The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1365 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6414.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20. 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, NO. 92 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] $2 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] one dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] Advertisements will be charged [illegible] TEN lines for each [illegible] insertion.
[illegible] Annual Advertisements limited [illegible] strictly within the line of their [illegible] square every other [illegible]

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Dec. 20, 1850.

OREGON.

[illegible] been a settled conviction of our [illegible] territory of Oregon presents many substantial inducements to emigration, [illegible] of California, and that when the [illegible] gold which now attracts so many [illegible] the latter shall have in some measure to exert its potent, and too often [illegible] influence, the enterprise of the American will find an ample field for the exercise of adventurous spirit and the acquisition of honorable subsistence amid the [illegible] and honoring pursuits of Oregon. [illegible] opinions derive unexpected and entire [illegible] from a remarkably interesting letter [illegible] through the *National Intelligencer*, [illegible] people of the United States, by Samuel [illegible], delegate from Oregon. [illegible] information embodied in this document is [illegible] and apparently so reliable, that [illegible] the larger portion of it for the benefit of our readers.

[illegible] assures the people that no obstacle [illegible] hereafter be encountered from [illegible] since their title has been extended [illegible] that part of Oregon lying west of the Cascade mountains, and Congress has provided efficient means for the protection of those who may wish to reside within the territory. With a view of encouraging emigration, and rewarding the hardy [illegible] who was passed at the last session, [illegible] men over 21 who settle in Oregon [illegible] 1st December 1853, one hundred and [illegible] acres of land, if a single man, and if married, [illegible] acres. Single men marrying within a [illegible] after arriving in the territory, receive 320 [illegible] Married men who go to the country [illegible] and become twenty-one before December 1st, will receive 160 acres of land, [illegible] and if they marry in one year after [illegible] majority, they will receive 320 [illegible] acres, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, are treated like native American citizens, and they are only [illegible] to dispute that naturalization before a judicial tribunal. Of course this would have to be done in the shortest time, or they would [illegible] land. The same residence and cultivation [illegible] required as before, and as before, the [illegible] receives as her own property one-half of [illegible] acquired. In all cases the person is allowed to hold where he pleases, if not [illegible] occupied.

[illegible] speaks enthusiastically of the [illegible] soil, and the beauty and salubrious climate. Its productiveness is only [illegible] by its extensive water power, the [illegible] abundance, the fish that swim in its [illegible], and the game in its forests and prairies. [illegible] in the shape of coal, iron, marble, granite [illegible] and probably gold. The journey from [illegible] the California mines can be made on [illegible] in a few days without a dollar' expense. Early employment is found in Oregon [illegible] ranging from three to seven dollars per day for the prices of most articles of food are [illegible] to strike California, they are grown [illegible] territory. Stock to any amount [illegible] in Oregon, at no expense either of [illegible] or herding, and commands from one [illegible] hundred per cent more than [illegible] sells. He further declares that [illegible] should be found in Oregon, churches, [illegible] and a moral and intelligent people.

[illegible] have been established, and the [illegible] regularly carried. How, who and [illegible] a line of steamers extend to Portland, Oregon, and there is a regular semi-monthly [illegible] between that city and other parts of the territory and New York. There are [illegible] steamers which ply along the Oregon [illegible] the various settlements. Although [illegible] these facilities, Mr. Thurston [illegible] with the following emphatic remark:

"[illegible] hesitation in saying, upon my responsibility as the representative of that territory, such inducements never were offered to any emigrants since the organization of the [illegible] Nor do I hesitate to say, that, to the [illegible] and enterprising man, five years [illegible] ago, with the inducements actually [illegible] there, are worth as much in point of [illegible] twenty years ago of the Rocky Mountains."

[illegible] of the proper route to travel, in [illegible] to Oregon is duly considered by Mr. Thurston. By way of Cape Horn, the [illegible] occupies six months, and costs from $200 to $300. By the Isthmus, there are two rates of fare, one costing $550, and the other $300. To [illegible] he gives the preference. Through [illegible] can be purchased, and no detention or [illegible] to be apprehended. This is Howland [illegible] Aspinwall's line, and by this line the emigrant [illegible] every month direct from New York to [illegible] in Oregon.

[illegible] description of the manner of travelling [illegible] the overland route is given. It is [illegible] well and too explicit to bear condensation. We subjoin it:

"[illegible] the overland route, every person should [illegible] the following points on the Missouri [illegible] Independence or St. Joseph, in Missouri, in Iowa, ready to leave [illegible] as the grass is sufficient to drive [illegible] the case from the 1st April to the 1st May, according to the nature of the [illegible]. He will choose a team of oxen, mules [illegible] or, if without a family, he may pack [illegible] by riding one horse or mule and pack [illegible] &c.; or, on one or two more [illegible] quicker mode. Mule or horse teams, [illegible] loads, the next in point of expedition; [illegible] but quite as sure as either. The [illegible] ox team, in the end, will be but small [illegible] calculation will show. Persons [illegible] Ohio, Michigan, or Wisconsin, and [illegible] west of these States, usually start [illegible] teams from home. Those further [illegible] South first find their way into some [illegible] of those named, as Illinois, Missouri [illegible] and there purchase their teams [illegible] who please, can go to Independence, [illegible], or Kanesville, by way of the Missouri, and then go back into the interior [illegible] their teams. Each man should [illegible] three yoke of oxen for each [illegible] according to their load, lay in provisions [illegible] to last him through, and have [illegible] in case of a contingency, and start [illegible] as possible, losing no time [illegible] days or week days, unless it is absolutely necessary. Be careful not to whip or fret [illegible], and you will have no trouble. The [illegible] is a healthy one, and I wish all to know [illegible] and that emigrants on the Oregon [illegible] with none of those disasters for want [illegible] and grass which have been so destructive [illegible] California emigrants. I have driven [illegible] over the route, and the I know. Keep animal companies of not exceeding twenty [illegible], and always remember to avoid *sharpers* [illegible] the last end of your journey, who [illegible] you with all manner of stories for the [illegible] of buying your cattle, horses and provisions [illegible] a song. Treat them with the contempt they deserve. The cost of getting to [illegible] of rendezvous will mostly depend on the distance from the place of wintering. From this [illegible] count the final cost. Suppose you [illegible] a yoke for your oxen, a high price [illegible] the frontier. Five yokes would cost you [illegible]. A wagon well rigged $75, a good Ames [illegible] more $75, and two cows $25 for both, [illegible] the sum total $125. Your provisions [illegible] 200 pounds of flour and 100 pounds [illegible] to every person. Then there would [illegible] sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, [illegible] a small quantity of Indian meal, some [illegible], rice, beans, salt, and a small stock [illegible] medicines, enough of each kind to last you [illegible]. Your cows would furnish you with milk and butter by the way. We will estimate [illegible] provisions and varieties to cost $100, [illegible] added to the former sum, would make $[illegible]. After you start you will rarely have an occasion, and still more rarely a chance to spend a dollar. With prudence you will be likely to get through with half the stock you start with. But let us make all due allowance for losses by the way, which we will suppose to be one yoke of oxen, and then let us reckon up after you are through, without having [illegible] of the magnificent farm you are fortunately possessed of. Your four yoke of oxen [illegible] be worth at least $400, your wagon $100, your American mare $200, and your cow $100. These prices are low estimates upon the whole. The amount is $700. But you have paid out $125, so that you have made $575 by the journey. This may be taken as a fair illustration for all."

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Mr. THURSTON avers that he has laid the case before the people fairly and without exaggeration; that he himself removed to Oregon in 1847 with his family, and has never regretted it; that the inducements to emigration are unprecedented and the advantages certain; that fortunes can be easily made and amply enjoyed. In short he presents, with the native strength and simplicity of a backwoodsman, a picture which, if but faithful, and we have no reason to doubt its fidelity, is a most striking and attractive exposition of the attractions to the adventurous and wealth-seeking part of our population, presented by that youthful territory.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Yesterday differed in no wise from ordinary week days, far as we could see nobody paid the slightest attention to the recommendation of the Governor. All the shops were open as usual, and the busy hour of commerce on the Levee was not interrupted in the least. A few years ago, the whole press urged upon the than Governor to appoint a day of Thanksgiving so as to place Louisiana on the same footing as her sister States. But the day has already fallen into disuse, and we agree with the *Crescent*, in believing that it would be much better to have it abrogated entirely.

POLICE TRIBS.—The Recorders' Courts were closed yesterday, and the few arrests made are not worth noticing. Assaults and breaches of the peace constituted the simple complaint.

MR. NEAFIE'S BENEFIT.—This accomplished actor will take a benefit to-morrow evening at the St. Charles Theatre, on which occasion the tragedy of Macbeth will be performed, Miss Julia Dean sustaining the part of Lady Macbeth. In addition to this the comedy of "the Honey Moon" will be presented, and Mrs. Stuart of the Histrionics, will enact the part of Juliana.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buchanan.*—Suit was instituted yesterday in this Court by the Louisiana State Bank against the Second Municipality, claiming the payment of $239,670 90 for notes overdue.

PLAUDE'S VARIETIES.—To-night, we have the comic piece "Sayings and Doings," besides two divertisements, in which Hilariot and Maugin will appear. After this, the petit comedy of "Where there's a Will there's a Way," and the laughable piece of "The Cabinet Question."

☞ We are indebted to Senator RUSK for a copy of Lieutenant WEBSTER's report of a survey of the Gulf Coast, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publishers the January number of this excellent periodical. It contains, as usual, a choice collection of literary viands.

MOBILE CONTESTED ELECTION.—The Board of Aldermen of Common Council, in the contested election of Mr. Langdon, the Mayor elect, adopted on Tuesday the following resolution, without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the certificates of the Inspectors of the late city election for Mayor, filed with the clerk of the city, furnish to this Board "conclusive evidence," by the terms of the charter, that Charles C. Langdon is elected Mayor elect and city. And, inasmuch as it does not appear that said C. C. Langdon lacks any qualification required by the said charter, that he be declared duly elected Mayor of the city of Mobile for the present municipal year.

The *Advertiser* says: Thus ends the matter before the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council. The *malicious annoyance* can be continued before the Circuit Court, by a writ of *quo warranto*, if the parties desire it. Whether this course will be pursued, or not, we have no means of knowing at the present writing.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARY CLIFTON.—We learn, says the Montgomery *Atlas* of the 16th instant, that when this boat was a few hours out from Mobile, on her last trip up, the bursting of a jar of alcohol caused the cry of fire to be raised, which caused such a panic on board as to induce the hands, in the most reprehensible manner, and regardless of every other consideration than their own personal safety, to scuttle into the yawl and strike for the shore, but by some mismanagement, in their selfish eagerness to save themselves at the expense of the lives of others, the boat was capsized, and three of their number drowned. The engineer in the meantime, had been stopped, and the fire extinguished without difficulty.

FIRES IN OPELOUSAS.—On the night of the 10th inst., five buildings fronting on Main and Bellevue streets, in the town of Opelousas, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Henderson, an old and very respectable inhabitant, has lost all his property consisting of four buildings that gave him his daily bread. The Opelousas Gazette says that the old gentleman is now entirely ruined, not having a place to put his bed at. The fine building lately occupied below by a tailor and a barber, and above as the place of meeting of the Sons of Temperance, is also destroyed, and had the wind been high, there is no telling whether the citizens would have been able to prevent the flames from spreading towards the Eagle Hotel, burning therefore more than $40,000 worth of property. As it is the loss may be put down at $10,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of the Palmetto State elected Gen. MEADS Governor, by the following vote:

Means,	88	Buchanan,	1
Pickens,	67	De Treville,	2

The election for Lieutenant Governor, resulted in the election of Hon. JOSHUA J. WARD, as follows:

Ward,	81	Irby,	67

In the Senate the bill appropriating $300,000 for the military purposes of the State, was sent to the House by a unanimous vote.

In the House, the discussion on the order of the day was resumed. Mr. AYER opposed separate State action, and did not doubt the cooperation of other States. He advocated the call of a Convention, and the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress, and the recall of our Representatives at Washington.

Mr. TOXER, in an eloquent speech, opposed immediate State action, but was in favor of a Southern Congress, and eventually for secession. The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION—Mr. SEARROOK advocated the appointment of Delegates to a Southern Congress; the call of a Convention; and ultimately independent State action.

Mr. HARRISON was in favor of immediate separate State action, and for a call of a Convention.

Mr. LAWTON was in favor of a Convention, and of a Southern Congress, and insisted on the full and perfect right of secession.

☞ A curious phenomenon was recently found in Baldwin county, Ala., that at twins of which the one is perfectly black and the other a very bright mulatto. The mother is as black as the ace of spades.

☞ The Northern Mail arrived yesterday bringing dates from New York to the 10th, from Washington to the 12th, and from Charleston to the 14th. The mail North of Washington is still one day behind hands.

Appointments by the President.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America in Belgium, in place of Thomas G. Clemson, recalled.

Charles B. Haddock, of New Hampshire, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America in Portugal, in place of James Brown Clay, recalled at his own request.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.—The Savannah *Republican* has the following despatches from Milledgeville:

MACON, Dec. 13—9.52 P. M.

The Committee of thirty-three have made a powerful yet calm report, with resolutions corresponding with the Chatham platform. The report has not yet been acted on. It makes three columns.

MACON, Dec. 13—9.52 P. M.

Mr. Seward this morning offered in Convention the Vermont Nullification Law, accompanied with some resolutions.

By a despatch to the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, we learn further, that Mr. Seward offered a preamble, in which he quotes the speeches of the Hon. R. Toombs, and the Southern Resolutions. The reference caused considerable discussion, and the preamble was finally rejected, ayes 127, nays 57.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 10th Messrs. Foote and Downs appeared in their seats.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to pay to South Carolina the sums advanced by that State to support troops engaged during the Florida war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to change the times of holding the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gwin introduced a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Northern and Southern districts of California.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by inserting "and the salary of the District Judge in New Hampshire"—which was agreed to, and the resolution was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Bill for the relief of Allen S. Johnson. Bill for the relief of Major H. L. Kendrick. Bill for the relief of the representatives of John Rice Jones. A bill allowing the exchange of certain school lands in Arkansas.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, introduced a bill relative to the free navigation of the Canadian canals and waters by American vessels, from the upper lakes to the ocean, upon terms of reciprocity; was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bowlin presented the credentials of Mr. Measeny, delegate from the State of New Mexico, which, after a few remarks by him, stating the number of votes in the State, &c., were referred to the committee on Elections.

Mr. Holmes asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill conferring the title of Lieutenant General on Major General Winfield Scott, for meritorious services in Mexico. Objection was made, and the bill was not introduced.

A bill was read for the encouragement of dramatic literature, and giving to the author the sole right of representation.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved that it be made the order of the day on Monday the 16th instant, to take into consideration the bill for the encouragement of agriculture, by granting to every man in the United States, who is the head of a family 160 acres of land.

A resolution that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, was carried—ayes 97; noes 72.

The House having resolved itself into committee, Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., moved that the committee take up the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

There being an equal division the chair voted in the negative; and the motion was lost.

Mr. Wentworth then moved that the Post Office Bill be considered, to which objection was made on a point of order, and the Chair decided that bills must be taken up in rotation, with the exception of the General Appropriation Bill. This decision being appealed from, was supported on a divisnop.

Mr. McLane gave notice that he would be ready next week to present the River and Harbor bill, revised to meet the estimates of the present year. He hoped the committee would lay aside all the bills on the calendar preceding the Cheap Postage bill; after which he would ask them to take up the River and Harbor bill. After several ineffectual motions to take up particular bills, the committee rose.

Several executive communications were taken from the table, ordered to be printed, and were appropriately referred. The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 11th, Mr. Benton introduced a bill for the establishment of a Western Armory. Referred.

Mr. Pearce introduced a resolution appointing Richard Rush and Joseph G. Totten to fill the vacancies in the board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Chase announced the death of the Hon. Amos E. Wood of the House, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Potter performed the same melancholy duty, and after passing appropriate resolutions, that body likewise adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamer.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11, 1850.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax this morning at 8 o'clock. She brings forty-six passengers for Boston and six for Halifax.—Brown & Shipley's circular reports a depressed cotton market, and will decline ¼ to ⅜, for Orleans 7¾; for Mobile 7⅞, for Uplands 7¾; Middling ⅜ ⅜.

The Havre cotton market on the 28th was dull, small sales. Liverpool corn market dull. Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 23s. 6d.; Indian corn slightly advanced. Provisions dull.

There is a greatly increased agitation in England and Scotland in regard to the Anti-Popery movement. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy. Lord Beaumont, a Catholic nobleman, has taken the field against the measure of the Pope, and maintains that this appointment of English bishoprics is derogatory to the Crown, and at variance with the constitution. Immense meetings denounced the aggressive policy of the country, and in some cases have led to serious riots, especially at Berkinhead, where a meeting was attended with the wildest riotousness the days of the Reform Bill. The magistracy and police were compelled to flee before the mob. A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Halifax, (England)—loss of life unknown, but supposed very great. The latest news from Germany is in no respect more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and complicated than for two weeks previous to the sailing of the America.

THE THREATENED REVOLUTION IN CHINA.—The Chinese rebellion, of which some accounts have been given in the foreign news, appears to have grown to a formidable head.—An insurgent army, 50,000 strong, was within 120 miles of Canton. One district town had been sacked; another, of greater importance, was in a state of siege; the Imperial troops had been repulsed with loss; and the Governor of the district had fled in dismay to Pekin. The effects of these reverses upon trade were most serious. An embargo had been placed upon the traffic of the West river, and a regular black mail was levied upon teas passing through the tracts occupied by the insurgent force.—Plunder seems to be more the object of the rebellion than any political purpose—Governmental grievances not being able to rouse the Chinese from the artificial torpor which has benumbed the population for centuries. The English press begin to see that *British aid* will soon be necessary to quell these disorders on land, as it was recently required to crush the pirates who infested the Chinese seas.

BOSTON CONTESTED ELECTION.—The election yesterday resulted in the re-election of J. P. Bigelow, as Mayor of Boston. The vote stood—for Bigelow, regular Whig, 5,457; Amory, independent Whig, 1,126; Goodrich, Democrat, 1,098; Mussey, Free-Soil, 802; scattering 44.

The Whig ticket for Aldermen, and also the regular Whig ticket for Council, were carried in nearly, if not quite, all the wards in the city.

FROM HAYTI.—By the brig *Lewis Walsh*, Captain Milliken, at New York from Hayti, we are informed that the Emperor had issued a proclamation to his subjects, recommending them not to eat salt provisions, as it was a great inducive to cholera. It was thought this arrangement, if carried out, would materially affect the market in those articles. The existence of the cholera at Jamaica had caused great alarm among the Haytiens.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Of the destructive fire in New York on the evening of the 9th, we have the following further particulars:

The buildings Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, extending back 100 feet to Marketfield Warehouse, and belonging to W. M. Wilson & Co, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The buildings were respectively occupied for storage by W. S. H. & R. W. Newman. C. A. Terrero, the Sardinian Consul had an office in one them. The buildings were entirely destroyed before the fire could be abated. Three thousand bales of cotton and a large lot of flour were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is pretty well covered by insurance.

J. H. Durkee & Co. were also in the building as commission merchants.

The fire is said to have originated in the part used by the Messrs. Durkee, and caught from an Irishman's laying down his pipe near some cotton, or other combustible, which soon communicated to the building. The Messrs. Durkee are the parties who were burnt out in South William street, a few day since.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—We find the following paragraph in the letter of "X," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

The Tehuantepec treaty is very near its final consummation. An express has been sent to Mexico with the alterations deemed necessary by this Government, while other points have been freely conceded to the friendly power of Mexico. It is expected that the treaty will be immediately approved by the Congress of Mexico, and the Senate of the United States, and ratifications exchanged in Mexico. The Tehuantepec route will shorten the distance to San Francisco, California, by some fifteen hundred miles, and will usher in a new era in the trade of the Pacific.

MESSRS. FOOTE AND DOWNS IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers contain full reports of the reception of these distinguished citizens by the Union Safety Committee, in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, and of the speeches made on the occasion. The following is a brief sketch of the proceedings, which were eminently appropriate and interesting:

Mr. Ogden Hoffman, Esq., made the opening speech, on behalf of the committee, welcoming the distinguished strangers to the city of New York. Mr. Foote's speech occupied about three quarters of an hour in delivering.

The Senator assured his hearers that the Castle Garden meeting had had its influence even in Mississippi. It was but a few days since that one of the largest meetings ever held in Mississippi, convened in the capital of Mississippi, and there was given a fitting response to the patriotic voice for the Union, first raised in New York. Some very hard hits were given, by the way, to Mr. Senator Seward, whose fall length portrait directly facing the Mississippian, rendered reference by name entirely unnecessary.

The abolition party, too, were severely dealt with. As for the south, Mr. Foote said there would be no disunion there, if the north would do its duty. The plot of secession was hatched only in South Carolina, and there it would die out. Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia—have all signified their determination to put down faction and disunion. As certain as God reigneth, he could assure his hearers that the people of Mississippi, in their convention, next autumn, would declare for the Union, even in more emphatic terms than the people of Georgia have done! (Tremendous cheers.)

Gen. Quitman, the professor of disunion in Mississippi, got some home thrusts from the Senator. Georgia, he said had some three counties for secession in her convention. Mississippi, he said, would not have even one.—(Great cheering.)

Even South Carolina, he said, would one day repentant sackcloth and ashes for what she is doing now. At the same time he assured the North that the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, the rejection of the Wilmot proviso, and non-interference with slavery in the Southern States, was essentially necessary to secure Southern attachment, and Southern adherence to the Union sent in.

Senator Downs followed Mr. Foote in a speech replete with sound sense and moderation. He highly complimented Messrs. Clay, Cass and Webster for the part they had performed, in securing the passage of the compromise. He expressed the opinion that what little of disunion there is in the South would soon die out, if the people of the North would but see that the fugitive slave law is executed, the Wilmot proviso abandoned, and slavery in general let alone in the States. He was listened to with the greatest attention, and was warmly applauded throughout. Mr. Downs made war upon not only do our duty as the North but we must compel the abolitionists to do the same also.

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It becomes us not only to sympathise in language but also in spirit with those noble minds, who on so critical an occasion threw off the shackles of despotism, and planted themselves on revolutionary ground. Rebellion in such a cause is an exceeding virtue. Those gallant souls have sacrificed themselves on the altar of conscience and of duty, and are now wholly destitute and impoverished. When the fact became known in England, subscriptions were at once opened in the principal towns, and a large amount was gathered for their support. How much more ought we in America, who value liberty as a jewel above all earthly price, to contribute in support of so holy a cause.

The London *News* of the 30th ult., now before us, contains the following article in reference to the subject:

The constitutional struggle of the Hessian peasantry against the arbitrary oppression of their Elector, in which all classes of society joined with an unprecedented unanimity and a moderation never before witnessed, must call forth the highest admiration of their noble conduct on the part of every liberal minded citizen of the world. And although their heroic efforts are for the moment crushed by the unholy aid of Austrian bayonets, their legal and manly resistance has filled with anguish and consternation the minds of the despots on the continent who begin to perceive that the power of liberal principles and of public opinion is really mightier than all their well regulated machinery of absolutism, and that the sublime and eternal declarations of enable rights of the people which were brought into momentary discredit by the excesses of some ultra democrats, and by the consequent fear of the affrighted middle classes during the late revolutions, will at length be received in such constitutional and dignified resistance, as that offered by the Hessian people.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9, A. M.

The Hamilton woolen mills, situated at Southbridge, Mass, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $200,000, of which $150,000 is covered by insurance in the following offices:

Ætna, Hartford,	$5,000
Protection, do.,	10,000
Hartford, do.,	10,000
Connecticut Mutual,	5,000
Merchants', Buffalo,	5,000
Franklin, Philadelphia,	10,000
State of Pennsylvania,	6,000
American, Boston,	10,000
Manufacturers', do.,	21,000
Neptune, do.,	15,000
Boylston, do.,	10,000
Merchants', do.,	15,000
Firemen's, do.,	10,000

The Ætna Company of Hartford has also an insurance of $7,000 on the stock contained in the dry house—making their total loss $12,000.

Over 700 persons have been thrown out of work by the destruction of the Hamilton mills. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, 1850.

BOSTON ELECTION—*Arrest of Marshal Tukey by the Abolitionists—Ship Jacob Perkins Ashore*—At the Municipal election yesterday, the Democrats elected their Councilmen, and the Whigs the rest.

The Whigs of Lowell elected their Mayor by 600 majority, and all the Councilmen except two.

Richard Frothingham has been elected Mayor of Charlestown.

Marshal Tukey has been arrested and arraigned before the board of Aldermen of Boston, charged by the Abolitionists with neglect of duty in not endeavoring to quell the riot at Fanuiel Hall, on the occasion of the disturbance when Thompson the English Abolitionist, was so justly rebuked. The Board will decide on the matter to-morrow. Thompson's lecture last evening, at the Tremont Temple, was attended by about twelve hundred persons. No disturbance.

The ship Jacob Perkins, from Manilla via St. Helena, went ashore yesterday on Smith's Island. She lies in a dangerous position. Assistance has been sent out to her.

RIOT.—A serious riot occurred on the night of the 23d ultimo, in the town of Alfred, New York, between some Irishmen engaged upon the New York and Erie Railroad, originating from a strike for higher wages. Two of them were shot dead and a third badly wounded. A man named Kent, a foreman, was cruelly mutilated. As the night was dark it is not known by whom the shots were fired.

HEROIC FEAT.—Last week a feat of heroic daring, one that deserves more than a passing record, was performed above the Falls of Niagara. Near the village of Chippewa, and about two miles above the Cataract, a boat, with a little boy in it, was seen drifting at a fearful rate down the current, just above where the swift waters plunge into terrible rapids, through which no boat ever lived. Three young men, and their names are Joel Lyons, George Hoff and Dan'l Burnham, leaped into a boat which lay at hand, and pulling gallantly out into the turbulent stream, they caught the little skiff just as it was sweeping to certain destruction, and rescued from it the small mariner, half dead with terror. The skiff disappeared in a moment, and the three heroes, with consummate judgment and coolness, pulled diagonally with the current for the shore, which they reached after a desperate struggle, having accomplished a feat unparalleled in the annals of Niagara river—no boat having ever reached and returned in safety from a point so near the rapids. The honor to which they are undoubtedly entitled from the Humane Society will seldom if ever have been conferred for an act of greater courage.—*Toronto, Cor. Montreal Her.*

SWEET AND SOUR.—Mr. Joseph Poor, of Goffstown, has an apple tree upon his farm, which bears an apple which is both sweet and sour, the two qualities being in regular layers.—We have eaten of the fruit, and know the thing whereof we affirm. The method of producing this singular result was in this wise: a bud was taken from a New-York growing and one from a yellow sweeton—they were cut in two, and a half of each placed together and the tree thus inoculated. The fruit has the characteristics above stated—the sweet and sour being clearly divided, not only to the taste but to the sight.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.*

MUTINY AND MURDER.—On Sunday, the 26th ult., a ship entitled the Isey with colors half mast. Is proved to be the Glen of New Haven, Capt. James Small. She had been loading at Africa, and with a cargo of Peruvian bark, valued at $450,000 had started for the United States. On the morning of September 17th, at 2 o'clock, Captain Small was awakened by a noise on deck, and the report of a musket.

As he attempted to go out he was told by the mutineers who had already killed the second mate, and were three in number armed, to go back. They fired down the companion way, by the way, to Mr. Samuel Seward, whose fall length portrait directly facing the Mississippian, rendered reference by name entirely unnecessary.

The abolition party, too, were severely dealt with. As for the south, Mr. Foote said there would be no disunion there, if the north would do its duty. The plot of secession was hatched only in South Carolina, and there it would die out. Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia—have all signified their determination to put down faction and disunion. As certain as God reigneth, he could assure his hearers that the people of Mississippi, in their convention, next autumn, would declare for the Union, even in more emphatic terms than the people of Georgia have done! (Tremendous cheers.)

Gen. Quitman, the professor of disunion in Mississippi, got some home thrusts from the Senator. Georgia, he said had some three counties for secession in her convention. Mississippi, he said, would not have even one.—(Great cheering.)

Even South Carolina, he said, would one day repentant sackcloth and ashes for what she is doing now. At the same time he assured the North that the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, the rejection of the Wilmot proviso, and non-interference with slavery in the Southern States, was essentially necessary to secure Southern attachment, and Southern adherence to the Union sent in.

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WANTED, LOST &c.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Yesterday from 10 to 3 o'clock P. M., on leaving the Bank of Louisiana, to the St. Louis Exchange, a Pocket-Book, bound in red Morocco, containing $650 in bank notes, a cash warrant No. 669 of Municipality No. One, favor of P. Ponis, dated December 20, 1850, for $274 40; a due bill of M. Duhil, favor of M. Villavaro, dated 14th December, 1850, for $180 72, and sundry papers of no value whatever, except to their owner and an