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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each and every day for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and as subject to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1852.

No. 1874. Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 3,613.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning Dec. 17, 1852.

WHIG 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.
J. W. STANTON.
F. A. LUMSDEN
THOMAS A. SNOW.
JAMES ROBB.

For Representatives to the Legislature.
1st District—H. M. SUMMERS,
A. W. CAMPBELL.
2d District—P. C. LATHROP,
A. P. SIMPSON,
JOHN LEE.
Third District—H. J. RAINEY,
C. H. MOFFAT,
JOHN L. SHEAFE,
T. G. HUNT,
R. HAWTHORNE,
SIDNEY STORY.
4th District—PAUL PECHARD,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth District—J. F. PARKS,
F. WILSON.
Sixth District—J. F. BARNETT,
H. ST. PAUL.
Seventh District—F. LAVILLE,
H. C. CASTELLANOS.
Eighth District—
Ninth District—WM. FILES.
Tenth Parish—J. B. PEGUE.

For Aldermen—1st District.
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
PHŒNIX N. Wood.

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

THE ISSUES BEFORE US.

The coming election for S ate officers does not appear to inspire an interest commensurate with the importance of the contest; and yet upon the popular decision will probably depend much of the future prosperity and welfare of our State. The mere question whether the Whigs or the Democrats party should obtain the ascendency in Louisiana, stripped of the collateral issues which attend it, would perhaps scarcely be regarded as one of subordinate moment. We should ourselves so regard it, for party men as we are, there is little terror in the anticipation of the triumph of our opponents on the mere ground that the Whig party is different in its principles and objects. The Whig party is identified with the most glorious reforms in the internal policy of the State, which have already wrought rapid and beneficial results. The Democratic party has to the contrary, consisted and the pets ver our adversary of these reforms. These are not assertions, but facts.

We shall say nothing of the fundamental doctrines of Democracy: it is enough that all know them to be of a straight laced and restrictive character, binding the party down to certain fixed and inelastic dogmas, and pledging it to an unconcealed hostility to internal improvements. We have to deal with the policy and practices of that party in the State of Louisiana. The Democracy came into power in Louisiana about the time when the Convention to frame the Constitution of 1845 was concluded. To that body they elected a very large majority of delegates. There were no distinctions then among the Democrats—no conservative and radical sub-divisions. The party, as a party, had the entire control of the Convention; they made the Constitution of 1845; they recognized it as the law of their labors, and were proud of the paternity. Perhaps a more defective and wretched organic law was never palmed upon a free people. Its errors were innumerable. It was devised to meet the views of a party, not merely towards public credit, public enterprise, industry and commerce. It was a bundle of fetters not originally riveted around the citizens of the State—which might be violently broken, but could not be otherwise removed. Under its Democratic constitution Louisiana for some six or seven years has barely existed in the scale of popular commerce, declining trade, and a mournful and lifeless apathy, the just and by word of her sister commonwealths, a standing mockery and a woeful theme of derision. Her citizens were ashamed, cribbed, confined. They could accomplish nothing under the miserable bias of that deplorable instrument. They bid to stand by and behold the rich endowments of the ALMIGHTY rendered useless and nugatory by the absurd and contracted creed of a political convention.

The sad condition of things lasted until the patience of the community was exhausted. The time had come when men could say, if they would, and their eyes to see the future. We were on the brink of the precipice of decay. The alternative was before us of consenting to forfeit a claim to commercial supremacy, of behold ing our great city reduced to a burgh, of witnessing Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas see wresting from our powerless hands the trade which could be commanded only by the development of the miracles which had crippled us, and oppressed to the intelligence and the patriotism of the good people of the State, for a better and wiser Constitution. At this season of despondency and and gloom, the WHIGS of New Orleans and some other parts of the whole State, took on the initiative. They raised the WHIG BANNER upon their banner. They announced the call for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. They became the advocates of Railroads and other projects of public improvements. They went openly and fearlessly before the people with their issues, and they triumphed.

What was the conduct of the Democracy, at this most important juncture. One moiety of the party were sullen and silent, would not enter into the Whig platform, and offered none of their own. Another fraction came out in direct opposition to the principles maintained by the Whigs, denounced as an idle clamor the cry for a new Constitution, and defended the worth less character of 1845 as the very acme and perfection of wisdom. A small minority had the manliness to declare that the Whigs were right, and the courage to act with them for the time being. But while every Whig in the State was ardently engaged in procuring and vindicating the great cause of Constitutional Reform, and laboring earnestly and devotedly for the welfare of Louisiana, the name of the Democracy, true to its narrow and selfish instincts of the partizan, ashamed to acknowledge error, adhering with inveterate pertinacity to the obsolete and stupid dogmas of the past, proclaimed hostility to the movement, and clung to their antipathies or prejudices with unabated zeal. The very best contest under the issue of Reform proved that the people of Louisiana understood their interests, and were willing to confide them to the care of that party which had first pointed them out, and then asserted and defended them.

The subsequent history of this movement is too fresh in the memory to require recapitulation. The Whigs have fulfilled their pledge. They have been the firm, faithful, undeviating friends of Reform. They have established a New Constitution, under whose benign influence, and liberal provisions, our State is already renewing her well nigh exhausted energy, and preparing for a career of future greatness and prosperity. After all has been accomplished not only without Democratic aid, but in despite of Democratic opposition—after complete and clear beyond experience had convinced Louisianans that it had no hope of re-establishing its ascendancy in Louisiana, save by a radical change of tactics—that interesting and truly patriotic party assumes a new phase with the bewildering rapidity of one of Hahnemann's metamorphoses, and assembling in grand convocave at Baton Rouge, announces to the astounded world, that Democracy alone has been the author and fosterer, the propagator and dry nurse, of all the improvements which have ever been projected. The great fraud of this declaration—a declaration involving the most complete tergiversation—which blots out the past, and expunges the history of two successive and warm political campaigns in this city—is perfectly and peculiarly characteristic of Democratic effrontery. Mirabeau never ventured upon a more marvellous and incredible lie than that gravely fathered by the Democratic Sanhedrim at Baton Rouge.

We have no space to pursue the subject further to-day but we cannot close without contrasting the evidence of New Orleans that the Whig party claims their support on the principles of Reform, as the party which has carried it out, and which has given to them the new Constitution. The coming session of the Legislature will be devoted to the duty of framing a system of public measures in accordance with the recently ratified organic law. Who is fit to be entrusted with and vigor upon this Committee in those who posted it? Who are to mold calculated to protect that Legislation which is intended to reinvigorate Louisiana and to revive the languid circulation of trade, in the wholesome the wise system by which it can be achieved? Give to the Whig party the power they claim, and Louisiana will stride with giant steps along the pathway that leads to wealth and greatness. Discard those zealous servants who have toiled so long and so ably—let Locofocoism resume its sway and the State will continue hampered and clogged with all the restrictions that partizan madness can invent to break down or impair our nascent energies. Let the people in short, entrust their interests to those whom they have tried and not found wanting—whose professions accord with their acts—who pledged themselves to reform, and have redeemed their obligations.

ERRATA.—In our notice of the death of Mr. CAREY, the vagaries of the types made us say some things very different from what we had written. We spoke of Mr. CAREY'S style as "luminous"—the types rendered it "Armorous." We praised the moderation and sterling sense of Mr. CAREY: the blundering types printed it "moderate and sterling sense"—almost a contradiction in terms. These mistakes are very annoying at all times, but on the present occasion, they were painful beyond expression.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We commence to day and will hereafter continue regularly to publish the condensed decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. They are prepared by an experienced hand, and will be found of peculiar interest to the members of the Bar.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME DU LAC.—We are requested to state that the Rev. E. SORIN, President of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, in St. Josepha County, Indiana, is now in our city, and may be seen at the Male Orphan Asylum of the 3d Municipality. He will leave New Orleans on Monday, the 27th instant, and will take charge of any pupils who may be consided to his care. See the Prospectus of the College, in our advertising columns.

THE WHIGS of Iberville have nominated Messrs. Michel Hebert and W. Clarke Adams as candidates for the House of Representatives.

ST. MARTIN.—The Whigs of this Parish have nominated as their candidates: for the House of Representatives, Messrs. Henry I. HEARD, F. M. THOMAS and C. M. OLIVIER; for the Senate, Mr. ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

ST. LANDRY.—The Whigs of the Parish of St. Landry have nominated Messrs. JOHN E. KING, HYPOLITE CHRETIEN, JONATHAN HARRIS and AUGUSTIN GUILLORY as their candidates for the House of Representatives. They have also nominated Messrs. ACHILLE DUPRE and THOMAS M. ANDERSON as candidates for St. Landry and Calcasieu for the State Senate.

OPELOUSAS COURIER.—We have received the first number of a monthly journal, recently established in St. Tammany. It is neutral in politics and appears to be conducted with ability and spirit. The *Courier* is a large and handsome sheet

RAMOS' NEW STATION OF STOCK MAKING.—The attention of our readers is invited to an announcement in our columns, respecting the new and highly valuable process for the manufacture of sugar, the agency of which has been entrusted to Mr. GALLAHER. The process of RAMOS' has been submitted to careful and repeated trials, and has, we understand, exhibited a marked superiority over all systems hitherto applied to the making of sugar. Its great advantage appears to consist in the complete extraction of the saccharine principle from the cane, so that by this process, the yield is absolutely larger, while the quality is fully equal to that obtained by any other mode of treatment.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through J. B. STEEL, 93 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Essays from the London Times—Second Series. This volume forms a part of Appleton's "Popular Library of the Best Authors." It embraces a number of those fine biographical sketches, and graceful and discriminating criticisms which have recently adorned the columns of the London organ of the British press.

The Elementary Spanish Reader and Translator, by Mr. col T. Toledo—an excellent book for beginners, comprising a graduated series of lessons, with a vocabulary, and notes explanatory of idiomatical difficulties.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We learn, says the Washington *Union* of the 10th, that the nomination of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT as Secretary of State, was yesterday communicated to the Senate, and that the nomination was unanimously confirmed, at the instance of the distinguished gentleman at both parties, at once the usual formality of a day's delay, and a reference to a committee.

CREDIT SALE OF CLOTHING, HATS &c.—We requested to call the attention of the trade to the credit sale of Clothing, Hats, &c., which will take place THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, A. M. at J. F. Black & Co's. auction room, No. 77 Chartres street.

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of dealers is called to the Extensive Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, (Friday) December 17, at 10 o'clock, at H. Peebles & Co's Auction Room No. 36 Old Levee, between Bienville and Custom House street.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 9th inst., on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the documents on enrolled bills of last session was authorized to be printed, until the committees were regularly appointed.

Mr. HALE's resolution repealing the rule that when a member of Congress dies during the recess the Senate will not adopt the honors and ceremonies usually adopted when the death occurs during the session, was taken up.

Mr. HALE currently defended the repeal of the rule, and Mr. CASS opposed it. The resolution of Mr. HALE was rejected—ayes 16, noes 22.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE Mr. BENJAMIN rose and announced the death of the late Hon. Benjamin Evans, during the recess, a member of the Massachusetts delegation; he moved the usual resolutions, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, followed, with a eulogy on the deceased member.

After which the House adjourned till to morrow.

☞ The Home Journal for 1853 will commence a new volume on January 1st. An original novel from a well known pen, a fresh supply of pencillings by Willis, and a new batch of songs and ballads by Morris, are among the tempting inducements to subscribe for the coming year. At the very moderate price of two dollars per annum, or three copies for five dollars, this elegant, refined and universally popular journal is without a parallel for cheapness. Morris & Willis, 107 Fulton street, New York, are the publishers. As the New Yorker gets a lady friend it is invaluable. Send your orders while it is fresh on your mind, and before you forget it, and you and your family will thank us for the advice at least fifty two times a year.

NEW HUNGARIAN COLONY.—The Chicago Press learns that Mr. PERCZEL, who was deputy by a large number of Hungarians in England and France to act for them, has purchased two townships of land in Iowa, near Davenport, for a Hungarian colony, and that in the spring a large number of Hungarians design emigrating and settling upon the purchase. Among them are some highly distinguished men, who did good service for their country in her legislature and in the revolution. It is designed to furnish each person in indigent circumstances with forty acres of land on credit, at the government price.

"WHO SHALL DECIDE FF &c.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, by its Washington correspondent, says:

"The attitude now exhibited by the present Administration in reference to our present relations with Cuba, is humiliating in the extreme. The bold, yet insolent conduct of a mere *deputy* of Spain, has, it seems, struck terror to the heart of the American Cabinet at Washington."

The *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, says:

"The letter of the President to Hugh Maxwell, we publish with pleasure. It shows that the United States will maintain a proper position with respect to this question. We hope the letter will be followed up with firmness. The Admiral ration will then have arrived at the *period of its termination with the entire conclusion of the most earnest good wishes of all respectable citizens.* To have the good will of disturbers of the peace of nations is neither to be expected nor desired."

ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS.—We learn from the Zanesville *Courier* that a fossil elephant was discovered on Tuesday, December 29, in that town, on the line of the Central Ohio railway. The remains are described as being in a good state of preservation. This is the third elephant that has been discovered in the same gravel bank within a few years past. Though but partially exhumed, this last specimen appears to be in better condition than either of the others. Two of the four *molar* teeth, which were found subjected to the jaw, weighed twenty pounds each, and two of fourteen pounds. One only of the tusks was found enough to bear moving. This was eight feet long, 24½ inches in circumference at the base, and 16½ inches where it was broken—the gentle length of which have been 15 feet or more. The fossil collection has been delayed a short time, awaiting the arrival of a scientific man, Mr. John W. Foster, U. S. geologist, expected daily from Lake Superior.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This is a most voluminous State paper, filling nearly thirteen columns of the Washington *Republic*. That journal has, however, reduced it by a comprehensive summary within reasonable limits:

The Secretary of the Navy, in bringing to the notice of the President and Congress the subjects worthy their attention, reminds them that many valuable suggestions of his predecessors yet not acted on have lost none of their interest.

The distribution of the navy into six squadrons has still been adhered to, and the term of cruise remains at three years, except on the coast of Africa, where it has been limited to two. The term, however, is subject to an occasional prolongation when the public interest requires it.

The East India squadron has been lately reorganized and placed under command of Commodore Perry, and his force will consist of the line-of-battle ship Vermont to be ready about the 1st of March next; the steam frigate Mississippi, his flag-ship; to be followed by the steam frigate Powhatan, detailed in place of the Princeton, whose machinery has been found imperfect. The corvette Macedonian, the sloop-of-war Vandalia, and the steamer Alleghany will complete the remainder of his force.—The storeships Supply and Southampton are also so attached to the East India squadron.

The Pacific squadron will be put under command of Captain Dulany.

The African squadron will be placed under the command of Com. Lavalette. The Secretary suggests that the time has come when the necessity of continuing this squadron may be considered.

On the coast of Brasil Captain Salter will in the spring relieve Commodore McKeever.

The Mediterranean squadron, in command of Commodore Stringham, will probably hereafter be reinforced by either the Princeton or Saranac. This squadron has been conspicuously engaged, and the zeal with which it has performed its duty is commended.

The Home squadron, under command of Commodore Newton, consists of the flag-ship the frigate Columbia, the steamers Saranac and Fulton, and the sloops-of-war Albany and Cyane.

The Secretary directs to the expedition for the purpose of establishing relations of amity and commerce with the empire of Japan, and to the expedition for the exploration and survey of the China seas, the Navy Department, and Behring's Straits. He anticipates important results from both these expeditions. The latter is to operate under the command of Commander Ringgold, distinguished for participation in a former expedition; and the sloop-of-war Vincennes, the propeller John Hancock, and the brig Porpoise have been detailed for the purpose.

With a view of contributing to the fulfilment of the hope so generally which the country has formed of the navy, the Secretary has also set on foot two other expeditions, from which great good is anticipated. These are the African expedition, under command of Lieut. Lynch, and the expedition for the purpose of exploring the river La Plata and its tributaries, which will be placed under the command of Lieutenant Page.

In connexion with these, the Secretary refers to the return of Lieutenant Herndon, to whom was consigned, in conjunction with Passed Midshipman Isaac Lea Gibbon, an exploration of the valley of the river Amazon and its tributaries. Lieutenant Herndon has collected valuable statistics in relation to the country, and a report of his journey is in the course of preparation. Lieutenant Gibbon has not yet arrived, but when he returns the facts gathered in the route will also be submitted.

The services of Lieutenants Lee and Berryman in ascertaining the position of dangerous rocks between the United States and Europe are noticed.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, about to be organized under the agises of Messrs. Grinnell and Peabody, will furnish occasion for valuable scientific observation, and the Secretary thinks he has done no more than justice in the arrangements he has established in the request of Lady Franklin, by permitting Dr. Kane to accompany the expedition. If additional compensation should be necessary for his scientific researches, the subject is commended to the attention of Congress.

Of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Secretary gives his views at length. As the number of those who can be admitted to the school under the present system is necessarily small, and as the school is liable to some other objections, he proposes a fundamental change in its structure, and recommends that the academy should be composed exclusively of cadets, or young men who are received as candidates for admission to the navy. By the arrangement which he proposes, Congress would be relieved of the necessity of filling vacancies every year, and the President five, besides the appointment to vacancies arising out of failure to pass preliminary examinations. Various other suggestions, in this connexion, are offered in regard to the classification of midshipmen, passed midshipmen and masters, and the establishment of a hydrographical corps. The yearly graduates of the academy will, according to this system, be assigned to the two branches of service described—namely, the line and naval service and that of the hydrographical corps. The Secretary enters into very explicit details of the proposed system, and states succinctly the reasons which call for its adoption.

Praise is awarded to Commander Stribling, who has charge of the institution, and to the officers, professors, and assistants under his command, for the assiduity and intelligence with which they have performed their duties.

On the subject of the organization and discipline of the navy, the Secretary has also much to say. The abolition of corporal punishment without provision for a suitable substitute, has been followed by uncertainty, cruelty, and the most frequent complaints against the abolition have been followed by uncertainty, cruelty, and the most frequent punishment are made by seamen themselves. Looking at this state of things, the Secretary submits the enactment of a new system of enlistment, by which the sailor, after undergoing probation, shall be permanently attached to the navy of the United States, receiving an additional dollar a month for every additional five years' service, the right to this additional pay to be forfeited for desertion by his resignation or being struck off the list, which shall only be done by order of the Secretary of the Navy or by sentence of a court martial, the registered seamen to be exempt from any corporal or other punishment.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the naval establishment of the United States, and especially invites attention to the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction that three first class screw propeller frigates and the same number of propeller sloops of war be authorized for. There is an abundance of timber in the navy yards. In connexion with this subject, he represents the necessity of establishing one or more factories for the construction of machinery for the larger class of steamers.

It is also necessary to increase the number of seamen, and to increase their pay.

Authority is asked for the appointment of twenty assistant surgeons, with a corresponding promotion of those already in service.

The marine corps and the inadequacy of its numbers are next referred to.

Additional pursers are needed.

The Secretary renews the recommendations heretofore made in regard to a retired list, and states his concurrence in the views of his predecessor as to the propriety of recognizing the title of commodore and of creating at least two rear admirals.

The reports of the various bureaus are commended to the attention of Congress. The Secretary concurs in the opinion that the Naval Asylum should be removed from Philadelphia to Annapolis or Norfolk.

The Naval Observatory is referred to with approbation.

The return of Lieutenant Gillies with rich contributions to science is noticed, and his report promised.

Professor Espy is making commendable progress in his meteorological observations.

Sundry other topics of minor interest are adverted to.

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to the expenditures and estimates of expenditures of the Department.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—THE PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE CUBA, &c.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the deaths of Clay, Webster, Judge McKinley, and the Hon. John Sergeant, were appropriately announced, with eulogies on their characters and services to the country, and the customary resolutions passed.

A fact not generally known has just been disclosed, to the effect that Senator Soule, of Louisiana, whilst on a visit to Spain in 1846, sounded the Spanish government with respect to the purchase of Cuba—not officially yet according to the suggestions of our Government, and his representations on his return led to the further steps taken by Mr. Polk's administration, and the offer of $100,000,000.

NEW YORK, December 9.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA—A RUSSIAN JAPAN EXPEDITION SAILED.—A letter from St. Petursburg, dated October 16th, published in the Salem Register, says that the Emperor of Russia has started a Japan Expedition, consisting of the frigate Pallas, and tender and screw steamer under the command of Admiral Posla tine.

The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks previous, to stop in the English Channel, from whence the expedition would finally proceed.—The object of the expedition is said to be for scientific purposes, but it is almost certain that it is intended to watch the movements of the American expedition, of which the Emperor is known to be very jealous.

The river Neva was full of floating ice, but there were no American ships there.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Miss Jamison, a niece of Gen. Franklin Pierce, was married in this city last night, to Mr. Hawshaw. The President elect and his lady were present at the wedding.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER WM. PENN.—The steamer Wm. Penn, sailed at noon, to-day, for New Orleans, with $850,000 in gold. on freight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—Gen. A. Wade, of Wilmington, N. C., was seriously injured to day on board of one of the Felton ferry boats, which came in collision with another boat of the same line. One of his ears was cut off by a flying bolt. He is now at his hotel in the charge of physicians, and at the last accounts was easier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Mail Pilot Line from New York ran off the track last evening near Princeton, and arrived here at three o'clock this morning, too late to connect with Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

BOAT SUNK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A coal boat from Bristol sank at Pine street wharf early this morning, and two men who were asleep in the cabin were drowned.

City Intelligence.

YESTERDAY.—During the whole of yesterday, the rain poured in torrents, putting a effectual stop to all kinds of outdoor exercise. It was emphatically a dull day, rendered more so by the chilliness and heaviness of the atmosphere. News items were at a premium, and the few that could be obtained were scarcely of sufficient interest to transfer to our columns.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—Joseph Feytel made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that in the month of June last, he sold a stock to J. Jas. Johnson, Jr., for the sum of $100, and delivered the same over on his representation that he had funds in the Branch Bank, taking Johnson's check for the amount. On presentinghis check deposited with the former, there were no funds to Johnson's credit and that moreover he kept no account there. Hence the charge.

THEFT AND VAGRANCY.—John Coleman was arrested yesterday at the Ferry Landing of the Second District, having in his possession a bundle of clothing, the property of parties unknown, which he could give no satisfactory account. He is furthermore charged with being an incorrigible vagrant and on the strength of the latter accusation he was sent to the Work House for six months.

FINED.—Edward Moore, charged with disturbing the peace on Wednesday night in St. Charles street, was fined $3 yesterday, by Recorder Winter.

STABBING.—A sailor named Roach, was stabbed on Wednesday night in the third district of Jackson street, opposite the Fifth District. The second name of the individual who committed the assault, we have not been able to ascertain.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Melvina Smith was arrested on Wednesday, in the Second District, on the charge of being a vagrant. The Recorder sent her to the Work House for one month.

VAGRANT.—Samuel Jackson was arrested on Wednesday night, in Burgundy street, having in his possession a bundle of clothes and a clock, supposed to be stolen. He was sent to the Work House for three months.

ROBBERY.—Ann Green stood was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, charged with having robbed Wm. McCarty of a silver watch and chain on Wednesday last, on the corner of Bayou and Montgomme streets, she was committed for trial before the First District Court.

SPEAKING WORD.—Thomas Fleming, charged with stealing a few sticks of wood, and seemed, moreover, to be a vagrant, was sent by Recorder Winter, to the workhouse for a month.

To the Sugar Planters and Merchants interested in Sugar Making in Louisiana.

THE undersigned, agent for the United States of America, of Ramos' new and improved system of sugar making, has the honor to announce to the planters of Louisiana, that the process has been completed in the plantation of the 25th ult, the result of the trial made on the plantation of Wm. F. Bisland, Esq. in competition with the old mode of making sugar. The apparatus can be seen in operation on the plantation, situated in Jefferson parish, three miles above Carrollton, as it will be used by Mr. Mason for the balance of this crop.

On the 25th ult. the same number of the plantation, Mr. T. Mix, commenced to work on the system in use on the plantation, and finished on the 4th inst. from a piece of cane, the half of which, precisely in the same condition, was left for Mr. Ramos to work with. The result of the trial proved that Congress should consider if it cannot remedy the evil by the exercise of its power over the establishment of canals, railroads, and the encouragement of inventions. Appended is a statement of the expenses per gallon, to 250 gallons, amounting together to $ 016 ct.

On the 26th, Mr. Ramos commenced working on the plantation of Mr. Bisland on the next day, produced 32,985 pounds of sugar, which also in the presence of the planters, Messrs. Harrison & Hooper at 6½ ₱ 100 ℔, made $2,143 75 cts—together amounting to $4,189 25 cts. Here were received from the three hundred of sugar taken from the boiler of the hogshead, weighing 700 pounds each, which added to the same per 100 pounds in the house of preparation. Lieutenant Gibbon has not yet arrived, but when he returns the facts gathered in the route will also be submitted.

The services of Lieutenants Lee and Berryman in ascertaining the position of dangerous rocks between the United States and Europe are noticed.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, about to be organized under the agises of Messrs. Grinnell and Peabody, will furnish occasion for valuable scientific observation, and the Secretary thinks he has done no more than justice in the arrangements he has established in the request of Lady Franklin, by permitting Dr. Kane to accompany the expedition. If additional compensation should be necessary for his scientific researches, the subject is commended to the attention of Congress.

Of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Secretary gives his views at length. As the number of those who can be admitted to the school under the present system is necessarily small, and as the school is liable to some other objections, he proposes a fundamental change in its structure, and recommends that the academy should be composed exclusively of cadets, or young men who are received as candidates for admission to the navy. By the arrangement which he proposes, Congress would be relieved of the necessity of filling vacancies every year, and the President five, besides the appointment to vacancies arising out of failure to pass preliminary examinations. Various other suggestions, in this connexion, are offered in regard to the classification of midshipmen, passed midshipmen and masters, and the establishment of a hydrographical corps. The yearly graduates of the academy will, according to this system, be assigned to the two branches of service described—namely, the line and naval service and that of the hydrographical corps. The Secretary enters into very explicit details of the proposed system, and states succinctly the reasons which call for its adoption.

Praise is awarded to Commander Stribling, who has charge of the institution, and to the officers, professors, and assistants under his command, for the assiduity and intelligence with which they have performed their duties.

On the subject of the organization and discipline of the navy, the Secretary has also much to say. The abolition of corporal punishment without provision for a suitable substitute, has been followed by uncertainty, cruelty, and the most frequent complaints against the abolition have been followed by uncertainty, cruelty, and the most frequent punishment are made by seamen themselves. Looking at this state of things, the Secretary submits the enactment of a new system of enlistment, by which the sailor, after undergoing probation, shall be permanently attached to the navy of the United States, receiving an additional dollar a month for every additional five years' service, the right to this additional pay to be forfeited for desertion by his resignation or being struck off the list, which shall only be done by order of the Secretary of the Navy or by sentence of a court martial, the registered seamen to be exempt from any corporal or other punishment.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the naval establishment of the United States, and especially invites attention to the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction that three first class screw propeller frigates and the same number of propeller sloops of war be authorized for. There is an abundance of timber in the navy yards. In connexion with this subject, he represents the necessity of establishing one or more factories for the construction of machinery for the larges: class of steamers.

It is also necessary to increase the number of seamen, and to increase their pay.

Authority is asked for the appointment of twenty assistant surgeons, with a corresponding promotion of those already in service.

The marine corps and the inadequacy of its numbers are next referred to.

Additional pursers are needed.

The Secretary renews the recommendations heretofore made in regard to a retired list, and states his concurrence in the views of his predecessor as to the propriety of recognizing the title of commodore and of creating at least two rear admirals.

The reports of the various bureaus are commended to the attention of Congress. The Secretary concurs in the opinion that the Naval Asylum should be removed from Philadelphia to Annapolis or Norfolk.

The Naval Observatory is referred to with approbation.

The return of Lieutenant Gillies with rich contributions to science is noticed, and his report promised.

Professor Espy is making commendable progress in his meteorological observations.

Sundry other topics of minor interest are adverted to.

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to the expenditures and estimates of expenditures of the Department.

Condensed Decisions of the Supreme Court.

Biggs, McKeever & Co., Appellees, } Appeal from
vs. } 5th Dist. Court.
Solomon G. Staples, Appellant. }

Plaintiff's claim from defendant, 800 20 for goods sold on a account to his brother, Samuel B. Staples. The District Judge considered that the defendant guaranteed the payment, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Held, The evidence adduced on to prove the sentiment of payment, is of too uncertain a nature, to found upon it a judgment for plaintiffs. Judgment reversed.

Kelly, Spring & Halsey, for appellees.
Elmore & Kline, for appellant.

F. M. Fark, Appellant, } Appeal from 5th District
vs. } Court.
Abram Halsey, Appellee. }

This suit is instituted claim ing servitudes to drain and window openings on the rear wall which belonged to the same proprietor when the openings were constructed. The District Judge gave judgment for defendant.

Held, The servitude claimed are those to be exercised through doors and windows in the wall standing on the division line between this lot and that of defendant. Such wall is presumed to be in common for the convenience he proved. In the absence of such proof we must presume that by the purchase of these two lots, made in the succession of the original proprietor, the purchaser acquired the wall in common. Under this state of facts the previous decision, *de pare de fore fide*, resulting from the open lines, was abrogated by the sale, to defendant, Judgment affirmed.

Bartlette, for appellant.
Roselius, for appellee.

Samuel Kohn, appellee, } Appeal from 5th District
vs. } Court.
Ronald McCollum, appellant. }

Suit by vendor to recover $1,893 50, purchase money for property sold defendant. The answer declare the sale premature, as by the act of sale the coupons for interest due by installments and included in the amount claimed, were not to be paid by defendant until a previous mortgage against vendor, and to be redeemed also by installments, should be discharged. The District Judge gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Held, It is obvious defendant had great confidence in plaintiff's solvency, who guaranteed the purchaser against the existing mortgage. It appear to us that the installments due by the defendant were intended to have been due and payable, as the payments were made by the vendor over to his mortgagor, *pari passu*.

Clarke,
Slidell & Redmond,

Church Music.

GREAT LESS THAN FIRST COST.—A large quantity of Church Music, including the Messrs. Boosey's Collection of Sacred Music; the National Psalmist; Messrs. Hastings Academy's Collection of Church Music; The Missouri Harmony; The National Lyre—a new collection of Sacred Music; The Boston Anthem Book &c., &c.

Being the consignment of large consignment, is to be sold at once without reserve, at less than first cost to close accounts.

Also—a great variety of School Books for sale at HALF PRICE by J. FOWZER.
d17 Franklin Bookstore, Jack-on square.

American Camnel Coal, at 50c per Bbl.

4000 BBLS Cannel Coal, of the Hamilton Mines, a new coal in this market now landing, as sample cargo, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, for sale at the above low price, delivered throughout the city by

SPENCER FIELD, 18 Poydras st.
Coal yard and office 161 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

Anthracite Coal.

200 TONS Egg Coal, both red and white ash, now landing from ship White Jacket, Jones, master, and for sale by SPENCER FIELD,
d17-2t 18 Poydras and 161 Camp st.

Milk Crackers.

PARKER, 15 Commercial street. Possession Buildings, have just received by late arrivals, a large assortment of this favorite article, which for sale, below market price.
d17

FINE CRACKERS—For sale by
d13 JOS. H. MARKS, 76 Magazine st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE N. O. and Carrollton R. R. Co.,
New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1852.

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

By order of the Board. CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.
d9 1m

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Agency receives risks against loss, or damage by fire, on cotton, sugar houses, cotton gins and property in the country.
d6d1m L. M. MATTHEWS, Agent.

OFFICE AGENCY FIRE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., } New Orleans, Nov. 18th, 1852.
New Orleans.

THIS Agency is open at the office of the Company, for the receipt of applications for insurance, and will be kept open at this office, until further notice.
a19 1m L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

THE annual election of FIVE Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 3d January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
d15 1m JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1852.

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on the 4th day of December next, and that after the expiration of ten days, all subscriptions on the 4th day of January next, at the office of the Company corner of Bienville street and Carondelet Alley.

By order of the Board of Directors.
d17 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1852.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company, are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on the 4th day of December next, and that after the expiration of ten days, all subscriptions on the 4th day of January next, at the office of the Company corner of Bienville street and Carondelet Alley.

By order of the Board of Directors.
d17 JOSEPH GRILLET, Treasurer.

Freeing! Freeing!!

ED. CARREL, having returned from Europe, has the honor to inform the public and his former patrons, that he has just opened a Society establishment in Royal street, where he will be constantly, give private lessons at the house of the pupils, or at the locale where his services may be required. Ladies and gentlemen can address him at his residence at the head of Bienville.
d15 1m

Trunks! Trunks!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received by late arrivals from Havre, one of the finest assortments of Trunks ever imported in this city, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves, at 12 Carondelet street.
d15 EDWARD QUILLOT.

To Traders with California and others.

A Invoice of 400 Havana cigars, from the celebrated manufactories Monte Cristo, and Nova Empresa, Principe, Regalias, &c. &c. Quality, Superior, comprising Regalias, unions, Conchas, Panetelas, Londres, Cazadores, Principe, Trabucos, Havana Fancy, Londres, the city or country trade. A large portion of the above is offered for sale for cash or on time to prompt purchasers. LABORDE & XIQUES,
d16 12 Commercial Exchange.

House, Shore and Mule Shoes.

Just received and landing from ship Mary and Adeline, from Liverpool, R. D. Shepherd, Harrison and Jones, Master, 1,000 pairs of Liverpool House, Shoe and Mule shoes, a most complete assortment of sizes, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices on liberal terms. Dealers would do well to call before purchasing, as we are determined to give satisfaction.
ALBERT A. CHASE & CO.