The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, Dec. 5, 1851.

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

THE MESSAGE.

We had the pleasure yesterday morning of laying before our readers, the message of President Fillmore, submitted to Congress on Tuesday last. We have read this elaborate State paper with close attention, and consider it in all respects one of the ablest that has emanated from the Executive department of our Government.

The message is exceedingly voluminous, and yet it does not contain a superfluous word. It is written with conciseness, is free from all verbiage, and is perfectly clear and intelligible. It adverts necessarily to a vast number of topics of national concern, but they are treated briefly, without the slightest acerbity of tone, with singular absence of party feeling, and with not even an approach towards that puerile species of declamation that so often marks and mars our public documents. In point of style, we deem it unexceptionable; for it is just such a lucid, plain and faithful exposition of national affairs, as should be expected from the Chief Magistrate at the annual meeting of Congress. There is very little argument in the message, and none of that long train of abstract reasoning and *ad captandum* appeal which made the communications of Messrs. Van Buren and Polk to the National Legislature, wear rather the aspect of Congressional speeches, than of Presidential messages.

The first topic referred to is the ill fated Cuba expedition. The President condemns this movement in its origin, progress and melancholy catastrophe, as improper, criminal and in violation of our treaty stipulations and neutrality laws. At the same time, however, he declares the fixed purpose of the Government to resist at all hazards, the pretention of Great Britain or any other nation, to visit and search American vessels, under the pretext of preventing future expeditions. The doctrine that in every merchant vessel, the crew and passengers find their protection in their flag that is over them, is re-asserted, and its supremacy proclaimed.

The outrage upon the Spanish Consul in New Orleans, receives special notice. Further legislation for the protection of diplomatic agents is required, and the whole subject submitted to Congress.

The message recommends the reception of Kossuth and his companions to the consideration of Congress. It alludes to the importance of maintaining the independence of the Sandwich Islands, touches upon the revolutionary movements on the Rio Grande, promises the active agency of the Government in obtaining from Mexico the necessary authority for the speedy completion of the Tehuantepec route, and adverts to the Nicaragua and Panama route, as being in a state of more or less advanced progress.

In presenting a condensed statement of the fiscal affairs of the country, Mr. Fillmore demonstrates that under the tariff of 1846, the foreign demand for our breadstuffs has steadily declined, and that the exports have been apparently large, only in consequence of the price of cotton, which was double the present value of that article. A falling off in the value of our exports for this year, to the amount of $40,000,000, will be the result, if the price of cotton is not materially enhanced. This will necessitate an enormous drain of specie, estimated at over $53,000,000.

Two millions of stock have been prepared, and are ready to be transmitted to the authorities of Texas. For the other ten millions the releases required by law, have not been filed.

The modification of the tariff so as to substitute, when practicable, specific for *ad valorem* duties, is again recommended. The sales of the public lands have been uncommonly large. The message suggests that the mineral lands of California be left open to public enterprise for a while longer.

The acquisition of an Agricultural Bureau is strongly urged. The Indians have in most instances been tranquil, except recently in California, and on the Mexican frontier, additional force is needed to repress their outbreaks. The census returns have been received from all the States and Territories except California.

The improvements of our rivers and harbors is again recommended as constitutional and expedient. Brief summaries are given of the state of the Navy, Army and Postoffice Department, and extracts furnished of the appropriations that will be required for their maintenance. The further reduction of postage is deemed unadvisable; but a uniform rate on newspapers is recommended.

The Message urges the thorough revision of the Statutes of the United States, and the arrangement of them in a compendious and intelligible form.

The opposition by armed men to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law receives particular notice. The Message speaks in fitting terms of these lawless outrages, and adds that the President has, in all instances, given all legal aid to the enforcement of the laws, and shall continue to do so, whenever and wherever they may be resisted. In this connection the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law is pointed out and explained clearly and forcibly.

The Message concludes by re-affirming the finality of the Compromise, and congratulating the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace.

We have barely glanced at a few of the more prominent topics embraced in this admirable State Paper, believing that every American citizen will give it careful perusal. It is national and catholic in tone, and as free from sectional bias, as it is destitute of political asperity.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.—D. C. Vandergriff, Esq., late pilot of the lucky craft *Independent*, was yesterday sworn in as Deputy Sheriff. Pilot Van has towed his vessel into a safe and snug harbor.

SUGAR-MAKING is going on finely in St. Martins, though the amount will not exceed that of last year.

NEW ORLEANS MONTHLY MEDICAL REGISTER.—We are indebted to Dr. Axson for the December number of this excellent and valuable periodical.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a thorough-going Compromise print, with decided democratic tendencies, speaks thus of the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER:

Though we are not prepared at present to give our adhesion to Mr. Webster, or any other man, for the Presidency, we do most heartily concur in every expression of admiration and gratitude bestowed upon him in the Address, and feel the strongest conviction that if elected, his Administration will be safe and honorable to the country. No greater man, or more experienced statesman, is any where to be found among us. For intellectual strength, he is by common consent admitted to be unsurpassed in this or any other country. Should the Union men of the South accept his nomination, as possibly they may do, his chance for an election would be very good.

☞ We perceive that a collision took place in the Post Office, at Portsmouth, Virginia, on Saturday last, in which W. Wallace Davis shot James Potter in the hand.

THE CENSUS TABLES.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: In the Census bureau, though there are 140 clerks employed, it is found impossible to digest and arrange the mass of statistical returns before them, in time for presenting them to Congress early in the session. It has, therefore, been determined to arrange the details of all the returns from a single State—Maryland—and lay the work before Congress for their examination and approval. This work will embrace, first, the enumeration and statistics under the late census; second, the statistics of the State derived from the census of 1840; third, a history of the progress of the State in population and commerce, &c., from its origin; and fourth, a geological view of the State, with a view of the agricultural and mineral deposites. Much of all this is entirely extraneous to the objects provided for in the Census Act; but if Congress approve of the work and its execution, and go on to appropriate money enough, then all the States of the Union are to be presented in like manner. It will carve out work enough to employ many officers, clerks, polyglots, &c., for some years. The work will not be complete without a topographical survey of each State, with a view to exhibit its capacities for internal improvements.

THE WEBSTER CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

The Boston papers contain a very full report of the proceedings of the Convention, held in that city on the 25th ult., for the purpose of nominating DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency; as also, a copy of the address to the people of the United States, presented by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare it. The Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN presided over the Convention. There were about two thousand delegates present, and an immense concourse of spectators. Speeches were made by RUFUS CHOATE and other distinguished gentlemen, and were received with outbursts of enthusiastic applause.

The address is an able and eloquent document. It commences by an appeal to the country in behalf of the Union, and claims for the friends of Mr. WEBSTER the title of the party of the Union. To give strength and power to that great national party, the name of Mr. WEBSTER is proposed as a candidate for the Presidency. The Convention disclaims all sectional considerations, and advocates Mr. WEBSTER solely on public and national grounds. We make the following extracts:

The South may well accept the nomination of Mr. Webster. Admitting that a candidate is to be sought beyond their own limits, to whom can they turn their thoughts, all things considered, with a firmer confidence that their constitutional rights and just expectations will be respected, and that the government will be administered in the spirit of conciliation, in which it was originally framed?

There is another portion of the country—the growing West—far too important to be overlooked in this reference to the different sections of the Union. Of all the leading statesmen of the day, who is there that has evinced a clearer perception than Mr. Webster of the important relations of the West to the rest of the Union? Who has more uniformly supported a line of policy favorable to its growth? Who has more resolutely combatted the error that the benefits of the constitution are limited to tide-water? Who has more strenuously demanded for the West a full participation in all its provisions for the protection, improvement and advantage of the whole country?

We feel warranted, fellow citizens, of every part of the country in proposing Mr. Webster as a candidate for the President, on the score of merit. "Let it be given to the worthiest," is not only the great principle of moral justice, but one of the fundamental laws of republican government. In what is elective government superior as a system to hereditary government, if it be not in the application of this principle? Let not the highest office in the state (we are wont to say) be held by the accident of birth which is but another form of chance.

But why not be bestowed by chance or birth, if it is to be given to any one but the worthiest? There is no other principle on which elective republican governments can be defended.—Shake the public faith in the great idea that by virtue of the elective system the highest trusts in the state are sure to be conferred on the most worthy, and you open the door to intrigue, to fraud, and eventually to violence. There does not exist a grosser mockery of free popular government, than the employment of its great organic agencies, to confer the highest honors and trusts on any but those best qualified and most worthy.

Do we wish to convince the world that we are republicans in deed as well as by profession; that popular elections are what they claim to be; a system by which an intelligent people designate their wisest and best citizens for places of influence and power; let them be bestowed on merit so distinguished that all will feel the justice of the choice.

The address then goes on to recapitulate Mr. WEBSTER'S services. It recalls his exposition of the nullification heresy, the extraordinary ability with which he filled in 1841 and '42 the chief place in the Executive Government, as Secretary of State, the settlement by him of the Boundary Question, the McLeod Affair, and his agency in bringing about a Compromise of the Oregon difficulty. It then refers to his more recent agency in averting domestic convulsions, and alludes particularly to his great speech delivered in the Senate Chamber, on the 7th March, 1850. We copy a long but highly interesting passage from the address:

Few persons, not at Washington at the time, are aware of the height to which sectional excitement and animosities had risen. To those who are well informed as to the real state of things, it is known that a condition of affairs of the most formidable nature existed. The disruption of the Union was an event which stared men in the face. Had that session of Congress passed over, with nothing done calculated to allay the discontent of the Southern States, and to check the progress of extreme opinions in other parts of the country, it may be doubted whether another session of Congress could have been held.

In a word, a moment of imminent peril had arrived, and a man was needed for the crisis. It was necessary that he should be one of the highest standing and character, of the most commanding eloquence and influence, temperate, firm, and prudent, and ready to risk fame and [illegible] in the discharge of conscientious duty to the country. Such a man was found in Mr. Webster; and, cordially as we acknowledge the merit and services of many other distinguished individuals, we ask with confidence whether another could have been found, uniting the same qualities in the same degree, and so circumstanced as to perform with equal success the arduous duty required by the critical condition of the country? Does any one now see, or can any one now point out another member of Congress, fitted by [illegible], character, talent, and political association, to discharge the duty which was performed by Mr. Webster on the 7th of March, 1850?

His speech of that day is to be regarded [illegible] as a parliamentary effort, than as an event in the history of the country. Everywhere in the South it was welcomed with enthusiasm and gratitude, and produced an instantaneous and powerful effect on public sentiment. Reflecting men at the North who had been not only doubtful, but fearfully anxious in regard to the preservation of the Union, found in the exposition of those principles on which the greatest of blessings might be hoped for. It cannot be denied that it presented views repugnant to the preconceived opinions of a large number of well disposed and patriotic citizens of the North, but it is believed that time and the opportunity of further reflection have convinced many even of them, that the doctrines of the speech are those of the Constitution and the laws; and that if these are departed from, a separation of the States is inevitable.

The influence of this speech, throughout the country was soon manifest. Letters and addresses signed by hundreds and thousands of persons of the highest respectability, poured in upon Mr. Webster from every quarter, pledging the support of their signers, and cheering him onward in his career. It was impossible that he should not have been aware of the hazards he was about to run, or that the duty he had undertaken was no pastime. But he has been nobly sustained, and often from quarters the most unexpected. Meantime his strength seems to have increased with the labors and exertions demanded by the condition of affairs. His various addresses to public meetings, and his answers to letters received by him throughout the remainder of the year 1850, have displayed an energy of thought, a power of writing and of speaking, and a general vigor and activity of mind, such as he had never evinced in his earlier years. The occasion has seemed to call forth every faculty of his mind, and to warm every patriotic feeling of his heart. In the midst of the excitement, incident to the state of affairs, while called upon to address the people on public occasions of every description, with an overwhelming correspondence and under the burden of the current duties of the Department of State, he found time to write the letter to the Chevalier Hulsemann, for which Legislatures have returned him votes of thanks, which has gratified every American heart; and which has been printed, translated and read, at home and abroad, more extensively we presume than any other American production.

Nor did his labors cease with the immediate occasion which called them forth. Public opinion seemed still to demand the continuance of his exertions—and who has not witnessed with astonishment his speeches and letters during the present year, especially those speeches which were delivered by him in New York, from Lake Erie to the sea, following each other with unexampled rapidity, and exhibiting a power of reasoning, a force of eloquence, and an order of patriotism never surpassed, unless by himself in the great and crowning effort on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Capitol on the 4th of July.

Let us not be thought to claim exclusively for Mr. Webster the praise of a great and patriotic effort in which others participated. We freely and cheerfully admit that, in order to accomplish the great work of national conciliation, the patriotic co-operation of other distinguished men and leading statesmen, in various parts of the country, was indispensably necessary. Such co-operation was rendered with the warmest zeal and the highest ability—too large a measure of praise cannot be accorded to the patriotic statesmen who, without distinction of party, contributed their efforts to rescue the country from the impending catastrophe.

We would, in an especial manner, bear witness to the wisdom and firmness of President Fillmore, and to the steadiness, prudence and courage with which he has administered the government, in a season of unexampled difficulty.

It is quite evident, however, to any one who will attentively consider the state of opinion in and out of Congress in 1850, that other influences, however important, would have been unavailing, but for the assurance afforded by the speech of Mr. Webster, that the person of the greatest influence and highest standing at the North, might be depended on as firm friends of the Union, and ready to carry the Constitution faithfully into effect, even when its provisions are least in accordance with the public opinion of that part of the country. Who can doubt that the speech of Mr. Webster, and his subsequent efforts, have been chiefly instrumental in exposing the baneful effects of systematic agitation,—in impressing upon honest and patriotic citizens a sense of constitutional duty, and in re-assuring good and faithful men, throughout the country, that the Union of the States, is destined to endure? We believe that all persons, who take an impartial view of our politics, will concur in the opinion, that while the existence of this agitation formed the chief source of danger to the Union in 1850, the speech of Mr. Webster, more than any other cause, contributed to avert the catastrophe. It may be left to the intelligent and candid to decide, whether the recent auspicious result of the Southern elections, is not mainly owing to the belief that Mr. Webster's course, on this occasion, has been sustained by the mass of the two great political parties in the non-slaveholding States, with whatever violence it may be denounced by the third party recent formed on the basis of anti-slavery agitation.

It is contended that the administration has planted itself on the WEBSTER platform, and has proved eminently entitled to the confidence of the country. The address concludes with an ardent encomium of Mr. WEBSTER, and an invocation to the people of the United States to place at the head of the Government, a statesman of such transcendent intellectual power, and approved and sterling patriotism. "The time has come at length," says the address, "in which the welfare of the country requires that mere party claims should yield to higher considerations; and we feel that in the support of Mr. Webster, good citizens of both parties and in both of the great sections of the country, may cordially and consistently unite."

UTAH.—Later news from this territory has been received at St. Louis, through some prominent members of the Mormon church, and several others who have abandoned their official stations in the government. As yet, says the *Republican*, we have received no straightforward and intelligible account of the state of affairs there, but presume will soon be forthcoming. In the Kanesville Guardian, of the 14th, we find a good many items of news brought by Elder Hyde, the editor of that paper, who came in with the last company. Mr. Hyde says—"The officers appointed by the Government for the territory of Utah, have left that country, and are returning to Washington, because they consider that Gov. Young did not receive them with the respect and honor due to men of their rank as branches of the American government. It is our opinion, that if they had remained a little longer, all difficulties might have been honorably adjusted."

Mr. Hyde denies the report, that he refused to allow Judge Brocchus to fire a salute on the 4th of July last, when crossing the Plains. The cannon was fired on the 4th of July, and a glorious celebration they had of it.

Capt. Wharton, in command of Fort Kearney, a short time since, recovered from the Pawnees some twenty horses and mules, and a quantity of blankets, knives, and other articles, which they had stolen from the whites.

Mr. Hyde was about forty days in coming in. He represents the crops as excellent, in Utah. Melons rather larger than usual. Peaches, apples and pear trees, and grapes flourishing in the same garden.

Potawatomie county, Iowa, is about being abandoned by the Mormon settlers, who intend emigrating to Utah.

The President of the Church of the Latter Day Saints has issued a general Epistle to his flock, making known the condition of things spiritual and temporal in Utah. From this, we gather that matters are getting along pretty well in the new territory, so far as agriculture and other industrial pursuits are concerned, but that the Saints are not altogether so pious and supramundane as might be expected.

We copy the following paragraphs from the St. Martins Courier of the Teche:

BEWARE OF THE INCENDIARIES.—During the night of Saturday last, the sugar house of M. Joseph David Babineaux, in this Parish, was entirely destroyed by fire. This is doubtless the work of an incendiary, for, the grinding was terminated several days previous and no fire was preserved on the place. We are happy to state that the building was insured for $6,000 and the sugar at $55 per hogshead. Although the insurance will diminish the loss, it will not cover it.

Tuesday last, 25th instant, an attempt was attempted to burn the bakery of M. La[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Boston, Nov. 26.

Four hands belonging to the steamship Asia and a boatman named Sumner, were drowned in the harbor last evening while attempting to board the steamer.

The steamer City of Pittsburg put into Cork on the 13th, short of coal.

Complete returns of the election in this State show the choice of 197 Whigs and 201 of other parties. There are 40 vacancies. There was 48 majority against the Whigs last year in the House, and 7 in the Senate.

☞ California is likely to gain one fractional representative in Congress. The census returns just received from that far off State show the number of white inhabitants to be 165,000, and the blacks 1,800. This makes the fraction 74,000 over the one representative allowed, and will probably deprive South Carolina of her anticipated sixth representative in Congress.—*Express.*

City Intelligence

PLACIDES VARIETIES.—The entertainments tonight, commence with the laughable piece of 'Shocking Events,' after which will be represented the new Ballet of 'The Judgment in Paris.' To conclude with 'The Fire Eater,' a musical olio, &c.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body held a called meeting last evening, Alderman Waterman in the Chair and ten members present. A message from the Mayor was received, urging upon the Council in view of the approaching session of the Legislature, to memorialize the General Assembly for the establishment of an Asylum for the insane in this city, as the State Asylum at Jackson was insufficient to provide for this unfortunate class of persons. The Mayor also recommended that the Legislature be memorialized to establish a State Institution for the blind. His Honor transmitted memorials from the coffee-house keepers of the three municipalities, praying for a reduction in taxes.

The message was appropriately referred.

The business of the evening being the revision of the tax ordinance for the ensuing year, the Council went into committee of the whole and debated the subject. The ordinance will, of course, appear officially in our columns.

VAGRANT.—James Rogers, who was proved to the satisfaction of Recorder Caldwell to be a vagrant and suspicious character, was committed yesterday to the Work-House for ninety days.

ROBBERY.—A man named John Ward was robbed on Wednesday last at his boarding-house, in Annunciation street, of a silver watch, three drafts for $300, and $31 in money. The thief has not yet been found.

PETTY CASES.—A large number of insignificant cases were brought yesterday to the notice of Recorder Caldwell. They consisted mainly of assaults and breaches of the peace, the particulars of which are not worth noticing.

EXAMINED.—E. V. Rogers was brought up for examination yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having, on the 8th of November, killed P. Champagne, at the auction store of J. R. Carreras, in Chartres street. The prisoner was defended by Mr. P. Soule. We have already recounted the incidents of this tragical affair. After the examination of some few witnesses, the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURGLARY.—Thomas Chrystal, now in the custody of the Second Municipality Police, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having on the night of the 2d inst., broken into the house of R. F. Clary, in Customhouse street. The case has not yet been examined.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—A rule taken by J. R. Grymes, in behalf of the heirs of John Poole vs. T. P. White, was tried yesterday in this Court. Defendant is testamentary executor of the estate of John Poole, and he admitted in Court that he had never kept a bank book of the succession as prescribed by law. The Court discharged him therefore from the trust, and ordered him to hand over his accounts to a successor who is to be appointed.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday evening from Chagres via Havana, at about eleven o'clock. She brings the California mails up to the 1st November, with 435 passengers, and about $50,000 in gold dust on freight, besides a considerable amount in the hands of passengers.

The brig Josephine, of and from N. Orleans, arrived at Chagres on the 22d November.

The steamer Ohio sailed from Havana, for New York, on the 1st ult. Left at Havana December 1—Steamer Georgia, for Chagres, next day; bark Isabel, Preble, of Baltimore; bark Benj. Adams, of Bowdoin—hav.

Spoke, Dec. 2—Lat. 25° 10' N., long. 84° 32' W., British bark Huron, of Bath, Eng., standing to the northward.

By this arrival, we are in receipt of the following: 1 box gold dust, to Adams & Co.; 4 packages sundries, to Adams & Co.; 1 box gold dust, to Louisiana State Bank; 1 box gold dust, to R. S. Fritz & Bro.; 1 package coin, to Wm. Cruzat.

The steamship *Philadelphia* left Chagres on the 25th of November, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th, which she left for New Orleans on the 1st inst.

Chagres and the Isthmus are represented as being perfectly quiet.

There is, however, a deep feeling existing, which a slight occasion would provoke into another collision between the whites and the foreign black population.

The accounts of the late affray at Chagres, published in the papers throughout the United States, are greatly exaggerated, and but little reliance can be placed upon them.

By this arrival we are in receipt of our regular files of San Francisco papers to the 1st ult.—The intelligence, however, is not of great importance.

A list of the vessels in port at San Francisco, on the 31st October, show 232 American—of which 42 ships, 64 barks, 67 brigs, 50 schooners and 9 steamers—36 English, 11 French and 22 of other nations, exclusive of 148 storeships.

The ship Challenge, Capt. Waterman, arrived at San Francisco on the 31st October, after 108 days passage from New York. The Herald contains the following item relative to this ship:

It was rumored throughout the city yesterday that the crew of the clipper ship Challenge, recently arrived from New York, had been subjected to a series of horrible cruelties on the passage, and that a number of them were still lying in a precarious state in consequence of the injuries they had sustained. As the Challenge drew into her berth, a large crowd, drawn together by these reports, awaited her approach. The first mate, fearing danger from the menacing aspect of the crowd, left the ship before landing. We are informed that he was hotly pursued by a dozen boats filled with men, but by sturdy rowing managed to escape.

When the ship was brought alongside the wharf, the crowd boarded her and found many of the sailors in a bad condition from the punishment that had been inflicted upon them. A number of gentlemen have called upon us and made statements going to show criminal severity on the part of Capt. Waterman and his first mate—statements which if well founded would justly render him liable to the severest penalties of the law. From other sources we have heard stories of dark crimes committed on the passage. Other gentlemen have called upon us and declared that there is no truth in these tales, and that the officer of the ship only inflicted that punishment necessary to preserve the discipline of the ship. We are not prepared to express an opinion as to which of these counter-statements are correct. The sailors have employed counsel and lodged their complaints before the proper judicial tribunal. The investigation which will follow will elicit the true state of the facts.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—From a statement published by the San Francisco Herald of the 1st November, it appears that the amount of gold shipped for the third quarter, ending 30th September, was as follows:

July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Average amount of dust carried away by passengers—say 7,567 individuals, at $400 for each—[illegible]

[illegible] of gold dust for those three months.

SACRAMENTO INTELLIGENCE.—The Oak and Flat Canal Company have completed one of their ditches leading from the Spring Valley House to the North Fork, below the flat and that the company are now actively engaged in constructing a canal from the Long Valley House across the lower end of the flat.

From these sources a supply of water will be obtained sufficient to run ten sluices, and if the winter months should prove as wet as those of '49 and '50, even a larger number can be worked to advantage. This flat is 150 acres in extent and all of the earth will pay as high as two cents per pan.

The Rattlesnake Bar Company having met with good success in the bed of the river, dammed by a wing dam, have nearly completed another for the purpose of work in that portion of the river's bed over which the water now flows.

The Oregon Bar Company are tightening and strengthening their dam, that it may withstand the freshets of the winter, and to give the company an opportunity of working the bed of the stream throughout the winter.

The New York Company are keeping men employed at the pumps night and day, in order to drain a deep hole in their claim. The dirt is piled up as fast as taken out, and on being prospected is found to pay from $2 to $20 per pan. As high as $35 has been washed from a single pan of dirt.

The other companies upon the North Fork of the American are generally doing well.

LATER FROM OREGON

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Columbia arrived yesterday, with dates from Oregon to the 24th October.

TWO MORE OF T'VAULT'S PARTY SAFE.—From a letter dated Sept. 21, received from C. Wilson, Esq., Collector of the Port at Umpqua, the *Oregonian* gives the following extract:

"A few hours ago, Capt. Gibbs, of the brig Almira, brought up in his whale boat, from the beach at the mouth, two distressed looking men, one of them badly if not mortally wounded, both excessively exhausted. They report that they were attached to the exploring expedition, which left Port Orford under the direction of Col. T'Vault. The object of the expedition was to find, if possible, a practicable route from Port Orford through the Coast Range, to the interior. In this they were unsuccessful, after an attempt continued for 18 or 20 days, when ten of the party abandoned the effort and started back for Port Orford. With the remaining men under his charge, Col. T'Vault attempted crossing the mountains for Umpqua. Arriving on the head waters of the Coquille, which he unfortunately mistook for Cowes, sick himself, men and horses exhausted, he abandoned the latter, they employed Indians and canoes to carry them to the mouth. Their guides landed them at a large Indian village, on the north side of the Coquille river. A large number of Indians crowded the landing, and surrounded the canoes; when in an instant, without any cause for offence or intimation of their intentions, they seized upon the guns of the men of the party, and in a moment cut them off, but one other escaped besides themselves, (Davenport) who has not yet been heard of. T'Vault, when last seen by them, was disarmed and surrounded by Indians, who were attempting to upset his canoe. I omit their sickening account of the details of the massacre. The names of these men are Loren L. Williams and Chris. Hedden."

Williams has two arrow wounds which appear to have penetrated deeply. The shafts were withdrawn, leaving the heads within.—They have been out eight days, Mr. W. without pantaloons, and both have suffered much from cold and hunger.

FROM CALAVERAS.

PLACER COPPER.—We have been shown some very beautiful specimens of native copper in its pure state, which in shape and size, much resembles fine gold which is dug out of the placers. The specimens now before us were taken out of the earth at Campo Seco, where, it is said, that while washing for gold, one frequently finds in his pan from an ounce to a pound or so of copper, sometimes, though seldom, mixed with gold. It has not, however, been found in sufficient abundance to justify a regular system of mining to obtain it.

FROM STOCKTON.

BIG LUMP.—Messrs. Reynolds, Todd & Co. have submitted to our inspection an enormous lump of gold bearing quartz, weighing over 28 pounds, two-thirds of which is the precious stuff itself. This lump belongs to the Grizzly Bear Company, and was taken out of what is known as Holden's Garden, in Sonora. It is said that its owners have been offered $6000 for it, but refused to sell.

☞ The oldest man, probably, who voted at the recent Massachusetts election, was an Englishman—Philip Princely, of Northampton, who is 105 years of age.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE BEE.]

[By the O'Reilly Line.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec 4th.

The Cotton market is steady, but the demand has been moderate, and the sales are limited to eight hundred bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 8¾c. Flour is in fair request at $3 94 a $4 18¾. Corn is steady, with sales of 6000 bushels of mixed Western at 59c, and 13,000 round yellow at 60c per bushel.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4th.

There are now only five feet six inches water in the channel, and the river still falling.

CINCINNATI, December 4th.

The river has risen 8 inches during the last 24 hours. Flour is selling at steady prices. Whiskey is dull, with sales at 13¾ a 13¾c per gallon. Hogs $4 50 a $4 60 per 100 lbs. New Lard 7¾c per lb. Bacon is in fair request at 8¼c per lb.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Dec 4.

The following steamboats have passed this place to-day, bound for New Orleans:
The Red River at 3 o'clock this morning.
The Dutchess, at half past 11 do.
The Belle Key at 5 this afternoon.
The Louisa at half past 5 do.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4th, 1851.

There was only a moderate demand for Cotton to-day, with sales of 4,500 bales at former prices. We quote Middling to Good Middling, 7@7⅜ cts. ₩ lb.

The Sugar market is dull, and prices are lower. Sales 600 hhds., at 3⅞@4¾c for Fair. Molasses continues in active demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at 24@24¾c ₩ gallon.

The Flour market is quiet, sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 85@3 95 for superfine St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 25@4 75c for extra brands. Only a few small lots of Corn were sold, the market being nearly bare.

There is more movement in Provisions, sales of 600 bbls. Pork at $13 25c for unbranded Mess, and $14 for branded. About 100 casks of Bacon Sides have been sold at 7⅜@8c—a decided decline.

Whiskey is dull, and rectified selling slowly, at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

Exchange rules as before quoted. Sterling, 109@110½. Paris, 5f 25@5f 12½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1¾@2¼ ₩ cent disc. Checks par a ¼ ₩ cent dis.

Freights are unchanged.

Head-Quarters Louisiana Legion. FUNERAL HONORS.

New Orleans Dec. 5, 1851.

OFFICERS in command of Companies are requested to order out detachments this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in order to pay the last funeral honors to our late lamented and departed fellow citizen, Capt. Joseph Swiler, a veteran of 1814 and [illegible]

All the officers of the Legion are invited to attend. Rendezvous at the New Place d'Armes. D. AUGUSTIN, Brig Gen.

Louisiana Association of Veterans, of 1814 '15.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at No. 117 Orleans street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Vice President, Joseph Swiler. By order of the President, A. FERNANDEZ, Sec'y.

SUNDRIES.

Notice.

MR. JOHN B. ZOLEZZI would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the GRAND SALOON in the Placide's Varieties, and will use his utmost endeavors by keeping his Saloon well stocked with the best of Liquors, the choicest of Wines, good and polite attendants, and every convenience and attention towards pleasing the patrons of the Varieties. d5 1m

E. JOHNSON & CO., have established a Bindery at No. 51 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, where they are prepared to execute orders for Ruling and Binding, with neatness and dispatch, at moderate prices.

☞ The ship CLINTON, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo opposite the U. S. Mint, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take their permits within five days and to attend to their goods on the Levee; otherwise they will be sent to the public stores at their expense and risk. LOREILLHE & CO., d4 Corner of Royal and Customhouse sts.

☞ Bark Reindeer, from Bordeaux, is now landing her cargo opposite Barracks st. Consignees are requested to take their permits, within five days; otherwise, they will be sent to the public stores, at their costs and risks. CHARLES CAVAROC, No. 30 Bienville st. New Orleans, 2d Dec., 1851. d3

Cannel Coal—Peyton Mines, Va.

THE subscribers have on hand, 10,000 barrels of this celebrated COAL, so much admired for its cleanliness and brilliancy in burning. It is peculiarly adapted for Parlor, Bed room, and country House use. Families are respectfully solicited to make a trial, as it is now introduced in competition with the English Cannel, and will, at all times, be delivered at one dollar per ton less. Price, $9 per ton delivered. Orders received at the Banking House of Horace Bean, or at our Office, No. 217 Camp street, will be punctually attended to. MORTIMER, TURNER & CO.

N. B. As other Coals are introduced from Virginia under the head of Virginia Cannel, this is to caution purchasers that none is genuine unless purchased from us. We have authorized Mr. E. L. Bernard as Agent for us, to dispose of the same, for the lower part of the City. Orders left with him, No. 24 Exchange Place, between St. Louis and Conti street, will be attended to. d3 1m

Bibles from the World's Fair.

THE subscribers have received from the Crystal Palace, London, three BIBLES that formed part of a case which took the premium Medal at the World's Fair, for superior Bindings. They are beautifully and strongly bound and are now open for public inspection, and for sale by ALEX LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, n11 51 Camp st.

TOBACCO

THE subscribers have on hand and will sell at reasonable prices, a very large stock of manufactured Virginia Tobacco, consisting in part of the following approved brands, viz: [illegible] E. J. HART & CO., n26 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR—12 bbls, landing ex ship Pumgustuk, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, n27 24 Customhouse st.

MESS BEEF—10 half barrels, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA, n26 30½ Poydras street.

SARSAPARILLA—40 bales, subject to drawback, for sale by d3 F. TIO, 50 St. Ann st.

WINE—Landing ex ship Pumgustuk, from Bordeaux—48 casks Claret, St. Julien Medoc, 30 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne—for sale by n28 2w X. LAMBERT, No. 62 Magazine st.

STATE SCRIP—A few certificates of State Scrip or Warrants for sale. Apply to R. NUGENT & CO., 31 Union Row, n27 1m Carondelet st.

FLOUR—100 bbls superfine, St Louis, 50 half do extra family, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—350 tierces prime Carolina, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

CORNMEAL AND HOMMONY—In bags and barrels, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

PICKLES—150 cases, gallons, half gallons, quarts and pints, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDY—30 boxes assorted, 20 do Rock, for sale by CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

BOTTLES—40 baskets Bottles, 29 nos, for sale by A. GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee st.

STRAW HATS—For gentlemen and ladies, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, n24 4 Customhouse st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Whig Central Committee.

A MEETING of the above Committee will be held on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at six o'clock P.M. A full meeting of the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before them. d5 F. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

Attend monthly washing on SUNDAY MORNING, 7th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order, LOUIS O. HUARD, Secretary. d5 2t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 23d of December inst., for the supply of the following articles for the use of the sick at the Marine Hospital at McDonogh, opposite this city, for one year ending the 31st December, 1852, to-wit:

Beef as free as possible from bone, per lb.
Bread, each loaf to weigh 1 lb.
Brown Sugar, Tea, (Hyson) Coffee, (Havana) Rice, Rice flour, Butter, Lard, Middling Bacon, Hams, Candles, Soap,
Molasses, Vinegar (best cider) Port wine, per gall.
Flour, (best superfine) per bbl.
Corn meal, (bolted) Beans, Potatoes, per bushel.
Hommony, Fine Salt, per peck.
Milk, per gallon; Eggs, per dozen; Wood, per cord; Coal, (Pittsburg) per ton.

All of the above articles to be of the very best quality and to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as on the requisition of the Steward of the Hospital, approved by the Collector, may be required.

Any articles not enumerated above, that may be wanted, to be furnished by the contractor at market prices.

It is estimated that the number of patients to be supplied will average about 60 or 70 per diem, in addition to which there will be about 12 officers and servants to be supplied.

Any information concerning the contract will be given on application at this office. d3 20t GEO. C. LAWRASON, Collector and Agent of the Marine Hospital.

Change of Business Residence.

LABORDE & XIQUES do business now at No. 37 Common street, and they have for sale, Havana and Principe Cigars, of direct importation, a large stock, comprising the best brands and qualities. Havana Sugar, White, Yellow and Brown, Havana Coffee, &c. n29

ADVANCES—The undersigned will make Cash Advances on shipments consigned to our friends in Havana. DELVAILLE & MORENO, n26 6m 31 Old Levee st.

WANTED—A good APOTHECARY'S CLERK, speaking French and English. It is useless to apply, unless it is by a competent person, who can furnish good recommendation.—Apply to W., letter H, No. 83, post-office. Letters must be pre-paid. n26

Notice TO SHIPPERS OF COMPRESSED COTTON, SHIP MASTERS AND OWNERS—The Proprietors of Independent Cotton Press have now completed their buildings and presses, and are ready to receive orders for compressing to any extent.

The Presses are the most perfect and powerful ever erected for compressing Cotton.

Having put our Presses to the severest test, we are fully satisfied that we can compress Cotton better than it has ever been done in this city, or than it can be done by any press now in the city.

We are fully aware that Ship Masters have complained for several years, and with justice, that they have had not only to pay more for getting cotton compressed here than in other ports, but that they could not carry as much by one or two hundred thousand pounds (according to size of ship) from this port as they could from some others, owing to the indifferent manner in which it was compressed.

We have erected our Presses partly that our city should no longer labor under such an accusation. And farther, our Presses are Hydraulic, and were built at the establishment of Messrs. Leeds & Co., of this city. We would therefore request all who take an interest in this matter to call and witness their performance, as we do not wish to humbug or deceive any one.

We would therefore respectfully ask Shippers and Ship Masters to give us a call before making their arrangements elsewhere. SHORTRIDGE & LONGACRE, Proprietors of the Independent Cotton Press, corner New Levee and Roffignac streets, n22 tf 2d Municipality.

DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book-keeping Academy

58 Canal street, (established in 1835). IS OPEN from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.—Pupils from this establishment can always find good situations, as merchants, etc., apply here for Clerks, etc. There are few banks or large houses in the city where my pupils cannot be found. Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Superior GOLD PENS for sale. d1 1m RUFUS DOLBEAR, 58 Canal st.

Fare Reduced. FIRST MUNICIPALITY STEAM FERRY.

From this day, the fare on Horses, Carriages, Carts, Freight, &c. &c., is reduced one half—the following prices will be charged: [illegible]

AGENCY U. S. LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST CO., OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL $250,000. S. R. CRAWFORD, President. Office 48 Camp street, New Orleans. BENJAMIN FLORANCE, Agent.

Druggists' Ware.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following: [illegible] E. J. HART & CO., n20 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

New York Wire Railing Works.

PUBLIC attention is invited to a new improvement in manufacturing Iron Railings, Grating, &c., made from iron rods and Wrought Iron, designated [illegible] JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, 240 Broadway, New York.

500 BOXES SARDINES in oil, Nantes [illegible] DOMINIQUE LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA SUGAR—140 boxes White and Yellow Sugar landing from schooner Mary Ellen and Cornelia, for sale by R. CAHUZAC, d2 30 Old Levee.

HAUT BRION—100 boxes Red Wine, Haut Brion, 'Carelac' for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee.

DRY PRUNES—25 cases of 24 glass jars, landing ex ship Reindeer, from Bordeaux, for sale by R. CAHUZAC, d2 30 Old Levee.

BRANDY CHERRIES—100 boxes, landing ex ship Reindeer, from Bordeaux, for sale by R. CAHUZAC, d2 30 Old Levee st.

BRANDY FRUITS—30 bxs Brandy Fruits, landing ex ship Reindeer, from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, d2 No. 30 Old Levee street.

HAUTE TALENCE—100 boxes Haut Talence, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, No. 30 Old Levee street.

SHOT—1,000 bags buck and drop for sale to CONVERSE & CO., n21 2w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Landing ex ship Clinton, from Bordeaux—36 casks Claret, St Julien Medoc, 50 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne—for sale by X. LAMBERT, d3 2w No. 62 Magazine st.

SUGAR—1100 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., d3 26 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex bark Reindeer, from Bordeaux, 20 casks Claret La Mission etc. 1847, 162 boxes do do do, 1841. For sale by CAVALIER & MAXENT, d3 60 Royal st.

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in barrels, for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., d3 26 Old Levee st.

TOBACCO—100 bales Havana Tobacco, wrappers and fillers, in store for sale by S. DE VISSER & CO., d3 26 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Reindeer, from Bordeaux—10 boxes of 12 jars Peaches in Brandy; 10 do do Mirabelle Preserves in Brandy; 10 do do Preserved Fruits; for sale by X. LAMBERT, d3 62 Magazine st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Municipality No. One.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are thirty thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the act of the Legislature approved 4th May, 1847, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans," that can be applied to the redemption of the same, and that sealed proposals will be received by me until 12 o'clock, noon on SATURDAY, 27th December, 1851, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee of Finance, for the sale of any number of said Bonds, and those offered at the largest discount will be purchased to that extent.

The proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for sale of Bonds of First Municipality." J. A. DUREL, Treasurer. New Orleans, 27th October, 1851. o28

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING CO., New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1851.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for this Bank, will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th December next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. n10 3t w2w SAM'L F. BELL, Cashier.

WE have the honor to inform the public, that we have formed a Partnership under the title of ALEXIS & FABRE, for the transaction of the Apothecary business, situated at the corner of Royal and Bienville, (in Bertrand's Store). Both partners will sign for the firm. ALEXIS & FABRE. New Orleans, 10th May, 1851—je13

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mills, McDowall & Co., New York, or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., o30 tf 90 Gravier st.

MODERN LANGUAGES, French, Spanish and Italian,

TAUGHT BY PROFESSORS P. A. GIAMARCHI and E. J. GOMEZ. Office, No. 20 Exchange Place, Up Stairs, Between Canal and Customhouse sts., nearly opposite Post Office. Private lessons given at the Professors' rooms or at the learner's residence. Terms moderate. n21

Seminary for Classical and Commercial Education.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES, LOUISIANA. J. C. Mace, A. M. Principal.

THE object of this Institution is to elevate the standard of Education and remove the necessity of sending Pupils abroad for instruction. [illegible]

$100,000 Worth of Fashionable CLOTHING AT RETAIL. ALFRED MONROE & CO.

No. 34 Magazine, Corner of Gravier street. We would inform our friends, and the public in general that our present stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., is unequalled in extent and beauty by that of any other establishment in the United States. [illegible] ALFRED MONROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

ANNUALS FOR 1852, —and other— BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS

(From the Press of E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia) Just received and for sale at J. B. STEEL'S NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS WAREHOUSE, No. 60 Camp street. [illegible]

Carpet Warehouse—22 Chartres st.

WE are receiving constant additions to our large assortment of all kinds of CARPETINGS. [illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

AMUSEMENTS &C.

Placides Varieties.

Two entirely new BALLETS. First night of the FIRE EATER. A MUSICAL OLIO.

FRIDAY, December 5th, to commence with the laughable piece of SHOCKING EVENTS. Griffenhoof, Mr. Rees; Captain Howard, Mr. Wright; Puggs, Mr. Holland; Dorothea, Miss Murray. To be followed by a classical ballet, JUDGMENT OF PARIS. [illegible] Venus. MUSICAL OLIO, by Messrs. Reeves, Duffield, Simmonds and Mrs Reeves. To be succeeded by a national Divertisement, called LA MAJA DE SEVILLE. To conclude with the FIRE-EATER. Colonel, Mr. Wright; Gallop, Mr. Holland; Grace, Miss Murray.

☞ Prices of admission—Boxes and Parquette 75 cents, Upper boxes 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at half past six. Performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Don Louis Comic Opera Company.

In Costume and in Nation [illegible] VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. [illegible] BURLESQUES ON THE FRENCH OPERA [illegible]

☞ Tickets—50 cents.

Ladies' Fair

THE Ladies of New Orleans respectfully announce that they propose holding a Fair for the benefit of [illegible]

GLOBE BALL ROOM.

[illegible]

F. FRYER

BEGS leave to inform the ladies that she has just received [illegible]

Removal

[illegible]

Intelligence Office and General Agency.

[illegible]

In Steamboat Agents.

[illegible]

F. JAUFFROID.

[illegible]

Youths', Boys and Children's Clothing

THE subscribers are now in receipt of a large assortment of [illegible] FABRE & CO.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

[illegible] FABRE & CO., 29 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Hats

[illegible]

HATS, CAPS, Etc.—10 cases now landing ex ship Jersey, and in store for sale low by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—[illegible] ISAAC HOBBS & CO., Successors to R. G. Hobbs, No. 12 Customhouse street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine street.

FRENCH HATS BY WHOLESALE—Received per ship Emperor from Havre, a large assortment of French Hats and Caps, mens' and children's, for sale by THEODORE FROIS, n17 14 Canal st.

At Albert & Tricou's Stores,

37 Chartres street, and corner Royal and St. Louis. New fashion HATS—the first of the season fall fashion HATS, from Paris, just received. ALSO—A large assortment of plain Hats and Caps, fancy Hats and Caps for youths, boys and infants; riding Hats for Ladies.

HATS MADE TO ORDER in the best style and manner, to the Hats Manufactory of Albert & Tricou, corner Royal and St. Louis. n13

FOR SALE, arrived per ship Medemseh, from Bordeaux—284 casks Claret, different marks, 104 bbls White Wine; 1000 boxes Claret, 12 bottles each; 13 bbls old Cognac; 4 Lake Casks; 3 jars sauces; 6 boxes Fruits in Brandy, for sale by X. LAMBERT, n17 62 Magazine st.

CLARET—30 casks Claret, for family use, for sale by A. GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee st.