G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1851.

No. 1561 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 5610.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, August 12, 1851.

NOTICE.

INORDER to facilitate the transaction of my business I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. EUGENE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 8th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect claims and receipt all bills or accounts either for myself in the office of the Bee.

G. F. WEISSE.

New-Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NEW YORK WHIGS.

It appears that the several wings and branches of New York Whiggery have at length come together. The two central committees originally appointed were unable to effect a settlement of the affairs of the party to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned, and the task was therefore delegated to the Whig members of the Legislature. The result of the combined labors of the three committees is a "call for a Whig Convention" which has been signed by the Legislature, Syracuse, and Utica Committees. We have not yet seen the address in full, but the Sunday *Herald* presents a telegraphic abstract of the document which is no doubt, tolerably accurate. After referring to harbor improvements the tariff &c., the call proceeds in nearly the following words:

The whigs of the State, as a body, are inflexibly opposed to the subjection of any territory of the United States, now free, to laws imposing involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, and they repeat, that no proposition to that effect is now pending, or is likely to be presented; while, at the same time, they unequivocally acknowledge the right of every sovereign State to regulate its own municipal institutions in such manner as the people may deem most conducive to their safety and happiness, without interference, directly or indirectly, by citizens of other States, or subjects of foreign monarchies. The whigs of this State will abide by the constitution of the United States in all its parts, and they will receive its true meaning and construction from the judicial tribunals it has created for that purpose, and will aid in sustaining and defend such decisions as the law of the land, constitutionally reversed by the same tribunals. The laws of Congress and of the State Legislature, pronounced constitutional by the judicial tribunals, must be enforced and strictly observed. And, while this is essentially recognized as the duty of all, as subjects of the laws, yet the right of citizens, as voters, is equally undeniable, and the are free to express with a full and mutual regard, the rights and interests of all parts of the confederacy, which, it is necessary now to mention, as it was not possible to achieve the blessed union of the States. It is their old and noble right to discuss the expediency of such laws, and the propriety of such other measures, and to seek, by constitutional means, their repeal or modification.

We are animated by a sincere desire to perpetuate the Union unimpaired, and the free institutions which it sustains and guarantees. Alone individual security and national greatness and prosperity can be perpetuated, and the noble hopes of all nations be realized, if intellectual any less powerful than the combined majorities of legislative bodies, in either the Federal or State governments; and we hope all New York will ever be found ready to render a patriotic acquiescence to all such laws. The national administration is entitled to the confidence and support of the whigs of New York, for the eminent ability and patriotism which have characterized its course, and its successful management of our foreign affairs—the generous sympathy it has exhibited towards an oppressed people struggling for freedom—the prompt and dignity with which it has maintained the right to indulge such sympathies, and with which it has rebuked the threats of an imperious government to violate the inviolate rights of an accredited public agent and the American flag, and has checked or paralyzed all movements tending to impair the public peace, and all unlawful enterprises calculated to jeopardize public peace and provoke civil war, or, in other words, weaken, the relations of any State with the Union.

The call afterwards alludes to the whig State administration, and closes by calling the State convention at Syracuse, on the 17th September next.

We pass upon this address as a master-piece in its way, and a marvel of tact and management. It seems just enough to the "woolly heads" to give them a decent pretext for remaining in their party ties, while it is in most respects highly satisfactory to the silver grays. It is equally enough touching the opposition of the party to the introduction of slavery into territory now free, and the emphatic assertion of the right of the people to discuss the expediency of all laws, and to seek, by constitutional means, their modification or repeal, are sops that will tickle the palates of the free-soil men in New York whiggery, while the open recognition of attempts at interference with slavery in the States, the determination expressed to support the laws of the land and to yield their ready obedience; and the condemnation of all who seek to resist, defeat or render inoperative—evidently shadow forth the opinions of the conservative section of the party. The unqualified approbation expressed of Mr. Fillmore's administration was a *sine qua non* of reconciliation. The "woolly heads" had to swallow it, or give up the idea of reorganization, and with it, all hope of retaining the whig ascendancy in the great State of New York. We are glad that they have approached a reasonable position—for it is only a step towards the truth after all—even though interest be the power which welded the two factions together.

DECLINED.—The Hon. Geo. W. Watterson, who was nominated a candidate for Congress by the Whig Convention of the Third District, declines the nomination from reasons, which no one can fail to appreciate. We are glad to announce, however, that Mr. Watterson will consent to run as a candidate for State Senator in the Livingston District—the more limited field enabling him to perform the labors of a canvass, without probable detriment to his health.

The following is Mr. Watterson's letter:

AUGUST 4th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note, informing me that I have been nominated a candidate for Congress, by a convention held at Baton Rouge, on the 4th inst.

You will permit me to assure you that I have formed a proper estimate of the honor attending such a position, and that I feel truly grateful for the confidence which my political friends have placed in me.

But I cannot accept the nomination. A serious disease, from which I am only beginning to recover, has made it impossible on my part, to canvass a district extending from Arkansas to the Lakes.

If I were well, it would afford me pleasure to throw myself into such a contest; as it is, I must beg you to accept my excuse, with the assurance of my respect and regard, with which I am, Gentlemen, truly yours,

G. W. WATTERSON.

Messrs. Upton, Skipwith and Thorpe.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—For the first time in many months says the *Feliciana Whig*, the thirsty earth has been well saturated with water. The rains of last week were heavy and ample. The water courses have been filled again, and in some instances we regret to learn damage to a considerable extent has been sustained by washing. On the other hand, the benefit from these rains to the crops, are much less than was expected. The corn crops on most plantations has been laid by and the fodder pulled. Of course the rains have come too late to benefit that. The cotton, even where it has not been damaged by overflow, has gone to shedding the bolls and forms. We see several bales of new cotton, noticed as on the way to market. The picking season has not opened in this Parish generally, although here and there we hear of planters about commencing.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.—A fine-looking company of Freedom's warriors passed down on Thursday evening, raised in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, fifty strong, under command of Capt. A. E. Morrison. They were passengers on the steamer Editor; and report that they are soon to be followed by and entire regiment—all destined to aid Cuba in the assertion of the rights of man. They were a fine and noble-looking body of soldiers.

☞ A Cuba sympathizing meeting was held on the 5th instant, in Montgomery. William Taylor, Esq., acted as Chairman, and J. H. Martin as Secretary. Patriotic resolutions were passed and a committee appointed to receive and solicit contributions of means, and forward them to the Cubans. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday. It was addressed by Messrs. Saffold, McIntyre, Moss and Bibb.

CATALOGUE SALE OF 400 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF DRY GOODS, ON ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION—We call the attention of buyers to the sale of Dry Goods which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Messrs. F. P. Canon & Co's Store, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, through J. B. Blache & Co., auctioneers.

Terms—4 and 6 months credit. For particulars, see advertisement.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the morning of the 3d inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons by a vote of 118 to 71 has refused to allow Solomons the Jewish member from Greenwich to take his seat.

The Papal Aggression Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 227.

John O'Connell has resigned his seat from Limerick to make way for the Earl of Arundel.

George Frederick Young, the distinguished Protectionist, has been returned for Scarborough, in opposition to Earl Mulgrave, Free-trader.

D. Lingard, the Historian, died at Hornby on the 18th of July.

G. Wright, Jr., and J. & W. Stock failed at Liverpool on the 22d, the former for £50,000, and the latter for £25,000. Both failures were caused by the decline in cotton.

The receipts of the Exhibition on Monday, were £3,340.

FRANCE.—The vote in the French Assembly on the revision of the constitution, stood in its favor 446; against, 227. As the vote was not two-thirds in favor as required by the constitution, the measure is defeated. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject, and the ministry are accused of corrupt movements relative to the petitions presented for a revision.

It was reported that the whole ministry had resigned on Tuesday, but this was not believed in London.

Markets.

Cotton is depressed and prices have declined ⅛@¼ Fair Orleans 5⅞, Mobile and Uplands 5⅝d, middling Orleans and Mobile 4¾d. The sales since the Niagara left have been 15,160 bales, of which exporters took 2500 and speculators none. The sales on Wednesday up to 10 o'clock were 3000 bales and prices were barely supported.

Breadstuffs—Flour and Wheat are quiet and prices a fraction lower. Corn is firmer and rather active.

The demand for Provisions is steady and prices unchanged. Tallow has improved.

Sugar and Tea are tending downward. The demand for Coffee is confined to the retail trade and prices are unaltered.

Money Market—The Money Market is inactive. Consols are unchanged. Mid. 5⅞, 90⅞. Ohio 5's, 104; Penna. 5's, 78¾ @82¾.

The Manchester market is very dull and prices of Yarns and Cloths having further declined.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We invite public attention to the following important circular:

Whereas a disposition has been manifested by the citizens of Texas to co-operate with the citizens of Louisiana, in the construction of the great South-Western Railroad, through Lafourche, Attakapas and Opelousas, and thence to Texas; and, whereas, a desire has been expressed by many influential citizens of the latter State, through the medium of private correspondence and otherwise, to meet the citizens of Louisiana in convention, at some point as near the Sabine; and, whereas, the town of Burkeville, in Newton County, (Texas) being distant only ten or twelve miles from the Sabine River, seems to be one of the most eligible and accessible places for the holding of such a convention:

It is, therefore, proposed by the people of the parish of St. Landry, that a convention of the people of Texas and those of Western Louisiana be holden at Burkeville, Newton County, Texas, to assemble at the third thirty-first degree of North Latitude, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform plan of operations, relative to the construction of the said road, in which the citizens of Texas and Western Louisiana have an interest in common.

The first day of October has been selected because the Legislature of Texas meets in the early part of November, and it is more than probable that the action of the joint convention will be the means of bringing the subject in a definite form before that body.

The parish of St. Landry will name delegates to the said joint convention, on Saturday, the 16th instant, and the other parishes interested, viz: New Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Rapides and Sabine, are requested to appoint delegates at as early a day as possible.

The citizens of Texas are requested to indicate their respective preferences, by communications directed to Col. Manuel White, of New Orleans, President of the late New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Convention, to the undersigned at Opelousas, La., and also by publications in their newspapers.

Without any desire of dictating, and in view of the fact that the road, as projected, is to connect the great trunk railroad across Texas to El Paso, thence to the Pacific; we take leave to suggest the appointment of delegates from each county in Texas, in order that the public sentiment of that State may be thoroughly understood.

The distance of the railroad as now projected between New Orleans and Opelousas, is about 160 miles; and it is but 84 miles from Opelousas in a direct line to the Sabine, at the intersection with the 31st degree of No. it. Lat.

Published by authority of the Citizens of St. Landry.

Opelousas, August 4th, 1851.

☞ N. B.—The members of the press and individuals to whom this Circular is addressed will please give it publicity.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
Chairman of the St. Landry Convention.

TREATY WITH THE IOWA BANDS OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.—We learn from the Galena Advertiser, of the 30th ult., that the commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians were at Mendota on Monday, the 28th ult., to meet the lower bands of the nation, who inhabit both sides of St. Peters, near its junction with the Mississippi, and are put down on the latest maps as the Dacotah and Wartetunkeys. It is proposed to purchase their lands. The Commission may be detained ten days in this work. The lands claimed by the Upper Sioux Indians are stated at about ninety thousand square miles, a quantity quite sufficient to make a State or two, and for one of which the Advertiser has already found a name—*Sioux*.

It is stated that only one of the numerous claims which are always floating about a treaty ground, were provided for in the negotiations with the Upper Bands of the Indians—that of Mr. Sibley.

ENGLAND AND ISRAEL.—The late English papers are filled with the recent debates in the House of Lords on the Jews Disability question which resulted in the defeat of the bill admitting the children of Israel to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a British subject, including a seat in Parliament. The zeal and intolerance within her Majesty's dominions and the most violent opposition to the "ancient people" comes from the bench of bishops.

The extensible reason for including the Jews from Parliament, says the New York Mirror, is their denial of Christ and the Christian religion. The British oath of office compels a man to swear "upon the faith of a Christian;" and when Mr. Salomons appeared to be sworn, the "faith of a Christian" stuck in his throat: he refused to pronounce the words, and the House refused him a seat. Believing, as we must, that the state has nothing to do with religion, except to tolerate all religions, we can regard the treatment of the Jews by the legislators of England in no other light than that of persecution.

ROT IN LOUISIANA COTTON.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* says: We learn from Jacob Hoover, Esq., from the lower part of Concordia Parish, that the rot has begun to prevail alarmingly on his plantation. He counted twelve bolls on a single stalk completely ruined by the *green rot*. If this universally prevails, it will diminish our Louisiana crop by many thousands of bales.

Mr. Hoover did not speak of his 'Morengo' plantation above us; it was of his home plantation.

A FIGHT BETWEEN CANDIDATES.—The Louisville *Journal* says: The canvass in the district across the river must be getting very hot. We understand, by a telegraphic dispatch from Madison, that Mr. Dunham, the Democratic candidate for Congress, resenting something said in a speech by his Whig opponent, Roger Martin, followed that gentleman yesterday to a point thirty miles from Madison on the railroad, and made a personal assault upon him. The result was that Martin gave Dunham a very bad whipping. We hope he will give him a still worse one next Monday, breaking every ugly bone in his political body.

ANOTHER DUEL AT VICKSBURG.—By a telegraphic despatch from Vicksburg, we learn that another duel was fought on the morning of the 7th inst., between Judge D. C. Reed and the Hon. Walker Brooke, lately of Lexington, Miss. The weapons were pistols; the distance ten paces. The duel was fought on the Louisiana side, opposite Vicksburg. At the first fire, Mr. Brooke was wounded slightly in the hack. The quarrel originated in a political discussion.

THE WHARFAGE ORDINANCE.—*Decision of Judge Pocquet*—Our readers are aware that the Councils of the First and Second Municipalities have resisted the late wharfage ordinance passed by the General Council, and insist on the payment of the old rates imposed in November last. The steamboat Anna resisted the payment of the old tax, and the Municipality instituted suit in the Third Justice's Court, for the recovery of the amount, basing their claim on the unconstitutionality of the ordinance recently passed. Judge Pocquet delivered his decision yesterday, and as the case is of great interest, we subjoin the document in full:

Municipality No. One vs. *Steamboat Anna and owners* } This is an action for the recovery of the sum of $23 50c., alleged to be due for the wharfage of the steamer Anna.

The Defendants plead that the ordinance upon which this action is sought to be enforced is illegal and constitutional, and further, that it is repealed by the last ordinance of the General Council, passed on the 19th June, 1851, and deposited 99 c2c. as the amount due by them, and pray to be hence dismissed with their costs.

The Municipality contends that the ordinance of 1851 is null and void, because the rate of wharfage has already been fixed by an ordinance of the General Council of the 26th November, 1850, and that the General Council must fix the rate of wharfage yearly. That said ordinance is repugnant to our federal compact, and to the constitution and laws of the State, and finally says that said ordinance is null and void, because it imposes a tax, and should have been acted upon, and passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members elect.

The wharfage being due, the only difficulty in the case is to ascertain under what ordinance of the General Council it is to be collected.

The last ground urged by the municipality appears to me untenable. The wharfage is not a tax; it was so decided by our Supreme Court in the case of Municipality No. One vs. Pease and *als*., and on a writ of error said decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is then very clear that if the wharfage is not a tax, the rules relative to taxes are not applicable—and the majority of the two-thirds of the members elect was not necessary to fix it. This exception was made by the Legislature in relation to taxes only.

The two other grounds set up by the plaintiff seem to me well taken. On the 4th May, 1847, (acts of 1847 page 140,) the Legislature passed an act entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the debts of the municipalities of New Orleans." The 4th section of that act imposes on the Municipal Councils the obligation to set apart in the month of January of each year, a sufficient portion of the revenues of the port and markets to pay the holders of the municipal bonds, capital and interest, and a special pledge is granted to said creditors, on the same thus set apart and monthly deposited in the Bank of Louisiana, in the Sinking Fund created by said act. The calculation is made on the ordinance regulating the wharfage as it exists in said month of January, and the creditors have no privilege on the other revenues of the municipalities, nor on the part of said revenues which were not thus set apart.

Is it not clear that if the rate of wharfage is altered or diminished in the course of the year, the creditors loose a part of their pledge without having been consulted, and the obligations incumbent upon the municipalities by virtue of the above mentioned law are thus impaired. Such assumption on the part of the General Council is in my opinion unconstitutional. The money for the ordinance of the General Council of 1850 fixing the rate of wharfage for the year 1851 was passed, the right of the members of the municipal boards attached to the amount to be paid by steamboats, vessels or other crafts for wharfage. This right of pledge so acquired and guaranteed by the Legislature can not be altered or diminished at the will and pleasure of a body which is its creature and which they its enactments like all other citizens. It might with much propriety be argued that it is within their power to declare the port free and thus entirely destroy that source of revenue, and hence the pledge attaching thereto. The General Council has undoubtedly the power to determine the rate of wharfage, but they must exercise that power so as to enforce the existing laws and not to violate their provisions.

On this point the ordinance of the General Council of the 19th June, 1851, appears to me repugnant to our federal compact. Indeed this doctrine has been recognized by the Supreme Court in the case of the Board of Liquidators vs. Municipality No. One. Upon that ground it is the duty of the Court to pronounce the ordinance of the General Council, June 19, 1851, null and void.

In the opinion of the Court the said ordinance of the General Council is also null and void, as being in conflict with the provisions of the 6th section of the act of the 18th March, 1850, because it would amount to a nullification of the duties imposed upon the Municipal Councils by the Legislature, and would be calculated to place the inhabitants of the city in perpetual error on the true situation of the municipal affairs, which is contrary to the meaning and intentions of said act of 1850.

The Court is willing to admit that in the administration conferred upon them, the General Council is not subjected to the control of the Municipal Councils, but that body, as well as the Municipal Councils must see that their acts be not repugnant to our Federal compact, to the Constitution and Laws.

Upon the whole, the Court being of opinion that the ordinance of the General Council of the 19th June 1851, is repugnant to our Federal compact and to the laws of the State, and that the 18th March, 1850, pronounces and declares said ordinance null and void, and it is ordered that plaintiff do recover from defendents the sum of $23 50cts., agreeable to the disposition of the ordinance of the General Council passed on the 16th November, 1850.

CHOLERA AMONG THE INDIANS—MORTALITY AMONG THE CATTLE, &c., &c.—In a conversation we had, yesterday with Maj. H. Picot, of the American Fur Company, who came down a few days since on the steamer St. Ange, we were given a detailed and full account of the prevalence of cholera among the Indians in the past two years.

About Fort Pierre, in the year 1850, the first case of cholera occurred on the 4th of July.—Other cases followed this, and the disease continued to spread until some three or four hundred Missouri Sioux Indians had fallen victims to it.

The ravages of sickness were not confined to the Indians, it would appear. The cholera communicated to the cattle, and Major Picot states that from his own knowledge only, some fifty head of cattle died of a sickness for which he cannot account, unless it were cholera.—They were seized suddenly with violent and prolonged purging, and in many instances, indeed in the majority of instances, death ensued after five or six hours from the manifestation of the first symptoms. The fact that cholera should declare itself on animals may appear singular, but it is nevertheless true as strange. We recollect very well one case of this kind which occurred in 1849, when the epidemic was at its greatest height. The steamer Alexander Hamilton, bound for the Missouri river, carried on board two horses, who were seized at about the same time with violent purging, and we died, despite all the ordinary remedies that were applied, a few hours only after the first indication of illness.

When the disease was raging most violently among the Indians, a council was held, after whose decision the entire nation struck camp, and separated for various quarters. A portion of them took refuge in the mountains, and the remainder journeyed towards the north. The cholera followed the party who had repaired to the mountains, and continued to commit and ravages among them. To add still more to their misfortunes the small pox broke out among them about the same time, and while it ran its course there were from five to six hundred of their numbers who fell victims to it. The traders did all that lay in their power to alleviate the sufferings about them.

They were fortunately well provided with vaccine matter, and Major Picott supposes that no less than 15 to 20 thousand Indians were vaccinated by them to start from the occurrence of the first case. The most triffling pimple spread itself among the Indians on the appearance of the cholera in such a malignant form. Neither interest, nor friendship, nor parentage, were sufficient bonds to keep them together in this time of affliction. Wives were abandoned by their husbands, parents by their children, and friends by their friends. The cholera, as also the small pox, lingered from July 1850, to July 1851, abating in winter to a considerable extent. In that time numerous children and helpless women, and old men, who had been suddenly abandon by those that had hitherto supported them, were picked up and taken care of by the traders. In the present year, of the Indians who went to the North, the majority are not vaccinated. It is apprehended that when they return while appropriating to their use the guns, blankets, and clothing of the invalids by small pox, which were thrown away in the prairies, the disease will introduce itself among them.

The fact may not be without its interest, that in the present year, when the party of Sioux (consisting of one thousand families) went to the North, they fell in with a war party of Black-feet, who were in search of the Crow Indians. The Sioux attacked them, and murdered every person in the party. Not a single one was left to bear the tale to his nation.

After the occurrence of the first few cases of small pox, those Indians who had retired to the North, became particularly careful in their intercourse and dealings with strangers. Guards were stationed about their villages, whose duty it was to warn all strangers from approaching them, and further, to shoot down such as persisted in crossing the line of their encampment. Major Picot adds that very many Indians of foreign tribes, as well as of the Sioux tribe itself, were murdered for the reason that they disregarded this regulation.—*St. Louis Republican, 4th.*

ALBANY, Aug. 1.

The companies complying with the new Life Insurance Law, to-day, are—the Albion Life, London; the United States Life, New York; the Mutual Benefit, New Jersey; the New York Life, of New York; the New England Mutual, of Boston; the Life and Trust of New York. Eighteen or twenty companies have not complied with the law.

A SCENE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Wm. Farmer, an Englishman, has furnished the Boston Liberator with an account of a visit to the Great Exhibition, made by William and Ellen Crafts, and Wm. W. Brown, fugitive slaves from the United States. We extract a portion of the letter of this William Farmer, from which it will be seen that the visit of those fugitives was made the occasion to provoke and insult every American present, but fortunately for the English fanatics, their indignities were treated with silent contempt. Mr. Farmer says:

A small party of anti-slavery friends was formed to accompany the fugitives through the Exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Estlin, of Bristol, and lady friend, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Webb, of Dublin, and seventeen daughter, Mr. McDonnell, (a most influential member of the Executive Committee of the National Reform Association,) together with myself, met at Mr. Thompson's house, and, in company with Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, and Miss Amelia Thompson, the Crafts and Brown, proceeded thence to the Exhibition. Saturday was selected, as a day upon which the largest number of the aristocracy and wealthier classes attend the Crystal Palace; and the company was on this occasion, the most distinguished that had been gathered together within its walls since its opening day. Some 15,000, mostly of the upper classes, were there congregated, including the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal children, the anti-slavery Duchess of Southerland, (by whom the fugitives were evidently most favorably regarded,) the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Winchester and St. Asaph, a large number of peers, peeresses, members of Parliament, merchants and bankers, and distinguished men from almost all parts of the world, surpassing, in variety of tongues, character and costume, the description of the population of Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost.

In addition to the American exhibitors, it so happened that the American visitors were particularly numerous; among them, the observed eyes of Brown and the Crafts, enabled them to detect slaveholders by dozens.

Mr. McDonnell escorted Mrs. Craft and Mrs. Thompson; Miss Thompson, at her own request, took the arm of William Wells Brown, whose companion she elected to be for the day; Wm. Craft walked with Miss Amelia Thompson and myself. This arrangement was purposely made, in order that there might be no appearance of patronizing the fugitives, but that it might be shown that we regarded them as our equals and honored them for their heroic escape from slavery.

Not to speak of the feeling of ordinary visitors, the American department was the chief attraction. Upon arriving at Powers' Greek Slave, our glorious anti-slavery friend, Punch's Slave, our fugitive "was produced. The compression of the two noun, the small crowd, including several Americans, around and near us. Although they refrained from any audible expression of feeling, the object of the comparison was evidently understood and keenly felt. It would not have been prudent in us to have challenged, in words, anti-slavery discussion in the World's Convention; but every thing that we could with propriety do was done to induce them to ask us for information on the subject. We had no intention, verbally, of taking the initiative in such a discussion; we confined ourselves to speaking at them, in order that they might be led to do so; but our efforts were of no avail. The gauntlet which was thrown down by our party, the Americans were too wary to take up. We spoke among each other of the wrongs of the slave; it was in vain. We dropped upon the American department of our Christian Republic holding three millions of its population in cruel and degrading bondage; you might as well have preached to the winds as to them. We left Powers's "Virginia Slave," and deposited it within the inclosure of the Greek Slave, saying audibly, "As an American fugitive slave, I place this Virginia Slave by the side of the Greek Slave, as the most fitting companion." Not a word of reply or remonstrance from Yankee or Southerner.—We had not, however, proceeded many steps from the place before the Virginia Slave was removed. We returned to the statute, and stood near the American by whom it had been placed up, to give him an opportunity of making any remark he chose upon the matter. Whatever may be his feelings, his policy was to keep his lips closed. We proceeded to the Cotton department, and seven hours, and visited nearly every portion of the vast edifice. Among the many objects whom we met in our perambulations, with a marked and very inappropriate in a gentleman of character and standing, was Mr. McDonnell, walking arm-in-arm with a colored woman; an elegant and accomplished young lady also Mr. T., becoming the promenading companion of a colored man! Did the English peers and peeresses? Not the most aristocratic among them. Did the representatives of our Christian Republic have their notions of propriety shocked by the mingling of Americans. To see the arm of a beautiful English young lady passed through that of a negro! tables, ices and other refreshments with him, appeared the most perfect equality, certainly was enough to 'rile,' and evidently did rile the slaveholders who beheld it; but there was no help for it.

POLITICAL.—The aspect of political affairs in the country is, we believe, beyond precedent. All sorts of demonstrations are made in various quarters—some exhibiting the strongest attachment to the old party organizations, and others regarding them with absolute indifference.

It is not to be doubted that men of both parties, respectively, into the support of their respective national or sectional interests. There can be no better evidence of the decrepitude of parties than this fact affords.

In Pennsylvania we see that the men who nominated Johnston for Governor refuse to pass a resolution declaring the obligations of the Constitution in a matter which Southern men are bound to regard as one of supreme consideration; and yet there men of Pennsylvania make such a nomination, under such circumstances, call themselves Whigs, and seem to expect that the Whigs of this section will allow this claim and fraternize politically with them. We beg to assure them, if they have not learned the fact before, that they are suffering under a profound mistake. They may call themselves by what name they may prefer—but they must play their own game, such as it is, with no assistance, sympathy and reasons as they may find for themselves; and if they are willing to be degraded, so be it; but let them not attempt to bring others into a participation with their shame. Once for all let us be understood that we will have no relations for allies; and if those north of us who call themselves Whigs cannot recognise and adopt the first principles of Whig conservatism, which is comprehended in honest and true devotion to the Constitution, then the sooner an understanding is had the better for all sides. We of the South can hold our own, without the need of asking favors. It is not a sectional organization that we seek—but what choice is left us? If we are put upon the defensive, we will stand to it as brave men. No influence of party names will have the least effect. The vote of Maryland will be given to no one for the Presidency who does not stand clear and free in his adhesion to the compacts of the Constitution—to every one of them. Let there be no misunderstanding on this point. We have been with surprise a flippancy in some journals that ought to know better, as though the Whigs of this section of the country were indifferent to the question which seemed to have been the prominent question in political matters, and as though we were willing to compromise it and to let it pass as a thing of party expediency. This is a great mistake. We go to the election of neither side—but we hold to the ground of the Constitution, and from that position we shall not retreat. A point of honor is involved which has strong sentiment upon the people of Maryland than any considerations of interest. We profess, and we hope without arrogance, to understand this slavery question better than they did all that lay in their power to alleviate the sufferings about them.

They were fortunately well provided with vaccine matter, and Major Picott supposes that no less than 15 to 20 thousand Indians were vaccinated by them to start from the occurrence of the first case. The most trifling pimple spread itself among the Indians on the appearance of the cholera in such a malignant form. Neither interest, nor friendship, nor parentage, were sufficient bonds to keep them together in this time of affliction. Wives were abandoned by their husbands, parents by their children, and friends by their friends. The cholera, as also the small pox, lingered from July 1850, to July 1851, abating in winter to a considerable extent. In that time numerous children and helpless women, and old men, who had been suddenly abandon by those that had hitherto supported them, were picked up and taken care of by the traders. In the present year, of the Indians who went to the North, the majority are not vaccinated. It is apprehended that when they return while appropriating to their use the guns, blankets, and clothing of the invalids by small pox, which were thrown away in the prairies, the disease will introduce itself among them.

The fact may not be without its interest, that in the present year, when the party of Sioux (consisting of one thousand families) went to the North, they fell in with a war party of Black-feet, who were in search of the Crow Indians. The Sioux attacked them, and murdered every person in the party. Not a single one was left to bear the tale to his nation.

After the occurrence of the first few cases of small pox, those Indians who had retired to the North, became particularly careful in their intercourse and dealings with strangers. Guards were stationed about their villages, whose duty it was to warn all strangers from approaching them, and further, to shoot down such as persisted in crossing the line of their encampment. Major Picot adds that very many Indians of foreign tribes, as well as of the Sioux tribe itself, were murdered for the reason that they disregarded this regulation.—*St. Louis Republican, 4th.*

ALBANY, Aug. 1.

The companies complying with the new Life Insurance Law, to-day, are—the Albion Life, London; the United States Life, New York; the Mutual Benefit, New Jersey; the New York Life, of New York; the New England Mutual, of Boston; the Life and Trust of New York. Eighteen or twenty companies have not complied with the law.

The Census Committee have agreed upon a call for a White State Convention, embodying a complete declaration of Whig principles, and an endorsement of the course of the present administration.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, Aug. 3d.

Calcutta papers to June 24, received here, report that Lieutenant H. P. Sale, youngest son of Sir Robert Sale, met with an untimely death while hunting near the river at Hornsfore. He went too near a precipice, when his foot slipped precipitated him into the river. He expired in a quarter of an hour after being rescued.—Some share of attention has lately been directed to a movement among the orthodox Hindoos, which is designed to counteract the efforts of the Christian missionaries. There are great complaints in the papers of the proceedings of pirates! jenks in the lower part of the China sea, and the steam frigate Semiramis has been sent after them. The journals are filled with accounts of wrecks of vessels with the loss of many lives. The Oriental Bank of Calcutta had been robbed of a large sum of money, which had caused much excitement. A number of natives had been arrested, and about 50,000 rupees recovered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2d.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher, Minister to Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday, with his health quite restored. He will await instructions previous to his return.

A SINGULAR AWARD.—The offer of a small premium was lately made, through the Boston Congregationalist, for the best essay in answer to sundry questions in relation to practical religion, and especially pointing out the relation of the soul's salvation to a knowledge of the person of Christ—a point, we would think, involving the most peculiar features of the orthodox views. The committee in the case awarded the prize, without knowing the authors of any of the proposed essays, to Rev. Mr. Briggs, a Unitarian clergyman of Plymouth, Mass. It is certainly a suggestive circumstance, in many ways—and perhaps we may say hopeful—that the best exposition of such a point of theory should have been supplied by a Unitarian—even in the judgment of the orthodox critics.

Council of Municipality No. One.

SESSION OF MONDAY, 11th Aug., 1851.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, in the absence of Hon. J. Genois, President—

Alderman F. Pecquet was called to the Chair.

The members present were—Aldermen F. Pecquet, Barthe, Hazan, Laughlin and Richardson—5.

Absent—Aldermen Blake, J. Benit, Bonneval, Voi, Beall, Derbes, Fabre, Lanata, Pierz and Ramos—9.

Absent on leave—Aldermen Clark and Giquel—2.

There being no quorum, on motion the Council adjourned till Monday, 1st September, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOS. REYNES, Sec'ry.

City Intelligence.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Jean Ferrand the keeper of a Coffee House on Burgundy street, where slaves and a mixed persons of the baser sort congregating, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois with keeping a disorderly establishment.—The case has yet to be investigated.

LARCENY.—J. E. Frank charged L. Demubach yesterday with having on Saturday night last, stolen a lot of clothes from his rooms. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Recorder Genois issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Peter John, on the grounds charged with drawing a loaded pistol on John Wilder and threatening to shoot him.

LISTLESSNESS THE PLACE.—Recorder Genois had his hands full yesterday in disturbed city affairs. Charges to this effect were preferred against J. Grisert, J. Bell, Rose Bell, A. B. Fawer and against the colored people W. Robinson, J. Francois, Felicie Lanogue and Elizabeth Price.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COURT.—An adjourned meeting of this body was to have been held last evening but at the hour appointed there was a sufficient number of members had gathered together to form a quorum.

COMMITTED.—Mary Burgoyne was brought up for examination yesterday, before acting Recorder Hawthorne, on the charge of having stolen two sheets from Mrs. Bradford, of Tchefuncte River. She was committed for trial before the First District Court.

THEFT.—John Lane was brought up yesterday before acting Recorder Hawthorne, on the charge of having stolen some undercloching which was found in his possession on Saturday night. Being unable to account for the ownership of the articles, he was sent down for trial.

BURGLIRS TOBACCO.—Adam, a slave of Mr. Tillman, was arrested on Saturday night in the Second Municipality, on the charge of stealing a lot of Tobacco that was found in his possession.

ACCIDENT.—The rear wall of the new Catholic Church on Chartres street, now being erected, gave way yesterday morning, and injured three of the workmen engaged on the building.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man name unknown, who was drowned in the river, opposite McCarty's plantation, Third Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Affidavits were made yesterday before Recorder Genois by parties of the following parties for assault and battery: against John Bies for assaulting Augustus Schmidt; against F. O'Donnell, M. Donnell and Thomas Ryan for having assaulted Peter Duffy with a stick and having knocked him down; against Nosh Gabb for having on Sunday last cruelly beaten an indendent of Congo Square. Neither of these charges have been investigated.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.—Henry Baal Clerk in a clothing store on the Levee charged Tailor named Francis Schmitter so employed with stealing on the 30th ult., some material for the making of four pair of pantaloons, with having committed a breach of trust, inasmuch as simce then he has been unable to find him. A warrant was issued.

SPECULATING KEEPER OF THEATRE.—Thomas was charged yesterday before acting Recorder Hawthorne with having on Saturday last, sold a large quantity of tickets from Hewlett's Exchange. The case will be investigated on Thursday next.

STEALING.—A. H. Harvey was brought up yesterday before acting Recorder Hawthorne on the charge of having on the 11th ult., stolen from H. Eddes with a whole suit. The examination will take place on Thursday next.

BURGLARY.—The barber shop at the corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Alley, was entered on Saturday night and robbed of various articles to the value of about $20. It is surprising that so bold a robbery could thus be committed in one of the most frequented parts of the city, without attracting the attention of the watchmen. The burglars have not yet been discovered.

ARSON.—The inside of Mr. G. Walters, at the corner of Celestine and Elysian Fields streets, was entered by robbers on Sunday night, to be succeeded in carrying off about $40 in money, together with other articles of value.

EVENING PARADES, &c.—J. Conner was arrested on Sunday night in the boarding house of Mrs. Hind, opposite Lafayette Square, where he was busily engaged in gathering up some articles of Indian apparel. He was locked up to awaits examination.

CARD.—The scholastic year at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, will commence on the 8th of September next. The Treasurer