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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 20, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAN came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The article in the London *Times* on Perser SMITH and Cuba seems to have awakened among the editorial confraternity in this country an anxious desire to answer the old Thunderer of the British press. We noticed yesterday among our exchanges a multiplicity of replies, nearly all of which are similar in argument, if not in language. It is no difficult task to controvert the opinions of the *Times*, for the article in that journal is far weaker than might have been anticipated from the lofty reputation of the greatest of English newspapers. The position it assumes has been hastily taken and cannot be sustained, and the declaration it hazards touching Perser SMITH's filibustering associations and opinions are purely gratuitous, and appear to have been invented for the occasion, to strengthen an argument that was intrinsically too feeble to stand alone.

The question at issue, which by the way, has been needlessly complicated and connected with extraneous points, is, whether Spain has a right to exclude American citizens from landing on her soil, and American merchant vessels engaged in peaceful and lawful commerce from entering her ports. To the first branch of the question an affirmative answer will be given by all who have paid any attention to the subject, and who have pursued the investigation, unbiassed by feelings of prejudice or resentment. That this exclusion rests upon the vital principle of self protection seems to us obvious. The Spanish Colonial authorities believed, absurdly and foolishly if you will, that Mr. Wm. SMITH was an excessively dangerous personage; that he was an ambulating magazine filled with perilous combustibles, and that if suffered to penetrate into Cuba, he would blow up the country and create a general insurrection. Acting upon these senseless and ridiculous apprehensions, they nevertheless exercised an inherent right in refusing him permission to land. Had the prohibition stopped there, no difficulty would have ensued. We might have laughed at the imaginary terrors of CANEDO, and derided the mingled arrogance, stupidity and imbecility of the minions of ISABELLA; but the grievance could never have been magnified into a cause of grave national controversy, the end of which no man can foresee.

Unfortunately for Spain, her representative in Cuba appears to have thought that the line of his authority might be stretched to a limitless extent, without the slightest fear of a rupture. He undertook, therefore, not merely to *take* Perser SMITH, wherein he had the law on his side, but to prevent the *Crescent City* from entering the harbor of Havana, to prohibit her passengers from landing, and to refuse to receive her mails—in all of which he was utterly and inexcusably wrong. Here is the gist of the offence towards the United States. The action of the Cuban Captain General is at once a violation of treaty stipulations and a gross infringement of international comity and courtesy. No amount of jealous and timorous dread—no watchful conscientiousness of duty can palliate it, but the fact is that CANEDO does not attempt to apologize for his audacious conduct. On the contrary, he seeks a vindication, not an excuse. His official organ, the *Gaceta*, fills ponderous columns of choicest Castilian, in elaborate efforts to prove that every act of the authorities of the island in reference to the *Crescent City*, is sanctioned by recognised maxims set forth by reverend expounders of international law. It takes positions, indeed, which that able and astute defender of aristocratic and monarchical institutions—the London *Times* itself—shrinks from adopting. This it is, that constitutes the gravamen of the charge, for if we tamely acquiesce in the pretensions of the Spanish satrap—if we pusillanimously concede to the Viceroy of Cuba, the prerogative of expelling our vessels from his harbor, our mails from his territory, and peaceful and inoffensive passengers from pursuing their avocations by transit into the island, upon the paltry and contemptible pretext that there happens to be on board of any such vessel a single individual obnoxious to his Excellency, Captain General CANEDO, it's easy to perceive that we surrender the dignity of the nation, and calmly submit to a flagrant and overt violation of the treaties existing between us and Spain.

So clear and manifest is this, that the Washington *Republic*, which has maintained an ultra conservative and, in our opinion, unjustifiable tone upon this controversy, admits that the refusal of the Cuban authorities to permit the landing of the mails and passengers of the *Crescent City* is an offensive act to both the Government and the country. We are little disposed to encourage filibusterism, or to incite to lawless expeditions against the Spanish dominations in Cuba. We always wish right on our side, whenever this country is involved in controversy—whether with powerful Britain, or feeble and effete Spain. But having right, we would not that our Government should exercise such a craven's breadth to expediency. The Cuban question has nothing whatever to do with filibusterism. It should be carefully kept separate from all contact with that disturbing element, and should be settled on its own merits. The Captain-General has insulted and outraged the American flag. He must be held responsible for the deed. The indignity must be followed by fitting expiation, or in our mind, the Government will have established a most unworthy and reprehensible expedient—one that will stifle us of our just influence among the family of nations, and present us to the eyes of the world, as a soulless braggart, whom even Spain may bully.

DEPOT OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad declared at their sitting on Thursday last, that the main depot of the road should be placed on a piece of land situated below the Bloodyn Warehouses, a little above the Vercet Canal. We believe that the location gives general satisfaction.

☞ The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, have issued a circular addressed particularly to the Producing and Manufacturing interest of our own country. It will be found in another column of our paper.

HIGH SCHOOL LITERATURE.—Our thanks are due the publishers, A. S. BARNES & Co., through J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of a volume of extracts from the best authors, intended as a selection of readings for the higher classes of schools, by Messrs. Mossmoser and McJilton. A very excellent work.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL TIMES.—Our thanks are due to B NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, for the last number of this superbly illustrated journal. It is certainly one of the most beautiful pictorial papers we have seen. Everything about it is a style of great richness—paper, type, and engravings. The pictures of DANIEL WEBSTER, of his funeral, his tomb, his residence at Marshfield, are admirable. The reading matter of the *Pictorial Times* is exceedingly fair, and the paper is more than worth the price of subscription—$2 per annum.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. JOSEPH HARTLEY for a pamphlet in French, entitled "The A B C of Spiritual Communications." We offer no opinion on the vexed question of which this *opuscules* treats. We have lived long enough to learn the folly of undue scepticism, as well as of blind credulity. Mr. BARTHEY is a firm and conscientious believer in the reality, as well as the extra mundane origin of spiritual manifestations, and he writes upon the subject with the confidence of one who has seen and been convinced.

THE INGLESIDE.—This is the title of an illustrated and beautiful Family paper published in New York by Mrs. E. F. ELLET and Miss E. M. BEMAN. Price $2 per annum.

A hasty examination has satisfied us of the good taste and ability with with the 'Ingleside' is conducted; and it constitutes a new evidence of the advancing improvement in periodical literature, which distinguishes the present age.

We read with more than ordinary interest the first of a series of articles in reference to the "Newburg letters." The author professes to have discovered the writer, and the principal actors in a conspiracy which threatened our country in its infancy, and which shook the iron nerve, and for a moment appalled the resolution of WASHINGTON himself. We shall await the developments hinted at, to be interesting a point in our early history with as anxiety only commensurate with its importance.

☞ We see it stated by the Ohio State Journal, at Columbus, that there is a movement on foot for holding a national railroad convention somewhere in the Green West, at a time to be named hereafter, to bring the people of the East, West, North, and South together, for the purpose of consultation and the acquisition of necessary intelligence relating to the interests of the country.

THE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—In the case of the eight slaves of John Lewis, of Virginia, on writs from Virginia officers, Judge Paine decided in New York, on Saturday, that they were free.

☞ The circulars of "hoopers" called to the sale of the translated and browning Publishers' and Trade of fresh imported Bonnets, Flowers, and Feathers, which may be had cheap, by VOORHIES & Co., compelling a close sale previously manufacturing Gentlemen's Fancy Goods. Terms to suit.

THE JACKSON RAIL ROAD.

Until the appearance of the recent observations in your paper about the terminus of the Jackson Railway, I was ignorant of it. They induced me to visit the plan and there I found it marked in Calliope street, as described.

Unless the road had been turned in the direction of the Lake, instead of the River, a more inappropriate place could not have been fixed upon in the whole corporate limits of New Orleans: whether considered in the interest of the inhabitants, or of the road itself.

This view of it has led me to reflect upon the best manner of changing this ill-judged location; and further reflection has led me to question the legality of the acts of those who were appointed by private subscribers as Directors, and not confirmed by the new proprietors.

All meetings, discussions, &c., being calculated to retard and discredit the enterprise, should give way to the settlement of this question. The Directors, as it stand, cannot be excelled in legal and commercial knowledge and experience, and will, no doubt, see at once the importance of the interests involved and meet it promptly.

My own opinion is against the legality of their tenure of office, and consequently of their acts subsequent to the change in the nature and ownership of the corporation; and the only remedy I can see is a resignation of the Directors appointed by the first subscribers, accompanied by an immediate call by them, in the name of the present stockholders for a new election. Then the suggestions of the different candidates as to terminal can be approved or rejected at the ballot box and all suspicion of illegality removed.

To show that it is not in any spirit of opposition, or ill will to the road or Directors that I offer these remarks, I will state that I am an original subscriber, a voter for the tax, and suffered of inter-communication of the most extended kind.

"Yet, as soon as relief is afforded, and a rich harvest promises fair, the spirit of order again prevails, and outrages are just a story. The people then combine, arm themselves, and proceed in thousands to catch marauders like wild beasts. Hence it occurs that while crime and the mandarins, on account of their weakness, cannot interfere. Scenes of this description very often occurred, without giving rise to severe reflection on the character of Taiwhang's administration."

WELLINGTON SAVING NAPOLEON'S LIFE.—The following passage from the memoirs of the late Gen. V. Muffling, written by himself, under the title of "Aus meinem Lebeo," will perhaps at this moment be read with some interest. Muffling was the agent of all the communications between the Duke of Bla ther and the Duke of Wellington during the march of the allies on Paris, after the retura of Napoleon from Elba:

"During the march (after the battle of Waterloo) Blucher had once a chance of taking Napoleon prisoner, which in my opinion he ought to do. From the French commissions who were sent to him to propose an armistice he demanded the delivery of Napoleon to him as the first condition of the negociations. I was charged by Marshal Blucher to represent to the Duke of Wellington that the Congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, and that he was determined to have him shot at the moment he fell into his hands. Yet he wished to know from the Duke what he thought of the matter, and if the Duke (the Duke) at the same time, the Marshal was willing to act with him in carrying them into effect. The Duke looked at me rather astonished, and then answered in the sense of the Marshal's interpretation of the proclamation of Vienna, which was not at all intended to authorize or incite to the murder of Napoleon. He observed, that the Prince had a right to shoot him in case he should be made prisoner of war could be founded on this declaration, and he thought the question both ill to sell and the Marshal towards Napoleon since the victory had been won was too high to permit such an act to be committed. That by the force of the Duke's argument before I delivered the message I had very unwillingly understaken, and was therefore not inclined to oppose them." I therefore, continued the writer, "wrote my friend and colleague to see the matter in the light I do. Such an act would give our enemies in history and before the whole country would say of us, they were not worthy to be his conquerors—the more so as such a deed is useless, and can have no object. Of those experiences I only needed enough to dissuade Blucher from his intention."

There are three despatches given by MUFFLING in the appendix to his memoirs, in which the execution of NAPOLEON is urged on the Duke of WELLINGTON by BLUCHER, duly signed by Gneisenau, and leave no doubt of the determination to revenge the bloodshed of the war on the cause of it had he fallen into the hands of the Prussian commander. Blucher's fixed idea was that the Emperor should be executed on the very spot where the Duc D'ENGHIEN was shot to death. The last despatch spoke on no willing assent to the Duke of Wellington's remonstrances, and calls his interference "dramatic magnanimity," which the Prussian head quarters did not at all comprehend. Probably but few Frenchmen are aware of the existence of this correspondence, or that it is an historical fact that Napoleon's life was saved by his rival, whom it cost no small exertion to save it.—*N. Y. Post.*

INCREASED AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.—Professor Buchanan, in an interesting lecture before the Mechanic's Institute of Cincinnati, makes the following observations upon the average duration of life, the effect in part of medical science. He says that in the latter part of the eighteenth century, one-half of all that were born died under five years of age, and the average longevity of the whole population was but eighteen years. In the 19th century four-half of the population died under twenty. But in the first sixty years of the 19th century one half of the population lived over forty years of age. In the latter forty years one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age. At the beginning of the present century one-half exceeded forty years, and from 1838 to 1845 one-half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity of these successive periods has been increased from eighteen years in the 18th century to 43.7 by our last reports. These facts are derived from the medical statistics of Geneva. Applied to this country, such an improvement as is stated by Professor Lowe would make a variation in our bills of mortality of more than half a million, or about two dred deaths daily.

LAW QUIBBLES.—A tippling lawyer, noted for his ingenuity in pleading, while he was reading about *Rex's* fall from his horse, in a case of assault, claimed, "If she had only known this flaw it would have been quite easy to avoid the law.—The right to Eden never was lost as has been said her, if she had squeezed the fruit as I drank the cider."

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—A boy, 12 years of age, was brought before the Mayor's Court, at Cincinnati, last Sunday, by his father, who stated that the family were absolutely afraid the youth would take their lives, and that he himself found it utterly impossible to govern the boy; that he had threatened them with stabbing, and had even purchased a pistol for the purpose of shooting Mrs. W—, his house keeper; a double barrelled pistol was produced in court, which the police officer who accompanied the father to the court room said he took from the boy, who told him he bought it for the purpose stated. The mayor sent the boy to the house of refuge.

Telegraphic Items.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.

TREMENDOUS GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—A terrible gale has been raging on Lake Erie, for the last twenty-four hours. It is believed to be the severest that has been known for years. Serious damage to shipping is apprehended. The schooner Newbould was wrecked at the breakwater this morning. No lives lost—was insured for $3,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.

The brig Robert Hallister, came into Buffalo, to-day, disabled by the late storm. A dismasted schooner and propeller were on the beach above the light house. The steamer May Flower ran into Black River, being unable to make Buffalo. The steamer Northern Indiana arrived with her wheel houses broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

RE-CAPTURE OF A CONVICT—VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—James Crissey, a convict who escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary a month since, was re captured in Montgomery county, to-day, where he was living under the assumed name of Charles Jenkins.

James Orne, of the firm of J. & B. Orne, carpet dealers, fell dead this afternoon, opposite the Philadelphia Medical College. He had disease of the heart.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 12

DELAWARE ELECTION.—The official returns show that the Whigs will have a majority of four in the Legislature, thus securing the U. S. Senator. The Whigs also have a majority in the Constitutional Convention.

Hon George R. Riddle, (Dem.) is re-elected to Congress, by 63 majority.

SUSBURY, Pa., Nov. 12.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.—The allotment of the contracts of the Susquehanna Railroad, will be declared at Baltimore on the 23d inst. Three bidders proposals have been received.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 10.

The official returns show that the Bank Law is accepted by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. It is snowing fast here.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

The steamer Canada reached her wharf at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.—Gen. SCOTT was dragged down, it is said, even by some Whigs, because they were Mr Seward's candidate—that is, because Seward is known to be opposed to a protective tariff. Pierce on Blair, Ben John and Blackie, Democrats, nominated Pierce—all right! The only open coalition we have seen is that of editors and any other party is in Massachusetts, where the Democrats nominated Pierce—all right! In Massachusetts, Georgia, and Mississippi all compromised Pierce—all right! The Free Soilers in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, nominated Hale