The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE. Monday Morning, Dec. 13, 1852.

THE STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, LOUIS BORDELON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JOHN RAY, of Ouachita.

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

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

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

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

For the Senate.

JAMES ROBB, F. A. LUMSDEN, BARDELL HUNT, GEN. WM. DeBUYS.

For Representatives to the Legislature.

Fifth District—R. M. SUMMERS, W. L. CAMPBELL.

Second District—C. LAPTHELM, J. R. SIMPSON.

Third District—J. J. REDS, W. J. BARNET.

Fourth District—R. C. WHEAT, W. L. HAYES, T. H. HUNT.

Fifth District—J. J. HAWTHORNE, SIDNEY STORY.

Sixth District—P. LAGRANGE, P. BARRETT.

Seventh District—F. LAVILLE, R. C. CASTELLANOS.

Eighth District—WM. PILES.

Ninth District—WM. PILES.

Ninth Ward—A. J. SEGER.

For Aldermen—1st District.

SAMUEL JONES, Jr. PHŒNIX N. WOOD.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

OPINIONS FROM A DISINTERESTED SOURCE.

None will be apt to charge the French side of the *Orleanais* with favoring the Whig party. The Editor is a warm Democrat, though he conducts the French side of the paper with commendable neutrality. As a sample of the opinion entertained by that journal of some of the Democratic nominations, we translate portions of its leading article of yesterday:

"It is in good taste now a days to deny one's origin. A few Creoles—they are not numerous—make war upon the unfortunate French language, which is nevertheless their mother tongue. It is a means of winning favor from the other portion of the population. Mr. Herbert has thought it his sacrifice to this prompting merit ambitious ones. His partner in the late Congressional was distinguished by a proposition of this kind."

The *Orleanais* then copies from the *Bee*, the extracts from the journal of the Convention published on Saturday, and adds:

"We know not if Mr. Herbert has acquired the esteem and devotion of his American fellow-citizens, but assuredly he has not alienated again from the just reputation of the African population. He has literally spared a large friend. He has also avoided the rock, which, if ever, this very artful politician, in politics, foundered in an essential quality. Mr. Herbert does not possess Mr. Soulé's."

The *Orleanais* is not altogether pleased at the composition of the Democratic nominations. Speaking of Mr. King, one of the opinions, it remarks:

"We confess we were surprised at seeing the name of Mr. King among the candidates of the Convention. Mr. King is one of the most ardent supporters of that division which, sometime since, distracted the Democratic party, upon the subject of the compromises of his country, with the Southern Rights Democrats. He has been the most unremitting in his struggles against the Southern Rights party. It is probable that his name will be found among the name of this candidate from their ticket.

"It is also should astonish us, it would be to behold the name of this candidate coupled with warm language by a democratic journal, which was itself the most decided adversary of the Democratic party, the unorganized of his party.

"Such a nomination compromises the ticket on which it appears. The most dangerous adversaries of Messrs. Lewis, Dubreuil, and Mr. Eustis on the Whig Senatorial ticket, the name of Mr. King is the rock on which their candidacy will be wrecked.

"The influence of cliques is again triumphant. Will it be the young democracy about? Does it show an altered temper, exhibiting a resolution to use apt from the domination of the *old fogeys*? Will the democracy, which claims to be the party of progress, the party of the future, remain tranquil and indifferent to all of political crimes, inferior intriguers who dread the supremacy of real intelligence?

"This is what we may term a bomb-shell thrown into the democratic camp from a most unexpected and unwelcome quarter. It is an evidence of what we have been expecting ever since the nomination of Mr. Paul Hebert. We know that the Democratic party were laboring under a strange delusion touching the popularity and influence of that gentleman—a popularity like that commanding the Whigs in the Senatorial election of General Hervé, and which promised to be followed by equally fatal results. The English side of the *Orleanais* represents most faithfully the dominant impressions of that portion of the useless population who take sides with the Democracy. We know Mr. Herbert has no strength. Their susceptibility—a just and reasonable one under the circumstances—has been aroused by the indubitable fact that the Democratic candidate, when a member of the State Convention, aimed a blow at the existence of the French tongue, as a legal language, and their distrust has not been, and cannot be removed by the explanations and apologies tendered for him by his friends. The feeling on this topic is perfectly evinced in the passages we have translated above from Sunday's *Orleanais*, and this feeling will broaden and deepen as the canvass advances.

"We are surprised at the misinformation of honesty towards Mr. King—one of the Democratic nominees for the Senate. It is the fruit of that bitter and protracted feud between the Southern Rights and Compromise wings of the Democracy, in which Pierre Soulé figured as the chief champion of the one, while W. W. King was the most conspicuous of the other, the angry controversy and pungent correspondence which grew out of that intestine quarrel have left their sting behind. The admirers of Mr. Soulé in particular, who are chiefly found among the ancient population, have not forgotten the severe acrimony with which he was assailed, and their resentment is foreshadowed in the decided language of the *Orleanais*.

We refer to these matters from no particular desire to stir a smouldering flame, or to revive half extinguished prejudice, but as tokens and signs of the condition of the Democracy of this city, and to prove to our Whig friends that, while in their own unanimity and complete union they possess strong assurance of success, they may derive additional hopes from the divided and discordant councils of the adversary.

☞ The Bee for $1,300,000 city of New Orleans Stock Sixes, having forty years to run, will be opened to-day at 10 o'clock, at the office of Wm. H. Garland, Treasurer. Who is to be the lucky bidder at 3½ per cent premium?

Ascension.—The Whigs of Ascension have nominated Henry W. Duffell, for the House of Representatives.

The Whigs of the Senatorial District composed of the Parishes of West Baton Rouge and Iberville, have nominated Charles A. Sharp and Norbert Lutz for the Senate.

The Result in Arkansas—Official.—From the proclamation of the Governor, we learn that the aggregate vote of Arkansas for President stands thus:

For Pierce,	12,176
For Scott,	7,222
Majority for Pierce,	4,954

All the counties had been officially heard from except Van Buren. Some informality, we presume, in making up the returns from that county, caused its vote to be left out.

Orleans Theatre.—Donizetti's celebrated and beautiful Opera of "La Favorite" will be performed to-night at the Orleans Theatre. The principal characters will be sustained by Mr. Borden and Madame Wideman. We expect to see the house crowded from pit to door, for everybody will be anxious to hear the New tenor in the difficult part of Fernand.

The Occident.—We are indebted to the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Editor, for the December No. of this able periodical.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.—Ladies and gentlemen are referred to the advertisement of Dell Lone's Academy, 160 Canal (old numbering 56) Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Cotton Bale Bonds.—Cotton Bonds, Patents, Bad, Good and Bale.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of 100 cotton bonds, patent and bad, which will take place this day, at 11 o'clock, (precisely) at J. B. Bonner & Co's. auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.

LETTER FROM NEW MEXICO.

The following correspondence to the *Louisville Democrat* of the 6th instant:

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Nov. 27, 1852.

To-day the Santa Fe mail arrived somewhat after its usual time of reaching here; and yet a few days before contrary time. From the good city of *never* the intelligence found upon the plains, together with the rain and snow they had upon them all along the route, it is a wonder they reached here so soon as they did.

But few Indians were seen upon the road, and only one company of two or three men (Spaniards and Brothers) were overtaken on the road, from whom we have learned little apprehension, as they were near the Turkey Creek, in the midst of a snow storm, and their mules in bad condition.

I telegraphed you respecting Stallman's mail—the cause of its detention, and the probable encounters the party must meet with, on their route back, with the Indians.

The Governor's trip to the country of the Rio Abajo, has given him some idea of the hospitality of the Mexicans, and their regard for Mr. the returns delighted.

Our mutual friend, F. X. Aubrey, had reached the settlements, and intended soon to leave with the train, and two thousand sheep, for California, accompanied by as many more, just as soon arranged for the trip. The route from Santa Fe through, is represented as a safe and pleasant winter route. Indeed, it is in consequence of its feasibility that the subject is now on foot, of extending the Pacific Railroad through, from this point, (independence) and thus bringing the Atlantic connection with one of the best pastoral and most fertile regions, as well as the most salubrious climate in the world, long before its terminus upon the golden shores of the Pacific.

With my present enclosure, you have forwarded to you, one or two letters for publication, worthy of note; one of them, particularly, from Maj. John Pope, directed to Hon. J. S. Phelps, having a bearing upon this subject, and which, just at this juncture, may prove of some benefit.

Speaking of Railroads, a few more such writers as the past and at the present promises to be, from its beginning, are opine, the necessity of them will be felt to such an extent, that every citizen of Western Missouri will be urged for their immediate construction. We have really no roads of any kind east of us now, other than impassable ones. We look with more certainty to the arrival of the Santa Fe mail, than as Eastern one. Once in a week, perhaps, we get intelligence from your city, and a batch of *Republicans* that should have reached us some time before. We hope for better things, however, and if all the counties would exercise the same public spirit as our own, the trouble would be remedied. We will soon have the principal streams in the country all spanned by good substantial bridges. Added to this expenditure, our county has in course of erection two of the finest and best arranged Court Houses west of St. Louis. Our city authorities have also mandamused and improved the streets within the limits prescribed them, and at a cheap rate, spent from twenty five thousand to thirty five thousand dollars in getting a road to the river. At length, after another expenditure worthy of a place, whose energies are not to be relaxed, have succeeded in making one of as many dozen—giving the traveler an opportunity to reach as without delay, and the lover of pleasure as fine an evening or morning drive as should wish. Our health here is now very healthy.

Respectfully.

☞ We learn from the Baton Rouge *Gazette* that shortly after the adjournment of the Whig State Convention, delegates from various unrepresented parishes arrived, and proxies were received from others; and in every case these delegates had been instructed to vote for Louis Bordelon for Governor. There would have been a full Convention, had there not been some misunderstanding as to the time of the assembling of that body, and had there been a full representation Judge Bordelon would have received two thirds of the votes, if not the unanimous vote, on the first ballot.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says further:

On Tuesday the St. Landry delegation arrived in this city, pledged to support Bordelon. Like true friends, they were determined to let obstacles, however formidable, keep them away. Finding no conveyance from Opelousas to the Mississippi river, they took a skiff and rowed to Indian Village, nine miles from the Mississippi river, but in the windings of that "interior navigation," these true-hearted whigs got down the "winding bayou," and lost a whole day, and came too late to answer to a noble parish of St. Landry in the Convention. We saw these gentlemen, and the evidence of their mind was such that we felt sorry for their hard luck, but when they found out that their favorite candidate was the nominee, they gave three cheers, and were soon on their way home, pledging St. Landry, by an increased majority, over all previous elections for the Whig ticket.

The impression prevails everywhere, that we have a strong ticket, and a platform of principles, and cordially endorsed by the people. The news from the country is cheering, and our friends, with the determination of the stockholding Democrats, have gone to work. In the meantime, the Democratic nominees are embarrassed with the conflicting views of their constituents, with regard to the expediency of some of the reforms demanded by the people of the State. The long and continued opposition of the leaders of the Democratic party, to the land and internal improvements, however safe or necessary, has made a large majority of the Democratic voters conscientiously opposed to the creation of one or the other, and they are startled by a platform profuse to be democratic, that claims banks and internal improvements, as principles that *were* and the Democracy are still farther paralyzed by the inconsistency of a party, that a few weeks ago, denounced General Scott as simply a military man, and therefore unfit for civil office, and then finding themselves a few days afterwards called upon to support a young man for Governor, simply because he was born a cocked hat and plumes, and smelt of gun powder. "*Old Pass and Feathers*" was made occasion of mirth with his adversaries, and he had no claims but military glory, and "*young Pass and Feathers*" will fail in commanding support for the same identical reason.

Judge Bordelon will be cordially supported by a majority of the people of the State. The cry has already gone forth that "*Old Addition*" shall accept the choice of the people with one accord, *say, so make it be*.

☞ The Telegraph informed us a day or two ago, that Mr. Augustus Schell, a prominent Democratic leader in the city of New York, had died from the effects of wounds and bruises inflicted upon him in the course of a row which occurred among the harmonious brotherhood in Tammany Hall. It appears that on the evening of the 1st instant, the Democratic Executive Committee met at Tammany to appoint inspectors to superintend the election of members of the Committee for the coming year. While in session, a disturbance occurred outside and a fight ensued, during which the door of the Committee room was broken in, and the members of the Committee thrown from their chairs and such other missiles as came to hand. It was a regular Hooker and Bernbomer fight.

Mr. Augustus Schell, chairman of the General Committee, received a "gaping wound" on the head, while others were more or less injured. The "Sols" seem to have triumphed. The Committee were driven from the Wigwam, but afterward assembled at the Astor House, where they were in session nearly the whole night. Mr. Schell was a gentleman of great respectability and influence, and came near receiving the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New York, at the State Convention last fall.

Millard Fillmore.—The Athens, (Ala.) *Herald*, a Democratic sheet, thus speaks of the President. We copy its remarks as a rare illustration of political liberality:

Millard Fillmore.—We know that we shall subject ourselves to the displeasure of some of our Democratic friends, in expressing our admiration for Mr. Fillmore. Did we not any consideration, however, we could find it in the fact that we stand not alone in our opinion. We feel assured that at least the conservative portion of the Democratic party would say amen to our honest avowal, that if we had to choose a Whig President, there is no man we should prefer to Millard Fillmore. His course in our opinion, has been marked with calmness, dignity and wisdom. He has been, today, if, influenced by no sectional or unjust prejudice so fearful was he that the South would think him unmindful of her rights; yet he chose the majority of his cabinet from the slaveholding States. Out of the five comprising his cabinet, three are from the South. While with Webster and other statesmen of the North, he believed slavery a great moral and political evil, he has shown no disposition to interfere with it. He has conducted the office, not upon the immortable position, that no power under the sun or the constitution, other than the South itself, has any right to say whether slavery shall or shall not exist upon her own soil—that she alone has the right to make "rules and regulations" concerning her own peculiar institutions. Mr. Fillmore, while he has been actuated only by a sense of justice, has, doubtless, seen that upon this position, southern men are firmly planted, that from it they will not move, so long as the warm blood flows from their hearts; that should the worst come, they would contend for it till the last drop dripped from their veins.

Mr. Fillmore has proved himself a friend to "peace and fellowship." He believes in constitutionally adhering to treaties; and while as an American citizen he can deeply sympathize with any nation struggling for her liberties, he does not forget the great principle of nonintervention which we lay down by the fathers of the Union, and which has thus far preserved us from the evils of foreign wars and "entangling alliances."

It is well known that Mr. Fillmore did not desire the nomination, but the Whig party, in preferring a more military chieftain, entertained not the slightest misgivings which its over whelming defeat has brought upon it.

Loss of the Br. Ship Jane S. De Wolfe.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Courier* furnishes that paper with the following account of the loss of the DeWolfe:

Darien, Ga., Dec. 3, 1852.

Mr. Chapman:—Sir: The British ship Jane, S. DeWolfe, from Liverpool for Savannah, Bradshaw, master, loaded with salt and coal, was ashore some two miles about Black Beard Island, and in a total wreck. The vessel struck 12th instant, and now were all saved, although it was a night, as Burns says, "the dirl had been at its heels."

Yours, &c. R. R. S.

A Female Operator.—Miss Susan B. Sutherland, of Hopewell, Wayne county N. Y., a handsome young lady, is the regular operator of the Morse telegraph line on that place. She was taught by her brother the mysterious dots and dashes, who is also an operator. Some one, we understand, several female operators to the company. One at Washington, on the Western line, is said to be handsome and lady like.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE GENEVA.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st contains the following particulars of this sad calamity:

St. Louis, December, 4, 1852.

Last evening, at 4-40 clock, the steamboat steamer Geneva, a two boiler boat, left the Levee for the Illinois river, with a barge in tow. Four miles below Alton, at Haynes' woodyard, she landed to wood. When she had just been moored and fastened to the shore, and the deck hands were at the wood pile, the boilers exploded with terrific force, destroying all the forward part of the boat. Capt. J. T. Perry, commanding, was killed on the horrificic flight, and when the explosion took place, was thrown up and fell into the flames on deck, but was rescued by persons on the bank. He is injured in the spine and terribly burned, and cannot recover. The first clerk, Capt. W. C. Johnson, and the pilot, Wm. Gall, were thrown upon the aft part of the hurricane roof. The Hibernia No. 3, came along, and discovered the floating cabin, which had parted from the hull, almost two miles below the wood yard.

In the cabin were the Pilot and Clerk. This was about 9 o'clock at night. The pilot is terribly burned, but will recover. The clerk died a few moments after being taken on board the steamer Hibernia. Capt. Deane, of the firm of Carson & Deane, and formerly in the Keokuk Packet trade, was the only passenger on board. He was talking with the Clerk, Capt. Johnson, in the cabin near the bar, at the time, and is safe. He was on his way up the Illinois river to buy grain.

The bar-keeper and watchman are also missing. The Hibernia proceeded to the wood yard, where several of the wounded and most of the crew were waiting. Three dead bands, who were on the barge at the time, were badly scalded. One had an arm broken, and another some of his ribs. Those wounded were brought to a house near by, before the Hibernia arrived, where they are now.

The two engineers were here, both badly scalded. The steward, two cooks and four cabin boys, were here also, all more or less scalded. The appearance of the second cook was an awful sight. The chambermaid was here, unhurt. She managed to gain the barge—how, she knows not. The Hibernia took all on board and came up to this city.

Drs. Randall and Metcalf were immediately sent for and proceeded to the wounded. The clerk lay dead—the captain dying. The engineers, pilot and others strewed about the floor. Every attention was paid to the wounded, and at 3 o'clock in the morning they, and the dead, were transferred from the Hibernia to the Amazonia, which came down on her way to St. Louis.

The number of missing persons of the Geneva is not exactly known—it is thought some six or eight. The boat is a total loss. She was two years old, and insured to some extent.

ADDITIONAL.

The Amazonia arrived this morning. But we gather the following additional particulars from her.—She has on board several of the killed, and those who were injured. Alex. Kelsy, engineer, is badly burned and inwardly scalded; Geo. Fulton, 2d engineer, cut and bruised and badly burnt; W. Goll, Pilot, was badly hurt and supposed to be broken.

The head engineer is the same person who blew up the Saluda, and has blown up two or three other boats. He is thought to be proficient, by reckless engineers, and the fact of his boat having just landed, and was then working off steam, shows bad management.

Due credit should be awarded to Capt. Price and the officers of the Hibernia, for their kindness to the unfortunates. Nor will the valuable and instantaneous services of Drs. Randle and Metcalf be forgotten by a sympathizing community.

There was considerable freight in the barge which was uninjured. There was a small lot, also, for Portland, on the Illinois, which of course is lost. The absence of nearly all the hands, at the moment of the time of the explosion, was a fortunate circumstance that falls but little short of a miracle.

Terrible Storm in the Mediterranean.—M. J. Guinea, Esq., U. S. Consul at Tripoli, in a letter to the American Consul at Malta, communicates the particulars of a terrible hurricane which occurred on the Mediterranean on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of October. In the harbor of Tripoli, sixteen vessels and five schooles were driven ashore and went to pieces, and eight or nine lives lost. On the coast, seven other vessels were wrecked. A Turkish brig, with a valuable cargo, for the Bashaw, was likewise lost. The dead bodies, as well as the cargo, were subsequently pillaged by the Arabs, but the Governor General has despatched a strong force to arrest the ringleaders, and to demand the stolen property, or its value in money, from the tribe to which they belonged. In the interior much damage was also sustained by the mountain torrents sweeping off the date and olive trees. A letter from Malta says:

Quite a large number of vessels were lost off Sicily, and many lives lost. Every arrival here brings fresh accounts of disasters in different parts of the Mediterranean. Several vessels were lost in this harbor and some twenty or thirty lives also lost. We have seen upwards of hundreds of years were blown down, and the water of the sea rushed into the harbor with tremendous force, and caused the sea-wall to be forced from one side of the harbor to the other.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, D. N. Ingraham, Commander, bound from Tunis to Tripoli, encountered the gale when off the coast of Tripoli, and is believed to be one of the few vessels that survived. It is believed that it also gale had lasted ten hours longer, she too would have been driven ashore.

Daniel Webster's Poet.—The New York *Times*, in a late chapter of its "memorabilia," introduces a letter written by Mr. Webster last winter, while trying a cause in the United States Court at Boston, touching a patent for a water wheel. Rufus Choate, and Mr. Taber, for the New York State Senator from Albany, were engaged in the same cause. The letter, after touching upon various experiences and reminiscences, half serious and half playful, closes with the following postscript:

Half past 2 o'clock.—Count Taber; Choate *sequitur, ex ignorance mea, Credimus die.*

"Taber is learned, sharp and dry;
Choate, full of force, soaring high;
Both, long years of the law, have been
True to their clients and the Court;
What sorrow doth a Christian feel,
Both should be broke at a single deal!

Besides, being an evidence of the humor underlying the great strata of Mr. Webster's character, and his readiness at rhythmical as well as oratorical hits, the above may be taken as pretty good proof that Webster was on the winning side, and that Taber and Choate were the victims in the patent wheel case.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, writing of Henry Clay and of Chittenden's Eulogy, remarks:

"In one of his letters to me, Mr. Clay says: "Of the biographical sketches of myself, which I have seen, that of Mr. Prentice embraces the most facts, and they are generally attested by him with accuracy." As he was not classically educated, I was particularly impressed with the purity, terseness and elegance of his diction in speaking and writing. You do not find a blot or interlineation in his private letters, which are at the same time as correct as if they had been elaborately prepared for the press.

I resided near him at Washington, for six months, during the session of 1817 or 1819, or at the period when he was arguing the recognition of South American independence. He then submitted to my inspection some of the speeches which he framed from his notes and the reports of the stenographers. His manuscripts required no change whatever in the diction; the exactitude and flow were the same as in his letters."

The fascination which he exercised over all—even his personal and political enemies, and the merest strangers,—has been signalized in most of the panegyrics pronounced since his death. It was unique; he never failed to ingratiate himself, more or less, when he wished and did especially aim, to please his hearer or companion. Sir Charles Bagot, well remembered at Washington as the illustrious Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, related to me this anecdote. After the peace of Ghent, the American Commissioners went over to London. Lord Castelreagh gave them a dinner; Sir Charles Bagot was of the company, and on the eve of departure for the United States; the conversation became animated, and we protracted so late or more beyond the customary time of leaving the table. Mr. Clay indulged his power of dialogue and discourse with his characteristic ease and frequency; his colleagues took their due share in the conversation; after the dispersion of the guests, Mr. Bagot remained behind for some confidential discourse with the host. As soon as they were alone, his lordship rubbed his hands together and exclaimed: "I like the Kentucky man the best—I like the Kentucky man the best.—Mr. Crittenden adverts to the *je ne sais quoi* of Kentuckyism. Its nest in Mr. Clay is refined; it succeeded everywhere; it charmed the dictator or oracle of the Congress of Vienna."

American Authors in England.—John G. Whittier has just published in London a new poem, entitled "The Chapel of the Hermits."—Dr. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," illustrated with numerous engravings, is advertised in the last Athenæum, as in press. Emerson is bringing out in England "Impressions of Europe;" Professor Hitchcock, "The Geology of the Globe Illustrated;" J. T. Wallis, of Baltimore, "Institutional, Political, and Philosophical Sketches of Spain;" Miss McIntosh, "Good in All, and none all Bad;" Alice Carey, "Clovernook, or Recollections of our Neighborhood in the West," in two volumes, illustrated; Sarah Jane Clark, her "Grace Greenwood" books, (probably imported copies) and Mrs. Stowe, a new work, of which Sampson & Low have bought the manuscript. Mrs. Stowe's old magazine papers have been reprinted, against her wishes, under the title of "Four Ways of Observing the Sabbath—Sketches from the Note Book of an Elderly Gentleman." The new volume of Bancroft's "History of the United States," is published in London, and liberally reviewed.—It has not yet appeared in this country.—*Herald*.

☞ The Milwaukie News is responsible for the following. It has the air of truth and is funny enough to lost a fortnight:

"A friend of ours, who possesses a quiet vein of humor, was recently on a visit to Mayfield, and relates an amusing account of a colored person, witnessed by the 'relations' at one of the African churches. The meeting-house, Dodge, arranged like four and twenty blank blinds all in a row, on one side, and the females on the other. The latter commenced the exercises with 'Oh! for a man—Oh! for a man oh! for a member in the skies;' to which the former responded, 'Stand down and—stand down and—stand down salvation to my soul!'"

☞ A fatal affair occurred at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, between Henry A. Washington, late of Newport, Ark., both citizens of that place, and young married men, respectably connected. The former inflicted a fatal wound on the fellow who caused his death. Washington rides his company.

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad.

In this road to be built, yet to shown to be a great mine and a tax on the citizens of 90,000, per, for the benefit of a few owners of swamp lots, and then the road abandoned like the old New Orleans and Nashville road, after selling out Uncle Sam and various *non cities*?

These questions are often asked, and the location of the survey in the swamp makes the new canal, "proposed" to Gonzales, as was expected by the whole city, when the vote was taken, are startling facts calculated to arouse the worst of fears of not only the Second and Third Districts, but of the whole city, (except some few interested parties.)

Canal street is the center of the city, the one dreamed of any other location at the time the vote was taken. There is no possible objection that can be urged against it. It would be equal justice to the whole city, while by locating it in the swamp, the rights of the whole are trampled on for the benefit of a few. Do the present directors think that because the tax payers are absently engaged, they can now disregard the rights of those who pay the tax? Do they suppose their office to be perpetual, and that the property will continue to be a source of their own gain? If so, they are mistaken! The people *below Julia street* might as well vote away their property to build a road from San Francisco to New York *via* St. Louis or the Lake of the Woods, or any other place calculated to take trade away from them, as for this road with the depot where it present located.

Will people pay a tax which is to be appropriated for their own ruin? Of will not the voters below Julia street protest, *en masse*, against such a flagrant act of injustice? Justice.

Railroads in the West.—Some idea may be formed of the gigantic efforts now making to complete the system of internal improvements in the West, from the annexed table showing the lines of Railroads which will connect with Chicago. The summary is from the Chicago Tribune:

We offer next a table of the railroads built and in progress, coming into Chicago, with their length in round numbers, by way of contrast in the table of "half a dozen" long and short, which is to exert such a magic influence upon the fate of Chicago, and the commercial growth of Buffalo. We leave out all roads and branches less than two hundred miles in length as of no account out here.

Boston, via Albany, Niagara, Detroit,	1,000 miles.
New York, via Dunkirk, Toledo,	900 "
Philadelphia, via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne,	800 "
Baltimore, via Wheeling Columbus,	750 "
Norfolk, via Pittsburgh and Chicago,	900
Charleston and Savannah, via Louisville and Indianapolis, Nashville and Evansville,	1,000 "
Mobile, via Cairo,	900 "
St. Louis, Alton, Springfield and Bloomington,	250 "
Quincy and Military Tract,	200 "
Rock Island, Peru and Joliet,	200 "
Dubuque, Galena and Chicago,	200 "
Milwaukie to Fort Winnebago, via Fox de Lac, to Lake Superior,	400 "
Lake Shore, Milwaukee and Green Bay,	200 "
Measuring,	7,650

and all to be in operation probably in 3 years!

High Priced Concerts.

Arthur's Philadelphia Home Gazette has the following, which will probably be received by fair-fifths of our readers as excellent common sense:

"It is about time the public demurred to the high price now so popularized by our concert agents have of late been exacting, and in the mutiny and sustaining which the press has been so efficient since the Jenny Lind fever, which was created through the unusual and adroit management of that prince of all managers, Barnum, a similar excitement has been anticipated with each succeeding star, and in some cases, not without a good measure of success. That the public have submitted to the tribute of from a half to a little remarkable. Why must a popular singer claim a thousand dollars a night for singing four or five pieces, when a hundred would be a most liberal compensation? The thing is ridiculous. Where amusements and recreations are taxed in this way, they become burdensome—are evil rather than good. Suppose we had one and two or three daughters, it be would hear Sontag or Alboni, must pay as much for good seats in the opera room, for one single evening, as would provision the family for a week, or buy food enough to keep some poor widow's humble shade warm for a whole winter.

"The thing is entirely wrong, and we hope right thinking and sensible people will give it a little reflection. In all conscience, a dollar is a good compensation for a good concert. From fourteen hundred to two thousand dollars is the loose sagbt to compensate every one for a single night's work, and leave a good margin for the *prima donna*. Beyond this, whatever is paid is in all probability so much lost to justice and benevolence. The man who expends from five to ten dollars for a single concert will be apt to consider himself a little poor for a week afterwards, and feel in justice to his dependents and himself, that he with the near hot woman and day laborer, and be utterly insensible to all appeals to a generous humanity. We hope the time will come when such high prices do not make up the bulk of the large audiences that sit for weary hours in close and crowded rooms, and that the public sentiment is bloated; the large number, either from a passion for music, that will seek gratification at any cost, or from a weak deviation to the mere fashion of the fashionable, that it will not restrain, but cannot resist such flagrant extortionate charges.

"In one of the concerts of Madame Sontag, in this city, the agents of the lady had the hardihood, if we may so speak, to advertise a finished new Polonaise, for which the public should pay. We were pleased to observe that few, if any, accepted the insulting offer.

"There is only one way of reaching the evil of which we complain, and that is, for the leading concert goers not to attend any concert, no matter by whom given, when the price is fixed so high as to exclude those that prefer, with well filled houses, the "artists" will receive a most liberal return. Thin off the benches for the poor, the young, and aliens, by bad and song of American enthusiasm," and the most exacting foreign singers will cease eagerly to come to our shores. If they can't get three dollars a night for a few songs, they will warble quite as sweetly for one, and think themselves well paid.

"There is no justice or reason in throwing from fifty to two or three hundred thousand dollars into the lap of a public singer, in the space of a few months, when a fortune like this ought to sing for the public during ten or twenty years. It is downright extravagance! Why should three dollars be paid for a single musical entertainment, when the same money would procure three equally as good, and the sixteen receive ample remuneration? The pub lic have a right to be heard in this matter.

"Those who can afford to buy tickets at high prices should remember that there are thousands, equally deserving of music, who cannot; and that, in encouraging the exorbitant demands of singers, they are unjust to the many who are denied the pleasure they are able to enjoy."

City Intelligence.

Charity Hospital.—The following is the record of this institution during the present week:

Admissions,	345
Discharges,	305
Deaths,	45
Remaining,	837

First District Court.—On Saturday last Judge Lazar passed sentence of death on Michael Purcell, who was convicted of murder.

The prisoner on being asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed on him, replied in substance that he was innocent of the act, and that had they been present, his case might not have appeared so bad.

The Court remarked that he, the prisoner, had had the benefit of all witnesses that could be found, and though his case might have appeared more favorably if certain other others which had been more intimately dealt with, the Court did not feel justified in impeach the verdict of the jury who had found him guilty of murder, for that verdict was thought to be correct. However mended the Court might feel inclined to be, it had no alternative but to pass the sentence of death, as imposed by the law of the land.

The sentence was then passed, and the prisoner, who, since his trial, had become weak and frightened to re-much affected, was warned that he had but a short time to live and recommended to use it in seeking his peace with God.

George Powers, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, for five years.

The fourth passing this sentence, remarked that, in consideration of the previous good character of the prisoner and the recommendation to mercy on the part of the jury, he had made the sentence as light as possible.

George Henderson, convicted of entering a dwelling with intent to steal and of stealing, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Chas. Weigel, a native of Hanover, aged 21 years, who died suddenly in Canal street. Verdict—death from apoplexy.

Speaking a Hay-P. Larson was committed for trial on Saturday, by Recorder Winter on the charge of having, on the night of Sunday last, robbed E. M. Cohen on the Levee and otherwise maltreated him.

Committed.—R. Allington was after examination on Saturday, by Recorder Winter, committed for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen a cow worth $7 from J. Coburn's store in Poydras street.

Admitted to Bail.—D. M. Mathews and J. A. Graves were admitted on Saturday, to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, being arrested by Drs. Stone and Denham that Wm. F. Tunnehill, who was wounded by Mathews on Thursday evening, is "out of all danger."

Convicted with intent to Kill.—John Murphy and J. Brown, were examined on Saturday by Recorder Winter, on the charge of having on the Levee on Wednesday morning last, assaulted and robbed Patrick Geraghty, with intent to commit the crime of murder. It appeared, it appears, kept a house on the Levee, which was entered by the prisoners, Geraghty went to arrest them, and Murphy attacked him with a knife, and cut him, but not severely. Murphy was committed for trial before the First District Court, on a charge of entering with intent to kill.

Committed for Trial.—The examination of the gold dust swindling case was concluded on Saturday, before Recorder Winter, and the man and Hatfield and Commeyer were committed for trial before the First District Court.

Police Department.—Five cases of Cuffee robbery have been under consideration, and the parties have been placed in jail for trial. Two of the cases were disposed of by the Third District Police, the other two by the Second.

Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m., CHARLES FORTIER, of the Parish of Jefferson. His friends and acquaintances are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., from Mobile street, No. 128, between Burgundy and Dauphine street.

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock, a. m., on his plantation, Jefferson, Mr. J. BURNET, Esq., aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m. Those who have received no invitation are respectfully requested to consider the present as such.

The body will be received at Lafayette Square, Tchoupitoulas street, between Prytania and Camp streets, on arrival of the boat from Jefferson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office N.O. and Bayou Sara R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Carondelet St., New-Orleans, Dec. 1, 1852.

A election of Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 13th of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. & P. M.

By order of the Board. CHARLES ELIOTT, Sec'y.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Agency resumes the business of fire risks on the following terms, viz: Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Cotton and other Merchandise, and Steamboats, Boats, Barges, Flats, &c. &c. Also, Marine Risks on Cotton, Merchandise, Specie,