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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1852.

No. 1971. Vol. — NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7010.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, 1852.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BORDELON,
of Ouachita.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAY,
of Ouachita.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Baton Rouge.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
G. C. M'WHORTER,
of Concordia.

For Attorney-General,
R. N. OGDEN,
of Orleans.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
T. B. THORPE,
of Baton Rouge.

For the Senate.

JAMES ROBB,
P. A. BLUNDEN,
JARSELL HUNT,
REN. WM. DeBUYS.

For the Legislature.

First District—J. B. SUMMERS, J. S. CAMPBELL, J. A. CATHCART, J. W. PIPES.
Second District—JOHN FREDDS, H. W. HARVEY, C. C. WHITE, JOHN SHEAFE, S. H. McDEVITT, R. M. HAWTHORNE, SIDNEY STORY.
Fourth District—J. W. SHERMAN, O. LEBLANC.
Fifth District—H. DALLY, T. BUSHMAN.
Sixth District—T. BARNETT, H. W. PAUL.
Seventh District—F. LAVILLE, H. C. CASTELLANOS.
Eighth District—A. SEGER.
Ninth District—WM. PIPES.
Ninth Ward (A.)—A. SEGER.

For Aldermen—1st District.

SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
FREDERIC S. WOOD.

☞ The Galveston Mail failed yesterday from beyond Opelousas. That day is the day before came through.

THE CANDIDATES—THE PROSPECT.

The Whig and Democratic Candidates for Governor are both zealously engaged in putting to profit the brief interval that remains of the canvass. Mr Herbert, we understand, has gone to Opelousas, where he will doubtless labor among the Creoles of that large Whig constituency, to prove himself an ardent friend to the continuance of the French Language, and decidedly in favor of the Gallic pronunciation of his patronymic. Lest our readers may imperfectly understand this allusion, it may be well to state that Mr Herbert unlike American aspirants call him *Hèr*—every letter being sounded *more anglico*, while his Creole advocates stoutly contend that he came in pure French, to be articulated thus, *d'Aèr*. We do not profess the ability to solve this curious philological problem, let whether the Saxon or Gallic version shall triumph, certain it is that the Democratic candidate for Governor is in the Opelousas Parishes, diligently working to win over to him the sobriquet of Mr Herbert's strong Whig region. Although Mr. Herbert is clever, affable, and accomplished and keen electioneerer, we fancy he is pledged to an unpalatable and ruinous stock jobbing issue. The Opelousas country is the home of Louis Bordelon. Popularity there is unbounded, and its ties of long residence and intimate acquaintance with the people. They know and love the man. They admire his open sea of character, his easy and affable bearing, his kindness of heart and diligence of disposition, and they will, as here tofore, sustain him in preference to any competitor whatever.

Bordelon himself was a few days ago, and perhaps has visited some of the intervening freely among the people, and winning the good opinion of all who make his acquaintance. Personal intercourse with Bordelon is sure to create a favorable impression. He is a gentleman of a kind and generous nature, and decapital address. He is also the Democrat, in the public that eyes himself, and the latter and simpler of the flatterer and the time-serve. He is an honest, high-toned and noble minded Whig; frank and affable in his manners, agreeable in his conversation, manly and bold in the expression of his sentiments, and with a prestige about him that is rarely resisted. Hence it is that he attracts friends everywhere he goes. Mr Bordelon is about proceeding to the Florida Parishes, with a view of visiting a part of Louisiana which our prominent public men are too much in the habit of neglecting. He will be cordially received by the sturdy farmers of the piney woods. The will to do him just the man to do it. They will be delighted with his plain and easy ways, his sincerity and his truly democratic deportment. Without knowing him personally, they have more than once given him solid testimonials of their esteem. We predict that when they are brought in contact with him, they will redouble their zeal and exertion in his behalf.

Mr. Clickering tried, a few days since, the large new building, lately the Exchange Hotel, belonging to Mr. E. Voss, and will probably recommence business there. He is at present absent at the south. The looks and plaster of the establishment, and some seven hundred dollars in money, were saved.—*Mirror.*

☞ A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 24 October, says that it was proposed that Mr. Pendleton, the American Charge d'Affaires, should mediate between Urquiza and the Buenos Ayreans. The revolution had seriously interfered with trade, and the Custom House and all the stores were closed for three days.

DEMOCRATIC FRANKNESS.—The Richmond *Examiner*, a Democratic print, speaking of Gen Pierce's reported intention to visit Virginia, says:

"Besides this, he must expect to be pursued from New Hampshire to Virginia by a pack of office seekers, more hungry than the grave, fierce as tigresses, terrible as hell! They will follow on him like the famishing wolves of the Canadian moors after a wounded elk. He will get no rest by day, and no sleep by night. Each town and village will reinforce the pack, every city will take up the lowing, and before he reaches Richmond the train convoying them will stretch twenty miles at the least calculation. Their yelping will drive Hot-Spur raise the dead—split lower rocks wide open—and disturb our quiet city into a Pandemonium. By the most modest estimate, there will be three men now in the State of Virginia 100,000 hungry patriots. We would not be far beyond the mark to say there are fifty office seekers here for every one in the rest of the Federal Government. Already the mail bags burst open with letters of solicitation. Every member of Congress, every elector, every member of the Legislature of Virginia, every man who has in any way managed to poke up his head from the level sea of privacy, is besieged and besieged, either to see his own influence, or to write letters to somebody else, to get their help to get everybody they ever saw an office—only an office. Is Mr. Pierce rich enough to enter this menagerie?"

A pretty piece of portraiture by one who knows the subjects well!

TRUE AND NOW.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown, now there are 3,000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world, now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. Now is a great fellow, but will he much bigger half a century hence.—*Cleveland Herald.*

COTTON.—The books of the different warehouses show that near 20,000 bales of cotton (exclusive of 800 bales from Jefferson) have arrived at this port since the 1st September last.—*Caddo South Western.*

☞ It is with real satisfaction that we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, in the language of its Columbia correspondent, that Judge Josiah J. Evans, who has just been chosen a Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina, for 6 years from the 4th of March next, was, during the late conflict of opinion in his own State, opposed to the separate *secession* of his State from the Union, and that, not withstanding this fact, the choice of him for Senator has given universal satisfaction.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—We are pleased to see it announced in the Boston *Transcript*, that Mr. Putnam, in his forthcoming magazine, will not adopt the Websterian innovations in the mode of spelling English words. The *Transcript* adds:

"By the immense influence exercised by interested publishers, these innovations have been widely introduced in popular use. But to our best scholars and men of letters, they seem to be eminently distasteful. In some few of his innovations, as in the rejection of the u from such words as *candor, honor*, Webster did but follow the usage of Johnson and other English lexicographers; but many of his orthographical innovations are authorized by any good philological reason. An examination of Webster's Dictionary, has it in his power to do much to counteract the adoption of the current Websterian barbarisms."

☞ The Ohio *State Journal* avers that the Pierce and King electors of this State, on Wednesday, adopted a commendation to the President elect, requesting him to confer a Cabinet appointment upon Hon. Samuel Medary, the proscribed—or notorious—editor of the Columbus [O.] *Statesman*.

☞ The Bank of the City Bonds, issued for the New Orleans City Stock falling due next month, having forty years to run, were opened yesterday, at 12 o'clock, in the office of the Treasurer. The following is the list of the successful bidders, from which it appears that the whole loan has been taken at an average premium of 28c. The loan of two millions negotiated in New York was at 68 cents premium:

Horace Bean & Co., 1½ per cent prem.,	$200,000
J. Livingston, ½ per cent premium,	100,000
Jas. H. Caldwell, for the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Co., 1 per cent premium,	5,000
Ed. McPherson, 1 per cent premium,	50,000
Brander, Williams & Co., 50 1000	10,000
Frost & Forrest, $1.05 per cent prem.,	10,000
Do. 5,100	
Sam'l J. Peters, for Louisiana State Bank, at par,	345,800
Ed. J. Forstall, at par,	245,900
J. Cornelius & Co., at par,	207,000
T. J. Durant, at par,	13,000
T. B. Winston, at par	7,000
	$1,200,000

We subjoin a list of all the bids that were made:

Horace Bean & Co.	$200,000	1½ p. c. p.
Corning & Co.	300,000	par
T. B. Winston	10,000	par
Do	10,000	99c.
Ed. J. Forstall	500,000	par
J. L. Lyon & Sharpless	50,000	99½c
Do	50,000	95 80-100
J. Livingston	100,000	½ p. c. p.
J. H. Caldwell Agent	5,000	1 " "
Gue Light Co.	8,000	1 " "
Ed. McPherson	50,000	95c.
Frost & Forrest	50,000	99c.
Do	30,000	99c.
Do	20,000	99c.
Do	20,000	99 50-100
Do	10,000	99 50-100
Do	10,000	99 75-100
Do	10,000	par a 2 100
Brander, Williams & Co.	50,000	par a 50-100
S. J. Peters for La. S. Bk.	500,000	par a 50-100
Thos. J. Durant	20,000	par
Do	5,000	99 50-100
Do	5,000	99c.
Do	5,000	99 50-100
Do	10,000	98c.
	$1,973,000	

At a premium	$810,000
At par	1,000,000
Under par	160,000
	$1,971,000

☞ The Whig Senatorial Convention met last evening, and nominated Christian Roselius and P. A. Shaw to fill the vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of Randall Hunt and Wm. DeRuys. Committees were appointed to inform those gentlemen of their nomination.

HAIL.—The Caddo *South Western* says:—We had quite a hail storm Monday evening, which was succeeded by a heavy rain, and closed during the night with a gale of wind.—If the inclement weather continues much longer, it will entail inevitable ruin on our planters.

VIRGINIA.—The bill to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and Antwerp, is daily under discussion in the Virginia House of Delegates. There is considerable opposition to it in the city of Richmond. The bill, among other things, provides for a state loan of $1,000,000 in aid of the scheme.

The "*aggressive exciting debt of Virginia*" is officially stated in $14,000,000.

The student of the University of Virginia have on foot a project to raise by subscription, $2,500 for the purchase of Raphael's immortal picture, the "School of Athens."

THE FIVE POINTS.—This den of New York iniquity is undergoing a long needed lustration. To the benign influence of private charity and missionary labor, in this *great* reform to be attributed. The *Courier and Enquirer*, in an article on the subject, says:

"The new experiment which is now commenced at the Five Points, we trust, will be faithfully carried out to the end. Let it not be embarrassed for a moment by the want of funds. Let private charity do the work, but yet let it, if need be, employ all drawn from the public. Let it continue to be kept aloof from every political taint, and to be animated with the true spirit of christianity—that religion which by its abounding good works, has established the people of Christ throughout the world, and commenced the reign of love on earth. Let the same spirit and the same energies and the same means be employed in the work, and the world when Five Points of New York will soon cease to be an abomination.

THE FIRE IN BOSTON.—Many of our readers and the public will share in our regret at the disastrous fire that occurred in Boston on Wednesday night, originating in and totally destroying the extensive piano forte manufactory of Jonas Chickering, whose pianos have found their way into every nook and corner of the country, and have established for their maker a reputation second to that of no other factor in the world. The establishment took fire in its third story, at 11 o'clock at night, and in a few hours was a mass of ruins. The watchmen, Benjamin F. Foster and A. M. Turner, were buried by the falling walls of the building. Turner was rescued alive, but Foster perished.

The building, entirely owned by Mr. Chickering, covered a large quadrangle, and was in every respect a model manufactory. It was valued at about $70,000, and was insured for $37,000. There was also a large insured plant in the building, finished and unfinished, some of them valued at $1,000. There was also much other valuable stock; the total loss of stock being at least $75,000, on which there was $35,000 insurance.

Mr. Chickering's loss, therefore, is about $72,000, which, notwithstanding the loss of time by the breaking up of his immense establishment, which cannot be put in good working order under at least a year.

There were also a large number of patterns and moulds, which were very valuable, and can with difficulty be replaced. About one hundred persons were employed in the building; who have all lost their tools, and some of them money and clothing. The average loss to these workmen cannot be less than one hundred dollars each, making a total of ten thousand dollars. This is a total loss, there being no insurance.

Mr. Chickering rented, a few days since, the large new building, lately the Exchange Hotel, belonging to Mr. E. Voss, and will probably recommence business there. He is at present absent at the south. The looks and plaster of the establishment, and some seven hundred dollars in money, were saved.—*Mirror.*

The English Press and General Pierce's Election.

The effect of the election of General Pierce to the American Presidency, is variously commented upon in the English journals. The *London Times* says: The triumph of General Pierce is essentially a triumph of free trade. It puts an end forever to the attempt to raise the import duties of the American tariff of 1846; and it leads us to hope that a near and more enlightened spirit will prevail in the new cabinet, with reference to its commercial relations with ourselves and with the colonies of the British Empire.

The *Times*, however, says it cannot overlook what it calls the triumph of the slave over the free States, in the election of Gen. Pierce. In this, it says it cannot rejoice, and adds:

"The new government will stand, then, dangerously committed on this ground, to the demands of the slaveholding States, opposed, as they are, to humanity, to good policy and to law. Further, Gen. Pierce is the candidate of the masses, and he represents, in the highest degree, their spirit, their ambition and their moderate desire to increase the influence of the United States, not only as home, but abroad."

The Liverpool *Chronicle* and the Glasgow *Mail*, also consider the success of Gen. Pierce a free trade triumph. The *Mail*, however, after stating that it anticipates further efforts to liberalize the tariff, and to extend the commercial relations of the United States with Great Britain and other countries of Europe, says:

"We may expect also, to see some essentially different means of aggrandizement resorted to. The last Democratic President annexed Texas, and plunged the country into war with Mexico. The next will doubtless wink hard at Cuban expeditions, may find some pretext for declaring war against Spain, and add the splendid and coveted island of Cuba to the Federal Union. The same passions which urge the United States into a course of territorial aggrandizement, will induce them to take a closer interest in European politics.

"Should a new outbreak like that of 1848 occur during the predominance of the Democratic party in the United States, the question of intervention may assume a practical and decisive shape. A Russian Republic may not be allowed to be overthrown so amply as on the last occasion. Kossuth may receive in a new Hungarian struggle more substantial aid than the empty cheers which greeted him in various States of the Union. And should Louis Napoleon be so reckless as to attack our own peaceful shores, and so successful as to place our liberties for a time in danger, we might calculate with certainty on the alliance offensive and defensive of the great hundred power which has sprung into existence on the western shores of the Atlantic.

In a Democratic Government in the United States there would be combined in a larger degree than in the present kingdom, the elements of a great military power. Its population would be composed of a hardy race, inured to the use of arms, and to the exercise of the rifle, and with a large proportion of them, the military profession would be a favorite one. Its territory would be peopled from the most various characteristics—an earnest desire for greater commercial freedom, an ardent passion for territorial aggrandizement, and an enthusiasm for the cause of European liberty.

"An eager thirst for military conquest, and a domineering interference with the smaller States of the Republic, which Virginia felt and manfully to be apprehended from the democratic party to the United States. They have raised a new to the dread of all other nations, with few claims on such a distinction, beyond the possession of military title and some few scraps of military experience. Should the great cowhunt, the Chase and Webster, the spike of the great Washington, who has so often restrained the military passions of the Republic, are removed from the scene. The Union is broken in destroyed, and we forces have contributed to play. No one can tell into what extremes the government may be driven, in its desire to divert domestic affairs, little redress, we fear, is to be expected of the worst evils in the Union."

Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

Just after the action of the Whig National Convention of Baltimore was made known, some gentlemen of Lexington, (Ky.) wrote a letter to Mr. Fillmore, assuring him that the result had not in the slightest degree impaired the confidence in him, or their interest in his success now and hereafter. The following is the President's reply:

WASHINGTON, Aug 2, 1852.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 25th of June, came to hand on the 30th ult., and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to express to you my cordial acknowledgements for the kind sentiments and I fear, undeserved honor which you have done me.

Were I a prominent candidate for the place which I now occupy, or were I just entering upon the discharge of its high and responsible duties, with power to distribute honors, I might, suspect the motive that dictated the flattering estimate of my merits. But your letter is addressed to one who is about to retire from the political world and whose acts are now only for his has neither honors nor emoluments to bestow. Under such circumstances, however I may distrust my own desert, I am at least bound to doubt the sincerity of your motives.

When, therefore, I recognize, as I do, among your signatures some old and esteemed friends and many distinguished citizens which Kentucky has long delighted to honor, I cannot suppress the grateful emotion of my heart at receiving such a flattering testimonial from so distinguished and disinterested a source. While I cannot feel that I deserve all the encomiums which you have been pleased to bestow upon my efforts to serve the country, yet I can truly say that I have, re-ardless of all consequences to myself, endeavored to promote its true glory by sustaining the Constitution in all its parts, and by impartially executing all laws passed in pursuance of it; by recommending only such measures as I thought would promote the general welfare; by selecting honest and capable men for office; by dealing justly with all nations, and by strictly confining our affairs with none, and nothing neither from the weak which was not clearly our due, and yielding nothing to the strong which they had not a right to claim; and I need hardly add that I cannot feel otherwise than highly gratified to learn from so intelligent a portion of my fellow citizens that, in their opinion, these efforts to serve my country have not been altogether in vain.

But, gentlemen, this tree will offering of yours has an additional value in my estimation from its locality. It is from the friends and neighbors of the lamented CLAY, whose tomb is bedewed with a nation's tears. Such a tribute from such a source could not fail to touch the deepest emotions of the heart, and bring with it a thousand tender recollections of the illustrious dead. He was my friend, like he was the friend of his country. His ashes now rest in your midst, but his fame fills the earth. I confess that I appreciate your commendation the more highly because it comes from men who have long been his daily companions, listened to his soul stirring eloquence, and imbibed his noble sentiments of patriotism.

Next, in my estimation, to the approval of my own conscience, is the enlightened appreciation of those whom I have endeavored to serve, and I shall cherish this distinguished mark of your confidence and esteem, to my latest breath. It shall add renewed zeal to my efforts for the brief remainder of my term, and cheer my hours of solitude when I retire to the shades of private life.

I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

To Messrs. George Robertson, J. O. Harrison, W. C. Goodloe, M. C. Johnson, Garrett Davis, T. A. Marshall, P. S. Rutter, and others.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECULATION.—A late number of the London *Economist* reveals an extraordinary speculation in flour and wheat entered into by Louis Napoleon and his finance minister M. Fould. For the last three years, France has been the principal market from which Great Britain drew her supplies of foreign wheat and flour. Fearing the effects of a dearth of food on the minds of the French population, the government of France have contrived to prevent the exportation of her produce, not directly, but by means of operating on the markets of England. Her efforts have been to depress prices every where. The newspapers wrote down the markets, but the chief measures has been to buy wheat and flour in the Russian and German markets, and ship them for sale in England, to keep prices down there, so as to prevent any foreign demand happening in France.

To have imported directly into France was too expensive on account of the high duty, but no duty existing in England a more moderate and less costly mode was obtained of affecting the market. The market thus depressed will doubtless rise all the higher, if the deficiency in the year's harvests on the continent of Europe be as great as is reported.

That gradual restriction in the consumption which obtains by a gradual rise in price is prevented by such an interference, which, when it ceases, cannot fail to react powerfully in an opposite direction.

The loss hitherto, by this extraordinary mess sure is calculated at $100,000 sterling, which is a small amount for any political object; and more than made up by the known speculations of the government in the rail road shares, and other stocks, by which so many private speculators have been ruined. As the government played with loaded dice, they were sure to win.

Titles.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—To correct a misapprehension under which many of your readers are laboring in relation to the innocent but "obsolete Parson Smith"—not the question is frequently asked, why is he not "*Japanned*" as well as Capt. Davenport?—permit me to say, he does not belong to the navy.

The title of Parson, which until lately has been confined to a very small but respectable number and class of officers belonging to the navy, is no longer to be thus circumscribed.—Like that of General, Colonel, Major, Captain, and even Lieutenant, it is becoming much more universal *out* of the military or naval service than it is in.

The night watchmen of cities are now led by Captains and Lieutenants. Hosts or tavern keepers frequently at their head a Judge or Colonel.

The right watchman of cities are now led by Captains and Lieutenants. Hosts or tavern keepers frequently at their head a Judge or Colonel.

Such is the progress of the age, and all this is happening under a *pious Republic*, where people profess an entire distaste to the bare mention of *titles* and where for the last thirty years it has been impossible to get any bill through Congress which had the title of Commodore or Admiral attached to it.

YOUNG AMERICA.

National Intelligencer.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MACHINERY.—We find the following unfeigned capital epigram in one of our exchanges:

"Machinery bids labor will often discard the rule of his pay he distilling; Machinery bids the ship to manoeuvre by steam—machinery bids—machinery bids—machinery bids."

Superintendent of Public Education.

We have received the following circular from Mr. Thorpe, and we give place to it in our columns with pleasure.

Dear Sir:—Having been nominated by the Whig State Convention, candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Education, and the near approach of the election, not giving me an opportunity to personally present my views, I take the liberty of communicating with you through the means of the mail.

Since I have been called to take a part in matters of public interest, I have not been an uninterested spectator of the working of our common school system, and I have always taken pride in facilitating every measure that would extend to all, the blessings of a substantial education. The duties of the office of State Superintendent of Public Education should include a strict attention to the carrying out of the laws already in force regulating the department, and the careful gathering together from every part of the State, facts relative to the practical operation of the present system, that an annual report may be made to the General Assembly, that will be useful as a guide in any future Legislative enactments, made efficient, until the facilities of a good education are extended to every citizen of the State.

An interest in the source of common schools, is not with me of recent date, more than six years ago, while filling the same office, I expressed myself through the New Orleans press.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.—"One of the most important provisions in the new Constitution is that portion which relates to the establishment of a permanent system of common schools. The importance of this subject cannot be overrated, and yet it is difficult to bring public opinion to bear upon it, so as to make it in any way a prominent principle of the Government. Legislatures may appropriate money by thousands of dollars, as has been the case for years in Louisiana, yet no visible good is the result, no absolute advantage is gained. A want of a proper system has been glaringly exhibited throughout. Colleges, so called, have sprung into existence, and have fed a sickly growth, and raised to extat, various experiments have been tried to remedy the evils complained of, but without avail.

The great mistake that Louisiana has made, has been in endowing Universities when there were no primary schools to prepare students for the higher departments of literature. Far more much more apt to vote money away upon things bearing high sounding names and requiring no particular attention, than to provide for the humble wants of a small community, that demands the drudgery of going into details. Yet the common schools, that merely impart the rudiments of Education, are much more important to the public at large than the colleges upon which so much money and Legislation have been expended.

To form a general school system for our State will be difficult, and require the greatest care. We have two languages to provide for, instead of one, and the population is thinly scattered. To meet all these demands will be almost impossible, therefore the greatest care in framing the design so as to render it satisfactory, it must be equal in its operations, and commend indiscriminately the patronage of every person in the community. The humble parent who sends his children to school finding the master spirits of our country, must not feel that the common school is any thing less than the best, and that the individual distinction are made against those who send them. The cause of instruction must, therefore embrace the whole position and in its place, it can be obtained in every school of the same pretention, and the teacher or teachers must be of the highest order, and only be ability retained in the office of the office, but also for high moral character."

My views this years age expressed, have only been confirmed, may be difficult to reach the partiality of my fellow citizens be placed in the position to act *officially* for the advancement of education in the State, I shall endeavor to carry them out, and be a faithful servant of the people of my choice, and I shall endeavor to establish the reputation of a faithful and conscientious public officer. With great respect,

Your obt. serv't,
T. B. THORPE.

QUICK PASSAGE.—From the London *Shipping Gazette* of the 19th November, we learn of the arrival in the Downs of the American clipper ship *Challenger*, Pitts, master, on the 18th November, after a passage of only 65 days from Angier, 39 days from the Cape of Good Hope, 23 days from the Equator. The *Challenge* made the passage from Angier in 7 days less time than the English clipper *Challenger*.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—*Husband Murdered by his Wife.*—On Wednesday the 10th instant, a woman named Pressley, living within a few miles of Mount Vernon, informed her neighbors that a strange man had stopped at the house the day before, and intimated through that (Tuesday) night, he had been murdered by her husband. On repairing to the house, her husband was found in bed, insensible, with an axe still sticking in his head. He died in a few minutes after, without breathed on until Wednesday evening, when death came to his relief. A daughter of the victim disclosed the publication of the murder, and stated that she had been on the premises as stated by her mother; upon whom, of course, suspicion fell, and she was arrested. She therupon confessed the murder, and gave a most unnatural cause, at the same time expressing regret that she had not done it twenty years ago.

It appears, from the narration to us, that she attempted, by tying his arms across his breast, while in a state of intoxication, and then striking a stroke of his person, to cut his throat with his own shoemaker's knife. She was only prevented consummation so awful a deed, by a timely and providential struggle, her from the prostrate body of her husband.

The deceased had formerly been industrious, and a good citizen, and was, when sober, a sober life. The immediate occasion of his horrible murder was a conjugal quarrel. Strange to tell, the woman, who thus made her husband temporary imprisonment in the jail at Ellipsy, and is we understand, now at large.—*Dalton (Ga.) Times.*

GOOD TASTE.—The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the London Quarterly:

"We are thus lately turning a cold eye to the assurances of eloquence and the recommendations of millinery. She cares not how gaudy a pattern may be if it be only, or how recent a fashion it be, so it be but fashionable. We are fashion slaves, we follow her, and to never behind it. She wears very beautiful things which people admire, and which we, following from fear, or at least made by a French milliner, but which as often are brought from the nearest shop, and made by the hands of our own. We think her custom is either tasteless or new—on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always good. She dwells in no gaudy palace, but her house is the abode of elegant sobriety; but she either enlivens you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with judicious harmony. She knows the exact point where contrast becomes discordant, and where harmony becomes tame. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings are delicate and fresh, and should any thing peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or her material. The secret simply consists in knowing the exact point where the ornament of 25 and 30 years respectively from the old wig

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—This has been a lively day in Washington. Members of the two Houses of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, newspaper reporters, letter writers and strangers, are coming in from every quarter, thronging the hotels and boarding houses. The Senators who arrived to day are Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Case, Cathcart, Clarke, Dixon, Downs, Fitch, Hamlin, James, Jones, of Tenn., Mason and Upham, making, with those already here, a full quorum of the Senate. Upwards of 50 Representatives also arrived to-day, making, with previous arrivals, very nearly a quorum of the House. As there will be no delay in the organization of Congress, the President's Message will be presented on Monday.

Wm. B. Boggs, lately a clerk in the Navy Department, has been appointed a purser in the Navy, vice L. P. Waller, resigned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

ARRIVAL OF VICE PRESIDENT KING, &c.—The Hon. William R. King, Vice President elect, of the United States, and a large number of members have arrived to-day, leaving no doubt of a pretty full attendance of both Houses to-morrow.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2, P. M.

THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The following despatch has just been received from the President of the Central Railroad:

90 MILE STATION, 1 o'clock P. M.

I have just arrived here. Have seen all the damage on the road above, and know all below. We will certainly run a train through on Sunday next, and possibly on Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show the imports of the financial year ending 30th June, including about $4,000,000 specie, as exported two hundred millions ($200,000,000) and the exports, including about $43,000,000 specie, not far from the same figures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—The steamers Hermann, for Bremen, Osprey, for Havana and New Orleans, and Prometheus for San Francisco, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. They were detained yesterday morning by the fog.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Havana, but brings nothing later than brought by the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.

DUEL.—A duel was fought on Friday, in North Carolina, between J. M. Daniels and W. J. Keith, of Orangeburg, S. C. The latter was slightly wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT—SUICIDE.—A brakeman, named Smith, died to-day at St. Joseph's Hospital, having been run over on the Reading railroad near the Falls of Schuylkill.

Francis Walters committed suicide at Germantown, to-day, while in a state of intoxication.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 3.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—A company was organized in this city, last evening, for the purpose of building a broad gauge railroad to connect with the five branches of the Erie road, which will be completed in the spring or summer of 53 and 30 miles respectively from this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office R. O. and Connection R. R. Co.,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1852.

A meeting of Directors of this Company, to serve to derive the existing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, 10th of January next, for the purpose of the Board.
CHARLES RAQUIN,
d6 1m Secy.

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Agency respectfully solicits taking of risks against loss or damage by fire, on vessels, houses, cotton and other property in the navigation thereof.
L. MATTHEWS, Agent.
Office Agency San Mutual Insurance Co.,
d6 4t 1 Commercial Place, 1852.

THIS Agency is paying the interest for 1852, on the scrip of the Company, held in this city.
L. MATTHEWS, Agent.
New Orleans, June 1, 1852.
d6 1m

TIME insured at Agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, 31 January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. H. WOOD,
d9 1m Treasurer.

SUNDRIES.

Specially at the Store of
LOUIS PISARD & CO.,
56 and 66 *Carondelet and Bienville Sts.*

300 DOZEN brown cotton half hose
200 do striped do do
100 do woollen do do
100 do merino do do
200 do ladies' cotton hose
200 do black silk, linen and cotton, gentlemen's
100 do silk frame, with inclinate folds and others.
A very extensive assortment of cotton, flannel and linen shirts.
Cotton, flannel, silk and linen drawers.
Woollen, luster and kid gloves.
Jaconet, cambric and linen cravats.
Fancy and black silk handkerchiefs.
A large assortment of glasses, fancy silk and woolen hosiery.
Window, door and cabinet hooks and all boxes, for children of all ages.
A splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's fancy and plain cambric and cotton h'dkr.
Black and fancy cravats of all descriptions; 90 doz cambric and cotton cravats and stocks, rich and common, new patterns.
A large assortment of glasses, pocket books, work boxes, toilet cases, bracelets, clocks, China ware, bronzes, &c.
Rosewood hand-boxes and inlaid tea do.
China ware toilet.
Bedding and wings wared ware.
Tinware, &c.
Tinware can supply themselves at the store of the undersigned, 56 and 66 Royal street, at very moderate prices. d4 1m

P. A. MERRAND
No. 60 Grand Street, formerly No. 12.

HAS just received, and now made from France, Eng. land the finest, a large and complete assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices. His stock consists in part of the following, viz:—
Colored French Prints, from Odier, Roussel & Co., latest styles.
Mourning and half Mourning do.
American and English do do.
Do do do.
Blue Merinoes do.
Black and Silk Bonnets, for customers.
Do do Ribbons.
Cotton Sacks, Cotton Flannels.
Furnitire Prints.
Ticks, Cambrics, &c.
Bonnets, Bonnets, for do and home.
Wool Quilts, white and colored, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4.
Do do do.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, white, embroidered and colored borders.
Do do Jaconet Swiss.
Do do Insertings.
Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cambric Dresses.
Beaty Table Cloths.
Table Linen, bleached do, all sizes and quality.
Linen Towels of every description.
Plain and Figured Napkins.
Linen Sheetings, bleached and extra, Housekeeper Linen, Sheets, Diaper, Linsey, Sue, extra fine and common.
Linen Cambric, Linen Lawns, Linen Mouchoirs, Linen Drills, Linen Bleaching, Linen Cambric Dresses.
Irish and Scotch Linen Sheeting, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, bleached and brown.
Low Lawns, fine and extra fine.
Marseilles counterpanes, French, English and German Cotton, Woolen and Merino Hose, for women and children.
Do do do, for men, yearling and boys.
Extra large brown English Socks.
Plain and Figured Marseilles Vests, Vests and Cross Barred do; Shirt Bosoms.
Linen Cambric and Valencia, for Shirt Bosoms and Vests.
A large assortment of French, English and German Cotton Hosiery, from the finest to the coarsest.
Embroidered Cambric Dresses, Embroidered Muslin Dresses.
Embroidered Collars, called mouchoirs, do.
Do do do, for rich and colored.
Embroidered Chemisettes.
Plain and plain Collars, from 40 to 50c.
Embroidered sleeves.
Do Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Band—English embroideries.
Undersleeves and embroidered Jacouettes.
Do do do Muslin.
Silk velvet for Mantillas and Cloaks.
Do do do, for Bonnets and Bonnets Fabrics.
Damaged and checked Silks for Dresses.
Black Lyons Velvet.
Do plain do.
Bleached Russia for Curtains and Mosquitoes Nets.
Plain do do do.
Embroidered do do do.
Printed Cambrics Sheeting.
Black and half-mourning do.
Our stock is entirely new, and we offer our goods at the lowest prices.
d8

A. Sturzenegger & Bierwath,
44 Bienville, Corner of Camp street.

RECEIVED by the vessels Robert Kelly, Atlas, Delaware and Ohio, and other late arrivals, at moderate prices:
248 Cases Dry Goods.
4 cases French and Swiss embroidery, cambric, chemisettes, collars, petticoats, Swiss, &c.
1 do embroidered linen cambric h'dk.
1 do embroidered Swiss h'dk.
1 do fresh Scotch silk dresses.
1 do rich bell dresses pressdiaper.
1 do black and colored velvet in pieces.
2 do black and colored silk, from 1 to 10 yards.
2 do satin and fancy silks of China, b'k and changing d'ss
1 do black silk damas.
1 do colored poplins.
1 do colored Gros Grains.
1 do black cord moire silk cravats.
1 do satin ribbons, 1 do taffeta ribbons.
2 do embroidered cambric and muslin.
2 do embroidered cambric and muslin.
3 do damas muslins, 3 cases checked damas muslins.
3 cases check muslins.
2 do white, pink, plain and figured Swiss muslins.
1 do silk and embroidered Swiss.
2 do embroidered cotton and silk, rich.
1 do plain, gay and fancy bonnets, newest style for ladies.
Bonnet velvet, black and white, checked, plain, striped and other mixtures, for bonnets, for cotton and silk.
Bonnet, sheeting, Bonnet Satinets, Bonnet satinettes, black and colored, for bonnets.
Bonnet silk, black and colored, for bonnets.
Bonnet Satin, black and colored, for bonnets.
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