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The New Orleans Bee.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals or for more than one month, charged at the rate of one dollar for every TEN lines for one insertion.

The privilege of Annual advertisers is limited to parties business strictly within the line of their business, and to changes in one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1856. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8[illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Orders of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the 25 cents.

NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from Mobile.

CURIOUS CONTRASTS.

Metaphysical inquirers of an analytical mind have occasionally undertaken a psychical labor of classifying Mormonism. Vain effort! Futile task! TAPPAN will attempt to assuage his mother or the daughters of DAGON with baskets. New York politics are as obscure than the birthplace of the enigma more insolvable than the Sphinx of Egypt, or the oracle of Delphi. But it is difficult to follow New York in political transgressions. We have hope to understand its social, its theatrical metamorphoses—how it can tread with passable fidelity a moderate course pursued athwart a labyrinth of isms.

New York is the grand centre and focus of strange doctrines, curious theories, ordinary delusions which from time to time in our country, live their allotted hour, and then are heard no more. Strangers from every side to the globe, were wondered, there they establish and make proselytes, create that peculiarity luxuries—excitement, and die and are buried. It was New York that gave birth to Fourrierism and Phalanxism, to spiritual manifestations, and formed over patent Fire Annihilator. It still grows periodically insane in the way a singular fact that the New York is not the epitome of the republic—should be but hues which have never taken root in the South. Yet the soil for its shrewdness; its cool, and thoughtful population, while it is generally deemed ardent, impulsive and enthusiastic. How is it then that people and reject with almost in the same breath mania and fanaticism which are seized upon and pursued with much ardor at the North? It appears in truth that the Northern is a strange mixture of worldly wisdom and fiery enthusiasm. The first has the surface, while the latter is deep in its elements may be traced to the ... which peopled Yankeedom.—Men from royal and religious persecution, made their homes in the New ... men of similar stamp—acute, disingenuous, fitted to cope with a rugged and a barren soil and a relentless climate to overflowing with superstition ... off. They would drive a keen ... the simple minded savage, and half a principality without consent but would consider themselves ... eternal perdition, if they failed to ... service on the Sabbath, or neglecting the five and twenty points ... the avidity with which they ... doctrines, dreamy hypothesis ... fanatic ... to emanate from ...

... are of a different origin. ... of the seven ... our forefathers, and we ... part their peculiar character. The south is open, manly, frank, ... generous, more worldly thinks, ... of native common sense that shrinks from the reveries and ... brain dreamers. We ... shrewdness of the North; we ... calculate with a ... the other hand, ... more of its aptitude for being ... strongest *fakes* of shallow ... There is an equilibrium of intellect which is lacking in the ... though we may paradoxically ... smaller number of men of ... genius, our masses cannot be ... fools and dupes of knavish ... are for social heresies, practical ... The miserable *fungi* ... the rank soil of the North ... Women's rights convention ... Fox, Love societies ... and Mormonism seeks no proselytes ...

... that the radical difference ... North and South ... identically the same ... dependent upon diversity of ... Military qualities be incorrect, ... good solving the problem. ... explanation to Judge Emmons, ... conclusion of conversations with ... of the Sixth Sphere, will profoundly ... on this mysterious point.

... SILVERWARE.—We invite attention ... advertisement of HENDERSON & ... and strong, announcing an additional stock of a complete assortment ... of silverware manufactured ... and comprising every ... use. Persons desirous ... or of renewing their ... may be perfectly assured ... that the pure and genuine ... of Messrs. HENDERSON & GAINES'.

... RECEIPT.—A letter of the 19th inst. ... mentions the arrival in that ... of Mr. FELIX, brother and agent ... who was expected to come ... about the 25th inst. Mille ... frequently remain at Havana ... latter part of January, and will then ... for New Orleans. We shall ... the pleasure of seeing the ... actress in the course of four or ...

... MILLINERY.—L. URSE, No. 97 Chartres street, has received a splendid assortment of French mirrors, and of glasses ... and mirrors for store fronts.—Also, a large stock of picture frames, ... lithographs, plain and colored. ... is the only person in the city ... the art of silvering glass. Orders ... promptly fulfilled. See advertisement.

... —Mr. FULLER seems faithfully ... the conservative sentiment ... State. The American State ... held a session at Philadelphia on the ... as well attended. John W. ... delivering national speech, ... the twelfth section of the National ... A resolution was adopted, approving ... course of Messrs. Brown, Eddy, ... and Fuller, of Pennsylvania, for ... also with those who regard ... as more important than American ... the contest for Speaker, and for ... grounds assumed by ... A committee proceeded to Washington ... the resolutions the same night.

... NEW FRIGATES.—Of the six steam frigates ... to be built by the last Congress, ... have been launched, viz: the *Merrimac*, ... the *Wabash*, at Philadelphia; the ... at Washington; and the *Roanoke*, ... New York. The *Niagara* is nearly ready ... New York, and the *Colorado* ... of construction at Portsmouth. The length of each these ... be as follows: *Minnesota* ... *Merrimac* 255, *Roanoke* ... *Niagara* 315.

... —The steamship *Granada* ... of California papers to the ... Their contents have, however, ... by the *Daniel Webster*.

NOMINATIONS.—Charles C. Langdon and Jno. ... have been nominated by the American party of Mobile as candidates for the ... of Representatives, to fill the vacancies ... by the resignation of Messrs. ... and Battle.

... SALE BILL.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of Thursday says: While on her down trip, with over a thousand bales of cotton, the steamer *Lucy Bell* ran foul of the wreck of the steamer *Monarch*, lying in the Alabama ... Pickensville on the Bigbee ... sunk in short time without being ... the spot where she struck. We ... that no lives were lost, and ... all on board were saved. ... the water falls the *Lucy Bell* ... the *A. N. Brandon*, arrived ... brought down 800 bales of the ... It is supposed that

ANOTHER VERSION.—On the principle of hearing both sides, we give insertion to the subjoined letter. Our readers will remember Capt. Callahan's account of a fight near Piedras Negras with a large body of Indians, and his charges against the Mexicans of bad faith and treachery. The writer of the following communication professes to know all about it, and gives a very different version of the affair. He addressed his letter to the editor of the *Sonora*, a paper published at San Antonio, Texas, but the editor declined printing it. As the author's name is appended, we have yielded to the request for publication, without in the slightest manner vouching for its authenticity:

VILLA DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, 4th Oct., 1856.

Messrs. Editors of the Sonora:

Gentlemen—In No. 30 of your journal of the 13th Oct., in the article entitled "The Frontier of Texas," you refer to the events occasioned by the recent invasion of this part of the Mexican territory by a force of American volunteers, in accordance with the manifest of the 4th of the month, published by the commander of the force. This manifest represents the occurrence of this invasion entirely different from what actually took place, a decent regard for the sacred truth, and a desire to vindicate Mexicans falsely vituperated, impels me to place before you an exact statement of what actually transpired, which, I trust, you may be pleased to publish in your valuable paper.

On the 1st Oct., at three o'clock in the afternoon, two Mexican boats, moored at the American side of the river, opposite this village, occupied in the transportation of passengers from one side to the other, were boarded by Capt. Henry, who requested the crew of said boats (all Mexicans) to await the arrival of some of his friends, who would accompany him to the other side. He then made a signal with a handkerchief, when eight or ten volunteers threw themselves on board, and took possession of the boats, obliging the crew to row them down the river.

Upon arriving at a point two miles below this village, they there met their whole force, and then commenced crossing with the boats to the Mexican side until their whole force was landed. The Alcalde of Piedras Negras gave the volunteers no assistance; nor did he promise them any assistance whatever. The clandestine manner in which they transported their force below this village sufficiently shows there could have been no cooperation of his with said volunteers, who employed force in possessing themselves of the boats, in order to land at a desert point below the village. The volunteers received no countenance whatever from the Mexican authorities; and the course they pursued conclusively showed their hostile intentions in invading a friendly territory with a armed force, in defiance of the comity of nations. It seems they crossed into Mexican territory under the pretext of pursuing their enemies; but they had no right to invade with an armed force the sovereignty of a friendly nation under the pretext of pursuing their enemies. They could pursue to the confines of their own territory, but they could not pass beyond into the territory of another without violating all laws and usages.

The military commandant of the frontier, upon being apprized of this movement of the volunteers, immediately repaired to the town of San Fernando, where he forthwith organized from the districts a force of two hundred men, with whom he marched to Piedras Negras. The volunteers were posted on the bank of the Rio Grande, about one league from Piedras Negras, where they awaited the Mexican forces. So soon as the Mexicans came in sight, the volunteers charged their left wing, which was vigorously resisted; and after a slight contest the Americans moved off rapidly to occupy a defile not far distant, where they posted themselves advantageously, and fought the Mexicans until night. The latter then retired in good order to supply themselves with ammunition.

The Mexican force consisted of two hundred men, four of whom were killed and three wounded. There was not one Indian among them; all were Mexicans.

The Americans had five killed, which were seen on the bank of the river after the action.

The manifest stated that the volunteers fought six or seven hundred Mexicans and Indians, when in fact there were but two hundred, all Mexicans. The volunteers then entered the village of Piedras Negras, assuring the Alcalde of their peaceful intentions; and that their object was only to chastise the hostile Indians; but no sooner had they entered, than they ordered all the inhabitants to give up their arms, who, becoming alarmed, began to leave the village. The volunteers then fortified themselves in the village, where they remained until the 6th. They then crossed over to the other side of the river, opposite Piedras Negras, where they posted themselves, and planted a cannon, which they took from the village, having previously set fire to all the houses.

Soon after this, a force of five hundred Mexicans arrived, and found the village in flames. This is a matter of unpeopled families have had their houses burned, their property destroyed, and now find themselves without shelter.

This barbarous act was committed by a mob of marauders against a peaceable, innocent population, who had given no offense nor cause for this barbarous act. The volunteers, in justification, pretend that the Mexicans had aided and abetted the Indians in their marauding excursions into Texas. But this is devoid of all truth; the Mexicans have done all in their power to repress the outrages of the Indians, and the authorities have given strict orders to the frontier guards, that no defense in behalf of the volunteers for the unlawful invasion of a foreign territory. The Indians would not be chastised on Mexican soil by armed Americans. A foe may be pursued into his own territory, but not into that of a friendly nation. Mexicans have also suffered equally from those attacks of the Indians. They have also pursued them, but never have they attempted their pursuit into American jurisdiction. If a Mexican soldier is a just reciprocity, and that the laws of nations may not be violated by a repetition of such unlawful acts. EMILIO LAGUERENA.

GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville *Recorder* gives a full report of the proceedings of the American Convention held in that city on Thursday week. Hon. J. M. Berrien was elected President, and was assisted by five Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. Directly after the organization, Judge Cone offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all persons who hold to the principles of the American party and act with it, be held, taken and considered as members of the party and in full fellowship with the same."

The following are among the resolutions adopted:

1. The maintenance of this Union of coequal sovereign States, as our fathers made it, as the paramount political good—paramount in its adaptation to the security of our rights and the happiness of the people.

2. The means by which we propose to maintain this is obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, and a deadly obligatory upon individuals and States.

3. The territories of the United States are regard as the common property of all the States as co-equal sovereignties, and as such open to settlement by the citizens of the States with their property as a matter of right; and that no power resides either in Congress or the territorial Legislature, or the people of the territories while a territory, to exclude, prohibit or interfere in any territory any portion of the citizens of this Republic with their property legally held in the States from which they emigrate. We repudiate, therefore, the doctrines commonly called squatter sovereignty in the territories.

7. The agitation of the subject of slavery should cease. The rights of the South are plain, palpable, well defined and understood, and we believe they should not longer be treated as open questions. We will maintain our guaranteed Constitutional rights, and our right of property in slaves. Georgia has solemnly declared what the will regard as future grievances on this subject and what her remedy will be when these grievances shall be neglected. We will stand by the Georgia platform. We believe the continued agitation of this subject is made by selfish politicians for personal and party promotion, and is fearful to the South, the institution of slavery, and the permanency of the Union.

The Convention also passed a resolution recommending the postponement of the National Nominating Convention until after May, and another requesting the American members from that State in Congress to attend the Convention called to meet in February, to report the action of the present meeting, and urge a postponement of the nomination until a later period. Two persons for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District, and an equal number of alternates, were then appointed delegates to the Nominating Convention, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE CASEL.—The New York *Evening Post* half soft shell and half Black "Republican" speaks of Franklin Pierce and Caleb Cushing, as ...

"Men without any party, except the few who owe to them their daily bread, without any political character that they would not gladly be rid of—perpetrating fraud and violence."

This is cruel. The Administration, in the Spring of 1853, recognised the *Evening Post* as its official organ in New York. It bestowed on it patronage. It has since given it thousands of dollars in the way of advertising. It gives it this patronage yet—this very day! It placed the man who control the *Evening Post* at the head of the "party." And now that these men have ruined its party, they turn the Administration with having no friends!

If the Administration has lost its "political character," it has been by association with the *Evening Post's* left hand. And now that it has lost it, how cruel for them to thrust the disgrace back upon the Administration! How unkind to suggest that the Administration cannot now "get rid of" the dishonorable association!

And the "fraud and violence of the Administration and James Buchanan and his friends in Syracuse in 1853, to break up the Democratic party and defeat the Administration ticket, gave a corporate organization, in order that the Van Buren fools might enjoy all the federal offices in peace and quiet.

THE STATE PRINTING.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* nominates the Delta as candidate for the State Printing in the following terms:

"As we learn that some persons are asking the Equity whether the *Advocate* is a competitor for the State Printing, we only that we think it would be improper distinctly, and yet it honorable to the people, and their representatives, that such is the fact, and we hope that the Legislature will not be in doubt or misapprehension of the subject.

no motive for concealment, but prefer to the public scrutiny to our claims."

Our Help Tuck Correspondence.

Dull Times—End of the Baker Trial—Pavements Amusements—Stocks—Markets—Mrs. Stowe—Life Boats.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.

Things are very dull here at this moment; there is nothing worth transcribing "by pound a special or other signs," or even furnish material for a paragraph. We and spiritually in Washington counting the ballots, admiring the dexterous Greeks and parries between North and South, and occasionally shuddering at the thought of the crisis that must follow both if they fail. The "Sugar" (singular that, at this time last year there should have been such scrambles for heads all over the country, and that, now it should be compared to them, old Banks at Washington.) The "quietude of Baker," the result of the Baker trial, and the "Ruin" of the pavements in Broadway divided the attention of the public. The discussion relative to the Spectacles in Gold Wire frames of Spain are in earnest; their exponents determined on to hold their present position and choice; and throw the responsibility of loss of time and cost to the country, upon the lines that swim in the waters which divide the Democratic and Republican candidates.

The Baker trial left a sore spot; a verdict upon the case of Baker for the murder of Poole. They remained in consultation about thirty hours. Twice they paddlemed to be discharged, as they could not agree; but at last they agree; but the Judge was unwilling to grant the prayer of their petition until they had sat a time commensurate with the length of the trial. When they were discharged, they stood: Nine for murder, with a recommendation to mercy; three for manslaughter, and one of the three for justifiable homicide, or second degree. The conduct of the Judge during the trial has been severely censured. His charge to the jury was thought by listeners to be a plea for the prosecution. Thirteen exceptions were taken to the charge by the counsel for the defendant; the whole trial will be repeated in January.

The immense destruction of horses on Broadway, by slipping and falling on the smoothly worn stone pavement, has rendered it necessary to cut large grooves in the stones. This will cost the city some eighty thousand dollars. Last year an iron pavement, which is so constructed that it is impossible for horses to slip on it, was laid down in front of the General Post-Office, in Nassau street, and to all appearances, as good now as when first laid. It possesses many advantages over the stone. It creates no dust, and when worn or damaged, may be replaced with little cost. Iron pavements must eventually work their way into all our streets.

The business of the year being over, the people of the city are giving themselves up to amusements. Every theatre and concert room is filled every night, save the Academy of Music, where the Italian singing is done. The Broadway is bringing out a great holiday spectacle. The Metropolitan opens with an excellent company on Christmas eve. The establishment is to be known hereafter as "Laura Keene's Varieties." The new play, by Cornelius Mathews, is having a good run at Burton's.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $143,968, and paid $145,304. Among the payments were calls from California of $45,000. The regular balance is $4,147,724. These are the latest quotations at the Merchants' Exchange: United States 6 S. 1 18, New York State C. S. 104, Ohio C. S. 112, New York central 84 M. Erie 47, Michigan Central; 90, Illinois C. S. 94. The bulk of the people of this city are at present [illegible] Specie $11,584,000. Circulation $7,701,063. Deposits $76,120,417. Flour is selling wholesale from $5 25 to $6 75 per barrel. Mess pork $19 to $19 75 per barrel—demand limited. Beef sells slow at 11 cents per pound.

The drama of the "Christian Slave," compiled by Mrs. Stowe from her Uncle Tom's Cabin, is to be read this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Mrs. Webb, a colored woman. Mrs. Webb is said to be very talented, and, notwithstanding her color, a very good dramatic reader.

Some time since the Government appointed certain naval officers to act in connection with the committee of merchants appointed by the under writers in this city, for the purpose of examining various life-boats and testing their merits. The committee have since that period examined some twelve or fifteen different boats at Brooklyn Navy Yard, giving them a thorough testing in every manner they have finally and unanimously reported in favor of a boat invented by Mr. M. Gordan, the inventor of the quartz crusher.

L'HOMME.

COPY OF FRANCIS JOSEPH AT SEBASTOPOL.—Among the thousands of stirring accounts that have reached us from the Sebastopol of battles fought, forts stormed and captured, officers killed, wounded, or promoted for gallant deeds, we hear but little of the doings of the men—the mere soldiers. They do or die, just as it happens, "unwept, unknowed, and unsung." The silly notion of an aristocratic stock, whose relatives purchase a commission in the army to save their pride from the humiliation of beholding a beggarly kinsman, has his hays and his balls, his dance, his trivial, daily gaunted; but the brave soldier, who fearlessly marches up to the cannon's mouth, or is the first to mount the deadly breach, perishes or succeeds unnoticed and unknown. The soldier in the ranks is severely punished for his illegal acts, but is not rewarded for his good ones.

The most striking illustration of this injustice comes from the Crimea. It seems that the French soldiery have a lively impression that, in the late capture of Sebastopol, the part assigned to the English was not so well conducted as that assigned to the French, and they sometimes indulge in a joke at the expense of their brother soldiers, the Johnny Bulls, who, of course, do not relish the fun. We presume the very Englishman has the doctrine that, "the truth is no joke," and, treating the Frenchmen's jeers as practical jokes, returns them in the correct position of Sebastopol—that is, power and ball. It is related in a letter to the *New York Commercial* that, at Sebastopol, a French soldier was shot by order of his commanding officer, some weeks since, for an insulting remark made by him to an English officer in regard to the Indian, and further reference to the matter was forbidden. Another, in passing an English sentinel, pointed at the Bedad, and said, "Johnny, no lame?" Whereupon the sentinel bound clap on the spot; in other words, he put a musket-ball through him. The English gave him up to the French at once. They released him immediately, adjudging the soldier's punishment merited, severe as it was.

So it appears to be settled law at Sebastopol that a Frenchman who cracks a joke at an Englishman shall have a musket crammed at him. This is practically deciding that a Frenchman's life is fair equivalent for an Englishman's mortified vanity. As this standard of relative value has been fixed by the French authorities, who ought to have what a Frenchman is really worth, no one has a right to question its accuracy.—*Louisville Journal.*

MORMON INFAMIES.—The editor of the New York *Tribune* has had a long talk with a reliable gentleman, fresh from Utah. The substance of the conversation is thus narrated:

My friend (the reliable gentleman referred) gives a horrible account of the moral and social condition of the Mormons, with whom he spent some months. He def them wallowing deeper and deeper in the slough of filthy sensuality, with a certainty of going from bad to worse, till their whole fabric of imposture is exploded by the misrule of the state and difference. He says that the women are nearly all anxious to fly from the horrible den; especially those who have been "sealed" to the Mormon leaders. The accessorily hypocrites who propagate and uphold this monstrous delusion. Nearly all the leaders have from three to twenty such spiritual wives. Brigham Young's seventy, some of them make a poor living by washing the clothes of the United States soldiers. Hundreds of these deserted, abused women secretly attempt to beg the privilege of coming away with the troops and trained passing from time to time through or contiguous to Salt Lake City, but this cannot be allowed. Nearly all would get away if they could. Sickly pictures of disease and despair are seen pressed by many of these deceived and abused women can be found nowhere else that in Utah. Hundreds of them never heard nor dreamed of the "spiritual wife" system, until it burst upon their amazed vision on their arrival at Salt Lake. And such a mixture of profanity and blasphemy, nonsense, impudent assumption and buffoonery, as is contained in their sermons and other religious exercises, cannot be paralleled in the world. A "Gentile" of any descent is carefully watched from the hour he ventures among them, and there is little scruple as to the means whereby a troublesome intruder is disposed of.

DISCOVERY OF AN INDIAN FIGHTER.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes that it is believed of the War Department that one of the officers of the United States exploring expedition discovered, some time since, in the south of the line of the Gadsden purchase, one of the emerald mines which has remained undiscovered ever since the conquest of Cortes, and is now getting up an expedition for that region, to prospect for gold and gems, both of which are said to abound in the region included. The writer remarks that the Spanish conquerors had no idea of the value of the indigenous "gems of brilliant green" which pertained exclusively to the use of the imperial house of the Aztecs; and some of the finest were lost and scattered, but enough remained to astonish the diamond merchants of Europe, and inquiry was made as to the locality from whence they were drawn. Like the "gold tritons sent in quills from a remote province," and the "golden opal" of Mexico, which is so rare that it is almost deemed a fabulous gem, the existence of the emerald mines of the Montezumas could never be traced out, and their existence was almost forgotten.

The Common Council of Mobile have relected Messrs. W. H. Chase & Co., of the *Advertiser*, printers to the corporation.

The weather in Mobile became intensely cold after the late spell. On Wednesday morning the mercury in the thermometer was down to 40 degs; or 32 degs. below freezing point. At Montgomery, the thermometer and other plants of tropical growth have been entirely killed by the severe cold of the past week.

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