtained from it. The Territory of Utah and New Mexico were organized, without that hideous restriction, and with an express proviso that they shall come into the Union hereafter, with or without slavery as their population may determine. The Fugitive Slave bill is an immense concession to the South. The old law was a dead letter. In this condition of things, says Senator Downs, the South demanded something effectual and what said the people of the North? We acknowledge the justness of your claim upon us; take up the matter; from your own bill; keep it within the provisions of the Constitution; and we'll bear it through. Notwithstanding we have some popular clamor to encounter, you are entitled to our assistance, and you shall have it. The bill was passed, and thus, that great test of everything human, has shown its efficiency. The provisions of the bill were simple, and yet sufficient.—Every emergency is provided for, and the strong arm of the law, and of legal authority, now protects and assists the owner of a runaway slave.

Gen. Downs then refers to the noble sentiments expressed by Judge Gaines, to the speech of Senator Downs of Louisiana, and its admirable effect, and to the Castle Garden demonstration in New York, as evidence that public sentiment at the North—the sentiment of the masses, is with the South. He thinks it altogether improbable that an attempt of repeal will secure even a respectable support.

Of the Texas Boundary Bill he says in substance, that it was an equitable settlement of a doubtful question, which had led to great excitement on both sides, and which threatened the country with the horrors of civil war; that the land purchased by the United States from Texas is of little value, and is settled almost exclusively by Indians and Mexicans; that Texas needed, above all, the means of liquidating her heavy obligations and developing her resources, and that this she will have through this bill. Texas is destined to become a powerful member of the Union; she can be made the Empire State of the South; and the boundary bill was calculated in a great degree to produce that end. For these reasons he sustained the bill. In this connection, General Downs remarks:

It is said, however, we have given away too much land to free soil. Not an acre, not one inch. The upper portion of the tract (North of 36 30,) which was covered with the prohibition, was, by the provisions of the bill under consideration, relieved of that prohibition, and was annexed to New Mexico, to become a free soil, or slave state, as the people of that territory should, at the proper time determine, thus placing the northern portion in the same position as the southern.

It may never be free soil; and at all events, those who are disposed to look into the future, should not forget, that "sufficient unto the day, is the evil thereof."

The speech concludes with the subjoined paragraph, which, in our opinion, correctly and accurately defines the line of demarcation, beyond which the North must not pass. We have said so before, and have no hesitation in repeating the sentiment, that the faithful observance of the Compromise is the bond of the Union. Repeal it, and there is no sanatory power that can heal the mortal wound that will be inflicted upon this Republic:

I believe, fellow citizens, the adjustment measure will be as permanent as any ordinary legislation, and you should be in favor of acquiescing, as long as it lasts; but should Congress undertake to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to interdict the slave trade between the States, or to enact the Wilmot proviso, or pass a repeal of the fugitive slave bill, then it will be time to show prompt, decided, and unanimous action: *but let us not agitate until the proper period has arrived.*—Draw the line, and tell the North that line is made—as long as they abstain, we will abstain, but cross it and the Rubicon is passed.—But, fellow citizens, you may rely upon it, the North will stand by the Compromise. When such sons as Cass, Dickinson, and Webster speak, their constituents cannot but listen. The adjustment is the work of compromise and conciliation; all have yielded up something; it is peace measure, and I trust it may be the means of closing up all bleeding wounds, and of adding increased prosperity to our happy land.

General Council.—This body held a called meeting on Saturday evening to revise the taxes for the ensuing year. The official account of the proceedings will appear in a day or two.

We are indebted to the steamer *United States* for late Cincinnati papers.

Election for Representative.—A special election for a Representative to the Legislature in the Third District was held on Saturday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Bullard, elected to Congress. We are pleased to record the success of that excellent Whig and sterling citizen, Major Ranney. The vote was as follows:

	Ranney.	Riddell.
Fifth Ward,	145	80
Sixth Ward,	286	92
Seventh Ward.	121	266
Total:	552	438
	438	
Ranney's maj.,	114	

The Custom House.—Mr. Wm. Freret, Collector of the customs, will enter on the discharge of his official duties to-day. The appointments made thus far are as follows: Mr. Henry Hopkins, Cashier; Messrs. G. Rivarde, W. J. Ames, D. Woodruff, Bienvenu, J. Joly, L. Bushee, Bowers, B. Boisfontaine, Bejan, John Derbys, P. Van Buren and Wm Andry, Inspectors.

The News Letter.—This sprightly and useful sheet is, we are glad to learn, steadily increasing its circulation. Every number is a faithful though brief chronicle of the week, and as it contains a review of the market, and is got up in letter sheet style, with a blank page for correspondence—merchants and others desirous of communicating the current events of the day, and the commercial aspect of affairs to their friends, find it extremely convenient.

The Iberian Society.—We attended by invitation yesterday the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Iberian Benevolent Society. As its name indicates the association is composed of our Spanish fellow-citizens, and it was really pleasing to perceive the large and highly respectable number who had gathered together on the occasion. At four o'clock in the afternoon the members and invited guests, numbering about two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Perfect Union Lodge, in Rampart street. After the excellent edibles had been despatched, Manuel Blasco Esq., the worthy President of this association proposed a series of regular and patriotic toasts which were drank with enthusiastic applause. These of course gave rise to a number of volunteer toasts, most of which were capital, and we only regret that our limited space prevents us from noticing at length some of the excellent sentiments that were proposed. The party broke up at a late hour in the evening, and we shall long bear in recollection the pleasing associations connected with this assembly.

Placida's Varieties.—This popular establishment opened on Saturday evening to an immense audience. Indeed it was a perfect jam, but the people took it as a matter of course, and were determined to be pleased. "Varieties in Confusion" was the first piece, a not inapt title, by the bye, as we failed to see the drift of it; but on the other hand, it introduced all the old favorites, who were most cordially received. Hilariot looks as captivating as ever, and enchanted her numerous admirers with some tall specimens of dancing.

The bill of performance for this evening is very attractive. See advertisement.

The Campbell Minstrels.—This superior band of Minstrels have arrived in our city, and will give their first Concert this evening, at Exchange Hall. Several talented performers have been added to the company since they were here. We would advise our readers to give them a call.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.—The new and splendid steamship *Philadelphia*, consigned to Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., reached our city at an early hour on yesterday morning.—She left New York on the 15th. The *Philadelphia* brought $1,350,000 in specie, of which $1,000,000 is for the New Orleans mint, and the remainder is consigned to Messrs. James Robb & Co., and Corning & Co., to order.

The *Philadelphia* is intended to ply as a regular packet between New Orleans and Chagres. She leaves on Sunday next, the 1st December, for Chagres.

Darcantel Village.—We are gratified to see that the new Board of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company, sells at auction by Major Beard, on the 28th inst., the land belonging to the Company. This land is situated in the fauxbourg Darcantel, and has been divided into lots suitable for residence, gardens, dairies &c.—Fauxbourg Darcantel is situate on one of the highest ridges in the rear of the city. The proposed station which the company is about establishing at the junction of the Rail-road and Carrollton road, will be of great advantage to persons desirous of procuring for their residence a healthy and agreeable place, and of easy access.

X.

Mississippi.—Despatches from Jackson state that the Legislature, by a joint action of both Houses, have appointed a Committee, consisting of fourteen members of the House and seven members of the Senate, who will report a bill this day, calling a Convention with pleasury powers, to take such steps as the State, in her sovereign capacity, may deem proper in the pending difficulties. It is intimated that the bill will be carried by a decided majority.

☞ Catalogue and Object Sales of a beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Our city merchants and country buyers will find it to their advantage by attending F. H. Peyroux's large sale of the choicest seasonable Dry Goods, which is to come off TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street. Goods and terms are altogether desirable and liberal.

THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 15th. The papers contain the accounts by Telegraph, which are somewhat fuller than those received here.

Political.

The political advices are somewhat more interesting than usual, though not very important.

England.—The Church of England through her Ministers and Bishops, seconded by the journals, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the new titles assumed by the Roman Hierarchy. A deputation of the clergy waited upon the Bishop of London, who cordially received them, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the notice of the address the deputation had prepared, and strongly urged upon them to propose a formal address to the throne, to be delivered at this critical period.

France.—The difficulties between Changarnier and President Napoleon had not yet been abated.

It is said that the Turkish government has demanded the good offices of France and England against the menacing movements of Austria and the demands of her cabinet.

Numerous arrests of conspirators have been made at Lyons.

Advices from Algiers state that the cholera had re-appeared there with great violence, and that in two days one hundred and fifty persons fell victims to the malady.

Hesse Cassel.—The German papers received on Wednesday confirm the accounts respecting the movements of the Austrian troops in support of the Bavarian force about to enter the Electorate of Hesse. A telegraphic dispatch of the 29th, from the Cassel, states that an army of Bavarian troops was hourly expected to enter the Electorate.

Germany.—A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin dated 30th, states that information had been received from Warsaw to the effect that Russia's proposals had been peremptorily refused, and that Denmark was not willing to accede to the proposals of the Danish and German commissioners to settle the Danish difficulties.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Berlin, stating that nothing has occurred during the proceedings of Congress at Warsaw, to lessen the hope that its issue will be favorable to peace.

The Austrian *Times* correspondent writing from Vienna under date of 27th October, states that public feeling has been aroused—that even the most apathetic boldly declare they would have no objections to shoulder their muskets against Prussia. The Austrians are determined not to yield on the Federal question.

There is nothing from Ireland or other parts of Europe possessing special general interest.

Stocks—United States 6's of 1862, due 1868, 109 1-4 a 109 3-4. Penns. 5's, 82 a 83; Md. 6's, 91. With reference to business in the manufacturing districts, Baring & Brothers's Circular says German buyers having withdrawn, and other being alarmed at the aspect of affairs on the Continent, business has been less active.

The Havre Market.—Telegraphic advices have been received from Havre up to Thursday evening which state that the Cotton market was rather calm and transactions limited. Very ordinary Orleans was selling at 1 91.50c. The week's sales were 1200 bales.

Telegraph advices from London bring advices from Bombay to Oct 2d, Calcutta Sept. 21st, and from Alexandria to Oct. 21. Except in a commercial point of view the news is destitute of interest. At Calcutta the supplies of produce were more abundant than usual, and prices generally firm. Sugars had advanced, also Lancashire cottons, many holders refusing to sell at any price. At Alexandria prices of all kinds of produce were sustained except wheat, which had declined a trifle.

☞ The Havana correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* mentions the death of one of the nuns at the Convent of Santa Clara, in that city, at the advanced age of 105, having lived in the convent 95 years, entering it at the age of seven, and assuming the veil at sixteen, never having quitted the walls of the building, either before or after professing. She commanded always the love and admiration of the sisterhood as an extraordinary example of holiness and piety, and preserved to the last the use of all her faculties, except her sight, which was somewhat impaired. Such examples of long and exclusive devotion to the service of the Most High are indeed of rare occurrence.

An Eventful Voyage.—The Baltimore *American* says: The ship Angelique, Captain Windsor, arrived at this port yesterday, one hundred days from Calcao. The A. has been absent from New York about eighteen months, during which time she has been to California, and visited and cast anchor in nine different ports; she has sailed upwards of thirty-seven thousand miles, and has had four entire crews and eight officers. In lat. 52 1-2 S., lon. 86 15 W., she sprung a leak in scudding before a heavy N. W. gale, with a S. W. cross sea running, and at one time had seven and a half feet of water in the hold; all hands were put at the pumps, and continued pumping thirteen days At length she succeeded in doubling Cape Horn in thirty-seven days, and when up to the Falkland Islands, the vessel being in better trim, leaked but little, and still less since passing the lat. of Cape Frio, the leak being on the weather side. Capt. W. thinks that about one hundred tons of guano have been dissolved and pumped out with the water.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that in the year 1849 the number of whites confined in the Philadelphia County Prison, was 4,334, and of blacks 1,465, or three whites to every black. The colored population form about one-twelfth of the white population.—*The blacks furnish four times as many criminals, proportionally, as the whites do.*

Explosion of a Line-of-Battle Ship.—A despatch to the *Picayune* says: The *Capitan Pasha*, a Turkish line-of-battle ship, exploded at Constantinople, killing a thousand persons.

A Fire occurred in New Bedford on Saturday last, which destroyed 30 buildings. Loss about $100,000.

Another Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—O. D. Whitney was arrested and brought to New York city, from Buffalo, charged with passing a number of $20 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Missouri, in California, and also on his passage home. The accused is said to have been a partner with A. C. Ford, who was arrested a few days since. $4,000 in gold was found upon his person.

Abolition Meeting in Boston Dispersed.—A despatch to the Charleston *Courier*, states that an Abolition Meeting, which was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday evening, the 15th instant, complimentary to George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, was completely broken up by the more sensible portion of the community. Thompson and his companions were hissed out.

☞ The presidential election, according to law, will be made under the apportionment of representation in Congress of the census of the present year. This gives additional importance to the results by the census, for in all probability congress will elect the next president. The Washington letter of the Charleston Courier says:

The census returns are coming in with great accuracy and convey a very full and complete knowledge of statistics, not only of numbers but of mortality, products of industry, valuation of real estates, annual taxation, colleges and schools, libraries, newspapers, religion, professions, crimes, wages, &c.

The Southern States will undoubtedly be found to have increased in wealth and resources as much, or more than any other States; and the average amount of production to each individual, will be, as under the census of 1840, found to be greater than in the northern States.

A Touching Scene—*Triumph of Patriotism over Prejudice.*—A friend has described to us a most interesting scene which was witnessed a few days ago in the streets of Lexington. An old Democrat, who had been thrash fifle a most decided and bitter opponent of Mr. Clay, who had permitted party prejudice to make him believe that the great Kentuckian was one of the worst and most dangerous of public men, and who had maintained that opinion unchanged until the events of the last session of Congress, met Mr. Clay, for the first time since his return home, upon the side-walk. As they approached each other, the old Democrat seized Mr. Clay's hand, and holding it with a firm grasp for nearly ten minutes, told him in a voice shaken by feeling, and with streaming eyes, how grateful he was to him for his patriotic efforts in the recent crisis. The venerable statesman was scarcely less moved than the other. His eyes too were suffused with tears, while he declared his thankfulness that he had been permitted to aid in the adjustment of the dangerous controversy. Henry Clay has had many triumphs; but we do not believe that any of them ever cost a thrill of richer gratification to his heart than this tearful homage to his truth and patriotism, extorted from one who had for long years distrusted and denounced him.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The Colonization Society's barque *Liberia Packet* arrived at Baltimore on the 15th inst., in 41 days from Liberia. The *American* gives the following summary of the news received by her:

The Liberia Packet landed her passengers at Monrovia on the 29th August, all well, after a passage of 28 days from Hampton Roads.—She carried out 56 passengers, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Wood and lady, of Liverpool. The news of President Taylor's death was received on the Coast by the arrival of the Liberia Packet. The Herald, in speaking of this sad event, says:

"The death of President Taylor is deeply regretted in Liberia. The death of this illustrious friend of our country, so sudden and unexpected, doubtless arrested for a season the political excitement which has pervaded the United States during the past two years. Let us hope that while a Nation may be mourning the loss of a Chief Ruler, a spirit may be imbued which will exert a healthful influence upon the exciting topics of the day. We have no doubt but the favorable feelings towards Liberia, possessed and expressed by the lamented President Taylor, will be revived in President Fillmore, who, we anticipate, will effect all he can for our country, and administer his own government in spirit and patriotism, according to the spirit of the Constitution of that great country, which is at once his guide and the safeguard of American liberty and independence."

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, bearing the broad pennant of Com. P. H. Gregory, commander in chief of the U. S. Naval forces on the Coast of Africa, arrived at Monrovia on the 20th of September, 15 days from Lagos—all well. She sailed the next day for the Cape de Verd Islands.

The Herald of September 17 contains the following account of the capture of a vessel, which we presume is the Chesterfield, formerly of Baltimore, and which arrived here on Tuesday in charge of Passed Midshipman Sheppard, a prize to the U. S. brig Perry.

"The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Com. Foose, is still in the Sights. A few weeks ago, off Lobango, she captured a large American brig, fitted to carry 1000 slaves. The Perry was lying at anchor pretty close in shore, without any national insignia flying, and the master of the slaver supposing her to be an English cruiser, ran boldly down with the American flag floating gracefully on the breeze—he did not find out his fatal error until a boat from the Perry was alongside his ship, and the boarding officer looking up, discovered to the astonished scoundrel the absence of the English Crown on his cap, and that the officer was really an American. With all haste the fellow doused the United States flag and run up the Brazilian—turning to the officer and audaciously inquiring "Do you know any thing about the Brazilian property." But the fellow reckoned without his host. He was unable to produce any papers whatever to sustain her Brazilian character, so a prize master was put on board and she sailed for the United States."

The Liberia Herald presents quite a commercial appearance. In the numbers before us we observe arrivals of Bremen vessels with full cargoes from Europe, British merchant ships from Liverpool and London, and also the arrival of boats of small trading vessels from ports along the coast. One of the latter in attempting to cross the bar at Marshall on the 24th September, capsized and was lost. The vessel was called the Hannah, and she and her cargo were owned by Gen. Lewis, of Monrovia.

The English barque Clondon, Capt. Taylor, sailed from Monrovia on the 27th September for the Kroo Country, for the purpose of conveying a large party of emigrants to the West Indies.

The Herald, under the head of naval, says:

The Liberia Government schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., com., sailed on the 23d August for Grand Bassa, and a cruise down the leeward coast.

New York, Nov. 15.

The Election—*Horrid Murders.*—The entire State has now been heard from officially, and Hunt's majority is two hundred and seventy. This, of course, settles who is Governor of the State

A man named Cornell called yesterday evening at the public house in Cliff street, kept by a Frenchman, by the name of Ronson. He said he wanted some refreshments. The Frenchman gave him refreshments, and also a room to lodge in, with the proprietor's two sons.—About 4 o'clock this morning the keeper of the house heard a noise in the room, whither he rushed.

On opening the door, he found that the man (Cornell) had stabbed one of the sons in the neck and side, and the other in the abdomen, taking out his bowels. The former may possibly survive—the latter is dead.

Not content with the terrible murder, the infuriated man flew upon the father of the two boys (Mr. Ronson) and cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him almost instantly.

The murderer attempted to escape by jumping out of the window—in which attempt he fell into a deep area, and was much injured. He was finally arrested and imprisoned. The man, it is thought, was crazy.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.

Steamer Lost in the Fog.—During a dense fog yesterday morning, the Central Railroad steamer May Flower lost her way, and while attempting to find the harbor, went ashore about eight miles from the light house. The U. S. iron steamer Michigan immediately left for her assistance.

Buffalo, Nov 14.

Accident on the Lake.—The brig S. F. Gale, laden with tallow and pork, was run into by the schooner Telegraph in Mackinaw straits and sunk. Cargo valued at $20,000. Total loss.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13.

Loss of a Steamer—*Fatal Affray.*—The steamer Republic sank at Paducah, and is a total loss.

At the affray on the Clipper No. 2, one man was killed, and many others severely injured.

☞ We find the following curious piece of natural history in a Boston volume entitled "Specimens of newspaper Literature. By J. C. Buckingham."

"Genesis of the Grenvander.—In 1811, when Mr. Gerry was Governor of the Commonwealth, the Legislature made a new division of the districts for the election of representatives to Congress. Both branches had then a Democratic majority. For the purpose of securing a democratic representative, an absurd and singular arrangement of towns in the county of Essex was made to compose a district. Russel took a map of the county, and designated, by a particular coloring, the towns thus selected. He then hung the map on the wall in his editorial closet. One day, Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated painter, looked at the map, and said the towns which Russel had thus distinguished formed a picture resembling some monstrous animal. He took a pencil, and with a few touches, added what might be supposed to represent claws.

"There," said Stuart, "that will do for a salamander."

Russel, who was busy with his pen, looked up at the hideous figure, and exclaimed—"Salamander! call it Gerrymander."

The word became a proverb, and for many years was in popular use among the federalists as a term of reproach to the democratic legislature which first distinguished itself by this act of political turpitude. The engraving of the Gerrymander was made and hawked about in the State, which had some effect in annoying the democratic party.

New York Congressional District.—The following is a correct list of the successful candidates for Congress at the late election in the State of New York, an equal number of both parties having been elected:

Whigs.	Democrats.
O. Bowne,	John G. Floyd,
J. H. Hobar Haws,	Benanel B. Hart,
George Briggs,	Abraham P. Stevens,
James Brooks,	Gilbert Dean,
Marius Schoonmaker,	William Marry,
John L. Schoolcraft,	Josiah Sutherland, jr.
John I. Boyd,	David L. Seymour,
John Wells,	Joseph Russell,
Henry Bennett,	Alexander H. Buel,
H. S. Walbridge,	Preston King, F. S.
William A. Sackett,	Willard Ives,
A. W. Schermerhorn,	Timothy Jenkins,
Jedediah Hosford,	W. W. Snow,
Frederick S. Martin,	Leander Babcock,
S. G. Haven,	David T. Jones,
Aug. F. Hascal,	Thomas Y. How, jr.
Lorenzo Burrows,	Reuben Robie.

The Brother of Jenny Lind.—The Journal du Havre says: Mr. Emmaus Lind, a distinguished physician of Copenhagen, and brother of the Swedish Nightingale, has arrived at Paris. It is expected soon to arrive at Havre, where he will take passage on board the Franklin, in order to join his sister in the United States.

Noble Sentiment of Brownlow.—"I have never seen the day when, if I were to fall out with men with whom I had been friendly, I would expose to public gaze their private and confidential letters to me. No man will do it but one who is lost to all sense of honor and shame."

An Unequal Match.—"We never saw a more forcible exemplification of the sublime and ridiculous than we witnessed to-day, while standing on the railroad bridge at Yeckville, awaiting the approach of a train from the city. Onward came the fiery dragon of steam, with speed, and rumble, and roar, while a sweeping dash, on a bank near by, was watching it with a fluttering eye. As it neared, he gave a short quick bark, and 'went forth to meet the foe.'—He rushed down the bank, and as if he was merely seizing a vagrant pig, was about to take the locomotive by the ear, when we heard a single scream, like the top note of a fiddle, and then all was still. The train swept on, and while we were thinking 'supposing it had been a man!' there came bleeping slowly up the bank our four-footed 'brave.' When he reached the bridge, he looked after the train, fixing it to distance, and said, in as plain English as ever a dog spoke in the world, 'I am afraid I made a little mistake in challenging that fellow; I didn't exactly know his breed.' And after licking his fore-foot he limped away a sadder and a wiser dog.—*Knickerbocker.*

Female Heroism.—The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the *Louisville Journal* relates a circumstance which occurred in the town of Paris some days ago, and in which a woman was the actor, that displays rare courage and conjugal affection. The facts are as follow:

Three men of bully reputation went into the house of a gentleman in Paris, Ky., and asked his wife where he was, avowing their intention to go to his him up and whip him for slapping a mulatto child of one of their chums. She replied that he was in his shop. They went off and she followed them into the shop unperceived and picked up a mallet and chisel. One of the men drew a knife and pistol and advanced to the husband, who cornered, spelling murder. The lady, however, advanced with necessary speed, and dealt the assailant a blow with the mallet upon the shoulder, dislocated it, and armed, and a blow with the same instrument, the knife, put him *hors de combat*. The second turned on her husband and found him tussling with the third on the floor. She went to work upon this gentleman's head as deliberately as circumstances allowed, and soon succeeded in relieving her husband from all fear of "murder" at his hands. All the gentlemen concerned are said to be pocked home. I have this statement of the facts and characters connected with this affair from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came from Paris since the occurrence.

I have heard of such heroism before, but not since the days of Boone, Logan, and Kenton.—Just imagine a woman, weighing scarcely 120 pounds, of mild countenance and modest mien, facing those ruffians and flamming out the trio with no aid but that of the husband in tripping one of them.

Guano Superceded.—The St. Vincent Royal Gazette mentions that a gentleman of that island has sent to England a quantity poozolonas to have it ground as a cement, and that he was agreeably surprised to learn that the chemist who tested it had declared it to be the best manure that had yet been discovered, and that it was far preferrable to guano. The gentleman in question was complimented on having a mine of wealth superior to gold. When it is considered (says the Gazette) that the island abounds in this valuable substance—the best cement and, as it now appears, the best manure that is known—we cannot refrain from offering our public congratulations on the recent discovery, which must ere long bring great wealth into the islands by supplying them with an article which must be much needed by the sugar growers. Pozzolona from St. Vincent could of course be supplied here much cheaper than guano, and might, in consequence of its cheapness, be extensively used.

A Physiological Fact.—A surgeon in the United States army, recently desired to know the most common cause of enlargements. By permission of the captain of the company, containing fifty-five, in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained in every man." On investigation it appeared that nineteen of the enlisted on account of some female difficulty, the consequence of which had changed their names, and forfeited three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of these were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had been born in elevated stations in life. Four had been lawyers, nine doctors, and two ministers. The experiment before us, it is worse not for the pledge of secrecy, that this was done, is an interesting a history, and would exhibit a curiosity of human nature as fully as any experiment ever made on the subject of the passions. —*Exchange.*

Meeting of the Bar.

At a stated meet of the New Orleans Law Association, held on Saturday, 23d November 1850, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent untimely death of Arnold Bohen, Esq., of the New Orleans Bar—a gentleman whose pure and upright character, urbanity of manners and gentleness of heart, had endeared him to all who knew him—is sincerely regretted by the Association as a loss in society and the legal profession, of which his talents were an ornament, and to human nature, to which he was an honor.

Resolved, That the usual outward emblems of that grief which is felt when a good man dies be worn in honor of his memory by the members of the Association.

C. Roselius Pres't.

M. M. Cohen, S'cry. 825-H

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Purchasers are respectfully invited to call, and may depend on cheap bargains, at

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Claret—60 casks St Julien Medoc, 24 casks Depeire Margaux, 12 casks St Julien Medoc, landing ex ship Rebecca from Bordeaux. 60 casks Peyre choix. 630 cases St. Julien, landing ex ship Oceana, from Bordeaux. For sale by

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n26 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

White wine—100 half casks Haut Sauterne landing ex ship Sabattis, from Bordeaux. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

n23 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Brandy—4 half pipes J. B. Guerard, in prime order, do. do. do. Edgar pipes, Ph. Godard, in prime order. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

n25 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

Wine—100 casks Red Wine Chateau Gilmont, 50 casks Marseilles do. 150 bales Sauterne White Wine, of M. Sue. 200 bales St Julien Claret; 50 cases White Wine, Sauterne. 100 do Pontignac Muscatel; for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,

n25 27 St. Louis st.

Olive Oil.—300 bottles, containing 12 bottles 30 do, of 16 half bottles—for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,

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Bottles, demijohns and corks.—100 baskets Empty Bottles; 600 Demijohns, of 5 gallons each; 200 do, of 1 gallon each; 10 bales, containing 6,000 demijohn Corks;—for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,

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Champagne, Cognac, Absynth, &c.—200 baskets Champagn; 10 qr. pipes Cognac; 90 cases Absynth—for sale by

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Bottles—Received, per ship Caroline and Mary Clark, from Havre—200 baskets empty Bottles, also, 500 Demijohns, of 3 gallons, for sale by

THOMAS PINET & CO.,

n23 39 Gonti st.

Landing—Ex ship Caroline & Mary Clark from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber. 4 cases containing 60 large swiss Gruyere Cheese, 75 cases round Cheese.

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Olive Oil—Landing ex Sardinian bark Orbino from Marseilles: 600 baskets and cases Olive Oil, by 94 on, for sale by

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Goshen Butter—18 firkins prime dairy fresh Goshen Butter, now landing from ship Expandola, for sale by

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Quindres—500 quarcasks Sherry Wine, 8 Octaves do. do.; 1000 qr do Port Wine; 30 qr do. Spanish Brandy; 20 half pipes Castilian Brandy; 30 qr do do.; 3 do. Gin; in Customhouse store, for sale by

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Claret—185 casks good family Claret, 100 boxes superior do, in store and for sale by

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n23 In Liquidation, 35 Natchez st.

Landing—Ex ship Sabattis, from Bordeaux—1,200 boxes Sardines in Oil; 600 ½ do do do; 1000 ¼ do do do