# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22. 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

No paper to subscriber must give one week's notice in the morning, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One Dollar for every TEN lines in the language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement considered for less than one dollar in the language.

Advertisements specified as to time will be published accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged for at the rate of one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion in the language.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to an extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Nov. 22, 1850.


UNION MEETING.

☞ In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Mass Meeting held at Banks' Arcade on the 15th instant, the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, have the honor to announce to the public that the Union Mass Meeting will be held in the St. Charles Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th instant, when General Downs and General Foote, the Senators from Louisiana and Mississippi, and other distinguished friends of the Union will be present.

A programme of the order of proceeding will be published two days antecedent to the day of meeting.

Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will be provided with seats with the officers of the meeting.

The provisions will be made for the Reporters with suitable tables.

H. J. RANNEY, Chairman.

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| H. B. Lee | John M. Bell |
| W. H. Garland | W. G. Kennedy |
| J. Freeman | E. L. Good |
| W. H. Kerr | T. P. White |
| J. H. Bogel | Harry T. Hayes |
| W. H. Long | J. B. Walton |

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Very shortly after the appointment of NATHAN K. HALL, as Postmaster General, we began to notice a gradual and progressive improvement in the mails. This has continued until the citizens of New Orleans now enjoy the satisfaction of expecting with tolerable confidence the daily and regular arrival of the Northern mail. When it is considered that under Carl Johnson the great Northern mail rarely came through two days in succession, and that under the subsequent administration of Jacob CRAMER, the evil and annoyance were aggravated, increased, it will be readily admitted that Mr. HALL has, within a brief period, accomplished much by his energy, sagacity and practical forecast. A daily mail—in fact, and not mail in name—is a luxury to which this community have long been unaccustomed, and we think they should feel indebted to Mr. FILLMORE, for having chosen so excellent a cabinet officer, and to Mr. HALL himself for having fulfilled the arduous duties of his station with so much ability and zeal.

We have kept no daily record of the mails during the past month, but are under the impression that within that period, they have arrived with nearly unbroken regularity. This greatly desirable result is probably attributable to the exertions of the agents despatched by Mr. HALL along the southern route, and vested by him with all the power at his command, to effect needful reforms, and to enforce upon contractors the performance of their obligations. That much has been achieved is indubitable; but much still remains to be done. It is perfectly well ascertained that the route at present vested by the stage-coach from Griffin to Opelousas, and which requires twenty-four hours driving, can be travelled in less than half that time. That private enterprise has accomplished this from day to day and from month to month is conceded by the fact that so long as an express was desirable, a journal of this city was regularly provided with exchanges twenty-four hours in advance of the United States mail. It is clear that the railroad connection is rapidly extending itself over the ground indicated, and that in the course of time, there will be an uninterrupted line from Charleston to Montgomery, and possibly from Montgomery to Mobile. But it is impossible to say when these accommodations for travel will be completed, and in the meantime it is altogether certain that at a comparatively small expense, expresses could be run on all that portion of the route which is not covered by railway, and as a necessary consequence, our great northern mail would reach New Orleans from all points fully one day in advance of the present schedule time. These are considerations which can hardly fail to impress themselves upon the intelligent and active functionary at the head of the Post Office Department, and in view of the immense advantages which such amelioration would confer upon the citizens of the south and south-western States, we hold that it should be unhesitating adopted.

Mr. HALL has been directing his attention to this quarter of the Union, we perceive that he has by no means neglected other important sections. The Baltimore *Patriot* states that he has determined to establish an express evening mail from that City to the West, so that the people of that great region may be placed on an equal footing, in regard to the receipt and transmission of the mails, with other sections of the country which have long enjoyed the facilities now about to be extended to the West. From all great centres of news, the mails should be sent off after the business of the day is over. Washington is the great centre of political news in this country, and the mail that leaves that city in the evening takes off the news of the day. Heretofore, the mail has only been sent to the East and North, so that the letters written at Washington after Congress had adjourned, were in New York the next morning, almost by the time those for the West had left Baltimore. The new arrangement will cure this defect, so that the letters from Washington for the West will be more than half way on the route to the Ohio by the time they now leave Baltimore. But this not will do more. It will take the evening papers from Boston, the morning papers from Boston, the morning papers from New York, and the papers from Philadelphia, right on to the West, without any detention, and will take also those mails for the South which are sent on to the West through Baltimore. This brief statement of what will be accomplished by this mail, will show that it is the most important and the most perfect arrangement that has been made by the Department for years. The whole credit of it is due to the Postmaster General, who not only understands what ought to be done by the Department in keeping up the intercourse by mails between all parts of the country, but will see that it is done.

☞ Senator Foote of Mississippi, has accepted the invitation to be present at the Union meeting to be held at Natchez to-morrow, from whence he will doubtless proceed to this city, to mingle with the friends of the Union, at the mass gathering on Wednesday next.

HAVANA.

By the *Pacific* we have received our files of old Havana papers to the 17th instant inclusive. The contents are of little interest. The Transcripts are to hand.

We are indebted to the steamer Mohican for late Memphis papers.

☞ We publish in another column, a communication from Mr. GWATHMEY addressed to the Editors of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, and to which Mr. GWATHMEY referred in a previous letter published in the *Bee*.

THE CHEROKEE PAPERS notice the excitement on account of Jenny Lind in America, and give us credit for being down-hill mad. They have some amusing stories about the extravagance of the people in buying locks of her hair, or in paying for a sight at her gloves, which seem have originated as jokes in the American papers.—Americans are sometimes asked if they are really true.

TRIAL OF CHAPLIN.—The trial of Gen. Chaplin has been removed from Rockville to Howard district, and will take place at the March term. It is said that the court offered to release him on $19,000 bail.

DETROIT gave 1,376 votes against negro suffrage, to 196 for it.

## PANAMA.

We have dates from Panama to the 7th inst. There is nothing of importance in the papers. An attemp was made on the night of the 2d, to break open the store of Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., but the burglars were alarmed before they could accomplish their purpose, and abandoned the attempt.

Some days ago the steamship *New Orleans* with 1,200 tons coal and $42,000 in gold dust was seized in virtue of an attachment issued from the Supreme Court of the province, at the suit of Messrs. Garrison & Freiz. It seems that Messrs. Howard & Son had contracted to transport a large number of emigrants to California on board the *New Orleans*; lass April, and had issued tickets to that effect. When the passengers came on, no steamer was there. Garrison & Freiz sent the passengers on, and took their tickets in exchange, by the consent of the agent of Messrs. Howard & Son. The latter, after much delay and difficulty, refused to redeem the tickets, suit was instituted, judgment obtained, and the steamer with the coal and gold dust, was seized. The matter was however finally adjusted by the agent of Messrs. Howard & Son paying over to Messrs. Garrison & Freiz, the gold dust (amounting to about $42,000.) and giving them a lien on the steamship New Orleans, for the balance of their claim—which including all costs, damages, and legal expenses of the suit, amounts to about $25,000 more in American gold.

The British steamship of war *Driver* arrived at Panama on the 20th ult., and sailed on the 6th inst., for Guayaquel.

MR. KING AND MR. SOULE.—A letter appears in yesterday's morning *Delta*, addressed by WM. W. KING, Esq., to the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, in reference to the reply of the latter to the letter transmitted to him by Mr. SPLANE.—Mr. KING's epistle is terribly severe upon Mr. SOULE. It cuts deep, and its keenness is enhanced by its polish. The controversy on the subject of Mr. SOULE's position has assumed a personal character, which we greatly regret. Such an issue, however, seems to have been forced upon Mr. KING, and being constrained to accept it, he acquits himself right gallantly.—We have seldom read any thing more excoriating than the reply of Mr. KING, and at the same time more exempt from gross ness or vulgarity. If Mr. SOULE can escape from the awkward dilemma in which Mr. KING has placed him, and turns the tables upon his antagonist, we shall give him credit for infinitely more tact and ingenuity than he has thus far displayed.

Senator KING of Alabama, made a speech at Calawba, on the 11th instant, in which he took very strong ground in favor of the Union, and denied that any violation of the Constitution was involved in the recent compromise measures. The Mobile *Advertiser* says that with Senators KING and CLEMENS, and about nineteenth of the people against the disunionists and secessionists, they will be likely to have plenty of time to cogitate on the stool of repentance, place in mouth, over the defeat of their darling schemes to dissolve the Union, and trample on the "stars and stripes."

THE WHIG REPRESENTATIVES FROM MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 9th inst. speaks in the following terms of the gentlemen whom the Whigs of the first and third districts of Michigan have just elected to the next Congress:

"The election of Ebenezer J. Penniman and James L. Conger, as members of Congress, is a national result, and one in which the entire Whig party North and South are interested.—It is all folly and futility upon the part of our opponents to attempt to separate either of these gentlemen as sectional men or in favor of disorganization. They are not such, but are purely national, sound and patriotic in their views. In every sense, on the Canvass, in which the reality or safety of the Union can by possibility be involved, these two men will be found faithful and true, and not less to be relied on than many of those of their opponents whose boasts have been more loud, and whose cries for the Union's safety have been more urgent and vociferous than have theirs."

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—*British Interpretation of the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty.*—Late news from Nicaragua indicates that the British authorities put a very different interpretation upon the treaty of Washington, concluded in June last, to that which the United States puts upon it. One of the objects of the treaty was to annihilate the absurd and untenable pretensions of Great Britain in Nicaragua, under a fabricated protectorate over the Musquito King, besides enlisting the cordial co-operation of both governments in the construction of an inter-oceanic communication.

The intelligence from Nicaragua of which we speak informs us that the port of San Juan—the terminus of the projected canal on the Atlantic side—is overawed by the presence of two British vessels of war; that the military force—a pretended police—has been largely augmented, that a per capita tax of $3 is exacted of all passengers; and that other and equally oppressive measures are enforced by the British agents who are stationed there. The British Government desire to possess the Atlantic entrance to the canal, hence these proceedings, looking like a purpose to evade her part of the contract.

We find the following extract of a letter, dated September 12th, from one of the members of the Nicaragua government to a gentleman in New York, in the Tribune:

"You will perceive, from the enclosed letter from Mr. Chatfield, that Great Britain puts an entirely different construction upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty from that of the press and the public in the United States; and, so far from yielding anything to its provisions, the British agents were never before so arrogant and exacting. Our people are much excited in consequence, and we are placed in a most embarrassing situation. If the treaty means anything, it seems to us that it is the duty of your government to ask immediate explanation of Great Britain. For if we are to be left to take care of ourselves as we best can, we wish to know it.

"We have been solicited to send a Minister to Washington, with a view to act in concert with the agents of the two governments, (that of the United States and Great Britain;) and, notwithstanding our poverty, we shall make an effort to do so.

"The National Representatives of the three States of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, will soon meet in Chimendaga. The requisite buildings are nearly ready. I need not tell you that the British agents in Guatemala and Costa Rica are exerting themselves in the utmost to prevent the Union. Chatfield and Flores seem furious at the prospect, but the thing is past their influence."

The letter referred to in the foregoing extract of Foreign Relations in Nicaragua, in which he has the audacity to assert that the Clayton and Bulwer treaty "expressly recognizes the Musquito Kingdom, as aside the rights which you pretend Nicaragua has on the coast."

The *Boston Advertiser* says that many distinguished citizens there are desirous of a public meeting, without distinction of party, and in no wise intended to interfere with party organization, and at which there shall be some public and unequivocal expression of the sentiment of the community, on the duty of obedience to all the provisions of the Constitution, and of sustaining the Constitutional authorities in the execution of the laws necessary for carrying them into effect, as paramount to all other political considerations—and also of the expediency of putting an end to violent popular agitation on the questions relating to slavery.

DELAWARE.—The following are the latest despatches from Delaware:

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13.

Rose, Democrat, is elected Governor by 36 majority.

Riddle, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 200 majority.

The Democrats have a majority of two-thirds of the Legislature, and will, of course, elect an United States Senator.

So far as heard from all the Democratic ticket, sheriff, coroner, &c., have been chosen.

A very large vote has been polled.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13.

Rose, Democrat, for Governor, has only 15 majority. Riddle, Democrat, for Congress, has 200 majority.

The Legislature, it is believed, will elect Jas. R. Sayard U. S. Senator.

The temperance vote in Newcastle county was 300, which caused the Whig defeat.

STARVING EMIGRANTS.—Several emigrants landed at New York on Monday from the ship Garrick, from Liverpool, were found in a destitute and starving condition on one of the piers of the North River. This is a daily occurrence.

IN IRELAND, near a place called Moreon, there may be seen a ruined house, in front of which is a large old chest, in which live three children, one of whom is an idiot. The father, who was ejected from his farm, is in jail for debt.

## Fifteen Days Later from California.

*ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.*

At about 5 o'clock last evening the steamship *Pacific*, Lieut. JARVIS, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her wharf in Lafayette, bringing full files of California, Panama and Havana papers.

The steamship Pacific, Capt. JARVIS, arrived at this port yesterday at half-past four, P. M. She arrived off the S. W. Pass light, Wednesday night, about 6 o'clock, but the weather being dark and stormy, the pilot did not deem it prudent to bring her in over the bar until morning, when she crossed the bar at 9 o'clock.

The Pacific brings 405 passengers, 334 of whom are from Chagres, 3 from Havana, and 68 from New York. She brings the California mails and $75,257 in gold dust, besides $395,000 in gold coin brought from New York by the Georgia, and transferred to the Pacific for this city, consigned to P. CORRAY and others. In addition to the above she brought $256,000 in dust, transported to the Ohio, for New York. The Pacific left Chagres on the 11th with 546 passengers, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 16th inst.—all well.

The steamer Carolina left San Francisco on the 25th ult., arrived at Panama on the 3d inst. with 185 passengers and one million of dollars in gold dust.

The Avon, one of the Royal Mail steamers from Southampton, arrived at Chagres on the 10th, and was lying there when the Pacific left. A French brig from Havre and an American schooner from Galveston were also lying there.

On the 14th inst. passed a steamer supposed to be the Alabama bound to Chagres. The Crescent City left Havana on the 16th inst. for New York.

The Ohio and Georgia arrived at Havana on the 17th inst. The Ohio left for New York next day, and the Georgia the day after for Chagres. Among the passengers from Chagres by the Pacific, is his Royal Highness Prince Paul of Wurtemburg. The Prince of Wurtemburg has a large and valuable collection of plants, minerals and natural curosities, collected during a two year's tour through Mexico, California and Oregon. We understand that he intends taking passage with Captain Jarvis, in the Pacific around Cape Horn to Chili, and from thence to China.

General Concha, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, had entered upon the duties of his office, on the 18th, a grand military review took place, when all the troops of the garrison were reviewed.

The Columbus, of Law's Line of Pacific steamers left San Francisco on the 19th ult., and arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., with 146 passengers $240,000 in gold dust.

The news from California continues favorable. Gold is still found in abundance. Money is plenty at five per cent. per month, and business of every description prosperous. Many of the passengers returning from California have realized considerable sums of gold, a sum much larger than the amount on freight is supposed to be in the hands of the passengers.

The emigration homeward is immense, every vessel arriving at Panama is crowded with passengers. The steamship Crescent city left Chagres on the 9th inst., the day after the Pacific arrived, via Havana, on account of the cholera which prevailed at Jamaica to an alarming extent. The Crescent City took about 300 passengers, leaving behind some 500, and some 180 more than the Pacific would take. The rush for tickets was tremendous, they were sold several times for double the amount which they cost. The steamship Great Western left Chagres on the 8th inst.

The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Pacific from Chagres;

Prince Paul, of Wurtemburg, J. A Heck, E. Bigelow, T. Yates, Dr. G. W. Zachariah, I. Hourigan, B. Nash, L. D. F. Edwards, Robert Morris, K. J. W. Courtney, K. M. Kapp, T. J. Sandoval, J. Fredenburgh, M. S. Gibson, Jno. Gray, P. Martin, Wm. Martin, J. Lyons, Wm. Meyer, A. Millar, R. Kennett, N. Boyd, J. V. Hodge, J. M. Banks, J. Sampson, J. Israel, Jno. Paine, M. d. Shaw, Aug. Hayes, Jas. Ewing, R. G. Rogers, M. Pecard, A. R. Napp, L. Merrill, J. Cummings, J. Dean, A. Blood, J. Dewan, Jas. B. Shaw, Thos. Leville, M. Mallison, R. Fitzgerald, Dr. Adams and five children, Mrs. Keser, Jas. Dunlop, W. W. Peter, J. B. Wesler, R. Rogers, H. Brown, Jno. Collins, J. Gauter, R. R. Warner, B. F. Whitemore, J. H. Owens, J. B. Pemberton, M. Dannell, G. Cotton, T. Lewis, J. H. Nash, W. T. Doherty, H. Brage, J. W. Haynes, R. R. Lewis, S. Asbury, J. D. Mecan, T. B. Rhodes, J. R. Murphy, Wm. P. McClure, J. R. Lewis, J. F. Smith, T. J. Graham, J. A. Hay, H. Lansdale, F. P. Dana, S. J. Graham, R. Keeling, T. B. Graham, Wm. R. Morrison, J. W. Burton, Wm. Lamper, J. R. Coffman, Jno. Pratt, Jno. Miller, J. Drake, J. Asbury, E. Kelsey, Frank Bates, O. Langworth and lady; 225 in the steerage.

*From Havana*—M. Delvaille, Wm. Kinnear, P. R. De Mann.

The Pacific also brought the following gold dust: $20,250 to M. White & Co.—$9,070 to J. W. Zacharie & Co.—Total $23,320 in gold dust. And the following amount of specie in gold; P. Conray, Jr. $150,000—C. S. Hell $900,000—J. Corning & Co. $25,000—W. Jackson & Co., 20,000. Total $395,000.

There is in reality but little important news from the Pacific State. The elections seem to have terminated all sorts of ways. In San Francisco Bartal (dem.) was elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Bennett, Carr, Wethond and Thorne, (whigs) to the House; Judge Shattuck (whig) was chosen Judge at the Superior Court and Mr. Benham (whig) District Attorney. At San Jose the Whig ticket was elected throughout, and at Santa Clara a part of each ticket. James A. McDougal (democrat) has been elected Attorney General for the State; E. H. Tharp (democrat) Clerk of the Supreme Court; James T. Mooney (whig) is chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The vote for the location of the seat of Government, as far as heard from shows a large majority in favor of the town of Vallejo.

The State Senate is Whig by two majority; the House is yet uncertain. The Courier of the latest date says that both Houses are Whig.

There have been one or two cases of undoubted Asiatic cholera in San Francisco, but the papers do not appear to apprehend any thing like an epidemic.

In the list of deaths in San Francisco, we find the name of Francis L. Bowles, of New Orleans.

Dr. Collier is exhibiting his Model Artists at Sacramento city, at $4 a ticket.

Elegant and substantial structures are going up in the burnt district. The Ontario House has been rebuilt in splendid style.

Squatterism in Sacramento appears to be on the advance; some of the prominent leaders have been elected to the Legislature, among them Dr. Robinson, who at the time of the election was incarcerated in the prison ship, for riotous proceedings during the late disturbance in that town.

As an instance of physician's fees, we perceive that Dr. Hastings' bill for attending Mayor Bigelow amounted to $10,000.

The intelligence of the passage of the California Bill, reached San Francisco early in October, and caused unbounded rejoicings. A grand salute was fired from the *Plaza*, and many private dwellings were illuminated in the evening. It has diffused universal joy throughout all classes. The General Council have made arrangements for a grand celebration in commemoration of the event, and have appropriated the sum of $5,000 for the purpose."

### From the Interior.

The Indians on the upper Sacramento and Trinity diggings are becoming troublesome.

On and near the South Fork of the Sacramento River, there are quite a number of small towns, tributary to Sacramento City. Among these, the largest are Colonna, Georgetown, Placerville, Weaberville, Diamond Springs and Mud Springs.

We learn that a new town, called Independence, is also springing up in that vicinity. It is in these towns, and the mines adjacent, that the body of the overland immigration will spend the winter.

ROBERT.—The Sonora Herald says the store of Don Jasinto Barretto, of Sonora, was robbed last Sunday, $679.

The Herald also mentions that the Indians are becoming troublesome.

A new city, about five miles above Stockton, at the French Camp, called Castoria has been established. From all accounts it is likely to become a thriving place.

From the same journal we quote the following paragraph:

RAIN.—For several days past we have been threatened with rain, and this morning it commenced coming down in good earnest. Enough has fallen to lay the dust in our streets, and cool the heated atmosphere. This is the first of the season, in this place, and is quite refreshing.

We regret that many of the gambling companies on the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, are becoming discouraged, and giving up their claims, after bestowing so much time and labor upon them. We hear of several claims being entirely abandoned.

MURDER.—We take the following from the Placer Times. It says:

A gentleman, just down from Marysville, informs us that two Indian women found, near the town Linda, on Wednesday. Their throats were cut, and they had been thrown over the bank. Appearances indicated that the deed had been committed while they were encamped, and it is likely money was the object of the murderers, as nothing valuable was left on their persons. From the clothing, it is supposed that one only was an American. The faces were disfigured that no chance for recognition remained.

It was reported that three persons had been murdered, also, in Yuba city; but the stage left Rios to ascertain the truth of the rumor.

A man, just from the vicinity of the latter in question, was stopped a day or two since, and pistols were fired upon him; he escaped however, without injury. The frequent occurrence of these high-handed affrays of robbery and murder evince the existence of a degree of desperation most lamentable to realize, and we fear that circumstances do not portend any mitigation of its prevalence.

The Transcript has the following:

INDIAN LAW AT GEORGETOWN.—An instance of the summary mode of dispensing justice took place on Monday last at Georgetown, while the election was going on. It seems that a man by the name of Devine had taken to gambling, and as he was in the habit of losing his money, he was he did all that came into her possession.—On Sunday last, as he had got "broke" he demanded the money which she had hid. She refused to deliver it if he intended to use it in gambling, whereupon Devine threatened to kill her. As he seized his gun she blew out the candle and fled into another room; he, however, discharged it at her. The contents passed through the door and killed her. An enraged crowd, several hundred strong, assembled forthwith, set Devine on a horse and rode him off to a tree. Here they made him kneel upon the horse's back, put the around his neck, and drove the horse off, leaving him hanging from the branch of the tree.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—NEW DAY DIGGINGS.—News has arrived in town that a party of miners prospecting, have discovered profitable dry diggings, within twenty miles of our town. The prospecting party first hit upon them on the side of Texas Hill, near the American river, but on searching, they found that the diggings extended all over the hill, from the summit to the base. Miners immediately flocked to the place, and the whole hill is now staked off into claims. The earth yields about ten cents to the panfull.

THE YIELD OF THE MINES.—It is sometimes stated that the cream of mining is over, that the best of the diggings are exhausted. Of course we have every reason to disbelieve this. We are credibly informed that there are fifteen hundred men at Mormon Island, and that each man is making more money there now than the miners on the same spot did last year, although they were the first comers, and there were but three hundred of them.—*See Transcript.*

We gather the subjoined extracts from the *Placer Times*:

SUCCESSFUL MINING.—We met a few days since upon one of the steamboats, on his way to the State, a young man from Barnum county, Illinois. He came into the country late in the fall of 1849, by the Lawson route. He went to mining upon the Yuba river, where he has worked steadily ever since, until recently. He returns with nearly eight thousand dollars in dust, as the product of his individual labor.

THE HAWKIN'S BAR COMPANY.—This Association, consisting of one hundred and nine members, have succeeded in changing the entire channel of the Tuolomne river at this place, for nearly a distance across the river, and upon the bar, being about four hundred yards long; also, two canals of three hundred yards in length. This association were at work last season taking out about twelve pounds of gold per day, when the water raised five feet last October, and obliged them to suspend operations until this season. The company commenced again on the 26th of August, and on the 5th of September, were able to take gold out of the bed of the river, until the late freshet on the 23d, which destroyed a greater part of their works. After waiting for the water to subside, they commenced operations again on the 30th ult., and on the 7th of the present month, were again enabled to take out their pounds. The sum already taken out up to the present time, amounts to upwards of twenty dollars to the share. The company are making active preparations to drain a large hole within the limits of the dam, when they expect to take the dust out by the barrel. As far down below the water's edge as has been worked, it yields from two to three dollars per bucket.

Hawkin's Bar, Oct. 9, 1850. J. W. D.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—A party consisting of eight Americans and two Mexicans were attacked near Sonora, on the Stanislaus, about twelve leagues from Sonora, while on their way from the mountains by a large body of Indians. The prospecting party immediately took to the brush to save themselves, leaving one Mexican dead. They succeeded in escaping through the brush by the Indians; another came into town on Monday morning, badly wounded, by receiving one of a whole round shot from the rear, into his shoulder, where it was stopped by the shoulder blade. Our informant has reason to believe that the murderers are none other than the Indians who have been preparing about in the vicinity during the past two or three weeks.—*R.*

We have just been informed by a gentleman from Carson Valley, that about eighty thousand emigrants have passed through the plains this season, and at least fifty thousand of them will winter in and about Sonora.—*Sonora Herald.*

### Review of Markets.

San Francisco, Oct. 14, 1850.

*Breadstuffs*—A further and still more important advance has taken place since date of our last. The market is now very active. Flour—Chili—From our last quotation of $16@20 Chili flour advanced to $20 to $25, but the arrival of several cargoes within the last three days have depressed the market, and we hear of a cargo changing hands at $20 to $21 and small lots are offered at $22 per bbl. U. S. South-ern—in good condition, commands $16 to 20 per bbl.

Bread—In active demand. Pilot in casks, 8 to 8c per lb.; in bbls., 10 to 12½c per lb.; Crackers, in tin, 11 to 12c per lb.; in wood, 12½ to 13c per lb.

Building Materials—The market for building materials remains inactive, and but little firmness is manifested. Lumber—Assorted cargoes, afloat, $30 to 40 per M. Mosses and stores—without sales.—Cement—$4 to 5 per bbl.

Coffee—Receipts continue light with an active demand, prices have advanced. Rio, 25 to 27c per lb. Sandwich Island, 23 to 25c per lb.

Cigars—Supplies arriving freely, but consumption being large, prices are sustained. Regalias, $90 to 80 per M. Favorite brands of Havana, $50 to 60 per M.

Gold Dust—Is sold by the Bankers at ¾ to 1¼ per cent. premium on $16 per oz.

Molasses—Demand fair and prices firm. New Orleans, in bbls. $1 10 to 1 20 per gallon. Sandwich Island, in bbls. $1 00 to 1 10 per gallon. Sugarhouse Syrup, $1 25 to 1 37½c per gallon.

Provisions—The market is active, with an upward tendency. Pork—Prime, Clear, in bbls. $30 to 32. Prime, in bbls. 19 to 20. Prime, in bbls. 18 to 19. Beef, Mess, in bbls. 13 to 15. Hams $5 to 5½c per lb. Lard, best quality, in tin, 10 to 10½c per lb.; in wood, 14 to 15c per lb. Butter, good quality, 40 to 50c; ordinary, 25 to 30c per lb. Cheese, best quality, 25 to 30c per lb.; inferior sorts, 12 to 16c per lb. Rice, Carolina, 6 to 10c per lb. Manilla, 4 to 6c per lb.

Sugars—Light brown has further improved, and is held at 13 to 15c per lb. White Crushed and Loaf, American, 20 to 22c.

FLYING.—Some curious facts are stated by the clever Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in reference to the possibility of aerial navigation. He says:

It has long been predicted that to American genius it was reserved to invent the art of flying. For a long time, after the attempt of Daedalus and the Icarus, the project was abandoned. But in this country, where every tempts to assume the wings of a bird have been made, and some confident projectors have applied to Congress for aid in them—it being understood that any thing will go with the aid of the Government. A Mr. Porter was to have commenced an aerial flight, last winter, and attempted to get up a joint stock company in furtherance of his experiment. But moneed men had sufficient reason to know that rebes are prone enough to take wings and fly away without the aid of special machinery. Pennsylvania sent one of Congress with memorials, and some body, in Massachusetts, was announced as having succeeded in the invention; and in application was only prevented by the circumstance that the machine would not go. But it was understood that, among American jonacacks, at the world's fair, was to be exhibited a flying machine.

That the thing is not impossible we are led to believe from statements of foreign journals and tourists. Mr. Wm. R. King, winnered an experiment, abroad, that convinced him of the practicability of the project. But, now, it is asserted, on good authority, that the problem has been successfully solved in Mobile. It may be so, but it was not the place where its solution was looked for.

It must be remembered, however, that Spanish genius first applied steam to the purposes of navigation, though Spanish policy neglected it, and concealed it from the world. In the sixteenth century, a successful experiment was made with steam as a motive power for a ship, in the harbor of Barcelona, and in the presence of nobilitades, and of three Commissioners appointed by Charles V. But the Commissioners reported against it, and Charles who was engaged in his wars, postponed the subject for future consideration, and, in the meantime, promoted the inventor, who was but a Lieutenant, and gave him a pension, which seems to have satisfied his ambition.

If flying machinery has been really invented in Spain, the curiosity and energy of the world, in its present condition, will soon find it out, and apply it. To what uses it may be applied we cannot foresee. Fulton's first experiment was ridiculed. Morse's telegraphic invention was heatedly discouraged.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The vote for Governor in 306 towns is, Briggs, 53,093; Boutwell, 35,464; Phillips, 27,800; scattering, 434.

She Senate will consist of 11 Whigs, 27 Coalition; Rare scattered and 5 no choice.

The House stands, so far as heard from, 150 Whig, 148 Opposition; no choice, 91.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

NEW DAILY AT WASHINGTON, &c.—The prospectus of a new daily paper has been issued by Burnham & Co. to-day, called the Constitution, to sustain the Union party, irrespective of Whigs or Opposition.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18, 1850.

*Messrs. Forsyth, Ellis & Co.* Columbus, Ga.

Dear Sirs—I have received this morning, your favor of the 14th, and you have done, in referance to the Liverpool letter, all that devolved on you but I regret that Mr. Dave should withhold the name of the latter in question. I presume that I should be fully warranted in treating him as the author of it; but am not satisfied that it is not a fabrication, I do not think proper to adopt that course. It is entirely false that I said the crop will "be 2700 a 2800 m bales"—or, that (unless an occasional visit to be so construed) I went through the district. I did visit Glasgow and remained there three days, and there as elsewhere, when asked, I gave my views as to the growing crop of cotton, and as I have been so recklessly misrepresented, perhaps you will do me the favor of publishing this letter.

When I arrived at Liverpool, near the end of July, there was great excitement in the cotton market, and generally prevailing opinion was, that under no circumstances however favorable, could the crop materially, it at all, exceed that of 1849, and that it would probably be short of that crop. Much stress was laid on the alleged fact, that the latter part of the season of 1849 was favorable to a degree, almost, if not altogether without precedent. I stated to some of my friends, that I believed the planting, under the great indiscretion held out in the Spring, had been largely increased—*and that had the seasons been propitious throughout*, I believe the crop might have exceeded 3100m.—that it had not been so—but that my private letters received for some weeks before I left the United States, represented the crops in various parts of the country, to be rapidly improving, and that, in a short time, they would be receiving accounts corroborating what I said. (Now, be so good as to insert here the enclosed Circular of Messrs. Washington Jackson, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, dated two days after I left Liverpool, and after six of the regular weekly steamers had arrived, with later dates than those brought by the one in which I went.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13, 1850.

The reiterated accounts from the U. States of weather highly favorable for the growing crop, has undoubtedly given rise to conflicting opinions in respect to its probable extent, and forgetful of the early injury sustained, too much importance is, for the time, attached to these reports of continued improvement, and extravagant estimates are given of the ultimate yield; one party (whose opinion is considered by some to possess weight) up to the moment of his departure, in the Pacific, industriously circulated his belief, that the lowest yield would be 2,500,000, and might be 2,800,000 bales. Judging from the most reliable information, it would certainly appear that not more than a moderate crop can be realized, even with the most propitious circumstances; however, while so much uncertainty exists upon this point, the article cannot be otherwise than subject to some fluctuations in price. The prospect for the consumption of Cotton is as flattering as at any previous period this year. The Manchester market naturally sympathizes with the state of the for Cotton; but there is apparently no indication of positive decrease of the consumption of the raw material, or of as much increase of the stocks of the manufactured article. Foreign orders are on withheld until greater confidence is felt in the maintenance of prices. The home demand continues good, and is more likely to increase than otherwise, as the weather for the completion of the Grain harvest is most favorable; and although the yield may not prove, perhaps be more than moderate, it will be sufficient, with our usual importations to insure an abundance, and consequent fall of food. Money also continues at an easy rate.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

WASHINGTON JACKSON, SONS & CO.

"The reiterated accounts," &c., were not all that came by these steamers. They brought letters from some of the writers "whose judgment, expressing the wish that Have Cotton might have been sold, or ordering prompt sales." The accounts of the state of the markets for English Cotton goods, from India, China and Brazil, range and influential manufacturers, also depicted by bad in August, and, as a natural consequences, the demand for goods for those countries fell off largely. Were not those and the "reiterated accounts," &c. enough to create a decline in a market which had attained an unusual elevation, without resorting to such a miserable per pound cut, as that of the expression of an opinion had caused such a decline? In time that I should state what I did say. It was, that it was quite possible that the crop might be a little over thirty short one; that then, with average circumstances, and in the absence any serious future disaster, I thought that it would be equal to 2600m. bales, and in extraordinarily favorable circumstances, it might touch 2700 a 2800m. bales. Prices to observe the conditions on which I based my estimates. It seemed to me that the crop has sustained great disasters, viz: severe drought and scorch in August, and frost in the West, in the month, and the one incident to them, a mutilated crop of "*hundreds of bales.*" If a new should prove to be even as much as 2200m.—where shall I place the estimate of the crop were contending or asserting to July that the crop would have to be required to make as much as 2700 a 2100 m. some of the more liberal, admitting that 2250m. might be produced.

I should perhaps add, that my acquaintance in Manchester was very limited, recently exceeding a half dozen of firms, engaged in spinning or manufacturing, and that elsewhere in Great Britain, I am sorry to say I have large acquainted with a single individual engaged in those branches of trade, and that I did not offer to any one my views and opinions on those who did not seek them. I know but one rule in such cases and that is to give them candidly, or ask to be excused from giving them at all.

If they had any weight or influence, it probably was with a few friends who were aware of the accuracy of my estimates of the two preceding crops.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. B. GWATHMEY.

### Council of Municipality No. One.

Meeting of Monday, 18th November, 1850.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The following members were present: Hon. J. Genoux, Recorder and President; Aldermen Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Delhomme, Fisher, Lanata, Lynd, Laughlin, Maxent and McAlpin.

Absent—Aldermen Guyot, Hagan, Lamonville, Ramos and Wilson.

The Recorder informed the Council that Mr. Jh Reynes, secret ry of the Council was absent, on account of sickness.

On motion, and absence was excused, and Mr. Louis Reynes appointed Secretary, pro tem.

On motion, the absence of Messrs. Guyot and Hagan was excused.

The reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
19th November, 1850.

*To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. 1.*

Gentlemen—As the time for the sale of the several marts is near at hand, I have caused the same to be advertised for Monday, 2d December next, and take this occasion to apprise you thereof, that in case you should desire any alterations in the rules and regulations governing them, they may be prepared in time.

I have this day adjudicated the contract for building the new house for Vigilance Fire Company No. 3, under the resolution adopted 4th inst., to Mr. Frederick House, for thirteen hundred dollars, security Mr. Neville, subject to your approval.

I would also state, that in accordance with the resolution passed by your honorable body, at the sitting of the 11th instant, directing a resale of such contracts as have not been completed with, I have given notice that I would sell on Monday next, the 25th inst., the following, viz:

The contracts adjudicated to Mr. C. W. Winter for the paving with square stones and furnishing of the curb and gutter stones for the 1st section, street Magnolia, and some confident projectors have been applied to Congress for aid in them—it being understood that any thing will go with the aid of the Government. A Mr. Porter was to have commenced an aerial flight, last winter, and attempted to get up a joint stock company in furtherance of his experiment. But moneed men had sufficient reason to know that rebes are prone enough to take wings and fly away without the aid of special machinery. Pennsylvania sent one of Congress with memorials, and some body, in Massachusetts, was