The New Orleans Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one year in advance,) 6 00

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ---- NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

No. 1040 Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. 4 Vol. Number 5500.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 16, 1852.

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

Talking to the Voters.

A New York paper—the *Mirror*—remarks that in no other States are the voters so thoroughly informed on the subject of politics as in Tennessee and Kentucky. It might have added that the accounts for both these States form an exception to the whole Southern phalanx, and going for SCOTT and GRAHAM. Kentucky, it is true, is generally Whig, but not more so than Florida, or North Carolina, or Maryland. Tennessee is invariably a doubtful State, and is usually carried by that party which makes the greatest exertions. The result in Tennessee and Kentucky are apt illustrations of the value of a species of electioneering, beyond all doubt the most effective that that can be employed. We allude to what is popularly called "*stump speaking*."

The great benefit of stumping, is the abundant opportunity it furnishes of diffusing information in every hole and corner of a State. Look, for instance, at Tennessee, where every county had its sub-electors, who were out day after day, visiting the various precincts, addressing the people and throwing a flood of light on all the questions mooted by the two parties. In Kentucky, this was likewise done, though probably not so thoroughly and systematically as in Tennessee. The consequence of this rational and intelligible course, is that the voters are not the blind puppets of party leaders, but understand politics, are competent to discuss principles, and exercise the right of suffrage in the spirit of sound judgment and discrimination which should characterise freemen. The popular verdict in such States means something. It implies a deliberate and dispassionate investigation and a calm and thoughful decision—as such, it is entitled to respect.

We notice that the practice of stump-speaking, heretofore confined to the South, and even there by no means universal, is getting into vogue among our Northern neighbors. The system is bound to prevail, for it is the only mode of electioneering sanctioned by common sense, and adapted to a community where every citizen is a voter, and where ninety-nine hundredths of the voters are entirely capable of comprehending popular discussion. In the South, the chief impediment to the custom has arisen from the sparseness of the population, the newness of the country, and the intense fatigue consequent upon the canvass. As the inhabitants increase in numbers and the roads improve, the demands of the voters to be brought face to face with those who claim their suffrages, will not bear refusal, save at the risk of disappointment and defeat. We take it, therefore, that by the time another Presidential election comes round, stumping in the South will become a regular and essential feature in the canvass. One or two elections will not be considered as having done more than their duty because they made half a dozen speeches in as many different localities; but a series of appointments will be fixed upon, beginning early in the campaign and extending to the close, which the electors on both sides will be required to fill, and which will embrace every accessible parish or county. When parties are well posted up, they are not likely to commit errors, and moreover, whatever their decision may be, it will be accepted as that of an intelligent and enlightened jury.

Why stumping should have hitherto been so little practised in the North is a wonder. There, every facility is furnished for comfortable and expeditious travelling. The roads vary proceeding from one extremity to the other of the great State of New York, may traverse the inland counties and address a hundred different constituencies, with as little loss of bodily ease, as if he were on a pleasure excursion. Most of the Northern States are smaller in extent, far more compact, with denser populations than the South. Yet there, the practice hitherto has been for candidates to remain quietly at home in a dignity which might be thought somewhat impaired by intercourse with the sovereigns.—In the meanwhile the work is accomplished by the runners, intriguers and other pot house and bar room politicians, who deal out to their chieftains the themselves, and who know nothing of the truly steady and respectable class—of those in short who can only be reached through their intellects, and whose votes usually decide the contest.

The *Mirror*, which enumerates the manifold advantages resulting from the practice of stumping and strongly urges its adoption in all the North, furnishes one or two signal illustrations of its effects. MR. BOWEN, a very strong man, was defeated by Gen. WALBRIDGE in a Whig district, because the latter "stumped it," and the former stayed at home. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, is elected over PARSONS MEAD, (Democrat) by 1716 majority in a district which gave PIERCE 600 majority. LYON stump ed the whole district, while his opponent was either too lazy or too dignified to do so. LYON stumped himself into the Assembly, then into the Senate, and now into Congress. GERRIT SMITH, another stump candidate, and Abolitionist, both elections, has given the Whigs a majority of two votes! Out of the 21 votes polled, 11 were for Scott. At the general election the democrats had a majority of four.

☞ Funeral rites were observed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Saturday afternoon, over the remains of General Carlos de Alvear, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in this Government. The funeral was attended by the Portuguese Ambassador, the General Marquess, General Hesson, ex President of New Grenada; General Paez, ex President of Venezuela; M. de Moreo, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua; Schuyler Livingston, Esq., Argentine Consul; C. Marie, Esq. John Zimmerman, Esq., and the family of deceased. The ceremonies were conducted without pomp; Archbishop Hughes officiating, assisted by a Priest and six neophytes. The coffin was placed in the vault.

☞ The Washington *National Intelligencer* of the 4th instant, has the following just tribute to the character and talents of MR. FILLMORE, which will doubtless be endorsed by both Whig and Democrats:

"We desire to say nothing against the new chief whom it has pleased a majority of the voters to call to the helm of State; but, in regard to the present head of the Administration, we believe we shall but repeat the universal sentiment of candid and intelligent persons, in saying that the country has reposed in him, for one in whom to whom integrity and patriotism they would sooner confide. Too narrow, selfish considerations of a party policy have never been seen in a single act of his public and private administration. The Constitution and the laws have been his sole guides. To preserve and to execute them, he felt, and he did, to cause the last to be executed with inflexible firmness and impartiality, have been the acknowledged aims of his brilliant career."

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Presidential Election.

Notwithstanding the defeat of General Scott, he has received the votes of an immense number of American citizens—a larger number than composes the population of some European Kingdoms. It is a beautiful illustration of the excellence of our form of government, and the working of our institutions, to see the perfect submission to and acquiescence in the will of the majority, by the minority. A civil revolution has been effected by the ballot box alone, and the defeated think no more of rebelling, or revolting, than they do of going to the moon. What would produce convulsions, riots, bloodshed, and misery, in the old world, is here just as much a matter of course, as the execution of a decree in Chancery, or the peaceable settlement of a suit at Common Law. The people have heard the arguments, tried the case, and rendered their verdict, and there is an end of the matter. On the 4th of March next, Franklin Pierce, without armies or guards, will appear in the Capital, and be sworn in as President, and from that moment, wield the power and patronage of the government, as far as his constitutional duties will permit, without a man in this wide Republic to object to his right. We can fail to love such a country, and to glory in institutions that bring about such a result! Political defeat loses all its sting, and Americans of all parties may rejoice that their nation is affording to the rest of the world, an example, which will tend more to propagate republican principles, than intervention or acquisition. *Obedience to Law*, is the great American doctrine. The termination of a Presidential election, is an exemplification of this doctrine. And in this sense, it is an important event, apart from other circumstances which affect principles and measures. May the mere great American continue to be in all matters touching our foreign and domestic relations, the chosen and cherished creed of the American people!

☞ MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. — The Carrollton (Miss.) Democrat of the 8th inst., states that on Tuesday last, Mr. Henry was accidently killed by being thrown from his buggy, while on his way home from Carrollton. Mr. Henry had just been alighted at some negroes who were picking cotton in a field by which Mr Henry had to pass, and on with such rapidity as to upset the vehicle. He was dashed against a corner of the fence with such force as to cause his death in a very few minutes afterwards.

Mr. Henry swam his entire home from a visit to his relatives in Carroll county, and had arrived within a mile of his journey's end, when he was unexpectedly called to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Verily, "in the midst of life we are ill death."

☞ *Power.*—The Commercial yesterday, pitying, its pleasure, was at ease, and was filled, in a number of places in the morning and evening portions of the city, and but for the brilliant effulgence which, it would have been still more effulgent, and by the way, the temperament, body, mind, and soul of the Whig Platform. The Democrats, the Whig party annihilated, and menaces it with the withdrawal of all who detest slavery, and labor or its overthrow. We trust that Heaven in its goodness will accord us so great a blessing. Let the Whig party be but purged of all the rank and unhealthy taint, which GERRIT and his clique have sought to foist upon it, and we shall get along famously.

VANUCCHI'S WAX FIGURES.—We strongly advise all of our citizens who have a taste for the beautiful, to visit Signor VANUCCHI'S Exhibition of WAX Figures, at Commercial Hall, St. Charles street. It is almost impossible to describe the life like fidelity and accuracy of these wax Statues. The figures of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Pierce, Scott, Cass, Taylor, Professor Webster, Dr. Parkman, Jenny Lind, Andrew Jackson and others of full size and properly costumed, are executed with a vigor and verisimilitude far surpassing any thing of the kind we have ever beheld. In a recess apart from the main room, the visitor enters a little chamber where, stretched on a bed he appears by the mortal remains of JOHN C. CALHOUN, just as death has placed its icy grasp upon him. Standing at the bed side, in an attitude of profound grief, is the statesman's son, Dr. Calhoun. The artistic talent displayed in this scene is of a very high order. The intruder can hardly believe that he is the subject of delusion, and that the mere mockery of death is before him. He suspends his breath and treads lightly, as if he were really in the chamber of death. The figure of Mr. CALHOUN with the pallor and contracted features that mark dissolution, contrasts exquisitely with the healthful lineaments and ruddy hue of his son.

Go and see the Exhibition of Wax Figures by all means.

☞ We are indebted to B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, for a box of Doctor E. Norman's Pulmonic Balsam of Fir Paste, said to be efficacious in procuring prompt relief in Coughs, Colds and similar disorders. It comes to us recommended by the certificates of a large number of respectable persons.

NEW LINE OF OMNIBUSES.—J. B. SLAWSON & Co., will run homeward a line of Omnibuses from the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, to the corner of Dauphine and Mine streets, passing down Bourbon street. An omnibus will leave each terminus every half hour from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. This new line will be a great convenience to the denizens of Faubourg Treme.

COLLISION.—We learn from the *Mobile Advertiser* that intelligence generally can now be taken on collision by a very ingenious French invention. The person whose portrait is to be taken is placed at some distance off in front of the lens, and the operator, after conversing with him, pulls a trigger. By so doing a newly invented cap detonates, flash on the nose, and the nasty movement throws the light and the image of the sitter to pass a little before the discovery of the lens. The portrait is obtained in the flashes of a second, and the gentleman can only be surprised to exhibition.

Telegraphic News.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.

GREAT GALE ON THE LAKES—LOSS OF LIFE.—A great gale occurred on the lake yesterday, attended with a great loss of property and life. The bark Rochester, bound for this place to Cleveland, with a cargo of coal, went ashore seven miles from here, and all on board, except the captain and a boy, perished. The vessel was owned by F. W. Meyers, of Buffalo, and was insured.

The schr. M. Denman, loaded with coal, sunk in the harbor. The bark Canada, which left on Saturday, returned to port yesterday, seriously injured. The steamers Lady Elgin and Keystone were also badly damaged. The steamer America narrowly escaped going ashore, and returned to Dunkirk injured. The steamers Michigan and Traveler had also returned, badly damaged. The schr. H C Smith went to pieces a few miles below Bandoms, and two hands were lost.

A vessel was also reported totally wrecked at Long Point, and all on board supposed to be lost. The bark Mary Ann, from Detroit, with 800 tons of coal, sprung sleak off Grand river, and afterwards went ashore near Wilmot creek.—It was feared that the crew, with the exception of the captain and one man, had been lost. The United States had gone to their rescue, but was probably too late. Several dead bodies had been washed ashore.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 8.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.—The steamer St. Louis was sunk near this city yesterday. No lives were lost.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—An election took place in this State to-day, for Governor, Members of Congress, and the State Legislature. The contest was warm. The vote for Governor in this city stands, for Clifford, Whig, 7,400; Bishop, democrat, 2,400; Mann, free-soil, 2,000. Net whig gain six last Tuesday 6,040. In Hull, Clifford has 22, Bishop 4, Mann 2, net whig gain 26.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Nov. 8.

The returns continue to show large Whig gains since last week, but it is probable there has been no choice of Governor by the people.—The Legislature is in doubt.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—Pierce's majority in the State will be from 4,000 to 6,000. The following members of Congress are elected: Dan. Wells, jr., dem., is elected in the first district over Chas. Durkee, whig; Benj. C. Eastman, dem., in the second district, over Chauncey Abbott, whig; and John B. Macy, dem., over J. Mazelin Statter, whig, in the third district.—This ensures an entire democratic delegation in the next Congress.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.

LATE FROM NASSAU—HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—Advices from Nassau states that the cholera had caused great mortality there, and was prevailing to some extent on Harbor Island. A great drought prevailed at Antigua, and epidemic cholera was raging there.

Charleston is unusually healthy, and no fever now exists. The deaths during the week were only 21.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURE OF EX GOV. MARCY.—Ex Gov. Marcy will sail for the West Indies next Saturday, with his invalid son.

FRENCH WOMEN.—We extract the following from 'Parisian Life and French Principles," a very readable work recently published by the Harpers:

"A female rights orator' has asserted, that if women had more of the occupations of men they would be more virtuous. By that rule the women of France ought to far excel in that respect, their station in life being so that the thing of their laboring in the field, their driving huge carts through the streets of Paris, and their sitting in the midst of a dozen of them at their sewing machines, but confine myself to the more agreeable duties which they have usurped from men. Indeed, a man is but a novice who, in the streets of Paris, will attempt to "the dames au comptoir," are as essential to the success of a Parisian cafe as the cook himself. The French cook is a little tyrant in comparison with the female cashier, who, as the co-partner of her husband, is quite as essential to the success of a Parisian cafe as the cook himself. The dames au comptoir, are as essential to the success of a Parisian cafe as the cook himself. The female cashier and a keeper of slavery, a dealer in human souls, the associate of the kidnapper, and the market of men who loved the right.

Think of him at Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, scoffing at modest men who pitied their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to have compassion on those who, in the world! Think of him threatening with the gallows such as clothed the naked, fed the needy, visited the prisoner, and gave a cup of cold water to him that was ready to perish! Think of Daniel Webster becoming the assassin of liberty in the Capitol.

But what was the recompense? Ask Massachusetts—ask the north. Let the Baltimore Convention tell. He was the greatest candidate before it. Let the Baltimore man, with the feathers are gone. Fillmore, you know him. Both of these for greatness of intellect compared to Webster, were as a single magnet compared by an eagle. Look at his services, look at his forehead; look at his face! The two hundred and ninety-three delegates came to order and voted. They had a choice of only three votes, and that only once! Where were the men of the "lower law," who made denial of God the first principal in their politics—where were they who in Faneuil Hall scoffed and jeered at the "higher law," or at Capron Springs who "laughed" when he scoffed at the law higher than the Virginia hills? Where were the kidnappers? the "lower law" men? Kidnappers strained themselves to the utmost, and had their reward in votes. Where are they? South? Fifty three times did the Convention ballot, and the South never gave him a vote. No! not one!

But—enough!

AN INFERNAL MACHINE, OR TORPEDO.—It is stated that on the evening of the 18th ult, a man whose identity has not been made out, employed a hackman at the Fulton ferry to take him to the Fulton Ferry. On their way down the person stopped the hackman at the Herald office, and asked him to deliver a package. The hackman did as he was requested, and left in the Herald office a small round box.—The box was subsequently handed to Mr. Bennett, the editor of the Herald. It was, as he said, constructed as follows: "Native silver and copper are from the Cuba mountains, with letter inside the box. For James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor. Office, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. Private and with care." Accompanying the box was a card, on which was was printed with a pen as follows: "Senor Don Alvarez, or Cuba, for Mr. Bennett, who will call on his return to the city." The outer envelope being removed, the following inscription was read: "Specimens and private documents from the interior of Havana for Mr. Bennett (only.) Should he be out of town, keep for him. Island of Cuba, September, 1852." On the box could not be readily opened, Mr. Hudson, one of the editors of the Herald, who was present, made an incision with a knife, when there was a black, granular hard substance, rolled out upon his desk. These grains proved to be powder, and a subsequent investigation revealed that the paper had contained a quantity of explosive powder, pellets of paper, and friction matches, so placed as to ignite when the cover of the box was turned round. It is supposed that matches had ignited, though none resulted from the torpedo.

N. Y. Times.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—ITS COST.—In one of Mr. Willis's recent letters to the *Home Journal*, we find the following paragraph relating to the original purchase of, and the amount paid for, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky:

"Colonel Croghan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some twenty years ago, and, as an American, found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of his Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which, at home, though living within ninety miles of it, he had heard very little. He went there immediately on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining, he bought it for $10,000, though shortly after he was offered $100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations, then appending the property to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in estate—three square miles above ground—though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the mouth of the hole,) the great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable them to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a back woodsman sitting in his log hut within ten miles of the cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America, are walking, without leave, under his odes and potatoes."

SINGULAR FATE OF AUSTRALIA.—For three or four generations the Dutch alone had any precise knowledge of Australia. The Dutch had eyes' but saw not. Their Commander, Tarten's, sent out to explore the country, described it as consisting of "barren coasts, shallow waters, islands thinly peopled by cruel, poor, and brutal natives—and very little sea." The natives had not found the gold that Nature had thrown in their river beds and creeks, and the voyagers did not suspect its existence. The people were hostile and ugly. They wore no glittering chains as the natives of Peru did. The aspect of the coast was wild, gloomy, barren. No tropical vegetation, no lustrous fruits invited the strangers to pecking their sky, or penetrate the thick bush in search of mineral treasure. The Hollanders did not want land; they came in search of fabulous gold; and finding neither of them, they threw away a continent as large as Europe in disgust.—*Athenæum.*

SINGULAR FACT.—WIFE NOT KNOW HER HUSBAND.—A southern journal has the following: "In Saturday's Constitution a paragraph appeared, stating that an inquest had been held on the body of a man named William Duke, a carpenter, who was drowned in the Mandyke screen. While the body lay at the widowell, poor Duke's wife and daughter called to see it be fore the inquest, and left the widowell with tears and lamentations. They returned home and the inquest was held—the coroner thinking it unnecessary to call the evidence of the mourning widow, and proceeding to a verdict that Duke had drowned. Mr. Duke was accidently drowned." When the wife and daughter returned home, what was their astonishment to see him. When they thought they had long gone dead, alive and well, warming himself comfortably by the fire. The Edinburgh coroner, for some time refused to believe the evidence of their own eyes and it was not until some neighbors called and affirmed a mutual acquaintance between the parties, that everything was satisfactorily explained. At length after some explanation it appeared that the deceased was not Mr. Duke, who had disappeared from home and had simply that day changed his name. Who the deceased really was no one knows. Duke, on learning that he was supposed to be ready drowned, thought it was a good opportunity to "cut the cords of his wife; and it was not until following the advertisement of his death, that he ventured to return home."

A MORAL HYDRA.—The notorious Theodore Parker had the audacity to preach a half atheistic, half-demoniac sermon in Boston upon the death of DANIEL WEBSTER. Praise from such lips were almost enough to make the great dead man turn in his coffin. The serpentine bias, and the blasphemous rhetoric apparent in a portion of the discourse, were more in keeping with the character of the speaker, and we may add more complimentary to the reviled deceased.

But what shall be said for the instincts of a man whose hatred stops not at the portals of the grave, but who invades the house of death with his malevolent curses and impotent ravings!—We quote briefly from the discourse, which is published in full, in the New York Tribune, for the double purpose of showing up the vile passions that rule his hypocritical author and the estimation in which Abolitionists hold the departed statesman and patriot.

Speaking of Mr. Webster's effort in behalf of the Union, Parker says:

What was the motive of all this? It was to save the Union. Such was the cry. Was the Union in danger? Here were a few northern rants at the North, who said: "We will have no union with slave-holders." There was a party of secession at the South, who periodically blustered about disunion. Could these make bring the Union into peril? Did Daniel Webster think so? I shall never insult that giant intellect by the thought. He knew South Carolina, he knew Georgia very well. He knew there was no danger of the dissolution of the Union. But here is a proof that he knew it. In 1850, on the 23d of December, he declared "There is no longer imminent danger of the dissolution of the United States. We shall live, and not die." But soon after he went about saving the Union again, and again, and again—saved it at Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, and then at Capron Springs.

Here is another specimen:

Do men mourn for him, the great man eloquent? I put on sackcloth long ago. I mourned for him when he wrote the Creole letter, which surprised Ashburton, Briton as he was. I mourned when he spoke the speech of the 7th of March. I mourned when the Fugitive Slave Bill passed Congress, and the same cannons that have fired "minute guns" for him, fired also one hundred rounds of joy for the forging of a new fetter for the fugitive's foot. I mourned for him when the kidnappers first came to Boston—hated then—now respectable men, the companions of princes, enlarging their testimony in the Court. I mourned when my own parishioners fled from the 'stripes' of New England to the 'stars' of Old England. I mourned when Kilen Craft fled to my house for shelter and for succor; and for the first time in all my life, I armed this hand. I mourned when the Court house was hung in chains, when Thomas Sims, from his dungeon, sent out his petition for prayers, and the churches did not dare to pray. I mourned, when I married William and Ellen Craft, and gave them a Bible for their soul, and a sword to keep that soul living and in a living frame. I mourned when the poor outcast in yonder dungeon sent for me to visit him, and when I took him by the hand that Daniel Webster was chaining in that house.

And here:

He wanted to be President. That was all of it. He wanted office in the South. This was his bid for the Presidency—fifty thousand square miles of territory and ten millions of dollars to Texas; for the slave States, slavery in California and New Mexico; the Fugitive Slave bill; and two hundred millions of dollars offered to Virginia to carry free men of color to Africa.

He never so labored before, and he was always a hard-working man. What speeches he made at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Annapolis! What letters he wrote! His intellect was never so active before, nor gave such proofs of such herculean power. The fountains of his great deep were broken up—he rained forty days and forty nights, and brought on a flood of slavery over this wicked land; it covered the hills and the factory, and the Customhouse, and the warehouse, and the College, and rose high over the top of the tallest steeples!

After the 7th of March, Mr. Webster became the ally of the worst of men, the forefront of kidnapping. The orator of Plymouth Rock was the advocate of slavery; the hand of Bunker's old chains around Boston Courthouse; the apologist of Adams and Jefferson was a tool of the slaveholder and a keeper of slavery; a dodge, the associate of the kidnapper, and the marker of men who loved the right.

Think of him at Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, scoffing at modest men who pitied their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to have compassion on those who, in the world! Think of him threatening with the gallows such as clothed the naked, fed the needy, visited the prisoner, and gave a cup of cold water to him that was ready to perish! Think of Daniel Webster becoming the assassin of liberty in the Capitol.

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But—enough!

A FIGHT AMONG THE DOCTORS.—Two physicians met accidentally at the house of a dying man, in Bedford street, on Friday, and being the regular attendants of the sick man, the other being called in by one of the relatives of the patient. The first denounced the presence of the other as intrusive, called him a quack, and from words threw ensued. During the affray, several other persons became involved in it, and the priest who had been in attendance upon the dying man, also received a blow. The medicines have each been used by the other before Aldermen Isaacs, for assault and battery. Their patient died the same evening of the occurrence.—*Phil. Ledger.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was occupied yesterday with the case of A. B. Fenner and others against Hollander for a gold dust robbery in which a verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant of March last in the time of $1000. The hearing of testimony occupied the Court until 3 o'clock, and no decision was rendered. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs J. E. Gibson and C. Rouzan, counsel for the defendant took place. The case being submitted to the Jury, the Court returned into Court at 9 o'clock with a verdict of guilty.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Gerry entered a grocery store in the Second Ward, on Sunday, that he had been assaulted and struck on the Levee by Jerry Strachan. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jerry.

COMMITTED.—The cab driver who we noticed a few days since, had a run off with a fine dollar gold watch which offered him for his fare, without accounting for the charge, was arrested yesterday; he having been identified by W. Glendon, the party upon whom the swindle was perpetrated. He now proves to be G. Mitchell, and Recorder Genin committed him for trial before the First District Court. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of John Mack, who was concerned in the matter.

ARGUMENTS A POLICEMAN.—M Carroll was arrested yesterday, in the Second District, by Policeman Wm. Anderson, who saw him approach a drunken man on the Levee, with an open knife in his hand, apparently with some evil intention. On taking him into custody he made a violent assault on the Policeman. The Recorder committed him for further examination.

HEAVY LARCENY.—John Keating was brought up before Recorder Winter, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a lot of bricks in Julia street, near the Bay Swain. The matter has not yet been inquired into.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Affidavits were made yesterday before Recorder Winter, in connection with the shooting affair on the Levee, on Saturday last, it appears that an altercation took place between Wm. Herrick, the pilot, and Henry W. Jones, the barkeeper of the Gentlemen's Bar, which the result in the latter being shot by the former. Jones received a very serious wound.

THE ARRAIGNED YESTERDAY.—By far the greater portion of the arrests made yesterday were for trifling offences such as fighting, drunkenness, disturbing the peace, &c. Some twenty of the parties were discharged on the promise of better behavior for the future, while twenty were fined and one of two others committed to the Work House.

STEALING ON BOARD OF A VESSEL.—James Morris, a seaman on board of the brig Gulnare, made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Winter, to the effect that his chest was broken open on Saturday and robbed of a quantity of clothing. On Sunday a portion of the missing articles were found concealed among the effects of Thomas Eckles, a sailor attached to the same vessel, and who was putting up at the Lafayette Hotel, Recorder, on the corner of Gallatin and Barracks streets. On the strength of this affidavit, Officer Hoffman, of the Police, brought up before Recorder Genin, who after examining into the facts of the case, committed him for trial before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—John McLelland made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genin, setting forth that he had in his possession a valuable watch, stolen from the Second District, and that during the night, he left the trunk was searched and robbed of a $50 Bank of Louisiana note, which he had placed in it. On Monday night whilst in the Coffee House of Christian Eckel at the corner of Gallatin and Barracks sts, the larceny alleged. Recorder Genin committed the prisoner as the very one that had been stolen from him. He ascertained that it had been stolen from Edward Wilson and that the crew of that vessel and the latter was accordingly taken into custody. He was brought before Recorder Genin, yesterday morning, and after an entire witness, committed him for trial before the First District Court.

EXPERIMENTS.—Mrs. Hilles was examined yesterday before Recorder Winter, on the charge of having a fortnight since embezzled the amount of $30 from Mr. Gaudin, of Bienville st. The lady was committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

To the Merchants.

BEE OFFICE,
MORNING EVENING, Nov. 15, 1852.

There was a fair demand for cotton today, and the transactions reached 800 bales, at previous figure. We have three days later advices from Liverpool by the Atlantic steamer which left that port on the 3d inst. consequent on the more favorable crop advices from this side.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE.

Inferior	5-32d	Fair	10¾ d
Ordinary	8¾ d	Fully Fair	11¼ d
Middling	9¾ d	Good Fair	12¼ d
Good Middling	10¼ d	Good and Fine	12¾ d
Middling Fair	10¾ d		

The sales of Sunday reached to 500 bales, at former prices. Fair 4¾d. Mobiles declined to 3d. Fair 4¾d, which, there was quite a brisk demand, with sales of 2000 bales.

The Flour market is quite firm, and the enquiry good. The sales comprise 2,000 bbls, at $4 [illegible] for extra brands and St. Louis, and at 30@40 [illegible] for extra brands. Other Grains are quiet. Pork is heavy.

Provisions are unchanged. Messrs Park is selling at small lots, at $19 50. Bacon Sides are retailing at 7½c. Western Lard is selling at 7½c, and 7½c.

Whiskey has advanced, in consequence of the light stock; sales were made at 18½@19½c ⅌ gallon for nearly and closing at the latter rate.

We quote sales of 2,000 sacks Coffee, mostly at 8c.

A sale of 385 pieces Bagging and Rope was made at 18 and 6c.

Exchange is in good request, at former rates.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
Paris	5 ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
New York, sixty day bills	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
Do Sight	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
Boston, sixty days	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
Philadelphia, sixty days	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct
Havana at five days date	7½ ⅌ ct	Par	⅌ ct

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, half a Heavy 1½ ⅌ ⅌.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Bayou Macon	J. M. Ball, Hall.
Warrenton	Princess No. 3, Phelps
Louisville	Fanny Smith, Dunham
Nashville	Globe, Gilbert
Mobile	Florida, Cleveland
Memphis	Harry Hill, Fifer
Hickman	Dresden, Stith
Louisville	Lexington, Bentley
Mobile	Florida, Cleveland
Warrenton	J. Morriset, Kennedy
Vicksburg	Magnolia, Thompson
Mobile	Louisiana, Pennington
Ouachita	Lola No 2, Brown
Red River	Pizzo Miller, Alexander
Cincinnati	Ohio, Black
Louisville	Ben Franklin, Jones
White River	John Dorsey, O
Plaquemines	J. T. Duvall, Calhoun
Louisville	Cora, Daley, Dawson
St. Louis	Grand Turk, Clark
Red River	Pioto, McFarlane

☞ The American ship Yorkshire, Diamond master, from Bordeaux, is reported by her cargo of pools St. Philippe street. Consignees are requested to take immediate delivery, which the paper will be instant, and to receive their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores at their risk and expense. A. H. BRIERE.
25 Old Levee.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:
40 cases Bordeaux Claret;
15 do do Chateau Lafite;
10 do do do do;
90 bbls ordinary Port Wine;
J. Durand.
NADAUD ou TREIL,
No 56 St Louis st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:
50 boxes very old Wine, various brands;
20 do do do Rhenish Wines;
40 bbls Monongahela and Rye Whiskey.
Also—An assortment of Cognac, Holland Gin, Absynth, Brandy, Rum, etc., etc.
NADAUD ou TREIL,
No 56 St Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Vermont from Bordeaux, 60 cases Bordeaux Claret; 150,000 assorted Corks; 10 cases sealing wax, for sale by
PERRON FRERES.
247 and 249 Royal st, corner Dumaine.

CHAMPAGNE—Thirty expected by ship Vermont from Bordeaux—75 baskets pints superior Champagne; 25 do quarts do; and for sale by
FOG. DE FUENTES & CO.
22 Old Levee.

WINES—100 cases claret wine; 55 bbls white do; 1500 bbls claret do; 150 do do; 50 do do; 50 do Brugies, expected by ship Prince Conde and for sale by
F. DE FUENTES & CO.
22 Old Levee.

CLARET—380 Boxes to be received by the ship Ocean from Bordeaux, and for sale by
Fog. DE FUENTES & CO.
22, Old Levee.

ABSYTH, SWISS—Genuine Absynth, Brunecke & Co's brand, daily expected by the Ocean, for sale by
Fog. de FUENTES & CO.
22 Old Levee st.

BEANS—20 bbls landing from ship Montmorenci, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

JAVA COFFEE.—100 bags Java Coffee, landing from ship Montmorenci, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RAISINS—300 bl and qr boxes, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE—50 boxes, landing from ship Silas Greenman, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PIPE HEADS—300 boxes, landing from ship Montmorenci, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

MATCHES—25 cases, landing from ship Forest King, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RIO COFFEE—1000 bags, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SWEET CHOCOLATE—20 cases landing, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHALE OIL.—10 barrels, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM CANDLES.—200 boxes, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOULEY'S BITTERS.—18 cases landing and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL.—No 1, 9 and 3, in store for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALT.—1000 sacks Turks Island, at Forty Wash
SECOMOS, VOORHIES & CO.
15, Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER.—25 firkins Western Reserve, just landing from schooner
SECOMOS, VOORHIES & CO.
16 Tchoupitoulas st.

CODFISH—50 bbls Chesapeake, superior, and 50 do do do, in store and for sale by
SECOMOS, VOORHIES & CO.
16 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES.—50 Mississippi Sperm Candles, for sale by
SECOMOS, VOORHIES & CO.
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR BBLS.—20 Mississippi Flour Barrels, for sale by
SECOMOS, VOORHIES & CO.
15 Tchoupitoulas st.

HERRY SUTTON CORNELIUS by shore to land, 1 case Madeira Wine, 1 do Sherry, 1 do Port, 1 do Claret, 1 do Champagne, 1 do Brandy, 1 do Gin, 1 do Ale, 1 do Porter, 1 do Cordials, 1 do Segars, 1 do Tobacco, 1 do Cigars, 1 do Pipes, 1 do Matches, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fruit, 1 do Nuts, 1 do Cheese, 1 do Pickles, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish, 1 do Oil, 1 do Sundries, 1 do Fish,