G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
Subscribers who neither must give one week's notice of the warning before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New-Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for the first page, on the first insertion, and a quarter for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1851.

No. 1897 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXX—Whole No. 6046.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning Sept. 24, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
LAFAYETTE LANDRY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

The Northern Mail is led yesterday from Philadelphia.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Division of the Whig Convention of the Congressional District completes the ticket for Congress in the State. With such candidates as Richard Hagan in the First, J. Aristide Landry in the Second, R. A. Upton in the Third, and John Moore in the Fourth Districts, the Whigs and Unionists of Louisiana may well entertain sanguine expectations of a glorious victory. Certainly the prospect of success is far more auspicious than it has ever been before. Since the Congressional apportionment ten years ago, the Whigs have never carried more than one district out of the four, the other seven go lost all. The First District never been seriously contested until now. In the Second, the Democrats have always been powerful, though generally a vain and ridiculously invaded by the Whigs, which, however, proved the most determined and resolute contest a Locofoco to Congress. Appearances indicate a much more lively contest in November. In the First Distrct the nomination of Richard Hagan is at once one of the spirit and energy with which the canvass will be conducted. Mr. Hagan was no holiday candidate. He is resolved to be, or may become a man, selected as the bearer of the glorious Whig party. He will carry the banner into every part of the District, will stand in the strongholds of Democracy, and stand by it as gallantly in Plaquemines as in the undoubted Whig precincts of the Municipality. Let Mr. St. Martin be assured, for he will have need of all his resources, before the election is over—and, by the way, that a Whig victory is certain, we do say, that if the Whig cause and Union ticket succeed, our gallant leader, Lucien Bonaparte will be made to feel it in November.

In the Second District, Democracy is at a hopeless, it has not yet ventured to nominate a rival, but will probably suffer the election of Mr. Landry to go by default. A ticket has been made to use the honored name of HENRY LANDRY in behalf of Locofoco, but it has proved a miserable abortion. Landry has no idea of pandering to Locofoco.

The Third Districts comes off by the Whigs, rather than in the hope of success. The Democrats are popular, and, we understand, recommended to the support of the Democracy Mr. Upton, the Whig candidate, is a gentleman of the abilities, and every way worthy of the nomination, has been a Whig all his life, and is a day to canvass so extensive a district. Wherever he is known, he will run much more than a party vote. Had he taken an earlier period, we should have predicted his success.

Fourth District, like the First, is the most contested and exciting struggle. Accounts from that section of the country represent the most energetic character of the contest. Judge Moore will beat Lafayette, who has had his own way for years, but the conservative citizens of the Fourth District, are getting restive under the Locofoco yoke, and determined to their wants, and the abominable series of heresies of Locofoco Democrats, as we hear, are rapidly ripening in the Houma District. Bonford Gen. Dawson is expected to be badly beaten. In the judgment of his defeat is excellent, and we are enabled to chronicle the popular success in November next, of the only member of Congress in Louisiana, who has stood by the Union and the Compromise.

Our opinion of the *Courier* is perfectly well known to the reader of our pages. If he can find a more positive value in a disparage of the Compromises, from the very inception of that measure—in a final passage, he will have optics keen enough to see what does not exist. We don't require the lies of the *Courier* to attest our assertions. The resolution we published on Monday is confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ, that the Democrats of New Orleans did not, in Gen. Dawson, and insultingly omitted a reference to that distinguished gentlemen, at the meeting at which the course and conduct of the Democratic delegation of both branches of Congress—he alone excepted—received an unanimous share of encomium. If they have taken no ground, it has not been until there state in Mississippi, Alabama, and wherever the State Rights' issue was presented, warned them that they were rushing headlong towards the brink of political ruin. Put this fact together, neighbor *Courier*, and the whole affair is susceptible of the simplest explanation. The detestable maxim that "all is fair in politics" can alone be invoked to associate the ingratitude of the Democracy of New Orleans. They fight for victory, they and not be so ready to abandon principle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We call the attention of the Whig Central Committee of the First and Third Municipalities to the expediency of IMMEDIATE ACTION in reference to the nomination of Whig Candidates in the several Representative Districts. Great and unnecessary procrastination has already been evinced. The time is rapidly passing. The Locofocos have chosen their tickets already in more than half the Districts throughout the city, while, thus far, not a single Candidate has been named on the Whig side. We hope the Whig Committee will arrange the party. By the first of October, we hope to have a full ticket for Senators and Representatives in the field. It is of immense importance to have our Candidates nominated, in order to counteract the efforts which Locofocism is making in all directions. We have more than once adverted to the vital necessity of securing a Whig majority in the Legislature, in view of the fact that the election of a Senator of the United States will devolve upon that body, and that many momentous questions of State interest will come before it. We shall continue to urge the subject, until the Whig ticket are published their whole duty. We have faith in all good and true men in every Representative District, and by the nomination of Whig Candidates for the Senate.

Begin the good work then, Whigs of Orleans! There is no time to loose. Hardly more than a month will elapse before we shall be in the midst of an election. Make your nominations, and make them SPEEDILY.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, for late St. Louis papers.

DEATH OF FENIMORE COOPER—James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, died on the 14th inst., at his residence at Cooperstown, after a lingering illness.

MISSISSIPPI.—The official vote of Mississippi at the late election for members of the Convention, was as follows—one county wanting:—Union, 28,277; State Rights, 21,421; Union majority, 6,856. Green county, which has not been heard from, will carry the majority up to 7,000.

☞ Brigadier Gen. HENRY WHITING, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, died suddenly at St. Louis on the 16th. It is presumed that a disease of the heart occasioned his decease. His wife was in the room at the moment the bell rang, and is completely overwhelmed with grief and horror.

☞ The attention of porteurs is requested to the sale of 125 cases Roots, Brogans and Boots, THIS DAY, at half past 10 o'clock, at R. B. Byles' sales room, No. 31 Magazine street.

The Railroad Convention in this City.

The St. Louis *Union*, of the 17th inst., publishes the following interesting correspondence between Mayor Crossman, of this city, and Mayor Kennett, of St. Louis:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 27, 1851.

Hon. L. M. Kennett, Mayor of St. Louis:

Sir—I have the honor to call your attention to a proposed convention of the Southern and Western States, to be held on the first Monday of January next, in New Orleans, for the promotion of the railroad enterprize and system of those States, in which they may be supposed to have a joint and common interest.

The call of the convention and its purposes being fully set out in the accompanying pamphlets addressed, may I be allowed to express the hope that you will, if favorably impressed, bring the subject before the people of your city, and appoint a delegation of its citizens to attend the meeting of said convention.

The assembling of such a body, representing the interests of many States, and informed as to their wants and achievements, must have a great influence in developing their resources and extending their enterprize.

A package of the addresses will be sent to you for distribution among the delegates and other leading citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. D. CROSSMAN,
Mayor of New Orleans.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1851.

Hon. A. D. Crossman,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

SIR—I have received your communication dated 27th August, with a package of pamphlets in relation to the Railroad Convention to be held in New Orleans in January next. Copies have been placed in the hands of the editors of our public journals, with a request that they will call attention thereto, and I shall take pleasure in forwarding your wishes to have the city of St. Louis represented in the convention. It seems to me that the interests of our city are closely identified with those of the South, and especially with those of New Orleans, in all matters of improvements calculated to concentrate and preserve, as far as possible, the trade of the great valley in the channel by nature provided for it, and within our own borders; and I trust the improvement of the mighty resources of Mississippi and its tributaries by the Federal Authority, or the General Government—a subject so vitally important both to St. Louis and New Orleans—will receive due consideration in your convention, and such a recommendation that Congress will no longer neglect it. If the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids are properly improved, much of the trade that will otherwise inevitably find its way by the railroads from the Mississippi to the Lakes, will continue to pass through St. Louis and New Orleans, enriching our merchants and carriers as it flows in this natural channel to the bosom of the great Father of Waters. But when once diverted in other directions, it will be difficult, if not impossible, ever to reclaim it.

Trusting that you will see this matter in the same light that it appears to me, and use your endeavors to have it noticed in all quarters likely to reflect our object before Congress.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.
L. M. KENNETT, Mayor of St. Louis.

DECREE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Charleston *Courier* furnishes a translation of the Decree of Absolution rendered by the Emperor of Austria, and which has created such great excitement in Austria and throughout Europe, as noticed in our Telegraphic despatch this evening:

"*My Dear Schwarzenberg*:—As the decreed responsibility of the ministry is deficient in legal clearness and precise designation, I feel in my duty, as Regent, to exercise the Ministry from its doubtful political relations, and define that situation which it ought to hold as my council, and as my highest organ of administration, and to declare it responsible to the monarch and to the throne alone, and irresponsible to every other political authority. In consequence of this principle, the following regulations will take effect:

"1. The Ministry is obliged to fulfil all imperial decisions and orders, and likewise to swear undivided allegiance to me.

"2. The Ministry in this new position will have to deliberate and propose all laws, regulations, measures of government, &c., which they may consider necessary or available, or the deliberation of which they may be summoned by me, and also to execute all my decisions that may result from such deliberations.

"3. The Ministry and each Minister in his department is responsible to me for the exact fulfilment of the existing laws, and imperial regulations. Each Minister remains entrusted with the business of his present department. But I reserve to myself to give in this respect more particular directions.

"4. The Ministerial counsersign henceforth is to be limited to the publication of the laws and imperial regulations, and will be executed below the imperial signature by the president of the Ministry, or by that or those of the Ministers to whose department the subject may belong, or by the Chancellor of the exchequer. The signature to be accompanied by the words, "on supreme decree."

The countersign gives a guarantee that the legal forms are observed, and that the imperial decision are issued correctly.

"5. In the publication of the laws and imperial decisions in future the words, "after hearing of my council," instead of "on motion of my council" are to be used.

FRANZ JOSEPH.

Schonbrunn, 20th Aug., 1851."

Another letter to the Baron Van Kuberk, in which a copy of the above is enclosed states, that in future the Reichsrath (Council of Empire) is to be considered only as the council of the crown, and in consequence of this all propositions of laws, &c., must not be sent by the Ministry to the Reichsrath, but direct to the Emperor. And in another letter to the Prince Schwarzenberg, he orders him to summon the council to deliberate upon the existence and the possibility of the execution of the Constitution of 4th March, 1849. And that in the consideration of this matter and all others, the principal of this monarchical form and the unity of the Empire must be constantly kept in view. And must be considered as the immoveable foundations of all proceedings.

GRAND LODGE OF THE U. STATES I. O. O. F.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows commenced its session at Baltimore on the 15th instant. A very large delegation, numbering about one hundred, was present, nearly every State in the Union being represented. Among the results is visiting delegate from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, P. G. Webster. After the credentials of the new representatives had been reported, and they were admitted as members, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the installation of officers, as follows, with appropriate ceremonies:

Grand Sire—W. W. Moore, D. C.
Deputy Grand Sire—H. L. Page, Wisconsin.
Grand Secretary—James I. Ridgely, Md.
Grand Treasurer—A. C. Warner, Md.
Grand Chaplain—J. M. Jilley, Conn.
Grand Warden—John Segsford, Jr, D. C.
Grand Messenger—J. E. Chamberlaine, Md.
Grand Guardian—J. L. Lewey, Md.

The Past Grand Sire Griffin, of Georgia, then read his annual report, showing the order to be in the most flourishing condition in all sections of the country. Among other recommendations of the Past Grand Sire was one that the Order return to the old system of State grand bodies paying the representatives.—The report of the Grand Secretary was also received.

The standing committees were then named, and after agreeing that the hour of meeting should be nine o'clock, A. M., and of adjournment half past three o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge took a recess until half past one o'clock.

At the afternoon session, the business was merely preparatory. Appeals and petitions were presented, and resolutions offered and referred to the standing committees.

The Grand Sire made the following appointments of committees, which were approved by the Grand Lodge:—

On the state of the Order—Dessausure, of S C, Small, of S N York; Colizz, of Indiana.

Legislative Committee—Conley, of Geo; Dibble of N N York; Washington, of N C.

On Correspondence—Smith, of Tenn; E C Robinson, of Va; Manchester, of R I.

On Finance—Chase, of Mich; Curtis, of Penn; Crickard, of La.

On Appeals—Ellison, of Mass; Barnard, of N N York; Kellogg, of Michigan.

On Constitutions—Askew, of Del; Venniger-holtz, of Miss; Chidsey, of Ohio.

On Petitions—Marley, of Md; Pindell, of Ky; Ely, of Mass.

On Returns—Chase, of N H; Remington, of Me; Winslow, of N C.

On Unrepresented Grand Lodges—Potts, of Ill; Williams, of Me; Mitchell, of Vt.

On Printing—Marine, of N J; Bayly, of Md; Geo S Sanford, of Conn.

On Mileages—Hale, of S N York; Penny, of Ala; Hinsdale, of Wisconsin.

The amendments to the Constitution were to be considered the next day.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—Despatches of the 23d announce that on the day previous, a fire occurred in that city, which destroyed property to the amount of $200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

The Rail Road bride over Haskensack river, near Newark, N. J., was totally consumed this morning. A ferry boat was stationed there to keep up the communication.

THE CHRISTIANA MURDERS.

The Philadelphia papers of the 15th furnish various details respecting the late treasonable riot and murder in Lancaster County. We subjoin them:

On Saturday morning, the United States Marshall, Mr. Roberts, accompanied by Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, John W. Ashmead, Esq., United States District Attorney, Recorder Lee, and several other gentlemen, left the city for the scene of the late outrage in Christiana, Lancaster county, with the view of fully enforcing the laws of the United States, relative to the rescue of several fugitive slaves, the murder of the elder Mr. Gorsuch, and the wounding of his son and nephew. The officers were accompanied by some 45 U. S. Marines, under command of Lieutenants Watson and Jones, with a civil posse of some fifty men. Marshal Roberts having made a requisition to that effect.

The party, upon reaching Christiana, immediately proceeded to discharge their duty, by securing the woods and surrounding villages for miles. They labored incessantly the greater portion of the day and night, and succeeded in making twenty-four arrests in all. The names of the parties captured were Joseph Scarlet and Samuel Kendig, white, and William Jones, Francis Hawkins, Benjamin Thompson, Wm. Brown, (No. 1,) Wm. Brown, (No. 2,) John Hallday, Elizabeth Mosey, John Morgan, (boy,) Joseph Benn, John Norton, Lewis Smith, George Washington Harvey Scott, Susan Clark, Tamay Brown, Eliza Brown, Eliza Parker, Hannah Pinckney, Robert Johnson, Miller Thompson, Isaiah Clarkson, and Jonathan Black, all colored.

In the possession, or rather upon the premises, from which some of the parties were taken several guns, dirks, and huge clubs, were found. Some of the guns were heavily charged, and are now in the hands of the proper officers.

There was but one disposition manifested on the part of the authorities from the city, who were promptly seconded by the Prosecuting Attorney from Lancaster, Mr. Thompson, and a portion of the police from that city, who had, the day before, made some eleven arrests, and secured their prisoners in Lancaster jail.

The excitement about Christiana and the neighborhood was intense, and hundreds of people were in attendance during the examination of the prisoners on Saturday afternoon and evening. It was nine o'clock, before the officers of the United States concluded their arduous duties the heat being intense and almost suffocating throughout.

There is no doubt but that several of the prisoners are in the lamentable affair have been secured, and, if found guilty, they will be severely punished.

When our reporter left the scene of the outrage, young Gorsuch was yet alive, as was also the nephew of the elder Gorsuch, but there was little hope of the recovery of the former.

In addition to the above, several other arrests were made at an early hour on Sunday morning. The names of the parties are John Hood, whites, Ezekiel Thompson, Dan. Cauldbery, Emanuel Smith, John Dobbins, Lewis Thomas, Christmas, Elijah Clark, Benjamin Pendergrass, Jonathan Black, Samuel Haven, and Mifflin Flanders, colored. The two first colored persons named were clearly identified as having been participants in the outrage, and were committed to answer.

At two o'clock on Sunday afternoon the United States Marshal, Mr. Roberts, United States District Attorney, J. W. Ashmead, Esq., Mr. Commissioner Ingraham and Recorder Lee, accompanied by the Unit d States Marines, returned to Philadelphia, bringing with them the following named prisoners, who were safely lodged in Moyamensing prison: Joseph Scarlet, white, Wm. Brown, Ezekiel Thompson, Isaiah Clarkson, Daniel Cauldberry, Benjamin Pendergrass, Elijah Clark, George W. H. Scott, Miller Thompson and Samuel Hanson, all colored.

Altogether, some thirty arrests have been made. A number were discharged, and upon each occasion a certificate to that effect was given them to prevent a second arrest, in case they should encounter any of the officers.

There are a number now in custody who have had no hearing, but that will be given them to-day.

The excitement attending the conveying of the prisoners to Moyamensing was tremendous, an immense crowd of people following the officers and Marines. Lieuts. Watson and Jones, who commanded the Marines, deserve much credit for the manner in which they performed their duty.

In connection with this subject, we notice that on the 15th the United States Marshal and Commissioner Ingraham, with about 20 posses repaired again to the scene of the outrage, with a view of making further arrests. Governor Johnson has issued a Proclamation offering a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

We notice in the Philadelphia papers the following correspondence:

To the Governor of Penn ylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent:

That citizens of a neighboring State have been cruelly assassinated by a band of armed outlaws, at a place not more than three hours journey distant from the seat of government and from the commercial metropolis of the State.

That this insurrection movement in one of the most populous parts of the State has been so far successful as to overawe the local ministers of justice and paralyze the powers of the law.

That your memorialists are not aware that "any mili ary force" has been sent to the seat of the insurrection, or that the civil authority has been strengthened by the adoption of any measures suited to the momentous crisis.

They, therefore, respectfully request the chief executive magistrate of Pennsylvania to take into consideration the necessity of vindicating the outraged laws, and sustaining the dignity of the commonwealth, on this important and melancholy occasion.

John Cadwalader,	A. L. Roumfort,
R. Simpson,	W. Deal,
John Swift,	John W. Forney,
Thos. McGrath,	Isaac Leech, Jr.,
S. R. Carnahan,	C. Ingersoll,
Samuel Hays,	James Page,
Geo. H. Martin,	Harry Connelly,
	Frederick McAdams.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1851.

To Messrs. John Cadwalader, A. L. Roumfort, James Page, C. Ingersoll, Isaac Leech, Jr., R. Simpson, W. Deal, George H. Martin, Samuel Hays, S. R. Carnahan, Thomas McGrath, John Swift, Frederick McAdams.

Gentlemen—Your letter, without date, reached this afternoon put into my hands by one of the servants of the hotel. The anxiety which you manifest to maintain the laws of the land and the public peace is fully appreciated, and I have great pleasure in informing you that, more than twenty-four hours before the receipt of your letter, the parties implicated had been, through the vigilance and direction of the local authorities, arrested, and are now in prison, awaiting an inquiry into their imputed guilt. The district attorney and sheriff of Lancaster county, acting in concert with the attorney general of the State, deserve especial thanks for their prompt and energetic conduct. This was all done early on Saturday morning, and duly reported to me by the local officers.

The testimony taken by the United States Commissioner, who arrived at a later period on the ground, a printed copy of which has accidentally reached me this afternoon, confirms them in the belief that the state authorities have vindicated the law, and to a large extent arrested the perpetrators of the crimes.

The cruel murder of a citizen of a neighboring State, accompanied by a gross outrage on the laws of the United States, in the resistance of its process, had been committed; and you may be assured that so soon as the guilty agents are ascertained, they will be punished in its severest penalty by the law of Pennsylvania. I am very proud that the first steps to detect and arrest these offenders, have been taken by Pennsylvania officers.

Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to suggest that the idea of rebellion, or "insurrectionary movement," in the county of Lancaster, or anywhere else in this Commonwealth, has no real foundation, and is an offensive imputation on a large body of our fellow citizens. There is no insurrectionary movement in Lancaster county, and there would be no occasion to march a military force there, as you seem to desire, and inflame public mind by any such strange exaggeration. I do not wish our brethren of the Union to think that in any part of this State resistance to the law goes undetected or unpunished, or that there exists such a sentiment as treason to the Union and the Constitution. The alleged murderers of Mr. Gorsuch, whose crime is deep enough without exaggerating it, have been arrested and will be tried, and they and their abettors be made to answer for what they have done in contravention of the law. But, in the meantime, let me invite your co-operation, as citizens of Pennsylvania, not only to see that the law is enforced, but to add to the confidence which we all feel in the judicial tribunals of the land, by abstaining from undue violence of language, and letting the law take its course. Depend upon it, gentlemen, there is in Lancaster county a sense of duty to the laws of the land, manifested in the easy and prompt arrest of these offenders, which will on all occasions show him in practical obedience.

The people of that county are men of peace and good order, and not easily led aside from the path of duty which the Constitution prescribes. They and every Pennsylvanian love the Constitution and the Union. They will detect, as they have done in this case, and arrest and punish all who violate the laws of the land. There I am confident, depend upon it for representing the great mass of Lancaster county as traitors and participants in an "insurrectionary movement." You do them, unintentionally I have no doubt, great injustice.

I am deeply indebted to you for affording me this opportunity of expressing my views. But for your communication, I might not have been able to do so. You, and my fellow citizens at large, may be assured of my firm determination, at all hazards and under all circumstances, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and enforce obedience to the laws alike of the United States and this Commonwealth.

In order that I may be sure that my answer may reach its destination, (your letter having been accidentally come to my hands,) I have requested Mr. White to put it in the hands of Mr. John Cadwalader, whose signature, I observe, is first.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 h.

Clemente, convicted of murdering Havens has been pardoned.

The schooner Grey Eagle has arrived, with dates from Port au Platte, to the 5th. The Haytiens and Dominicans were again preparing for war. The Haytien fleet had got as far as Cape Hayti. A hurricane occurred at Port Platte on the 19th, which destroyed 23 houses. The English and Brazil packet was lost, and nearly every vessel in the harbor more or less damaged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

A telegraphic despatch received here from New Orleans this morning, at the Department states that the prisoners in Cuba, one hundred and thirty in number, were to have sailed for Spain on the 8th instant. This intention has probably been carried out, as there was no time for the intercession of this Government to reach Havana.

The benevolent intentions of the President will not, however, flag, and it is understood that the last steamer to Europe carried out instructions to Mr. Barringer, our minister at Madrid, to urge the Spanish government to exercise mercy towards her unfortunate and misguided prisoners.

The course of the President will be warmly approved by the whole American people.

It is stated that the California Land Commissioners have conferred the position of Secretary to the Board on Dr. Charles W. Davis, a gentleman who served with great credit to himself on Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico. Dr. Davis is a fine Spanish scholar, and the Board will doubtless be greatly benefitted by the acquisition of so competent an officer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Texas creditors assembled to day at noon in the National Hotel, and elected Richard Smith chairman. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a series of resolutions, proposing to Texas to accept $7,000,000 in exchange for the Texas indemnity, leaving $3,000,000 to her. The remainder of the Texas debt, amounting to $6,000,000, with interest, to be embursed out of the proceeds of her public lands, and the manner of distribution to be hereafter determined. The report is now being discussed by Gene Hamilton, of S. C., Houston, of Texas, Grand, and others, and meets with serious opposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept 15th.

At a meeting of the Texan creditors to day, the debate continued in an exciting strain—Mr. Houston, of Delaware, stated that the committee had presented their resolutions simply as suggestions for the parties to act upon, leaving for them any peculiar merit, but as basis for action. They however, together with numerous other propositions, were laid on the table and the meeting adjourned sine die, without offering anything definite. It is understood that the creditors will rely upon Congress to adjudicate matters between them and Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15th.

The President arrived here about 3 o'clock and was enthusiastically welcomed. He proceeded quietly to Walnut street wharf and took the 4 o'clock boat for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15th, 9 P. M.

An immense Whig meeting is convened in Independence Square, Francis Rawle, Esq., President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. Frey spoke at length in behalf of the Whig nominees—Judge Conrad then introduced a series of resolutions, one of which refers to the treasonable rage at Christiana, designating it as the natural fruit of the factious course of the Democrats representing a large body of the slaveholders of the South. Law, and others, spoke in the action of Governor Johnston in offering a reward for the arrest of the offenders. After the resolutions, Governor Johnston was called for, and spoke for an hour and half, to the delight of the Whig party. The meeting is very enthusiastic.

AN ANCIENT ART RE-DISCOVERED.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of London some time ago, a human hand and piece of beef, preserved by means of preparation of vegetable tar, brought from the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha, were presented; a specimen of the tar accompanied them. Col. Hoe, who presented the specimens, observes, "During my residence on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouins of the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries, which is called by the Arabs, kateen. My first trial to prove the truth of this conjecture, were signs of motion; and though made in June, when the thermometer ranged at 94 deg. in the shade, they succeeded so much to my satisfaction that I forwarded some to England, and have now the pleasure to send to the society a human hand, prepared in a similar way that years ago, I was informed by Arab merchants, I think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, frankincense, etc., were used in the preparation of the mummies. These specimens, however, prove that some additions were by no means mere vary, as the tar applied alone generates and disolves the bone. The tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and it is found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Petra."

TERRIBLE DEATH.—We have rarely read any thing more horrible than the following from the Russellville, Ky., *Herald*:

On Friday night, the 5th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, residing in the Northern part of Logan County, fell into the fire place containing a few chunks and a small stick or two of wood on fire, and while she remained there she was entirely, with the exception of a small portion of the spinal bones, one thigh and foot and a portion of the other thigh and foot, consumed. When first discovered, her form was lying obliquely on the hearth, and presenting a light and brilliant blaze very much resembling that given by the burning of an oily substance. Water was immediately thrown upon the fiery mass, which seemed to have no effect for the moment, but which immed iately ignited again; and an additional application of water was required before the flame was extinguished. The remaining were then examined, when it was found that the entire body and frame, with the exception above named were entirely consumed, leaving only a substance resembling coals of burnt leather perfectly black and porous, with a shining and glistening surface.

As there was not sufficient coals on the fire to have consumed the body in one or two hours, it is supposed that *rapid combustion was occasioned by the free use of ardent spirits to which she indulged.*

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A telegraph to the *Delta*, from Livermore, states that the steamer *James Jackson* exploded on the 21st, while leaving Shreveport. *Thirty* five persons were killed or wounded, the following names of victims are given:

John Francis, of Louisiana, badly scalded.
Capt. Holmes, of Natchez, killed.
Isaac Green, of Texas, killed.
James Craft, slightly wounded.
James McHatten, of Baton Rouge, badly scalded.
Arnold L. Ashley, of Mississippi, slightly scalded.
J. Cochran, of New Orleans, slightly scalded.
D. Hood, of Mississippi, killed.
J. G. Michael, of Yazoo, badly wounded.
Judge C. Morgan, of Louisiana, slightly wounded.
H. E. McHatten, slightly wounded.

The two Pilots of the boat, slightly wounded. The engineer, in charge of the engine, immediately after the explosion, is reported to have jumped overboard, and took to the woods. A lady got aboard at Shreveport, and was killed.

The steamer Cumberland Valley, which was a short distance below at the time of the explosion, immediately returned, and rendered all the assistance in her power. She also towed the wreck ashore.

The Jackson is all torn to pieces.

ANOTHER STATE FOR THE UNION.—The people of North Michigan, in the Lake Superior country, are demanding a separate State government. The reasons are, that there is no geographical connection between the two peninsulas; separated not only by water, but in winter by hundreds of miles of dreary wilderness, and have no communication. They have every thing within themselves requisite for an important State; the mineral wealth is but just beginning to develope itself; the fisheries are in their infancy, and its agricultural advantages have been vastly underrated; all these with its commercial advantages, will make, it is contended, an important State of North Michigan.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES IN SPAIN.—A most extraordinary and wholesale battle of robberies was committed near Avila, on Sunday last, the 17th inst. A letter from that place says that at 9 A. M., on that day, six men, well mounted and armed, took possession of a *venta*, or small inn, situated five miles from Avila, on the road to Madrid, and, having made themselves master of it, remained there all day, detaining and robbing all who passed, and keeping them tied hand and foot during their stay. At 5 P. M., there were forty persons thus bound and shut up in a small stable, and above 100 beasts of burden. At sunset, they stopped and plundered a private carriage, in which two ladies, two gentlemen and a child were going from Madrid to Baron de Avila, shutting the parties up in a small room during the operation. Night having at length set in the robbers made off, with nine horses loaded with the effect of their day's plunder, and, it is supposed at least $2,000 in money. It was gathered from the conversation of the robbers that they had come from Madrid, and that their chief object was to rob the carriage going to Baron de Avila. One of them boasted that he had been sentenced by the tribunals to 106 years *presidio*, and had been condemned to death 6 times.

Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments.

DELEGATE MEETING.—At a Whig meeting of the Eighth Representative District, held at Madam Caldwell's coffee-house last evening, to choose Delegates to attend the Convention to nominate Candidate for Congress, Senate, Legislature, and Delegates to the Central Committee, on motion, Mr. J. B. Leefe was appointed President, and F. B. Hernandez Secretary. Messrs. J. B. Leefe and J. W. Burton were unanimously nominated Delegates to the Central Committee, and Messrs. J. W. Burton, F. L. Mailloux, F. B. Hernandez, and Oscar Cuquet, appointed Delegates to represent the Eighth District in Convention.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Madam Caldwell, for the use of her house.

J. B. LEEFE, President.
F. B. HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire took out in the store of James Gandolfo, situated in Union street, Carondelet street, between Union and Perdido streets. This store consist of buildings, which he remonds red has been occupied by Gandolfo, and the adjacent stores are occupied by many of our leading merchants. The flames were seen to break out simultaneously in several different places in Mr. Gandolfo's store, and it would seem evident therefore that some vile incendiary perpetrated the deed. The upper part of the premises was occupied by Mr. P. Wood. Tax fire extended to No 35, occupied by J. B. Grover & Co., on the lower floor, whose property escaped injury, but above the counting houses and store of Messrs Bloom, Toms & Co., was entirely destroyed, the loss being estimated at $10,000, all of which is covered by insurance. The property occupied by Mr. Gandolfo, is owned by H. K. Buckner, who is well insured. Immediately arrangements will be made for rebuilding both stores, and the work may be expected to proceed rapidly as the front walls are entirely uninjured.

RUN OVER BY A DRAY—*Manslaughter*.—On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, an ice cart driven by Peter Marty ran over the body of a man lying on Old Levee street, near Hospital, causing almost instant death to the unfortunate individual whose name it appears is Henry Worth. Rudolphe Nouaux, another drayman, saw a deposition yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that the cart was driving at a moderate rate, but that it was nearly dark, and the individual ran over was lying in the dirt, intoxicated. He (drayman) was unfortunate accident. Marty who surrendered himself yesterday, was sent before the First District Court on a charge of manslaughter, but, taking into the circumstances of the case, Judge Lazar admitted him to bail in the sum of $10,000.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Henry Worth who was run over on Old Levee street, by a cart driven by Peter Marty, the facts of which are in their paragraph. Verdict accordingly.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE.—At half past 1 o'clock, yesterday a fire broke out in Lafayette, in a building occupied by Mr. Chapelle, which destroyed three Coffee Houses, two of which were known as the Falcon House, and the Bank Exchange. The loss falls principally on Mr. Chapelle, who lost every thing, and is only partially insured.

ASSAULT AT A PLEASE.—A slave girl belonging to Henry Gardey, was sent yesterday by Recorder Valine to Jones' Junior Hymen, to be taken in charge of by a large violently disposed and beaten the daughter of Jones' housing, in North Market street.

LARCENY.—J. Howard and J. Greene, were arrested in the Second Municipality, on Monday night on the charge of having stolen some trunks from Mr. Boulin. The case has not yet been examined.

THEFTING CLOTHS.—A variety of dirty rags were taken from the peace, fighting. One of them tongues are come up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, to know on the charge of stealing, and intended to be put on the Chain Gang.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Reilly a police officer of the First Municipality, preferred a charge of assault and battery yesterday against J. Duvel. The officer saw the interdown a note and attempted to stop the person of a German, when he interfered and was in his turn assaulted and struck by Duvel. The latter gave bail for his appearance.

Fire caution—Duvel made an affidavit against G. Lester for having assaulted him and the same person is also charged with having stolen F. Fuchs' Scotch. Neither of these cases have been examined.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1851.

The arrivals of cotton and large receipts have exerted a decided influence on the market, and, in consequence, the sales of the week are the lowest of any week for a long time. Middling cotton, and upwards, has sold at 8 cents, and upwards, and the sales of the week are 3,000 bales less than the receipts, and the stock on hand is 3,000 bales more than last week. We now quote fair to fine at 8 @ 8½ cents, and middling at 8 cents. The market is almost bare of fine, and values are confined to small parcels at 8½ @ 9c. per pound.

In Provisions, we have to chronicle some Western Pork, retailing slowly, at $16 50. Nothing doing in Bacon and lard.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities at 20 cents per gallon for rectified.

Sugar and Molasses have quoted. Sugar—Brown 4 @ 4½; Prime 5 @ 5½; Fair to fine New Orleans 6 @ 7; Prime do. 7½ @ 8; Choice 8 @ 8½ cents. Molasses—Prime 24 @ 25 cents. Choice 27 @ 28