THE DAILY BEE,
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar an Inch, THIS Item, to cover the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, or for a shorter time than twelve months, will be charged Fifty Cents for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to each square, every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1855.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Lynchburg, Washington.

LET US ALONE.

This is the motto of the South at the present political crisis. Whatever might have been the divergence of sentiment respecting the Missouri Compromise up to the period of its abrogation, all discussion has now been merged in a common bond of unity. There are hundreds of thousands of wise and patriotic citizens of the South who were opposed to the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise who deprecated its repeal, and who, in the hour of renewed and imperious agitation, there is not one who is determined, now that the measure has been consummated, to abide by existing legislation. In other words, the South at this time presents an unbroken front with regard to the solitary question that menaces the stability of the Union.

What we claim is surely moderate and limited. We ask merely to be let alone. We demand nothing but that the principle solemnly sanctioned by both branches of Congress, and approved by the President, should remain a dead letter. The national Legislature, after weeks and months of exciting discussion, enacted an embracing the vital doctrine of non-intervention. To the permanence of this principle South stands pledged as one man. All attempts to repeal it; all incendiary efforts to reestablish restrictions which have been tolerated only from a sense of peace and expediency, and which are now felt to be from perhaps a higher sense of justice, unanimously be resisted at every step and to the last extremity.

It is understood that the position of South on this question is purely defensive; that of the North is to the last degree aggressive. This is the more intolerable, even under the gratuitous supposition that the North has suffered wrong and outrage by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, she cannot place the responsibility on the South. The representatives of that section, in a decided minority in Congress, neither were nor could cast a single vote for the bill. The Kansas-Nebraska bill could only have passed by the support of a considerable fraction of Northern members. It received this support. With what show of fairness, then, can Northern Freesoilers reproach the South with the consummation of a law that was as much the work of Northern as of Southern hands? Whatever might have been its origin, it embodies a principle of which the South is innocent to be deprived. Her position in respect to it is firm, manly, dignified and, without a particle of arrogant pride, and with no claim whatever for exclusive legislation, Kansas and Nebraska to be governed by their own population, she has a decided right to prevent the exclusion of all slavery from those Territories. The same principle is to be held inviolate in all Territory whatever, now situated North or South of the line of 36 30. The anti slavery fanatics know full well the hopelessness of any attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, since there is in Congress a host of members who, opposed to its repeal, would never consent to its restoration. The Freesoilers of this fact, have virtually abandoned their original design, and now, in assuming their strength in troublesome times, to establish the Compromise. The raising cry of 'No more slave States' will be easy to organize a banded opposition to every State whose constitution shall recognize domestic servitude, which may ever apply for admission into the Union. This is the project, by which anticipation is instructively what is has failed to accomplish, is the essence of the political controversy impending over the very first State with a pro-slavery constitution, that knocks at our doors, will stand ready for reopening the floodgates. Rushing to the torrent of agitation, this moment arrives, the South has but one alternative attitude of firmness and unity. Any wavering, any hair's breadth yielding of ground that consequently would be a tacit recognition of the power to refuse admission on the ground that its organic law sanctions slavery. This is the position we stand without shrinking, and yet, without boasting or menace, the strong conviction of the Northern mind, which is to avert a perilous crisis, will come to our aid and save the Union from the threatened ruin.

Gentlemen, We invite attention to the announcement of Mr. Frazier, No. 66 St. Charles st. of a stock of surgical instruments, of the most perfect kind, for the relief of various deformities, such as braces, supports, trusses, and mechanical contrivances intended for the amelioration of disease, is unquestionably the finest and most extensive to be found in this city. Let all who are interested in the matter, call at Mr. Frazier's Establishment.

FANCY ARTICLES.—We invite the attention of the public to the sale to be made by Mr. Hedrick, at the auction establishment of Mr. Levy, Jr., No. 72 Gravier street, of an assortment of Paris taste and fancy, comprising toilet articles, fancy articles, toilet articles, fancy articles of every description, and other objects of holiday gifts. We are requested to state that accommodations will be given to lady purchasers. For particulars see advertisement.

NEW FANCY COSTUMES.—It will be seen, on reading our advertising columns, that Mrs. Lewis, No. 102 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, has received a large assortment of costumes of all kinds and of the most fashionable trimmings, embroideries, &c. We invite particular attention to the assortment to be found elsewhere.

NEW MUSIC BY DAVIS.—P. & E. Bach, Royal and Royal streets, have on sale a stock of house-furnishing goods. See advertisement.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW, ALMANAC.—We find on sale by Norman, 14 Camp street, and the St. Charles Book stores, under the St. Charles Hotel, a copy of Aitken's Rural Land and Garden and Plantation Calendar. This is a work of immense value to every planter.

BROOK HOUSEKEEPER.—Mr. E. Christman, corner of Chartres and Bourbon streets, announces to the public a rich and varied assortment of fancy hangings, which he offers by wholesale or retail, at from 50 per cent. below the market prices. See advertisement.

We have received from NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, a package of Tilson's depth and impression papers, for writing with pen or ink—a very useful article.

Excitement in New York in regard to Mr. Baker for the murder of Dodge, is in the increase. The court is in session, and even ladies have been admitted.

We have been large foreign exports of specie from Baltimore the week, mostly to Britain, including 35,000 bbls. of flour, 1,000 bbls. of wheat, and 9,135 bushels of corn.

Mr. Spencer at Mississippi.—This is the title of a new paper, published at Cincinnati, and devoted to the defense of the doctrines of Mr. Spencer's communication. It is edited with ability.

Thanks are due to the officers of the steamer *Joseph Lindo* for late Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Empire* for late Louisville papers.

Thanks are due to the obliging purser of the steamship *Marion* for files of Texas papers.

We are indebted to the clerks of the steamboats *Indiana*, *Alabama*, *Louisiana*, *Empire* and *Magnolia* for late papers.

CAPT. CHOUBARD, G. LAVIE, No. 5 Charles street, has just received from Paris a large assortment of the choicest perfumes, which he offers at very low prices. Call and see them.

SAVANNAH PARTICIPAL ELECTION.—Edward Anderson, the candidate of the American party for Mayor, has beaten Jared S. Jones, the Democrat, by 27 ballots. Two American and ten Democrats in the Board of Aldermen. The vote stands [illegible]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Pemaquidens.

The steamship *Pemaquidens*, Captain Churchill, arrived on Saturday from San Juan, having left on the 3d.

The *Uncle Sam* left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 20th, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the afternoon of the 1st December, with 250 passengers and $600,000 in gold. The *John L. Stevens* left San Francisco at the same time with the *Uncle Sam*, with one million and a half in treasure, for Panama. The *Northern Light*, from New York, with three hundred passengers, arrived at Point Arenas on Monday at 8 A. M., and was to leave the same day.

The health of the between was excellent, and the transit made in 18 hours.

General Walker was in quiet possession of Grapada, where Gen. Cabanas, ex-President of Honduras, had arrived.

All attempts at invasion from Guatemala and Honduras had been abandoned for a time.

Col. Parker H. French is passenger on the Northern Light as Minister to the United States from Nicaragua.

Cabanas, late President of Honduras, has been driven from power, and has sought refuge in Honduras.

CALIFORNIA.

By the *Pemaquidens* we have received dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., being fifteen days later intelligence.

Business in California is improving, and the mines continue steadily to yield their golden treasures.

Major General Wool and Staff, with a company of infantry and 4,000 stand of arms, left San Francisco on the 9th for Oregon, for the purpose of settling the Indian difficulties in that Territory. It is said that Gen. Wool will bring 300 troops together, to operate against the Indians.

C. A. Hempstead has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State.

Large numbers of men were leaving San Francisco to join Gen. Walker.

Gabriel Ravel and troops had arrived at San Francisco and were performing with great success at the American Theatre.

The bark *Rover*, bound from San Francisco to San Blas, came into collision with a ship outside the harbor, and although she proceeded on her course as though she had sustained no injury, there is good reason to suppose that she foundered soon after the accident, and that all on board perished.

Mr. Wm. R. Richardson, U. S. Marshal, with a posse, left San Francisco on the 24th for a man named Charles Cora. The parties had had some trifling difficulty, but friends had interfered and it was supposed it was settled. They were standing in apparently amicable conversation, when Cora suddenly drew a pistol and shot Richardson through the heart.

Great excitement prevailed, and it was found necessary to remove the prisoner, who had been arrested on the spot, from the station house to the county jail, to prevent a strong assembled around the jail, that evening it was determined to take Cora out and hang him.

Mr. Wall, collector of U. S. customs at Monterey, and Mr. Williamson, also of Monterey, had been mutually murdered near that place. A man named Amaranta Garcia, who was connected with the murder, was pursued, and one of the pursuing party killed. Six others were wounded, and Garcia made his escape.

Capt. Archibald McRae, commanding U. S. revenue cutter off Sonoma, on the 17th ult., while in a state of intoxication, committed suicide on the night of the 15th, while his vessel was lying in the harbor. He was supposed to be laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

A fire had occurred at the corner of Commercial and Battery streets, San Francisco, by which upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. The buildings were all of wood, and occupied as stores by a number of persons.

The American party held a State Council at Sacramento on the 13th, to elect delegates to the National Convention, and for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed not to vote for any candidate for the Presidency unless he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and opposed to the agitation of the slavery question.

A fight occurred on the 14th ult. at Cancon, Rogue river valley, in which eighteen white men were killed and twenty-five wounded. The Yreka *Union*, of the 4th November, says:

"The fight commenced at 1 o'clock, P. M., and continued till 10—the Indians retreating all the while. At length it was deemed necessary that steps should be taken to provide for the wounded, and a halt was ordered, when the Indians made their commencement during upon the men, to whom prudence dictated the course of retiring to an open space, where a more effectual stand could be made, which they accordingly did.

It was then ascertained that eighteen of the Captain's men had been killed and twenty-five wounded, some mortally, others dangerously, and a few slightly. A message was then despatched to Captain George, at Albusus, who started immediately with eighty volunteer recruits. He would join Captain Smith on Thursday, at an early hour, when it was expected that a renewal of the encounter would take place.

On Thursday accounting party of six arrived with intelligence that ten two hundred and fifty Indians were in the vicinity of the heads of Antelope and Butte creeks. Capt. Smith with about one hundred men, immediately started out, and it was feared that a serious encounter would take place. The attack, it was expected, would be made on Saturday or Sunday last. News of the result is hourly expected.

The Indians every where in Northern California and Oregon appear bent upon hostilities, and no alternative seems left to the whites save a war of extermination.

TEXAS.

The steamship *Mexico* brings us dates from Texas to the 6th inst.

The Legislature was still in session, but no decisive action had been taken on the various important topics before that body.

The American party are to hold a State Convention at Austin on the third Monday in January, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The Galveston *News* of the 6th says:

The barks *San Jacinto*, from Boston, and *Golden Age*, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The continuation of dry weather gives little hope for early opening of the rivers, on which activity in business in our place mainly depends.

At Houston, the week's arrivals of cotton had amounted to about 2300 bales, and it may be presumed that efforts will be made to bring down as much of the cotton crop as possible before winter interrupts hauling, while the losses by disappointment in river navigation during the past two seasons are remembered. The impression prevails general that, with the opening of the Southern rivers, very large receipts will be poured into New Orleans and Mobile, thus causing a depression of prices before transportation is our State, by river navigation or hauling in spring can be obtained.

We have had a succession of dry Northers, without, however, much cold, and crops of sugar as well as late picking of cotton appear to be going on nicely, according to accounts from the interior.

A contract has been made with Messrs. James & McLean for lighting the city of Galveston with gas.

We take the following from the papers:

The brig *Ellicott*, Capt. Grant, and the schr. *Tiger*, Capt. Cobb, both from Bangor, Me., arrived in port, yesterday, loaded with cross ties for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. We understand that there are some ten or twelve other vessels now on their way, all loaded with materials for the above railroad.

We understand that the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad is now graded between eighteen and twenty miles, from Virginia Point, beyond Dickinson's Bayou. Mr. Hooper has taken the contract to bridge all this distance on the track of said road, and is now employed on some of the bridges.

We learn from reliable private correspondence, by this morning's mail, that the Texas Debt bill will probably be accepted by the present Legislature. The Public Debt Committee of the Senate have indeed reported against it, but one more has good means of correct information, thinks the bill will be carried over the report by a majority of one or two.

The Corpus Christi *Advertiser* says:

This morning, about sunrise, a Mexican named Antonio Bustamante, entered a saloon, named *Juan Aguino*, kept by one Antonio Valenzuela, and, without any working provocation, drew a stabbed his wife (or kept mistress) with a pocket knife, and, after the cutting upon Pedro, and inflicted a mortal wound upon him. He died instantly. The murderer also cut another woman, who was present, in the arm, causing a slight wound. He is in the hands of the sheriff of the county, awaiting trial. The affair took place, we have been informed, in public, and commenced during upon the men, to whom prudence dictated the course of retiring to an open space, where a more effectual stand could be made, which they accordingly did.

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MOBILE.—The new city government was inaugurated on Friday. Mayor Lanson delivered a feeling and eloquent valedictory. The address of the new Mayor, Mr. Wyman, was brief and pointed. He had been elected by the unsolicited votes of his fellow-citizens—he came into office unfettered by any pottery promise or pledge—he knew but little of the duties of his station, but every hour should be devoted to their study. He was, but the opposition—the Democratic party—was the office of the Bowie. Mr. Wyman thought, their duty consisted only in so much they did approved only—but they might and assured that what remained should be rightly enforced.

The Trial of Gen. Corral for Treason.

The fact that General Corral, the late leader of the government forces in Nicaragua, who surrendered to Gen. Walker, had, at the instance of the latter, been shot for treason, has already been briefly mentioned. Walker's organ, *El Nicaraguense*, publishes a full report of the trial by court martial.

The court was summoned on the 6th of November by Walker's order, and consisted of Col. C. C. Hornsby, President; Lieut. Col. C. H. Gilman, Major E. J. Sanders, Captain Geo. R. Davidson, Capt. A. C. Adams, Capt. C. J. Turnbull and Lieut. George R. Chalfant. Col. R. D. Fry was appointed to act as Judge Advocate, and Colonel Don Carlos Thomas acted as interpreter to the court. The charges were preferred by Walker, 1st. That Don Fonstano Corral, General and Minister of War, is guilty of high treason, in having "invited General D. Santos Guardiola and Col. D. Pedro Xatruch to come with arms and force to disturb the peace of Nicaragua." 2d. "That said Corral has conspired with the enemies of the State to overthrow the existing government of Nicaragua." Corral in his letter to Guardiola represented that affairs were not being conducted right under Col. Walker, and appointed a certain time for his inveiling the city of Granada with all his forces, when Walker's party might be unprepared, taken by surprise, and his whole force put to the sword.

On his arraignment, Gen. Corral pleaded "not guilty," and Col. F. H. French appeared as his counsel. Walker took the stand first and detailed certain papers produced, as being in Corral's hand-writing, and stated that they had been placed in his hands the previous day by Gen. Valle. The papers were, it was alleged, intercepted letters from Gen. Corral to Guardiola and others, who are hostile to the existing government.

The only witness called for the defense was President Rivas, but he might with more propriety have been called for the prosecution. He testified to General Corral having full power to make the treaty, or not make it, and then was sustaining the validity of his own title as President. He testified also that General Corral had called him to Granada, and professed to have made the treaty in good faith, and with the intention of respecting it; and until he saw the intercepted letters, which surprised him, he had been no reason to doubt Gen. Corral's loyalty to his Government. Then in answer to questions by the judge advocate he testified to the letters produced as being in Gen. Corral's hand-writing, and to his knowledge that their contents were treason to the State. This finished the case, and the court immediately found Corral guilty of the charges preferred, and sentenced him to be put to death by shooting, recommending him, however, to the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief's mercy was shown by his order changing the sentence to be executed on the 9th. *El Nicaraguense* thus notices the final act in the tragedy:

"At a quarter to 2 P. M., the prisoner, attended by the clergy, marched out of barracks under an escort of Youth's and children, and crossing the Plaza, took a seat in a chair prepared for the occasion. The bandage usually used was offered him by Col. Gilman, refused on the day, and almost immediately after the spirit of Gen. Don Fonstano Corral had passed from time into the mysterious of eternity, having five balls pierced, as we understand, by every bullet fired at him.

"He is said to have died like a brave man, only regretting that he should quit the world, leaving three sisters in very indigent circumstances.

In view of this summary execution, the New York *Sun* remarks:

It is probable that Corral wrote the letters produced on his trial, but treason to Walker's government was not a crime which justified the outrage upon humanity of which Walker and his party have been guilty. It may accord with Spanish or Central American notions of the proper mode of dealing with obnoxious or suspected persons, but it wears an aspect too dark and blood-thirsty, because other feelings than those of horror and loathing in our breasts, Gen. Corral could have been banished from the State, and thus treating him, Walker might have earned some credit for a spirit of magnanimity and humanity toward a deceitful and dangerous enemy.

A few weeks before the trial of Corral, Patrick Jordan, a native of Ireland, but lately from the city of London, a soldier in the American battalion, had, in a drunken frolic, shot a native boy, in order to exhibit his skill as a rifleman. He was promptly tried by court martial, found guilty and executed by his new comrades. Before he was shot, he addressed a feeling letter to his fellow-soldiers. General Corral signed his death warrant.

THE BURNING OF THE MAYFLOWER AND COTTON.—The Memphis *Enquirer* of the 4th inst. gives some additional particulars touching the loss of life by this calamity. It says:

The burning of the books, we fear, will render it a matter of impossibility to give the number of the lost. But as near as the names can be ascertained we will give them.

Up to this we have learned the following: Arthur Dignan, of Philadelphia, assistant barkeeper on the *Mayflower*; R. R. Carlton, of Louisville, at the time engineer of the Gallatin Landing Railroad—he leaves a wife and two children at Louisville; Capt. ——, of the same road, freed at Gaines' Landing; James Banks, cook of the *Caliber*; and Sidney, cabin boy of the same boat. These gentlemen jumped over from the outside of the *Caliber*—one never rose to the surface, one came up but sunk after a few inactual struggles, and the third was picked up by a yawl after having floated about half a mile down the river. He was nearly exhausted, and completely numbed with cold, and in fact had not yet recovered from the effects. A young lady, about eighteen jumped into the river, and was saved by a gentleman who plunged in after her, and seized her by the hair, brought her out. A negro was seen floating by the wharf boat, and although boxes, barrels and a rope was thrown to him, he was too paralyzed to avail himself the means of succor, and sunk before he reached the stern.

Several were saved by life-preservers, but others were rendered powerless by fear, and plunged into the river. One poor negro on being told to jump into the river replied that he could not swim. He was told to jump and he would be picked up by the yawl; he took the leap, and never rose to the surface. It seems no human fear is so strong as that where his own life is secure, but there are instances when surrounded by crackling flames, and the horrid shrieks of poor, drowning wretches ringing in his ears, that a timid brave man can show his presence of mind, and by instrumental in saving many. Such an instance occurred last night. A passenger on watch (we are sorry we did not learn his name) before he left his post, raised the safety valve and blew out the fire, after which he ranged one blue vitriol. But for this precaution the bottom of the *Caliber* would inevitably have burst and with such an intense crowd thronged, some must have been killed.

Thanksgiving on George IV.

Thackeray's lecture on George IV has been received with great favor. From a sketch of the lecture in the New York *Tribune*, we make the following extract:

"With a slate and a piece of chalk, Mr. Thackeray thought he could form a respectable likeness of George IV, so far as the external form of his face dressed; but when he came to look into his history, he found nothing but a coat with a star on it, a true-blue sky, reeking with oil, and a mass smiling under it, under-waistcoats, and more under-waistcoats under them, all false, nothing but a corpulent simulacrum. All was gum, paddings, pomatum, and perfumery. He signed his name sometimes with a steady, sometimes an unsteady hand, as George P. or George R. or George Rex. Pity was this Adonis of fifty, Pity was this Wilkie Sea-Green, this Sir Lancelot, this Illustrious Birth, this Prince Charming, this Prince of Wales, Marquis of that in England, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Keeper, Lord Paramount, Lord Lieutenant, Lord Lieutenant, Lord Lieutenant