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Terms of the Bee.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1852. ..... [No. 1,924 Vol. II. NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII. Whole No. 3093.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 11, 1852.

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

What the Papers Say.

Perhaps in lieu of the usual leader, our readers would like to know what the prominent journals of the country think of the result of the Presidential election. We will briefly attempt to satisfy their curiosity.

Of the three Washington papers, the *Union* is of course, jubilant and exultant. It ascribes the victory, strangely enough, to the *conservatism* of the country, and a general desire to release sectional policy and fewer taxes. The *Union* has a good deal on this subject, and though its article is undoubtedly written in the spirit of an ultra partizan, it is neither violent nor coarse. The *Intelligencer* is dumb—it dies and makes no sign. The leading article of the 3d, notices the election, but scrupulously refrains from alluding to the result. The *Republic* fairly and plainly admits the overwhelming defeat of the Whigs; does not endeavor to palliate or explain it away, but, after specifying the result, adds:

To General Pierce, the candidate, we offered all the opposition in our power. We labored against him with a conviction that his personal claims are inferior to those of his distinguished competitor; and that the antecedents, principles and tendencies of his party, are less likely than those of the Whigs, to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. The people have decided otherwise, and we bow to their verdict with good grace and temper; content that time shall be permitted to test its wisdom and to arbitrate between the pretensions of the respective parties.

The New York press varies widely in its views. The *Tribune*, which was one of the original and warm advocates of the nomination of Gen. Scott, ascribes the defeat of its favorite to a variety of causes—to misrepresentation, fraud, defection, filibusterism, &c. It complains that Gen. Scott was beaten in the South, because he was not considered decidedly in favor of slavery, and in the West, because he was not sufficiently against that institution; that the National or "Cotton" Whigs went dead against Scott; that the new naturalization votes were cast against him, and that the cries about Nativism and a bugbear outcry about Abolition have been main instruments in effecting the downfall of the Whig party. It promises to speak fully on the subject in its succeeding number. The *Times* has a remarkably calm and sensible article. It is of opinion that the causes regarding the election are little more than a contest between men, and that principles and public measures were scarcely viewed as issues between the two parties—that under this impression the struggle lacked the essential elements of enthusiasm and excitement—that both candidates were selected for their availability, and that the present contest was rather a task than a pleasure. We commend the following judicious conclusion to those who fancy that the country must be ruinously ruined, if their party happen to be defeated:

We are not among those who consider the welfare of the country, for all coming time, as irretrievably bound up in the result of any one election. While we think its best interests would have been promoted by the election of Gen. Scott, we readily concede that all the advantages are not upon one side, and that the country, ten years hence, may possibly be better off for the election of Gen. Pierce. In the long run, we believe the substantial interests of the country will vindicate themselves—that if any section in our industry be unreasonable to our prosperity, it will force itself in due time upon the Government, and that it is not in the power of any administration to prevent a healthful advancement in that high career of social prosperity and of national greatness upon which we have entered. Let our judgements of parties and of men—of administration and office—we shall look to the permanent good of the country, rather than to the considerations of temporary and party importance.

The *Courier and Enquirer* merely chronicles the disaster, assuming that it was fully anticipated and would surprise few sensible and observing men. The *Journal of Commerce* holds that the election of Franklin Pierce is a verdict of the people in favor of the Compromise in all its parts—of the tariff of 1846, in its essential features—and of the measures generally of the Democratic party. It is, adds the *Journal*, a condemnation of Sewardism, and all that class of ultra doctrines which for several years past have been preached by the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Tribune and their civil associates. The *Express* notices the result as one which was inevitable from the start. It says:

Gen. Scott, at one time, certainly, the most available candidate, became the least available, by his prevalent influence under which he was nominated. The people became impressed with the idea that these influences would surround and govern him, and though no man who knew his personality believed it, yet no effort could persuade the People from this dangerous belief. Hence, since his nomination, with occasional spasms, the history of the Whig party has been a continuous rout, rather than defeat. October elections in the South and Northwest, and Pennsylvania indicated our approach to a final inevitable doom—and the doom is upon us now.

The Philadelphia papers take it pretty coolly, except the *Gazette* which rather fancies it is the fault of the defeated Franklin Pierce is the most unfortunate event for the country which has befallen us for years.

The Boston papers say but little. The *Atlas* announces over the defeat of Scott, with the same regret as an old politician attached to his party by a thousand ties of association and affection. The *Courier* is more gratified, inasmuch as it looks upon the success of the Democracy as a fitting retribution to the Whigs for refusing to nominate Mr. Webster. The *Advertiser* is particularly taciturn, and the little *Bee* decidedly loquacious and triumphant. The *Post* was a Webster paper, which accounts for its silence in the same matter.

In Baltimore, the *American*—always sensitive, patriotic and manly, expresses its views in the following appropriate terms:

The Whigs have to reconcile in the result of Tuesday's election a complete discomfiture, so far as their candidates are concerned. But their principles stand, and must continue to stand in their conservative characteristics so long as the public endures.

It is well, if we are to be overthrown, to have the thing done decisively. But we can confront the fatal adversaries and tell them that our confidence in the Constitution, that our love of country, our regard for national interests and for the national honor, depending upon no issues of a political kind, are left unshaken by their success. We do not use the comparative, and say "higher and stronger"—for it belongs to every American to love his country. But we acknowledge no defeat in all that regards and the prerogatives of freemen. The conservative Whig element still remains, and it will continue to be potent. In this age of the world, no country cannot be governed without wisdom and knowledge and practical discretion—and so long as these qualities are in demand, the elements of Whig conservatism will maintain their place. In one form or another it will be so.

We can, therefore, be reconciled at once to the result of Tuesday's election. The Republic is greater than any of her sons, and we can hold on to her, let what will come.

This is the language of a freeman and a patriot. We echo every syllable.

☞ Our exchange papers from the North are particularly dull at present. They are crowded with election details, the cream of which was sent us long ago by telegraph. We hardly know whether to laugh or wax melancholy as we read the contrast between the high sounding promises of Whig triumphs in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and contrast them with the inglorious defeats which our best confident friends have suffered, and which we find recorded in the papers before us.

☞ The Mobile Custom House.—We invite attention to the advertisement by the Superintendent of the new Custom House at Mobile, for proposals for building it. Lithographic plans and printed specifications will be furnished by the Department at Washington, or by the Superintendent at Mobile.

Election for Justice of the Peace.—An election was held yesterday, for Justice of the Peace, in place of Hon. Daniel Byrne, resigned, which resulted as follows:

	1st Pct.	2d Pct.	3d Pct.	4th Pct.	Tot'l
D. Cosgrove,	228	169	262	267	856
F. Kirkpatrick,	67	54	147	75	343
H. McClure,	32	19	26	98	175

Mr. D. Cosgrove is consequently elected.

Election Returns.

Caddo Parish—Official—Scott 344, Pierce 342; Scott's maj. 2; for Constitution 402; against do. 285; 147 maj. for the Constitution.

Bossier—Pierce, 75 maj.

De Soto—Pierce, 30 maj.

Claiborne—Pierce, 185 maj.

Bienville—Pierce, 175 maj.

☞ About 300 mechanics are now employed on the Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard, on the United States ships *Vermont* and *Decatur*, and propeller *John Hancock*.

A Boston millionaire.—The Boston Mail states that the yearly income of a certain rich citizen of that town would buy twelve hundred farms. His income—six per cent on his entire wealth—would amount daily, to more than the wages of two hundred hard working men. His income would buy a bottle of Schneider or a pair of boots every three minutes. Every breath the old man takes is worth $1 to his enterprise. His enormous capital commands the toil of one thousand laborers and merchants yearly to pay the interest.

☞ The particular attention of Dry Goods Merchants is called to the Auction Sale of a large and very choice assortment of seasonable Dry Goods to take place This Day, at 10 o'clock, by P. E. Ferry & Co's Auction Rooms, No. 39 and 41 Bienville street. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Arrival of the Steamship Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. John McGowan, arrived here yesterday at 11 o'clock P. M., with the Government mails, and 150 passengers from Aspinwall, which place she left on the evening of the 4th instant, at 6 P. M. She sailed in company with the U. S. mail steamship *Illinois*, which carried the mails, about 300 passengers, and $2,400,000 in gold dust for New York.

The health on the Isthmus was reported to be much better than heretofore, and the rainy season is nearly ended.

On the morning of the 8th, exchanged signals with a Spanish brig of war, cruising off Cape San Antonio; saw also on the afternoon of the same day, a steamer standing to the eastward, and supposed to be English. Left at Aspinwall, the bark "*Cuba*," Capt. Sherwood, discharging coal at the wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and to sail in ten days for Laguna.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Philadelphia*:

E Shultz, C Jones, P H Rogers, M Fitzgerald, E M Yeomans, J J Yeomans, W S Ford, M M Potts, W Woodward, J B Hunt, L Larkins, D Wilson, T Bosworth, J Boynton, C & H Verlander, H Price, 2 Cots, J Grosbaborn, M Johnson, H Nasey and 2 children, W McIlonald, J L Wellington, J N Nickers and boy, Mrs Irene McCready, and 130 in steerage.

Panama, Oct. 30.

Arrival of the Prisoners.—On Thursday, about noon, General Jemenes with his force arrived in this city, bringing a gang of about thirty prisoners whom he had captured on the Chagres river, and round Aspinwall and Gorgona. These constitute part of the band of robbers and murderers that have so long infested that region, and it is very probable that some interesting information may be brought to light in the course of their trial.

Another Earthquake in Chile.—From Lieutenant Gillis, United States Navy Commissioner, appointed to make astronomical observations in Chile, who arrived from Chile in the last British steamer, we learn that another dreadful earthquake had been experienced in Valparaiso, the night after the steamer sailed.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, October 16th.

The P. M. steamers *Unicorn* and *Oregon*, says the *Placer Times*, start this morning for Panama, the latter with the mails and a very large amount of treasure, say $2,496,710. The *Tennessee*, which left on the 1st inst., carried $2,272,500, making a total this month of $4,679,470. The shipments last month were $4,121,678.

Appearances are such now as to lead us to anticipate the last before six months shall have passed, that entire section of the country for property, between Commercial and Pacific streets, nearly, if not quite, to the eastern line of the city, will be mainly built up.

Railroads.—By the up river boats last evening, we were informed that the citizens of Marysville, favorable to the building of a railroad between that city and Benecia, have taken the first important step towards the work. On Wednesday they appointed a temporary Board of Directors, and other necessary officers.

With regard to the Sacramento and Folsom Railroad, the *Union* says that arrangements have recently been made, by which its commencement and final completion are placed beyond a doubt. Mr. Dexter, City Engineer of San Francisco, is to be in Sacramento, on Monday next, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the line, preparatory to a commencement of the work at an early day.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 5th instant inclusive.

In reference to the Presidential election the *Journal* of the 4th says:

The election passed off very quietly in this city, little interest being manifested at least by any parade, noise or display. We do not recollect, ever to have witnessed so dull an election that caused so little excitement. From the vote below, it will be seen that the entire vote of the city was not drawn out; and it is evident that had the same exertion been made by the Whigs that was made by the opposition, the Democratic majority would have been much less. Many of our citizens did not vote at all.

At the three precincts of the city—none others having been established—the returns are 142; Pierce 324. For State Senator of this District, the vote stood: Potter 333, Runcle 105.

Though the city, according to the Assessor and Collector's returns, should poll upwards of 700 votes, it will be seen that only 466 were given in.

The Lavaca *Commercial* says that cotton is arriving pretty freely at that town, and business appears to be brisk. It mentions the arrival of fifteen wagons together, each containing from seven to eight bales of cotton, and says the number of wagons loaded with cotton that have arrived here during the past two weeks, have averaged as many as thirty per day.

The *Advocate* states that a man, about fifty years of age, was found dead, a short time since, on the west side of the Guadalupe, near Victoria. He is said to have relatives residing near Galveston, but his name is not given. The *Advocate* says he traveled with a small leather valise, and had on a brown cassinet coat, plaid cassinet pants, a black silk hat, and coarse shoes.

A man named McGuffin was killed a few days since, in Grimes county, by another man of Monroe Black. McGuffin refused to loan his wagon to Black. Some words passed between them, when Black drew a pistol and shot him in the head—death ensued in some few minutes, but was supposed to have recovered his reason.

New Sugar.—We saw a few days ago a sample of new sugar made on Dr. Deanuke's plantation at Liberty, by Mr. C. Bryan. It would bear comparison with the best Louisiana sugar.—*Galveston Gazette the 2d.*

Found Drowned.—The *Western Texan* says that the body of Ygnacio Perez, an aged Mexican resident of Bexar county, was found in the San Antonio River, in the rear of the house of San Antonio street, on last Tuesday morning. From the appearance of the head and face, it is believed he came to his death by violent means. He was one of the oldest inhabitants, and at one time was considered the most wealthy. For some years his mind has been partially deranged.

Mining Company.—The Lagrange Monument has been informed that a mining company is organizing in Bastrop for the purpose of digging a silver mine which has been discovered about two hundred miles above Austin. A number of individuals have already been at work in this mine, and have met with sufficient success to induce them to return with as large an accession as they can obtain to their number. The company expect to spend the winter at the mine, and as it is in the midst of the Comanche hunting grounds, they will doubtless run some personal risk.

The Cholera.—It will be recollected that the cholera suddenly broke out in this city about two weeks ago, and that among the dozen of cases several proved fatal. It is no less remarkable that nearly all the new cases of the 3d morning in market tainted and refused to keep twenty-four hours, despite all the salt that could be put upon it. This was generally so over the entire city, and goes to show that the direful disease most certainly lurked in the atmosphere. During the rage of this fearful epidemic in 1832 the same observation was made in Montreal, and, to test the matter, a piece of fresh meat was drawn up to the spire of the Cathedral, where finding a purer current of air than below, it kept two-thirds longer. This reflection, perhaps, may excite further investigation on that part of the medical faculty, which, if it does, may be turned to some useful purpose.—*Wavering Times.*

This statement goes far to confirm the theory of Mons. Chobert at New York, who maintains that the cholera is caused by swarms of green flies which are so small as to be only visible through a microscope.

A Huge Man of War.—The English are busily employed in introducing screw propellers into their men-of-war; and so far as their navy is concerned, are determined to be always ready for action. The latest British line of battle ship Windsor Castle, a three-decker, originally constructed for a battery of one hundred and twenty guns, was, a short time since, cut asunder sundships and lengthened twenty three feet, to furnish a suitable space for the accommodation of screw propelling machinery. She has just been launched, and her name is considered to that of the "Duke of Wellington." She measures nearly 4,000 tons, and mounts 140 guns. With her steam facilities she is probably the most formidable as well as the largest ship of war afloat. The largest ship in the French navy is the screw propeller "Napoleon." What are the Yankees doing?

The Impression of an Artist.—The Norwegian sculptor, Thorwaldson, who ranks among the first in the world, on first seeing a bust of Webster, exclaimed, with rapture and surprise—"That is the grandest head I ever saw." A like impression filled the beholders of the great man. There is no bust, no painting, no drawing of any man in any age whose head presented so giant-like an intellect and so manly a brow.

Burning of a Jail.—A correspondent of the Chambers (Ala.) *Tribune*, writes that the jail of Randolph county was burned on the morning of October 28th. It was fired on the inside, supposed to be the act of one John E. Smith, who was confined there under a judgment of $2,000, for abusing his wife, and an indictment for perjury, as he had made his escape. The negro entered the Clerk's Office by boring through the shutter with an auger and forcing off the lock, and took out all the indictments from the office, together with a great many papers in civil cases, and the trial docket. It was also discovered that an attempt had been made to burn the Courthouse; there was found upon the combustibles piled at the Courthouse, a sleeve-board which was known to belong to the jail.

The River Plate.—The recent measure of the Buenos Ayrean Government, throwing open the River Plate and its great tributaries to the commerce of the world, promises to be of importance to the interests of trade in general, from the extent and character of the regions which will now be accessible. A Buenos Ayres letter of September 1, speaking of this event, says—

"But the crowning measure is a decree, published yesterday, nationalizing our foreign custom houses; opening the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay to all foreign flags from and after the 1st of October next; establishing branch custom houses for the despatch of foreign vessels at the Salado and Bahia Blanca to the south of this province, at Concepcion, Uruguay, and at the Rosario. Parana, (city of,) and Corrientes, in the river Parana. Vessels ascending these rivers must not be less than 120 tons register, and must touch at the island of Martin Garcia, where the expenses are fixed at a very moderate rate. Besides this, deposit is provided in the custom houses of Buenos Ayres for 12 months for liquors in wood, and for 18 months for all other articles of merchandize. This places us on a footing of equality with Montevideo, and undoubtedly ere long a large portion of the vessels that now go to Montevideo will come to Buenos Ayres, where we not only have the advantage of being nearer the sea, but where prices, at times, serious difficulties and obstructions in the navigation of the Parana up to Corrientes, where it receives the river Paraguay, but none so serious as may not be seriously encountered and overcome. The British steamer Alerto, of 200 horse power and 800 tons burthen under favorable circumstances made the voyage from Montevideo to Corrientes and back, full 1,000 miles, in thirty-nine days. But one Boat log on the Parana, there is an uninterrupted inland navigation through nearly nineteen degrees of latitude over a mud bottom, without a rock or a stone to impede the passage.

Already our trade with these countries is considerable, though carried on by the costly intervention of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. With the exception of Chile, there is no part now the most valuable market opened to us by the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; and when it is recollected that, during the last twenty-four years, the Plate has been subjected to no less than three blockades—each lasting nearly three years, and more than eight in all—it is a matter rather of surprise than any other feeling that our exports thither should reach a million annually. Under the influence of free navigation and moderate import duties, it can hardly be doubted that they will go on gradually increasing.

The first effect, however, it must be recollected by our merchants that the population of those countries is not great, and the probability is that since their emancipation from the Spanish crown, it has actually declined, as in the United States of the Argentine Confederation. But the tendency of Urquiza's policy is to attract emigration from the Southern countries of Europe. There has long been a disposition on the part of the Basque provinces of Spain to send thither their surplus population, and to the oppressed people of Italy the plains of the Argentine Confederation may yet furnish new and happier homes. With peace and tranquility, too, population will soon recover itself, even without such additions.

Now and great prospects are, it is clear, operating on these countries—prospects to which England especially has a deep interest in giving every encouragement; not, however, by meddling in, and making, and marring their domestic concerns, but by following the wise example set by Brand—giving substantial evidence of her desire to see them flourishing and prosperous, whilst letting them enjoy great ness and prosperity by their own efforts.

Mr. Webster and his Debts.—It has been a favorite tune of the scurrilous to ring upon for twenty years, that Mr. Webster did not pay his debts. Most singular, however, no man was ever found whom he owed. Still the cry was repeated, rehashed, re-forced, always false, always malignant, always infamous. At a meeting of the citizens of Manchester, N. H., on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Davis, who had just returned from Marshfield, remarked:

A word about his debts. I had heard again and again that he did not pay. I inquired of Mr. Abbott. Said he, "Mr. Davis, from my personal knowledge derived from keeping the private accounts of Mr. Webster, I have some opportunity of knowing. Not a bill which has been presented for two or more years during which I have been with him, but it has been promptly paid, and a few days before he died, he called the overseer of his farm, gave him two hundred dollars to pay every man, scut for the minister and paid all that was due him, so it shall not be said that Daniel Webster died in debt to any man." These were the words of his private secretary, and I began to think those who knew Mr. Webster best, loved him most, and for, I was convinced of it more and more as I gathered information.

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Sheridaniana.

Many such anecdotes occur of Sheridan as this which drops from Lord Holland, in an allusion to the Addington peace:

It was, in truth, made by the pressure of the finances, and by nothing else. "It is a peace," said Mr. Sheridan, "of which every body is glad, and nobody proud." Mr. Sheridan, to whom I repeated these words two hours after they were spoken, and who affected not to hear them, in the course of less than two hours, delivered them as his own in the House of Commons, on a conversation for fixing the day for taking the peace into consideration.

Lord Holland having resolved to move an inquiry about a sum of £40,000 granted to the Duke of York, in connexion with the Expedition to the Low Countries, he thus describes what occurred:

"I had hardly given notice, when Mr Sheridan gave notice of a similar motion in the Commons, and fixed a day preceding that which I had named. He came over to Holland House, and pressed me from my intentions which I had collected, and which he used without scruple. He even repeated, word for word, and like a lesson, a long paper which he had been confidently communicated to me, and which, in spite of by his protestations of not divulging it, had immediately transpired. Such petty tricks, as traits of a singular character, I mention without preamble or comment. But one more shall be recorded, because it was not serious as may not be seriously encountered and overcome. The British steamer Alerto, of 200 horse power and 800 tons burthen under favorable circumstances made the voyage from Montevideo to Corrientes and back, full 1,000 miles, in thirty-nine days. But one Boat log on the Parana, there is an uninterrupted inland navigation through nearly nineteen degrees of latitude over a mud bottom, without a rock or a stone to impede the passage.

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Telegraphic Items.

Quebec, Nov. 3.

Charter of a Great Railway.—The Grand Trunk Railway Charter was finally carried yesterday, the opposition Montreal Company having withdrawn.

There has been no cholera for 48 hours.

Washington, Nov. 3.

Removal.—It is rumored that Mr. Ewbank has been removed as Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Hodges, of Vt., appointed in his place.

Louisville, Nov. 3.

Contributions to Washington's Monument.—The contributions to the Washington Monument Fund in this city amounted to $303 82.

We have not heard of any transactions in Tobacco.

The demand both for Sugar and Molasses has been brisk; of the former, 600 hhds. were sold at steady prices, say 4¼ 4¾c ₱ gallon, closing at the latter figure.

The transactions in the Flour market are reported in consequence of the light stock; a few sales of St. Louis were made at $4 30 294 62½c. Extra brands command $4 75 a $5.

The supply of Corn is small and limited; sales are made at 56 60c ₱ bushel. In Oats, we notice a few transactions at 39 40c ₱ bushel for St. Louis.

Provisions generally. Mess Pork is retailing at $18 50. Sales of Bacon Sides were made yesterday at 8c; but today the market is lower, and some lots were sold at 7¾c. About 200 kegs Lard were sold in small lots at 10½ 11c ₱ lb.

Coffee is in request, with sales of 600 bags at 8¾c ₱ lb. We notice a sale of 100 bales India Bagging, at 18½c.

Whisky is dull, at 18½c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is firm, and notwithstanding the heavy issues in Cotton, the supply of bills is not excessive.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9 9¼ ₱ cent dis
France	5 27½ 26 17½
New York, sixty day bills	Par ₱ cent dis
Do. Checks	1 2½ ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	2 2½ ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia	2 2½ ₱ cent dis
Baltimore, sixty days	Par ₱ cent dis
Cincinnati	par @ 1-8 ₱ cent prem

Freights have advanced, and we notice two engagements for Liverpool, at 9-16d.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

Red River	Frances Jones, Hoffman	5 P M
Ouachita	Osceola, Ross	5 P M
Natchez	Magnolia, Cox	5 P M
Yazoo River	Aften, Wallace	5 P M
Napoleon	C F. Watkins, Frost	5 P M
Red River	P Dalmas, Ray	5 P M
Cahaba	Cahaba, Hall	5 P M
Opelousas	Anna, Johnson	12 M
Atchafayas	Union, Fuqua	5 P M
Bayou Lafourche	Prospect Peterson,	12 M
Vicksburg	Memphis, Cassedy	5 P M

Commercial Intelligence.

General Intelligence.

France.—Louis Napoleon's Movements.—It is said that after the close of the Senate's deliberations, Louis Napoleon intends to make a tour of the North of France.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the title to be assumed by the new Emperor. Some desire that he should be styled "Louis Napoleon the First," and others insist upon the designation of "Napoleon III."

It is believed that the electors will be summoned to meet on the 21st of November, and that on the 24th the Legislature will be convened to count the votes.

Much anxiety is felt in Paris respecting the Ministerial crisis in Belgium.

Portugal.—The Bank of Oporto has refused the loan asked for by the Government.

Spain.—The only item of interest from Spain is the account of an earthquake, which was experienced at Cadiz, on the 14th October.

Turkey.—The Government of Turkey has recalled Lord Redcliffe.

Germany.—The Diet of Frankfort on the Main, which was removed yesterday morning from the Bundes Palace, to the original repository of the St. Louis Cathedral. Whether this was a dangerous repute, the issues had to be taken up anew, or whether it was a mere matter of convenience, the re-mission of transporting them yesterday to their former resting place was commemorated by imposing ceremonies. The bronze statue of Prince Metternich was left—and by the Priests and Officers of the Church, who had formerly been of the battalion of Artillery of the Cathedral, appropriate funeral services were offered in honor of the dead.

Denmark.—The residence of Governor Wilkinson, in Copenhagen, was robbed on the 7th ult. Jewels and robbed of some $600 worth of silver ware, jewelry, &c. The thieves broke open several private drawers and injured the furniture. The robbers have not yet been discovered.

First District Court.—Judge Labatt.—No important business was transacted in this Court yesterday. A few trials for assault and battery took place, but their particulars require no notice.

Assault and Battery.—The evening mayor officiated yesterday before Recorder Genella, setting forth that whilst walking in Dauphine street, she was assaulted by Mrs. Caroline Westfall. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Robbery.—Commodore Bousseau made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genella, to the effect that his residence in Conti street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, was broken open on Tuesday night and various articles stolen, to the value of $200, principally clothing, plated ware, &c. The deponent's suspicions directed certain parties in the immediate vicinity, but nothing could discovered to fix the guilt on any particular individual.

Committed on a Charge of Murder.—The Coroner's Jury, empanelled to hold an inquest on the evening of the 4th instant, upon the dead body, on the Pipeline Market, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards, have returned a verdict before Recorder Winter. It resulted in the accused being committed to prison before the First District Court on a charge of murder.

Disturbance.—John Mc. was arrested yesterday in the second District, on the charge of creating a disturbance, and preventing people from working on board of steamboats, by the use of violent and threatening language. He was before a Justice of the Peace, which failing to join, he was sent to jail for one month.

Drowned.—John Marie was brought up for examination yesterday, before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having some time since stolen a hat and pair of boots from the store of Mr. Jacob Braun, Road. In the absence of any body appeared to fix the theft on the accused, he was discharged.

Fined.—J Kaufman, charged with having assault ed Augustus Bonfils, on the 5th instant, at Bruslé, up yesterday before Recorder Genella, was fined $5 and costs. The assault and battery charged by Mr. Bonfils, was found to be justified.

Committed.—Jacob Williams, was arrested yesterday in the Second District, charged with committing assault, and indecently exposing her person to the public view. He was fined $50, and in default of paying was committed to prison for one month.

Passing Cash.—The examination of Thomas Victoria, charged with having, on the 5th inst., passed John O'Neil in the bank, with intent to kill him, was continued yesterday, before Recorder Winter. It will be continued today.

Lagniez—Robert, a slave belonging to Doctor Carrollton, was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having stolen a basket of champagne which was found in his possession, and which he was recognized by the owner. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes.

Third District.—No arrest of any importance was made yesterday in this quarter. A man named R. Decassy, was fined $5 for disturbing the peace of the corner of Victory and Spain streets.

New Custom House.

Superintendent's Office, Mobile, Nov. 1, 1852.

In conformity with instruction from the Secretary of the Treasury, proposals will be received at this office for the erection of a new Custom House at Mobile, according to plans and specifications to be prepared by the Supervising Architect, until twelve o'clock on the 10th day of January, 1853; said proposals to contain offers for furnishing all the materials and labor necessary for the Department reserving the right to contract either for the whole or any part separately. The Department also reserves the right of accepting the offer which, under all circumstances, shall appear most advantageous to the interests of the United States. Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect, that they will become bound for the faithful execution of the work, and no offer will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. The plans and printed specifications of the building will be furnished either by the Department at Washington, or by the Superintendent at Mobile, after the 15th inst. and not before. The proposals will be opened by the Superintendent at Mobile, in the presence of the Bidders, at twelve o'clock on the day of the expiration of the time for receiving them, in the presence of the bidders, if they or any of them, shall be present.

CHARLES LeBARON,
Superintendent of new Custom House,
nov 11 2t*d Mobile, Alabama.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

SUMMERVILLE, MOBILE.

Music Department.

Desirous of securing for many of their pupils who devote a portion of their time to Music, every facility which can be afforded, the Ursuline and complete course of education in that accomplishment—the Superintendent, in connexion with the Directress, commencing with the 1st of January, 1853, the services of Professor Chassaignac, a late distinguished pupil of the Conservatory of Music, Paris.

Professor Chassaignac will, therefore, commence, in the Academy of the Visitation, from the 1st January next, a course of Music, vocal and instrumental, on the principles of the Conservatory of Paris—a system, having on one side, *Napoleon Emperor*," and on the other, "*Republic Francaise*, 1805," a half a franc piece, bearing the inscription "*Napoleon Empereur et Roi*, and on the obverse, "*Empire Francois* 1812;" a smaller coin of Louis the XVIII., King of France and Navarre; another of Charles X., King of France and Navarre; another of Louis XV., the "well beloved;" another of Louis XVI., King of France by the grace of God, in 1779; mother of the same monarch, when he was "King of the French," by the sufferance of the people, in "the third year of liberty," and, finally, a small piece of the same poor Louis, set off with the republican fasces, and the motto, "*La Foi, la Loi, le Roi.* 1793;" a two-sous piece of the republic, one and indivisible, stamped in the year 2 and of a brazen woman, with disheveled hair and a red night-cap; a twenty centime piece, adorned with an eagle, and surrounded by the inscription "*Liberté Egalité* 1848, *Fraternité*, and, last of all, a new, bright, five-franc piece, bearing the inscription "*Napoleon Empereur*," and, finally, a small piece of brass, bearing the words, "*Liberté Egalité* 1848, *Fraternité*, and, last of all, a new, bright, five-