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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1851.

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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. 10, 1851.

☞The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of the Locofoco sheets are congratulating the party, with what appears to us very premature exultation, because Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone Democratic. The Whigs are reminded of the indispensable necessity of one, if not both these great States to their success in the Presidential campaign next year; and are told in advance that as they can carry neither, the triumph of the nominee of the Locofoco National Convention may be regarded as certain.

This is counting chickens with a vengeance. In the first place we should like to know whether we did not elect Gen. TAYLOR without the vote of Ohio. True, answers your ready-witted Locofoco, but you had Pennsylvania then; which you have since lost. Very good, Mr. THUNDERBOLT; your logic would be unpregnable, were Pennsylvania now voting for President. But as it so happens that the key Stone State has never within twenty years been carried by the Whigs at a State election, except in the canvass immediately preceding the Presidential contest of 1848, as it even went against us during the HARRISON whirlwind in October, 1840, while it casts nearly 30 Thousand votes at the late election, was the Auditor's. The returns thus favor the belief that BORDELON (W.) is re-elected; but it is not yet certain.

In the First District, ST. MARTIN (D.) is chosen to Congress by a little over 400 majority. The vote is as follows:

	St. Martin, (D.)	Hagan, (W.)
First Municipality,	1,794	1,736
Third Municipality,	965	771
St. Bernard,	153	79
Plaquemines,	279	186
	3,191	2,772
	2,772	
Majority for St. Martin,	419	

In the Second District, LANDRY (W.) has a very large majority. The returns, so far, are as follows:

	Landry.	Winder.
Orleans,	392	58
Jefferson,		
St. Charles,	74	
St. John,	64	
St. James,	173	
Ascension,	49	
LaFourche,	456	
	1,208	58

LANDRY's majority at present is 1,156, with Terrebonne and Assumption to hear from, which will carry it to 1,400 or 1,500.

For Auditor we have returns from some thirteen parishes, in which BORDELON runs finely; but the northern part of the State, where Colonel PORTER resides, is expected to give a heavy Democratic majority. Annexed is the vote as far as received:

	Bordelon.	Porter.
Orleans,	177	
Jefferson,		106
St. Charles,	74	
St. John,	76	
St. James,	184	
Ascension,	18	
Lafourche,	600	
St. Bernard,		77
Plaquemine,		78
St. Martin,	293	
St. Helena,		63
East Feliciana,		61
West Baton Rouge,	128	

THE LEGISLATURE.—There can hardly be a doubt of a substantial Whig majority in both branches. The Senate will be Whig by six majority, if we lose nothing in the districts yet to be received. The House was Whig two years ago by eleven majority. Thus far we gain eight members and lose two. Allowing that our entire gain should be neutralized in the rest of the State, which is highly improbable, the Whig majority will still be large.

The following are the details of the result in various parishes:

St. John—Landry's majority, 64; Bordelon's, 76; Winchester, (Senate) 3; Deslondes, (loco) elected to the House—a Whig loss.

Plaquemines—We have the official vote from this parish. St. Martin, Dem., for Congress, received 279 votes, and Hagan, Whig, 186. For Auditor, Porter obtained 267, and Bordelon 189. For the Legislature, Moise, Dem., 247; Roquille, Dem., 230, and Dutillet, independent, 170. B. Johnson is elected Sheriff. E. Dolezc, Assessor, V. Denesse, Coroner, and J. B. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Public Schools.

East Feliciana—In this parish, Penn, Dem., for Congress, received 412 votes, and Upton, Whig, 334. For Auditor, Porter, Dem., 401, and Bordelon, Whig, 341. For the State Senate, McVea, Dem., 300, and, Perkins, Whig, 343. For the House of Representatives, Cole, Dem., 356, and Munday, Dem., 381; Pond, Whig, 374, and Kennedy, Whig, 332. It will thus be seen that McVea has been elected to the State Senate, and Cole and Munday to the House of Representatives.

St. James—We have have received an extra from the office of the Messenger, which contains the official vote in this parish. It stands thus:

For Auditor—Louis Bordelon, 326; Thos. C. Porter, 142.

For Congress—Landry, 310; Winder, 137.

For State Senate—Duncan F. Kenner, 311; Benjamin Winchester, 257; William P. Welham, 194.

For the House—E. Camille Mire, 310; Theodule Lagroue, 309.

For Assessor—Louis Bordelon, 326; Thos. C. Porter, 142.

For Coroner—Alfred Lone Schools; Fulgence Ory, Assessor; Paul Malaneon, Coroner, and Eugene Ory, Sheriff.

St. Helena—The following, which we find in the Baton Rouge Advocate, gives the majorities in this parish: Porter, 63; Penn, 93; Thompson, Whig, for the Legislature, 6; and Bickham, Dem., for Sheriff, 107.

Destruction of the Montgomery.

VICKSBURG, Nov 8.—The steamer Montgomery has been destroyed by fire, together with all her cargo. The passengers were saved, with the exception of two. The fireman heard were saved. She burned twenty-five miles below Vicksburg.

The above dispatch was received by Messrs. McCORMICK & Donnell, from Mr. Alexander McCORMICK.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 8.—The Montgomery burned last night at New Carthage, thirty-three miles below this place. She had two thousand bales of cotton on board. Two lives are supposed to have been lost.

Further of the Montgomery—The following is a list of the consignees of the steamer Montgomery, destroyed by fire at New Carthage last night:

Ward & Jonas, 181 bales cotton—50 Wright, Williams & co—48 Fellowes & co—118 Wm Pinckard & co—21 Curry & Carson—119 Watt & DeSaulles—40 Buckner & Stanton—18 36 White & co—85 G Burke & co—136 G W West—90 J B Byrne & co—48 W Jackson & co—30 Bogart, Foley & co—70 R Beck—8 J Williams—118 H F Nelson & co—115 J G Clocks—98 J H Moore—53 G Connolly—94 Price & Harrison—299 Hull, McLean & co—46 McConochie Duganell—192 Brander, Williams & co—153 Thornhill & McIlhenny—35 Fenix, Doezpas & co—1 Mercier, Coffman & co—12 Wyche & Hammett—4 M Genevrino & co—30 Nash, Cox & co—46 Henderson & Peale—25 J C Ricks & co—10 Bradley, Wilson & co.

The two passengers were lost. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez and Grand Gulf mails lost. Books and papers saved.—*Picayune.*

New Hampshire Free Soil Convention.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 31.

The New Hampshire Free Soil Convention met at Manchester yesterday. Alonzo Smith was chosen President, with ten Vice Presidents. JOHN ATKINSON, of New Boston, was nominated candidate for Governor, receiving 197 out of 213 votes cast. No nomination was made for Lieutenant Governor. The Hon. Amos Tuck and others addressed the Convention denouncing the Fugitive Slave law, &c.

END OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—The celebrated Lady Hamilton was distinguished above almost every other woman of her age, for personal beauty. Her accomplishments were scarcely inferior to her beauty. She was skilled in music and painting; she had exquisite taste, and her features would express every emotion by turns.

The only occasion on which Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, threw open his splendid mansion to company, was when Lady Hamilton, along with Lord Nelson, visited it. To that the wealth of the princely owner could furnish, was provided to give splendor to the scene.—The grounds were illuminated by lamps and torches, and the interior of the apartments was a blaze of jewelry and gold and silver. Spiced wine, and confectionery in golden baskets, were handed round to the company. A numerous party was assembled, and Lady Hamilton shone the envy of them all. Attired in a rich costume, she entered with a golden urn in her hands, and recited some verses, which the company were far too polite not rapturously to applaud, spoken as they were by one who had such influence over the hero of the hour. No one was there to tell her that all this was deception; that she was surely earning its own punishment with it, and that the pleasure she was pursuing was a vain shadow!

Thirteen years after the banquet at Fonthill had taken place, a lady buying some meat for her dog, at a butcher's stall in Calais, was thus accosted by the butcher's wife:

"Ah! madam! you seem a benevolent lady, and up stairs there is a poor English woman, who would be glad of the smallest piece of meat which you are buying for your dog!"

Who then was the grateful recipient of such humble alms! Alas! it was the beautiful Lady Hamilton! After the death of Lord Nelson, deserted by those who had owed upon her in prosperity, she gradually became impoverished and died in a wretched lodging at Calais. Her property consisted only of a few pawnbroker's duplicates. Her body was put into a common dead-box, without any lamentation; and over the praised of statesmen, warriors, poets and artists, the funeral service was read by selfish officer on half-pay. Such was the end of the beautiful Lady Hamilton.

FREE BANKING IN ILLINOIS.—The people of the State of Illinois voted on the 3d inst., on a proposition to adopt the free banking system. The vote so far as received, is, largely in favor,

KOSSUTH AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Newark Daily *Advertiser* of the 31st ult., publishes the annexed interesting letter from an American friend at Marseilles, formerly an honorable member of Congress, who gives some important information with regard to Kossuth, which throws considerable light upon the mystery now beginning to be felt concerning his movements.

It is perhaps proper for us to add, says the *Advertiser*, that private letters hitherto received entirely confirm the intimations as to the feeling of the distinguished Hungarian towards Captain Long, and the officers of the Mississippi—which appears to have risen immediately after he became acquainted with the fact that they could not consistently with their duty comply with his wish to visit several other European ports on business understood to be connected with his future projects. This would clearly have been a departure from their orders from our Government, which, we believe, required the vessel to proceed directly home.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 12, 1851.

We reached this place a few days ago, just as Kossuth and his party left it. His appearance here seems to have occasioned considerable excitement, and as everything relating to him is regarded with interest at home, you will, doubtless, be glad to receive some particulars concerning the brief visit, which are not likely to be generally known. When the frigate Mississippi arrived here, Kossuth expressed a desire to leave here, and go to England through France, though he was unprovided with the necessary passports that are required from all passengers or travellers. He nevertheless applied to the United States Consul, John L. Hodge, Esq., through Captain Long, of the frigate, to intercede in his behalf, and at his earnest request, Mr. Hodge obtained permission from the Prefect of the city, for him and all his companions to come ashore—upon making himself personally responsible (for the whole,) that there should be no public demonstration or disturbance. Upon this pledge they were permitted to come to the city, and Kossuth's request for permission to travel through the country was communicated by telegraph to Paris, and refused by letter from the Minister of the Interior.

The refusal and the requirement through Mr. Hodge of the pledge, not to make any popular excitement, appear to have roused the excitable temper of the Hungarian to the highest pitch; and in a letter to the Consul, (who had done everything in his power to serve and oblige him,) he complained bitterly, and denounced his conduct and that of Captain Long—protesting with one of the most mild, conscientious and obliging officers in the navy, who, withal, has done everything in his power to make the voyage agreeable to the exiles; placing his best apartments at the service of their distinguished leader and his family. In this letter he says, "I will leave the ship at the first port at which it will stop," which he justly supposes will be Gibraltar. "I will then go," he adds, "by some private conveyance to the United States, and make my excuses for not having profited of the hospitality of your Government vessel, by the publication of this letter, which I have the honor to send you a copy of, and will confidently await the judgement of the public opinion of the United States."

Now, from all the testimony I have been able to collect, after some effort, I am confident that there is not the least cause whatever for the extraordinary complaint of the officers of the frigate, or of the Consul; and when the whole history of Kossuth's conduct, since he came under the protection of our flag, comes to be known, it will, I am sure, be found that he has no ground to be dissatisfied, to say nothing more. It may go to show that he never intended to go to the United States, as it is certain that he has repeatedly expressed his desire to go to England and remain there, with a view of perfecting his plans to effect a general revolution in Continental Europe, and give freedom to all people—which he supposes to be his appointed mission. Several Hungarians sojourning at this place tell me he never intended to go to America, which is too far removed from the theatre of his future operations.

He sent the ministerial letter refusing him a passport to the editor of "Le Peuple," an ultra Red Republican paper here, and it was published with editorial remarks of so exciting a character that the authorities caused the entire edition to be suppressed. This was among the direct violations of the American Consul's pledge sounded upon Kossuth's promises. He also published a proclamation—"To the Democracy of Marseilles"—which you have doubtless seen in the English papers. I enclose a copy, in case you should not receive it from other sources.

We leave in a day or two for Nice, where we shall probably spend the winter. If anything transpires worthy your attention I will drop you a line. Respectfully yours, L.

BARNUM AND LOLA MONTES.—Originating in some Paris correspondence published in Boston, the newspapers have been stating that Barnum had engaged Lola Montes, the great European socialist in petticoats, and beautiful Bavarian exile, to come to the United States, and dance some republican dances, and set up a harem; it seems, did not succeed, and, accordingly, he issues the following *pronunciamento* in an evening paper:

No. 4 WARREN STREET, Oct. 20.

SIR—A paragraph is going the round of the papers, credited to the Mirror, stating that Le Grand Smith has engaged Lola Montes for the United States. In justice to that gentleman, I wish to state, once for all, that there is not one word of truth in this report. Le Grand Smith has been managing the Bateman children for me during their highly successful engagement at the St. James' Theatre, in London, and he is now superintending their performances in the Royal Theatre, Edinburg, and intends making the tour of Great Britain, and returning with them to this country some time next year. Applications were made to me from Lola Montes through her agent in Paris, but they were peremptorily declined.

Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Now, we happened to be residing in Paris, during all these negotiations, and know all the facts, and shall therefore detail them.

We learned on the best authority that Le Grand Smith and Lola Montes had entered into a negotiation, for the purpose of engaging the Bavarian exile, to come to the United States, and travel through the country, under the management of Barnum. Lola Montes made some inquiries about the historical reminiscences of Barnum, beginning with Joyce Heath, and ending probably with the Fire Annihilator, and she declared positively that Mr. Barnum should not have her services, for he was too much of a humbug.

In consequence of her refusal to complete the engagement, she received letters from certain parties in London, informing her that if she went to the United States, under any other engagement than that of Barnum, the vast influence he could use would bring out the American journals against her. She replied that she did not care about him—that she had met kings and politicians, and poets, and had upset them all—and that she could upset Barnum too. By the last accounts received from Paris, we have seen that she challenged an editor, who spoke disrespectfully of her style of dancing, and as soon as she arrives in this city, Barnum may expect a challenge to mortal combat, with any weapon he chooses.

Meantime, we may state for the information of the public, that according to the best and most reliable intelligence we could obtain in Paris, Lola Montes came to this country "on her own hook," and that she has engaged Mr. Edward Willis, brother of N. P. Willis, to be her principal manager and Secretary. All her movements, therefore, are to be expected to be reported accurately in the Home Journal.

N. Y. Herald.

IMMIGRATION.—The total arrivals of foreign immigrants at the port of New York, from the 1st of January, 1851, to the present date, have been as follows:

January,	14,709	June,	34,402
February,	8,179	July,	27,612
March,	16,055	August,	50,251
April,	27,779	September,	33,586
May,	33,868	October,	21,397
Total,			251,928

Of the number who arrived during the month of October, 11,088 were Irish; 6,826 Germans; 2,938 English; 353 Scotch; 296 Swiss; 230 French; 60 Hollanders; 198 Welsh; 196 Belgians; 44 Swedes; 85 Italians; 54 West Indians; 228 Spaniards; 21 Norwegians; 11 Danes; 9 South American; 7 Canadians; 5 Nova Scotians; 2 East Indians; 2 Poles; 1 Mexican; and 1 Russian.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31.

Escape of a Fugitive—More Excitement at Syracuse, &c.—A fugitive slave, the wife of a free colored man residing in this city, yesterday received warning that the United States marshal had a warrant for her arrest, when she immediately fled towards Canada. It has caused great excitement among the colored population, and the white aiders and abetters in the resistance of the fugitive slave law. A large placard has been posted on the principal corners of the streets, warning all fugitives to be on the lookout for kidnappers. The marshal has issued orders to have them removed.

The grand jury have indicted James Lear, for attempting to kidnap the slave Jerry a few months since, and Marshal Allen