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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE

[FOR VICE PRESIDENT]
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

Friday Morning, April 16, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

The people of the South will find that now as at former critical periods—there is but one party at the North to rely upon—*the democracy*, which never yet has failed in the hour of trial. *Courier.*

This is one of those bold assertions in which the Democratic organs habitually indulge, and which we presume are intended to pass current among the confiding and too credulous democracy. It is rather out of place, however, in the columns of a journal which, not very long ago, was as decided in its denunciation of the compromise and its Northern and Southern supporters, as any State Right paper in the country. But we overlook the question of consistency, and come at once to the point at issue.

The paragraph above cited forms the conclusion of an article in which our neighbor claims and merit for the northern democrats, an account of their vote on the Compromise resolutions of Messrs Jackson and Hunter, and bitterly denounces the northern Whigs for the position they took on the same subject. Now let us look at the facts. There are one hundred and thirty seven (137) democrats in the House of Representatives. The final vote on Mr. HUNTER'S amendment to Colonel JACKSON'S resolution shows that 66 democrats sustained the Compromise. Of these, 36 were from the north and 32 from the South. Twenty northern and six southern democrats voted directly in the negative. Twenty four northern democrats were afflicted for the occasion with colds, coughs and rheumatisms, and were conveniently absent, and eight southern democrats did not vote at all. It appears, therefore, that the democracy, whom we are to look to as the last friend of the South, were sadly divided on the question—less than a majority of these voted in the affirmative. And yet we are told to rely upon the democracy of the north—that democracy which is represented by a BANCROFT, a TOWNSEND, a PRESTON KING and a DUKEZE. Why the South should ever rely upon her own democratic members, for the maintenance of her rights, is a question that neither we nor our readers will find easy of solution. Of the 36 northern democrats who voted for the Compromise resolutions, there are but 17 of them, or a majority of half their number, went dead against the resolutions.

Recollect, we are not seeking to bolster up the Northern Whigs. They are just as bad—many members, for no less than 17 of them, or a majority of half their number, went dead against the resolutions.

Recollect, we are not seeking to bolster up the Northern Whigs. They are just as bad—nay, it is little worse than the northern Democrats. We agree for once, with the *Southern Press* when it particularly says:

If the fidelity of the Compromise be the stand test of patriotism, then it must be awarded to the Southern Whigs, for with one single exception they were unanimously in the affirmative, while nearly thirteen were absent or dissent. The Northern Democrats are far behind them in having only 40 for, and 11 against Mr Jackson's resolution—8 being absent, or not voting. The Northern Democrats are still far behind, having given but 36 votes for, against Mr Hilliard's resolution—and 24 were absent, or not voting. But the Northern Whigs—the hindmost of all, having given only 14 for and 27 against Mr Hilliard's resolution—and 13 were absent or not voting.

The only fair and honest deduction from these votes is, that neither party in the North is sound upon the Compromise. Both are timeserving for what principles, or lack the moral courage to sustain the measure. This position, we look long ago, and though public sentiment has undergone somewhat modified since then, we see nothing to change our views essentially. It it comes to a question of nice mathematics demonstration whether there are more North ern Democrats than Whigs to stand by the adjustment, the balance may incline toward the Democracy but any sweeping conclusion such as that made by the *Courier*—that the South may *rely* upon the Democracy of the North is utterly groundless, for the vote shows that of the Northern members who were present, 20% it of 5e recorded their emphatic disapprobation of the measure. The conclusion is, South that neither party can be trusted without pledges, instructs many of us to recover of the North a distinct recognitions of the binding efficacy of the Compromise, before we agree to vote them in the coming presidential election.

☞ The *Courier* cannot recover from the shock of the recent Loodoco defeat. It had assuming article yesterday, complaining that the Whigs had made only half the large concessions to our political opinions and interests, as has in character with the usual contempt of the Democracy for mechanics and self made men, we pass it over in silence.

The *Courier* asserts, in big capitals, that the police force of the city amounts to five hundred men. This is exactly a mistake of one hundred. It is composed of four hundred men, including all supernumeraries and persons occasionally employed. But for a city nearly seven miles long, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, will certainly be a police force large. We trust the *Courier* does not desire the police force diminished, even at the risk of an increase in crime.

Our neighbor was in a mode for mistakes yesterday. He says that, to "cap the climax of presumptions, the Mayor demands twenty cents for the police. Now there is a great over sight and shows how carelessly the *Courier* must have read the measure. The Mayor recommends that Commissioners, Sergeants, Corporals, Roundsmen, etc. be detailed from the regularly appointed policemen, and that hereafter, if raised, they should receive a slightly increased pay. This is the same system that prevails now. Corporals, Sergeants, etc. receive $4 per month, which presumes receives $40 and Commissioners are paid at the rate of $1 a day. The writer in the *Courier* has only to turn to that section of the message to be convinced that his assertions are erroneous.

☞ The Italian Tragedian, This *chef d'oeuvre* of Donizetti will be performed tonight at the Orleans Theatre, by the Italian Opera Company.

This is the last appearance of the delightful artists who compose the company, and we therefore that none will fail to attend their representation. Tenor Salvi personate Edgardo, is a thing to be remembered for a life time. He is unlike wonderful for acting and vocalization.

CITIZENS' BANK.

We are again requested to remind the Stockholders of the Citizens Bank, especially the country Stockholders, that, in order that the election of three Commissioners under the late law may take place, as advertised in our columns, on the 3d May next—it is first required that a majority of the Stockholders shall have voted, previous to said day, for the acceptance of the bill, and that they are consequently invited to have their votes registered before the 30th inst.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE JACKSON MONUMENT. The Mayor requests us to acknowledge the receipt of $45 contributed to the Jackson Monument through Mr MORRISON, by the citizens of the town of Monroe, La.

☞ We learn from a gentleman who came passenger from San Francisco to Panama, in the ship Trade Wind, that the clipper ship Trade Wind, Captain Osgood, left San Francisco on on the 3d ultimo, and arrived at Panama on the 8th instant the passage was very pleasant until the 27th March, while in latitude 16 deg., about 70 p. m., a fire broke out on board of the ship by spilling alcohol in the store room, which caused great alarm amongst the passengers—The damage to the ship was trifling. One rolled person, belonging to the vessel was burnt to death, the store keeper and one of the sailors was badly burnt, and was left at Panama in the hospital.

The steamship Winfield Scott, Capt. Cleveland, made the run from New York to Panama in 13 days, being the shortest passage ever made by any steamer.

☞ The PRESIDENT of the United States has officially recognized EDWARD C. ANDRADE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, at St. Louis.

MR. FILLMORE.—"Observer," the Democratic Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says of the President

"Mr Fillmore's term of office has been marked by singular success, and it may be said of him, what perhaps cannot be said of any other President, that he has not an enemy, nor scarcely an opponent, in either party. Millard Fillmore is no boaster, no pretender, no politician, which is placed above all contingencies, is the richest legacy he can leave to his children."

This tribute, from a political opponent, is eminently true. The honesty and sincere patriotism of his character shed a lustre upon his name brighter than any which his office can confer. He exemplifies, if ever, the selfish integrity, so seldom found among public men, that it is scarcely looked for, and generally doubted when discovered. Of him, he for comparatively, is high praise—as it is based on of Millard Fillmore—"He is an honest man."—*Albany (N. Y.) Register.*

POPULATION OF MONTREAL.—The census of Montreal has just been published. The total number of inhabitants is 57,715, divided into the following classes: Canadians of French origin, 36,026 Canada of other origin, 15,494; Irish, 11,736; Scotch, 3,150; English, 2,466; natives of the United States, 819; French, 123; natives of other countries, 405.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 8th, Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of Mr. Leutz, the painter of the national picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, recently exhibited in the Rotunda, proposing to paint for Congress a duplicate of the picture, together with another of Washington stopping the retreat of the American troops at the battle of Monmouth. Also, the memorial of Mr. Healy, of Boston, asking to be employed by Congress for painting two historical pictures—one representing the throwing overboard of the tea at Boston, the other the Battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Cooper advocated the policy of the Government aiding American artists, and offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of engaging these gentlemen to paint the proposed pictures. The resolution was objected to, and laid over.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval chaplains.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing by law for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the public statutes of the United States.

Mr. Borland's resolution, calling upon the President of the United States to inform the Senate of the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian ocean, particularly the coast of Japan, was then taken up.

Messrs. Mason and Mangum opposed the resolution, and Mr. Borland followed in support of it.

Mr. Gwin moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Lost—yeas 20, nays 20.

The subject was then postponed till to morrow.

The bill determining the representation to be allowed to the State of California, was then taken up.

Messrs. Chase, Downs and Dawson opposed allowing California more than one representative. Messrs Badger, Borland and Geyer supported the amendment allowing California two representatives, and South Carolina one for her action.

The amendment proposing to allow Louisiana an additional member her fraction of 16,000 was rejected.

After further debate, the amendment giving two to California, and one to South Carolina on her fraction, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

In the HOUSE, the Homestead Bill was discussed.

☞ According to the London *Times*, a movement is now on foot, to build iron steamers sev en hundred and twenty feet in length, with nine ty feet beam and thirty six feet in depth, with our engines of 1,000 horse power, and a screw whilst there will be eight masts, with huge lateen sails. The vessels are to be built of iron and to be shot and fire proof; while their novel structure and superior strength, and immense length, it is supposed, will render them safer than vessels of smaller construction. It is calculated that each shall carry 2,000 passengers, with a theatre for amusements, and in case of war, a battery of three hundred guns could be opened. This projected scheme, it is said, is for the purpose of bringing the English colonies within a month's reach of London.

☞ The New York Sun newspaper announces that its proprietors, the Messrs (Moses S and Alfred L.) Beach, dissolved partnership, on the 12th ult., and that Moses S. Beach is now the sole proprietor of the Sun establishment.

MR. AND MRS. GOLDSCHMIDT.—The distinguished Swedish songstress expects to embark for Europe about the 28th of May. Previous to leaving the country, she will probably give one or two concerts at New York, about the middle of May. This, however, will depend upon whether a satisfactory orchestra can be arranged, for which purpose Mr. Goldschmidt was in Philadelphia and New York yesterday. It is not the desire of Mrs. G. to give any more concerts in this country, but if she sings again, it will be done in compliance with what is deemed a professional courtesy. She came to this country to raise a fund to establish free schools in Sweden. That noble object has been accomplished, and the money forwarded to her native country.

Appointments by the President.

Signed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joseph Parsons, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in the place of B. McCallum, deceased.

William Thompson, to be Justice of the Peace, in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SUFFERING IN LONDON.—It is stated in the London *Times*, that upon an average, one person out of twenty of the inhabitants of this luxurious metropolis, is every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without place or shelter or repose. It is a lamentable fact but in this very town of London alone, the cause and core of British civilization, one hundred thousand persons are every day without food save it be the precarious produce of a passing job or a crime.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following are the prices at which were sold, Wednesday and Tuesday, portion of the property belonging to the estate of the late J. Gravier, deceased, which, from its evidently increasing and the increased demand for the better property which the new organization of the city, and the proposed new Constitution, subject to the wants of the South, offer to speculators and men of business.

Two lots, at corner of Bienville and St Louis, 40 feet, bounded by St Louis, Bienville, St Mary, Royal and South Streets without improvements.

One lot, $1,000
One do 1,000
One do 1,000
Half lot, at corner of Royal and Bienville, Bienville, Bienville and Theatre streets, and for 1,900
Well property known as the home mansion of Gravier, bounded by Bienville, Theatre, Orleans and Gravier streets, with improvements, 30,300
Lots, bounded by Gravier, Monsieur, Louisiana and Spain streets, 1 lot at 30, 1 lot at 20, 1 lot at 20, and 1 lot at 19, 1,400
Two lots, bounded by Gravier, Lyre Oak, St. Mary and Theatre streets, 2 at 40, 1 at 30, 1 at 20, and 1 at 19, 3,110
Four lots, bounded by Seventh, Levee, Eighth and Julia streets, at 600 each, 2,400
Seven lots, bounded by Sixth, Magazine, Camp and Novelty streets, 1 at 40, 1 at 30, 1 lot, bounded by Sixth, Washington, Fifth and Camp streets, 1,400
Two lots, with improvements, bounded by First, Bienville, Philip and Apollo streets, 1,100
Five lots, bounded by Bienville, Sixth, Camp and Magazine streets, 2 at 30 each, 1 at 20, 1 at 19, 1 lot, bounded by Adams, Prytania, Columbus and Front streets, at 1,000 each, 2,000
One lot, with improvements, on Girod st., between St Charles and Carondelet streets, 1 lot on Carondelet street, opposite Girod st., between Peace and New Levee streets, 3,100
Triangular lot, formed by Annunciation, St. Thomas and Sixth streets, 2,000
Total of sales made on Wednesday and yesterday, $43,012.

Telegraphic Items.

ALBANY, April 8th.

THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS AT ALBANY.—The Whig members of the New York Legislature held a meeting last night and adopted resolutions in favor of Scott for the Presidency, by yeas 50, nay 1. The "Silver Grey" Whigs did not attend.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8th.

RE ARREST OF SUPPOSED MURDERERS.—Gabriel Lelege and Mrs. Pusha, discharged yesterday, have been arrested again to-day, for supposed participation in the late murder at Trenton. A card was found in their baggage, which a runner for a German tavern in South ward, swears he gave the murdered man Seabold on his leaving the city for Trenton.

PROVIDENCE, April 8th.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and State officers, took place yesterday. Gov Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected over Harris, Whig. By about 300 majority. The Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor is elected over Lawrence, Democrat the present incumbent, by a large majority. The Whigs have two majority in the Senate, and eight in the House, giving them ten majority on joint ballot, which secures to them the United States Senator in place of Mr. Clarke whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1853. There was no choice for two Senators and four Representatives.

The city of Providence gave a considerable Whig majority, and elected nearly the whole Whig ticket. In Washington county the vote for Governor stood, Harris, Whig, 1194, Allen, Democrat, 1013—being 304 Whig gain since last year. In this county the Whigs gained three Senators and three Representatives.

ALBANY, April 8th.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention adjourned to-day, after appointing Horatio Seymour, of Oneida, and John Slusser of Wyoming, delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8th.

SECOND DISCHARGE OF THE POLANDERS.—The re-arrest of the two Polanders appears now to have been made under a false impression. The ticket found on them had been in the possession of the Trenton authorities, and was given to the city officers for the purpose of tracing the movements of the deceased prior to his murder, and had accidentally got in the prisoner's baggage. Hoffman, not knowing the above circumstance, viewed it as evidence of their guilt. They will be discharged to-morrow.

NASHUA, April 8th.

So far as has been heard, no marine disasters have yet come to our knowledge, in consequence of the recent storm on the coast. News generally is very scarce.

The schooner Francis, of and from Newbern, (N. C.,) with a cargo of staves, bound to New York, has put in here with the loss of her bowsprit.

Our market is quite bare of country produce, which makes business dull. Corn is very scarce—yellow 50 and white 56c, mixed 54c.

CINCINNATI, April 7th.

Todd, the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Hamilton county, has been elected by one majority over Coburn, Whig.

Twenty Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamer *United States*, Captain Charles C. Berry, from Aspinwall, Navy Bay, April 7th, at 9 P. M., and 3 days and 16 hours from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived in our port yesterday, about noon. We are indebted to the officers for the following report:

The steamer Sierra Nevada, left Kingston at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th inst., with 260 passengers for New York.

The steamer El Dorado, left Aspinwall, with the treasure of the passengers per steamer California, from San Francisco, April 3, at 6 P. M.

By a regulation of the Post Office Department, the mails can only be forwarded by way of Havana, and as the El Dorado was bound for New York direct, the mails were retained for the next steamer. The U. S. mail steamer Cherokee, arrived at Aspinwall, on the 6th instant, and left with the mails on the 7th inst., at 6 A. M., for New York and New Orleans via Havana. This arrangement must cause much confusion and annoyance to the commercial community, and especially to the consignees of the El Dorado, as they will not probably receive their letters until six days after the arrival of the treasure.

In justice, however, to the U. S. Mail agent it is proper to remark, that had the mails been forwarded by the El Dorado, and by accident delayed or lost, he would be liable to censure, whereas in this instance he has acted according to instructions; and it may justly be added, that he is a gentleman well qualified for his station.

To prevent a recurrence, it is necessary to allow the mail agent some discretionary power and as there are frequently steamers for New York and New Orleans direct, it would save much time to forward the mails by such conveyances.

By the last accounts from Panama, there were four steamers in port bound to San Francisco, Winfield Scott, California, Tennessee and New Orleans, which is more than sufficient to take all the remaining passengers on the Isthmus for California. There were also three or four clipper ships bound to San Francisco.

The steamer Tennessee being the last arrival from San Francisco, with dates to the 20th March, no later intelligence was received at Aspinwall after the departure of the Cherokee.

April 14th, at 11 A. M., Southwest Pass, N. W. by N., 125 miles distant, saw a three mast ed, propeller steering S. W., by S. At 5 P. M., Southwest Pass, forty four miles distant, N. W. by N., exchanged signals with ship New Zealand, of Newry, and American ship Corsica bound south eastward.

The following is the list of passengers:

R M Leake and lady, S Rice and lady, G Batty and lady, F W James and lady, R Rogers and family, Wm Clark, C L Ely, W H Robinson, J F Hong, J S Smith, M Butnick, E J Stoddard, W S James, J B James, Dr Temple, J F Bull, G Webb, B P Gray, J L Bull, J J Kerlisch, James Hunter, Wm Lynch, W Todd, D Ballstine, Alonzo Bell, J J Crail, J Maxwell, J Meekey, Henry Getz, John Brown, Wm Irvin, C Clancy, Jacob Shirley, S Scrace, R Harper, Jared Kibbe, Alex Underwood, John Deeslie, E Schoderdt, D B Welling, James Bright, R Rogers, J Kagers, F Palmer, J Barber, F Sewell, Wm Bellish, Jas M Carter, Jas Donovan, Thos McManus, Thos Kinson, J C Pinch, R G Kirk, B Lerner, Z M Jewell, Joseph Richards, W Ford, Thos Bunn, J Anderson, C McHugh, John Butler, J Y Sykes, R W Reeves, Wm Langton, H Lansdale, R Wyn, John Spencer, Jacob Chatwood, Jas Donovan, Wm Bryson, W I Hick, Geo R Cooper, Thos G Duncan, W Jackson, J A Whitman, M Ferguson, Thos Beal, R Burton, J Simpson, O H Beales, J R Forward, Frank H Boyd, Joseph Crusson, H A McClintock, H G Fox, J Barr, J Collins, T Wheeler, J D Ivers, J Ryan, J Bell, S Rynum, J W Prunt, H J Vivian, G H Hall, J O'Rea, A Mouland, M Dormer, K Gilmore, E Sexton, R Blackburn, J Henderson, A M Hendrick, J S Buchanan, J S Buchanan, Jr, J McAdam, Jas Weisler, W D Pannel, J J Dunnil, Dr Brown, H Hicks, Jas Cumpston, J Cumpston, J Bunnan, J Grove, Thos Elbury, A W Bryant, A N Green, C Hixon, Mr Stafford, A Boswell and family, J Bynum, Mr Lemon, M Lemon, M Lemon, A J Wightman, A X Gray, A H Corey, Mr Hughes, Mr Bennett, J F Alden, R W Davis, J Bowman, P H Cooper, C H Black, Wm Dunn, J Foley, J Kilpatrick, Wm Ryan, Elijah Jones, T McCracken, J Wheeler, B Irwin, J Taylor, R D Mallett, T Redman, J Walker, W Shore, P A Sullivan, Jas A Campbell, J P Hanson, A L Hanson, W H Pratt, E S Roberts, R Loveland, M Spencer.

In consequence of the *United States* bringing no mail, we were unable to obtain a full file of California papers, though the data we received by the arrival are to the 29th March. We have, however, obtained possession of one or two journals, from which we make up a summary of intelligence.

The worst items of news contained in the papers relates to the floods at Sacramento and other towns, occasioned by the long continued and excessive rains. The San Francisco *Pacific* says of this disastrous inundation:

The most important piece of intelligence we have to record since the issue of the last steamer's paper is the overflow of the Sacramento, American, Yuba, Feather, Moquelume, Calaveras and San Joaquin rivers, by which Sacramento city, Marysville, Downieville, Nevada and Stockton are inundated. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and there was considerable loss of life. Full particulars of the disaster will be found in another portion of to day's paper.

The waters have completely subsided and the roads are again becoming passable. The flood was higher than has been known for years, not only in the mining districts, but in the rich agricultural counties of the south. The state, hence of rain has given an impetus to mining operations, and it is hoped that the loss of property, will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained from a sufficient supply of water. The effect will be very beneficial to agriculture. A large extent of the finest land, arched by the long drought, was too hard for cultivation, now it will yield readily to the hough, and save from rain many a harvest. In one place where the wood was put into the ground, the rain has proved a curse.

The Legislature was still in session. A bill was passed, known as the Cody bill, by which outlaws made, without the State, with Chinese, Sandwich Islands, and other islands of the Pacific, for the performance of labor within its limits, are made obligatory. There are two such bills before the Legislature. The one limits the contract to ten years, and the other to five. The contract for this labor, if procured at $50 per year, is made binding. A public meeting has been held in Sacramento, condemning the Cody bill in the strongest language.

The re-organization of the vigilance committee is much discussed by the journals. It is said that this measure becomes of vital necessity, in view of the burglaries, robberies and murders which have recommenced, as well in San Francisco as in other towns.

The mining influence generally is favorable, the heavy rains having afforded considerable facilities to the operations at the placers.

Business is about as usual, but has been somewhat enlivened by the advent of the rainy season.

A duel was fought at Contra Costa on the 13th ult. between the Hon. D. C. Broderick and Judge J. C. Smith. After an exchange of six shots without injury to either of the combatants, Judge S. declared himself satisfied.

Intelligence from China has been received of an appalling conflagration at Hong Kong on the 20th December. The whole of the Chinese portion of the city was consumed. All the principal buildings, including the newspapers, were destroyed. A great many lives were lost, chiefly among the Chinese. The loss of property is estimated at $4,000,000.

The San Francisco *Herald* contains the following from San Diego and the South:

We are indebted to Mr. Wilkinson, Purser of the steamer Sea Bird, for the following summary of news on the southern coast. The Sea Bird has experienced head winds from the hour of her departure from San Diego, and arrived crowded with passengers. A reference to her passenger list will show a very large increase of travel on the southern coast. On the night of the 8th ult., a heavy southeaster was experienced on the southern coast, and the ship Huntington, discharging at San Pedro, narrowly escaped shipwreck. An express had reached San Diego, announcing the arrival of Major Heintzelman's command of troops at the Gila on the 20th ultimo. Nothing as yet has been heard of the Sierra Nevada, though it was expected she had reached the mouth of the Colorado. The Yumas are decidedly hostile, and threaten to murder all Americans that may fall into their hands. Major Heintzelman has had two or three slight skirmishes with them, and in every instance the Yumas manifested a distaste for firearms.

It is expected that a vigorous campaign will be commenced against the Indians, that will result in rendering the emigrant road down the Gila one of comparative safety. The troops are in good health and spirits and anxiously alive to the great interests that have been committed to their charge. A drove of sheep, numbering some three thousand, have arrived at San Diego, from Sonora. The owners crossed the Gila in small vessel, fearing the Indians on the Gila. They expect to realize a handsome profit on the speculation—great numbers of sheep having died on the road from starvation and want of water. A detachment of 150 recruits just arrived from the States, and are destined to fill up the infantry companies at camp Yuma, has left San Diego for the river. The heavy drafts upon the Quartermaster's supplies in depot at San Diego, growing out of the recent Indian difficulties, have so far reduced the efficiency of the department as to compel the officer in charge to resort to Benicia for assistance. Great confidence is felt and expressed by citizens in the efficiency of the measures adopted to quell all Indian disturbances that may be likely to arise in future, and their attention is seriously turned to the capabilities of the arable lands lying between the Colorado and Gila rivers. It is believed by many that a city of no little importance will yet be built at the confluence of the two rivers, that will command a heavy trade with the neighboring provinces of Mexico. The Mormons have in view a settlement in that region. No little excitement is felt by the residents of San Diego at the brutal, cowardly and inhuman murder of two Americans (Van Ness and McDonald) in Lower California by a detachment of Mexican troops commanded by a commissioned officer. A correspondence on the subject has ensued between the commanding officer at San Diego and the commandant of San Tomas, that has been forwarded to Washington.

News had reached San Diego from Major Heintzelman, that the Yumas, below the Algodones, on the Colorado, were rubbing all who crossed the river.

FURTHER INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—We learn says the *Los Angeles Star*, that within a few days, a party of fifteen Indians made their appearance at the rancho La Laguna, and in the night time, stole a couple of horses. As soon as the theft was discovered, two vaqueros started in pursuit, and on coming up with the thieves, they discovered them in the act of driving an o ew which they had just killed, belonging to the ranchos. They fled. In the direction of San Gabriel, from which circumstance, and the fact that they were dressed in striped shirts, it is inferred they belonged to the Cahuilla tribe.

We are also informed that Don Pio Pico received a letter on Thursday, from Juan Avila, which informed him of the stealing of his cattle and of horses by the Indians.

The letter was written from the Rancho Alisos. The writer states that three friendly Indians arrived at Alisos on Wednesday, one of whom had been wounded by an arrow. They report that in the mountains near Trabuco, they were met by a party of Indians of another tribe, who had in their possession about 200 head of horses, of Pio Pico's brand. The thieves attacked the friendly Indians with bows and arrows, and they made their escape at last, only by leaving six of their party dead upon the field.

FROM OREGON.

Late intelligence from Oregon has been received at San Francisco. Gold has been found in small quantities in Portland.

MURDER IN POLK COUNTY.—A man by the name of Hooker, was brutally murdered in Polk county a few weeks since, by a person named Everman. We hear many reports, but whether they are all reliable we know not. Everman was accused by Hooker of attempting to rob his brother's house, in which his property was. Report says that Everman has confessed the murder, and we understand that there are others under arrest, as accessories.

The papers are still agitating the seat of government question.

There have been thirteen bodies found of those who perished by the ill fated Warren. But a few, however, could be recognized.

Capt. Flavel, and others, are engaged in buoying out the channel of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia.

Mr. Heartley says that Joshua Atkins, of Benton county, was instantly killed by a falling tree, on Tuesday, the 17th ult., near his residence.

FROM JAMAICA.

Our thanks are due the officers of the *United States*, for Kingston papers to the 16th inst. They do not convey much intelligence of moment. The *Despatch* of the 16th, speaking of the steamer *United States* and of the transport across the Isthmus, says:

The "United States" was the first independent steamer that landed passengers at the rail road, and hereafter, all steamers with passengers for Panama, will find at that point instead of Chagres. Sixteen and a half miles of rail road are completed, and in about one week, three miles more will be added, which will reach Buena Vista. The time occupied on the road in transporting passengers to its present terminus, is one and a half hours, which saves thirty six hours' travel by the river from Chagres.

The cars do not run as fast as was intended, on account of the working trains on the road, which in the course of a short time, when the filling is completed, can be dispensed with.

The fare is three dollars, and two dollars by boats to Gorgona.

The usual fare from Chagres to Gorgona, was from six to ten dollars, and from one and one and a half to two dollars boat hire for landing from a steamer, with at least a small chance of being drowned.

Two wharves are now completed for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels, and two more are soon to be constructed for the American and British lines of mails steamers The demolition of Chagres has already commenced, and the ruins of Aspinwall will furnish with materials of buildings removed from that place.

The small pox is prevailing with great violence at Falmouth and other towns on the island.

Delegates are about to be sent to England to represent to her Majesty the government the present condition of the colony, and to lay before it the future injuries which are anticipated from the low price of sugar in the home market.

GREAT RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A large, enthusiastic and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans assembled last evening, at the American Theatre

The meeting was called to order shortly after 7 o'clock by Major J. A. Beard, who nominated the following officers:

President.
HON. A. D. CROSSMAN

Vice Presidents.

Wm Henderson, W C Minor, W P Gray, Williams Bogert, Hiram Cummings, Thos Kendall, Chas Prieur, J A Gasquet, Thos L. Leeds, C D Yancey, Patrick Irwin, H M Summers, D L Dewees, Casper Auch, W W Vaught, J M Bach, John Hagan, Jas Dunn, Jas Gray, J Gasquet, John Stroud, A Baggett, Dr I Labatut, E Lasere, Felix Grima, Evariste Blanc, P Devergne, W C C Claiborne, Emile Waltz, A M Holbrook, Dr Bell, Dr Lafon, Dr Cenas, A Fabre, Alvarez Fisk, W H Avery, S V Sickles, Victor David, P E Bonford, J Holbrooke, J W Zacharie, C N Wood, Moses Eastman, N C Folger, Geo Eustis, J D Sevarens, A Walker, H Kennedy, G F Weisse, J C Prendergast, T H Maddox, G B Duncan.

Secretaries.

Wm Alling, Richard Pritchard, Riviere Gaudere, Walter Tallent, John Calhoun.

The meeting having been organized, the President stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee of the N. Orleans Jackson and Great North rail Road Company, which committee had been appointed at a meeting held in this city some twelve months ago. He concluded by informing the Assembly that Mr. Bonn was would address them at greater length, on the subject of the report of the meeting.

Mr. Bonneman then stepped forward, and commenced by adverting to the circumstances under which the committee had commenced their labors, and the difficulties they had to contend their endeavors in consequence of the imperfect nature of the laws on the Statute Book. In the meantime, however, many citizens of Louisiana had been induced to come forward and step forward last summer, and subscribe about $100,000, on which 5 per cent had been paid. With that money surveys had been made, and all the preliminary preparatory steps taken to put the work ultimately in operation. Mr. Robb joined by some other patriotic citizens had devoted their time and labor to the cause, and had succeeded in obtaining from our sister State of Mississippi, a most liberal charter for the ultimate extension of the Road through that State to the Tennessee line. The last session of the Legislature of Louisiana had taken the subject in hand, and had certain amendments made such as to justify the formation of a Company, the outlines of which Mr Benjamin presented to the Legislature. The Inter Lake, the new Board will have to be elected on Monday next, when the Provisional Board would render up an account of their stewardship. It had been a matter of regret, that he, however, to render this account to a public meeting, and hence the object of the meeting.

Mr. Benjamin then proceeded to give a most lucid and interesting exposition of the labors of the committee, and of the various reports made by Col. Campbell and Major Ramsay, both of which gentlemen had gratuitously tendered their services to the committee. Referring to a large map prepared from those surveys, he pointed out the line of country through which the Road would pass, and then went on to explain the nature of the soil, the necessary cuttings, the bridges, the depots, the rolling stock, &c. &c. The first section of 16 miles would pass over comparatively lush ground, that in the rear of the Plantation Sugar House, and would cost $8,000 per mile. The second section would pass over lower ground, would cost $9,216. The following twenty miles which would go through the swamp and would have to be built on piles, was not built as difficult as many people imagined. Mr. Hampson was now using a little pile driving machine on the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Rail Road, with which he progressed at the rate of 75 feet per day. But it was not intended to let this road remain on piles, for the moment the track reaches firm ground, the necessary earth would be transported to fill up the embankment. This would be done according to practical experience at the rate of 940 yards per day, and at a cost of $1000 per mile. The cost of constructing this section of the road according to Major Hampson's statement, would be $18,247 a mile. Summing up therefore, these 46 miles, they would cost $140,160 for the first section, $96,160 for the second section, and $200,000 for the third section, or a little over $600,000. After the highlands are reached, the country presents a dead level of 51 miles to the state line and no more Embankment would be necessary to complete a road there and from thence to Jackson at more than $10,000 per mile. Thus the whole cost of the 201 miles to Jackson would be $2,168,000, exclusive of cars, equipments &c., for which reason the Directors had fixed the capitol of the charter at $3,000,000, so as to put the road in first rate operation. It remains for the citizens of New Orleans to say now whether this great enterprise was to be abandoned—an enterprise fraught with such momentous consequences to the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Benjamin alluded to the fact that many large property holders were holding back, instead of taking part in the preliminary organization. This was wrong, they should come forward now and take a stand and not leave it to be the matter, instead of waiting until the Board of Directors had been nominated, in which case they would probably be the first to complain that the Board did not call on them. They were dragging back until they were taxed by the voice of the people, for the people demanded that the road should be built, and built it would be most assuredly. (Great cheering.) He deliberate conviction was that such a tax was just, equitable, fair and right for the proceeds of that tax would inevitably tend to the improvement of that very object on which it was levied and to the assessment. With no veritable property it was different. You could transport a slave, a horse or a mule to the line of a rail road, but you could not carry a field or a house and lot to the road. Hence the reason why property should be taxed. Mr. Benjamin continued the little city of Mobile with New Orleans, which with a population of one sixth only was constructed a rail road to the Ohio river. To do this the property holders consented to have one tenth of their property taken from them by taxation, and what had been this move ment? Why, it had been the salvation of the State of Mississippi, a most liberal charter for the ultimate extension of the Road through that State to the Tennessee line. The last session of the Legislature had taken the subject in hand, made such amendments and changes in the Corporation Laws as to justify the formation of a Company, the outlines of which Mr Benjamin presented to the Legislature. The Inter Lake, the new Board will have to be elected on Monday next, when the Provisional Board would render up an account of their stewardship. It had been a matter of regret, however, to render this account to a public meeting, and hence the object of the meeting.

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