THE DAILY BEE. [illegible] A. H. WHITAKER & CO. Editors and Proprietors. S. J. WHITAKER, S. SADBY, E. LAVERNE, E. DUPUGH. DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00. COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $6 00. In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, November 25, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

OUR INSOLVENT LAWS.

The legislation of sister States and countries, in providing remedies for the relief of infortunate debtors from oppressive imprisonment has thrown its shield around the rights of the creditor. The most stringent provisions have been framed to protect the creditor against the bad faith, imposity and fraudulent conduct of the debtor, and at the same time to defend the debtor against the cupidity and oppression of the creditor. In strict right, insolvent laws are entirely unnecessary in our State. The object of such a law is to remove oppressive detentions of the person of the debtor, leaving the obligation still subsisting, and rendering his future acquisitions liable for its discharge. The debtor is allowed by the law, when he has passed with sales, and measured with arrests, to make a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors, and to be discharged from future arrests for antecedent obligations; but now that arrests for debt are abolished, the reason of the law has ceased in a great degree. Bankrupt laws, whose object is the dissolution of the obligation itself, would be the most appropriate instrument to relieve the debtor. Both laws, however, require of the debtor the strictest good faith, and the purest integrity in the concoction of contracts and the conduct of his business operations. Should he contract in the intention of never liquidating, or should conduct his business negligently or imprudently, or indulge in gambling, debauchery, idleness or extravagance, or conceal or dispose of his property for the purpose of committing a fraud or deceit on his creditors, they withhold from him their assistance. They all equally declare, that none but *honest* and *unfortunate* debtors can avail themselves of the benefits of these statutes.

This is the *theory* of this insolvent system, and the Keystone of its arch: but, it is a well established fact, that when one honest debtor seeks its aid, ten of a different comparison do, and are more likely to get it than the former. As a general rule Americans are very liberal, great creditors, and scorn everything that is oppressive or cruel. Their debtor, who has allowed he set fairly towards them, has only to make an exhibit of his commercial operations and transactions of every kind, and he can easily obtain indulgence. But experience has taught us, that it is the debtor that practises his cruelty on the creditors, nine times out of ten, and dictates terms to them which they must accept, if they wish to receive a dollar. Their property has passed into his hands, without the receipt of its equivalent, and when the day of payment arrives, they find themselves the slaves of their debtor, who has sold their property, put in his pocket the price of the sale, and commands them to take ten cents in the dollar, or nothing! In principle where does this differ from the robber who presents his pistol to the traveler on the highway, and demands 'his purse or his life.'

The means of discovering frauds, and the remedies for their suppression and punishment, have been made too narrow. Our laws are too lax towards the debtor, and too rigid to the creditor, to meet and remedy the mischief which has afflicted us. Sufficient safeguards are not thrown around the rights of the creditor, and too many loop-holes have been left, for the debtor to escape his obligations by the fraudulent alienation and concealment of his estate. Loose, insufficient and defective as the law is, yet, in the administration of it worse. The insolvent is allowed to depart even from the forms laid down by the law, and to obtain his discharge after a tenacious opposition on the part of creditors, from sheer inattention and the indulgence of a false sympathy on the part of judges.

This system of legislation has occasioned much injury to our State and city, and to its baneful operation may be attributed the retardation of our growth. Merchants at the North are reluctant to give credit when they know so many hazards in obtaining payment, and where the laws (it would seem) were made to protect the debtor, and to encourage him too, to defraud his creditors. Our city has suffered millions from this cause alone, and the sooner the evil is extirpated, the better it will be for us. If the means of detection were increased, and facilities created for the discovery of property, and the delinquent could be brought into court in all stages of the suit and be compelled to answer oral interrogatories under oath, the concealment of property and the successful perpetration of frauds would be less frequent.

One example will suffice to illustrate the objectionable working of our iniquitous insolvent system. A merchant goes to the North to purchase a stock of goods, which he brings to our city, and opens a store. He purchased it all or nearly all on credit, giving his paper for the purchase money. After a while, seeing that he is about to break, or from some worse motive, he sells at auction or at private sale, the entire stock of goods for a third of the money he *agreed* to pay the northern merchant, and when his notes held by the latter fall due, he tells him that he cannot pay them, and suffers them to go to protest. The creditor urges payment and is informed that if he sues, he will get nothing, and is compelled by his debtor to take ten or twenty cents in the dollar. When asked to show his books, or give a statement of his resources and responsibilities, he laughs at the creditor, and say he can give none except in court, and if he is forced into insolvency, nothing will be paid. We have not overcharged the picture—such things have been of frequent occurrence.

Can a law be equitable and stringent enough, that tolerates such conduct? We can have much confidence in persons resident in a country where such a law is allowed to tarnish its legislation? What people can expect to enjoy a permanent prosperity, who will not reform this abominable system?

A gentleman of our acquaintance informed us, that within his own knowledge, a merchant endeavored to lay in a stock of goods at the North, and although he offered good paper, double the value of the goods, as security, he was denied on the ground that our law of insolvency was so lax, and gave so much encouragement and impunity to frauds and perjury, that Northern dealers were averse to giving any credit. We ought not to feel any surprise when examples of dishonesty have been so frequent, and punishments so rare. As the law stands, it is next to an impossibility to procure the conviction and punishment of a criminal under it. In such cases, it is folly to expect punishment when men who receive merchandise for sale, sell it and appropriate the proceeds to their own use, and pass through an insolvent court with more ease, prosperitude and reputation, than the honest but unfortunate man who has lost his fortune in an earthquake, a hurricane, or on the waves of the sea.

We will never be the advocate of a legislation that leads to such injustice,—that deprives a man of his rights, or that injures the commerce and development of our city. The amount of injury it has inflicted on the State is incalculable, to say nothing of the distrust of us it has sown among the commercial classes of the North, and its gradual demoralization of society. Laws should be so shaped as to bring offenders to condign punishment that not to secure impunity to them,—they, in theory at least, are intended to repress crime and not to encourage and stimulate it. The swindler who has enriched himself by perfidious and frauds is frequently appreciated at a higher rate, than the individual who has led a life of virtuous indigence, and who has neglected the fulfilment of no duty. This is contrary to sound morality, inimical to the great interests of society, and, if persevered in, will eventuate in the subversion of the social fabric and the dissolution of all good governments.

☞ This is most lovely weather we are now enjoying. After rather a disagreeable rainy spell, the sun appeared yesterday in cloudless glory, and the air was characterized by an almost vernal warmth. Let us profit by our brief Indian summer, for it is, alas! as transitory as it is beautiful. Soon will it give way to biting blasts and bitter frosts. Nothing is more uncertain in New Orleans than the weather. Sometimes it is smiling and balmy as a youthful bride, and anon chilling and repulsive as an ancient spinster of sixty years singlehood. It is as capricious as a spoiled child, and as changeable as CLEOPATRA. Nobody can trust it. Peale Sahh was probably itself compared with the deceitfulness of our climate. Hence our really fine days, which, though not low, are always unexpected, are relished with a gusto all the more intense. Such a one was yesterday, and the admirer of lovely forms might have rated his eyes in gazing on the varied types of female beauty which a short promenade along our fashionable thoroughfares would have enabled him to behold. Of course, we are but repeating a hackneyed truth, in saying that the *belles Orleanoises* are the most beautiful women in the world.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.—Messrs. Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting, bank note engravers, at Chicago, No. 136 Lake street, announce through our columns, that they are prepared to engrave certificates of deposits, scrip for insurance and mining companies, drafts, bank notes, &c. The agent is Mr. J. J. O'Shaughnessy, at Chicago.

JACKSON RAILROAD.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company will receive, at their office, until the 23d of December next, at 10 o'clock, sealed proposals for the purchase from the Company of one hundred and thirty-nine six-per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Rarely have we witnessed a more brilliant triumph than that achieved by the opera troupe of the Orleans Theatre on Thursday night. Never have we listened to the sublime conception of MEYERBEER with more perfection of execution; for, except perhaps in Paris, it has never been rendered with more perfection of ensemble and more dramatic vigor. BORDAS performed and sang the role of *Raoul* with all the power, sweetness and expression which distinguish his splendid talent. GENIBREL, as MARCEL, sang with his usual energy, correctness, breadth of style and musical sensibility. Madame PRETTI-BAILLE, as MARGARET of NAVARRE, executed the complex vocalization of the second act with charming lightness and precision. As for Madame LAGUT-PLANTERE, she took the public by storm in her very first recitative. We have seldom heard so complete a singer, and so admirable an actress. Her voice, though slightly veiled in the medium, possesses that sympathetic vibration which awakens the most delicious sensations. Its quality is eminently sweet and agreeable, and its range throughout the different registers entirely equal. Her execution is marked by the dramatic style and splendid method of the Italian school. As an actress, Madame PLANTERE has merits of the highest order. In the famous duet of the 4th act, she fairly rivalled BORDAS in the expression of dramatic feeling, and elicited the enthusiastic applause of the audience. In short, Madame PLANTERE received an ovation which was richly her due. We congratulate the management on the acquisition of so unquestionable a talent.

The opera of the Huguenots will be repeated this evening.

ELECTION ON MONDAY.

On Monday next an election will take place throughout the city for a Sheriff, in place of Mr. BRAUD, resigned, and for Representatives in the First and Fourth Districts, to fill vacancies. As a candidate for the State Senate, Mr. JULES LAVERGNE had been put in nomination. He is a gentleman of high character, liberal principles, and approved intelligence. He is started in opposition to the caucus candidates of Democracy—a recommendation in itself to our support, were his personal merits not wholly incontestable. Mr. LAVERGNE has been already in the Legislature, and possesses ripe experience, and ample information.

Capt. JAQUES, the popular and estimable commander of one of the Companies of National Guards, has been nominated for the Representative in the First District, and VALENTINE HERRMAN, a gentleman of fine education and undoubted talent is the candidate in the Fourth. Every one of the nominees can be elected with entire ease, if the Reform party will do their duty. Let them only remember on Monday next to vote, and there will be no apprehension of a defeat. The reformers have an immense majority in the city, and it behoves them to be in every contest. They can only be beaten by inconceivable apathy.

OUR SHIPPING LIST.—The list of vessels sailed or loading for New Orleans, which we publish this morning, will be found full, accurate and authentic. It comprises the following: *Coastwise*—New York 48, Boston 19, Philadelphia 9, Charleston 4, Bath 1, Belfast 1, Portland 1, Kennebunk 1, Rockland 2, Providence 1, Boston 1, and Alexandria 1—*Foreign Ports*—Liverpool 17, London 21, Bristol 3, Gloucester 1, Cardiff 1, Newport 1, Greenock 3, Glasgow 1, Havre 11, Bordeaux 2, Marseilles 2, Malaga 1, Cadiz 1, Pilas 1, Bremen 5, Bremerhaven 9, Antwerp 3, Hamburg 1, Palermo 1, Rio Janeiro 2. Total 166.

STATIONER'S HALL.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. D. FELT & STETSON, No. 24 Chartres street. Their assortment of blank books, stationery, paper and other articles in their line is unsurpassed. They have likewise in connection with their establishment, a large and complete job printing office, and book binding.

MEETING OF ISRAELITES.—We are requested to call attention to a meeting of the Israelites of our city, to be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Masonic room of the Grand Lodge, St. Charles street.

DECOYDIZING FLUID.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Mr. O. MOBIS having completely repaired and enlarged his chemical works, is now ready to furnish the Decoydizing Fluid, with directions for its use. Orders are to be left at Messrs. ROMAN & KERNION's Counting House, No. 2 Front Levee.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due PAUL WERLEIN, No. 8 Camp street, for the following new music:

Les Bleuets, a Sicilian, composed by M'lle A. Moret, and dedicated to Dr. Le Mat. Quite a neat composition, and easily played.

The Rose of Mobile, a Schottish, by X. Waldauer. This charming air is very well arranged, and is not difficult.

Fancy Stories by Oesten. These spirited and graceful compositions are three in number, comprising the Gipsy Story, Love Story, and Fairy Story—the first wild and irregular, the second plaintive and tender, and the last fantastic and quaint. They are marked by considerable originality, and to be performed effectively, must be thoroughly studied.

A Summer's Day.—A brilliant fantasia by Coerlander. The theme is very pleasing, and, the variations exhibit ingenuity, and complete knowledge of the mechanism of the piano. It is not a very easy piece.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Thos. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new publications:

Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush, by Mrs. Moodey. Dewitt & Davenport, publishers. A graphic and brilliant book, evincing descriptive powers of a high order, and abounding in pleasant episodes.

History of Louisiana, under the Spanish domination. Redfield, publisher. We have already spoken of the excellent work of Mr. Gayarre. This, the concluding volume, conducts the history to the period of the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

☞ The Natchez papers publish a rumor that the National Council of Know Nothings at Cincinnati, have nominated MILLARD FILLMORE for President. We suspect this is an error, as other papers seemingly well informed state that one of the objects of the Convention was not to name a candidate for the Presidency, but to elect a Chief or President of the Order. It is possible that Mr. FILLMORE may be the individual designated, though we know nothing about it.

A GREAT BRIDGE.—The great tubular bridge that is to cross the St. Lawrence, will, when completed, be one of the mechanical wonders of the age. It is to be copied, after the great bridge over the Menai Straits, in Wales, and will consist of large tubes of iron, averaging over 300 feet in length, supported on high stone piers. The cars will cross the St. Lawrence through this iron tunnel, a mile and a half long, and lifted far above the river. The masonry is to be of the most massive description, and the whole cost will not be far from seven and a half millions of dollars.

NEWSPAPERS IN WASHINGTON.—There are published in the city of Washington, six daily newspapers—three of them in the morning, and the others in the afternoon, with a combined circulation of probably from eight to ten thousand copies. In addition to these, two of the Baltimore penny papers circulate extensively in Washington, being delivered at the doors of the subscribers by breakfast time. Thus, in effect, the city has eight daily newspapers besides a second weekly and a weekly publication.

☞ We have, moreover, that the control of the "Know-Nothing" machinery was long ago assumed by the Pro-Slavery wire-workers, and that one of the chief objects of the movement is the "crushing out" or smothering of all Anti-Slavery agitation.

So says the New York Tribune, and being an inveterate foe to the Know-Nothings, it has probably taken pains to learn the truth. We are delighted to hear that the K. N.'s are against the abolitionists, may God speed them in that part of their work, at all events.

☞ The ship *New Era* at the last accounts remained in the same position, with her masts still standing and her hull full of water. One hundred and sixty bodies have been picked up in all.

A LOFTY MOUNTAIN.—Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be full eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty one feet high. This is the highest peak on the American continent, and one of the highest in the world. From this peak, mountain tops five hundred miles distant are distinctly seen. The mountain is volcanic, and smoke being seen to issue from the summit.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 23d inst., says: A man named Hit or Hide, who is just released from imprisonment on a charge of the murder of his wife, arrived in Natchez on Friday, yesterday with the reputed murderer of Mrs. Hyde, in the Cay Hound, and afterwards at Hale's yesterday with the reputed murderer of Mrs. Hyde, in the Hundred Ridge, but that Sheriff Hyde, the husband of the murdered woman, had left that Ridge, or, for we know that he was in search. If so, his product is unknown.

ANOTHER COURT DOCUMENT.—[illegible]

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Soule Passed through Paris.

Secret Proceedings Respecting Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—The Canada's advices report fresh business feel and concerned in Liverpool, by which 5,000 bales of Cotton have been destroyed.

Representations are mentioned—The popular feeling in Spain is rapidly beginning to manifest itself against the Minister, which the Government has made to be in the prosecution of the war. Great discontent seems to prevail in the capital in many parts of the country.

Mr. SOULE—Mr. Soule had left London Monday, passing through Paris. He however made no stay in the latter (Spain).

Secret Mission—Lord Palmerston had left London for Paris, on a secret mission, as it is stated, regarding the designs of the United States upon the island of Cuba.

THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.—The reports of the battle at Balaklava on the 25th ult. show the effair to have been a very serious affair. The loss of the English is stated at 1,000 killed.

Liverpool Market.

There is some difference in the reports of the various brokers with regard to the state of the Cotton market at Liverpool. The statement by Middling given by some of the brokers, including A. Denston & Co., are about 1-16d lower than others.—Brown, Shipley & Co., quote Middling Mobile at 5¼ ⅌ ℔.

The stock on hand at Liverpool, exclusive of the amount on shipboard, is stated at 670,000 bales, of which 290 000 were American.

The Manchester Cotton Market.

Commercial advices from Manchester to the 6th instant, report the average sales of Cotton for the market at about 1000 bales daily. Prices were nominally any change of moment.

Post Office Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23d.—Wm. H. Martin, the principal Distributing Clerk in the Post Office in this city, has been arrested on a charge of stealing letters and embezzling the money taken from them. The amount of money thus taken is said to amount to several thousand dollars.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—The Cotton market here is dull, with sales of barely 600 bales. Prices are irregular, but without any quotable change.

Another Post Office Robbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—A Clerk in the Post Office has been detected in robbing the mails.

Embezzlement by a Bank Teller.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—The Paying Teller of the American Exchange Bank in this city is discovered to have embezzled a large amount of the funds of the Bank, by means of certified checks drawn in the names of irresponsible parties.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Affairs at Sebastopol.

The Soule Affair.

FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24th.—The Bremen steamer Hermann has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant, which are anticipated by the Canada's account. Her advices, however, embrace the following items not included in the abstract of the Canada's news:

REPRESENTATIONS.—Additional representations under General Dannenberg (?) were to the march for Sebastopol, and on the last accounts were approaching the Russian camp.

STORM ON THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch from the Black Sea of the 2d ult. states that terrific weather had prevailed on the Black Sea, that the Alfed Fleet had been compelled to leave their anchorage off Sebastopol, and put to sea. On the 28th and 30th of October the besiegers were completely drenched, and were unable to keep up their fire on the town.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.—The French Government views that the arrest of Mr. Soule from France was based entirely upon private grounds.

FEVER AT SEA.—The ship Glenburg, bound from New Orleans for Havre, had been spoken at on when 34 days out—one fourth of her crew had died from the fever.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—There has been an active demand in the Cotton market here during the greater part of the past week, and the sales amounting 13,300 bales. To day there was a slight reaction, the market not coming forward readily, the transactions have been confined to about 300 bales, [illegible] closing at 5½c ⅌ ℔.

The receipts of the week have been 8,320 bales. The exports for the same time 7,500, and the stock remaining on hand this evening numbers 49,000 bales. Two barks and two brigs have arrived at this port to-day.

[By the National Line.]

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 24.—The following steamboats have passed here during the last 24 hours, bound for New Orleans:

The Edinburgh at 9 o'clock, last night.
The Pacific Bullitt, at 12 o'clock, last night.
The Unicorn, at 3 o'clock, this morning.
The Flying Cloud, at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA

COTTON FIRM.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Cunard steamer Canada has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 11th, three days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. Her advices state that the Cotton market at Liverpool opened in the beginning of the week with a good demand, but there was some falling off at the close.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report the sales of the week at 50,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation, and 4000 for export, and state that demand was confined to mid to holders. Fair Orleans was quoted at 6¼d; Middling Orleans at 5¾d; Fair Uplands at 6d, and Middling Uplands at 5¾d ⅌ ℔.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say: Breadstuffs of all descriptions have considerably advanced. Flour was quoted at 42s. for Western Canal, and 46s. ⅌ bbl. for Ohio. Wheat closed at 12s. for white, and 12s. per quarter for red. Corn had advanced to 45s for mixed Western and 46s. 6d. per quarter for yellow and white.

General News.

The latest advices from Sebastopol state that the siege was proceeding slowly but poorly, and that Sebastopol had not yet fallen.

MESSRS. MOLL—Mobile Market.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—The Eastern mail this morning brings New York of Saturday morning and evening of the 18th instant, those of the morning of the 19th remaining behind.

There was a fair demand for Cotton here yesterday, and 1000 bales were sold at previous rates.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

FATAL RESULTS OF A QUARREL—BURGLARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—A quarrel occurred last evening at the Naval Asylum between two pensioners, in which one named Blanchet pushed another named W. C. Biggs violently, who fell and struck his head against the curb, and died instantly, from concussion of the brain. Blanchet was committed to answer. He is 55 years of age, and Biggs is nearly 70. The latter was one of the crew with Com. Decatur at the burning of the ship Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli.

Numerous burglaries were committed here last night. A policeman fired his revolver at one on Front street, but the burglar fired back and escaped.

THE SOULE AFFAIR SETTLED.—Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The Pennsylvanian has received a despatch from Washington stating that the State Department have received advices by the steamer Asia, that the French Government has withdrawn the objection to Mr. Soule passing through that country on his way to Spain.

CINCINNATI MONEY AFFAIRS.—Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—Money matters are quiet at present here and are assuming a settled appearance. There are no further failures and the indications are that the worst is over. Eastern exchange 1½ ⅌ 2½.

Hogs are selling at $3 75 ⅌ 4.

A BALTIMORE VESSEL ABANDONED.—New York, Nov. 17.—A vessel arrived here reports having seen, on Sept. 30th, in lat. 30 deg. 24m., long. 71 deg., a vessel abandoned with masts, spars and sails attached, having the name Boston Gray & Co., Shubb's wharf, Baltimore, on the sails.

MARINE DISASTER.—Atlantic City, Nov. 17. The brig Pedemas from Messas for New Providence, came ashore at Absecon beach this morning, about 3 o'clock, and bilged—the crew were all saved and are engaged in stripping the vessel which will prove a total loss.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—Boston, Nov. 17.—Orders have been received at the Observatory Navy Yard, from Washington, to fit out the ships Cyane and Saranac as soon as possible.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The corp of Clement Blodgett, was entered and robbed of goods, coin, &c., to the amount of $4,800. No clue has yet been had to the thieves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Notwithstanding Tribune has published the decree in reference to Mr. Soule, and our Government has official information to that effect, it has been determined in Cabinet council to hold the French Government responsible for the act, and demand satisfactory explanation. A horror of Europeans in Mr. Mason at Paris will be seen by next steamer.

HAY YANCE, Nov. 16.—After a patient and thorough investigation, the Williamsburg Riots, which were engaged in the riot on the night of the 4th, have been released by the Court.

The elegant Flagship [illegible] has gone to sea.

The steamer Cornelius City arrived yesterday from Charleston and Wilmington, with the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month inclusive.

[illegible] Lewis Cass and staff for Washington, left for the Capital yesterday.

[illegible] Cotton [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Charleston [illegible] Savannah