The New Orleans Bee.

C. F. WEIDER, Proprietor
No. 82 Chartres Street.

Terms of the Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 18, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

Strike among the Steamboat Hands.

The papers have been of late somewhat occupied with the discussion of the merits of the conduct of the laborers along the Levee, who have themselves dissatisfied with the present rates of wages for steamboat hands, use, every effort, persuasive and coercive, to deter others from accepting employment on board these vessels. There is something to be said on both sides of the question, and it is one that should be treated calmly and thoughtfully, for social evils are not to be remedied by passionate appeal and unreasoning declamation.

As a general rule, we are disposed to take the part of labor in the contests with capital to which it is not unfrequently subjected. Capital is powerful; labor is comparatively weak. Capital is selfish—it uses labor because the latter is indispensable, but it pays the small, yet possible emolument, so as to secure the largest attainable profit. That labor is the first to suffer by pecuniary revulsions; and the last to be benefitted by universal prosperity, is an axiom in political economy. The moment the employer discovers that times are hard, that his business does not net as much as usual, and that retrenchment is becoming necessary, the very first reform he thinks of is to reduce the wages of his dependants. Let, however, a change for the better take place, let the capitalist recover his lost ground, and begin once more to realize handsome profits, and except in a few rare and honorable exceptions, he seldom thinks of raising the price of labor. The standard of remuneration for toil is always maintained at as low a figure as the operative can bear.

Again, when labor, exasperated by insufferable wrongs, combines for self-protection, forms combinations, trades unions and associations, and strikes for higher pay, the fact of the weekly and destitute condition of the working classes gives them at an enormous disadvantage in a conflict with their employers. The capitalist can afford to remain idle; to see his mills stop and his engines rust without sustaining a fatal loss. The laborer whose daily work scarcely more than supplies his daily bread, must toil or starve. He has nothing to fall back upon—he has no accumulated hoards upon which he may subsist, while out of employment. Even in the best organized associations formed expressly to keep the wolf from his door, while he struggles with rapacity and injustice, the scanty portion that is daily doled out to him barely suffices to preserve him from actual famine. Of the inefficiency of all contrivances hitherto invented for the protection of the laborer who has struck for higher wages, we need ask for no more certain proof, than the fact that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, capital ultimately triumphs. The operative wearied out with fruitless opposition, and utterly discouraged by his inability to obtain the object for which he struck, resumes the implements of his handcraft, and consents once more to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, at the price of a paltry pittance by which he can just live.

This is the ordinary aspect of the case, and hence it is that, moved by the unerring instincts of humanity and justice, we are wont to lack sympathizingly upon the sons of toil, whenever they strive to attain a reasonable and fair increase of wages. But in our zeal for the working classes, we must be careful that we do not deal wrongfully with their employers. In the contest between Capital and Labor, the steamboats, and the deck hands and firemen, if we are rightly informed, there are circumstances which should materially influence our judgment. It is true, that the present rates of wages are remarkably high and remunerative, and more than proportioned to the labor, severe and exhausting as it not unfrequently is, the laborers themselves cannot be held blameless of the charge of undue extortion, in refusing to work, save at higher rates. It is seriously alleged that several hands have no right to the demands of the hands for increased wages their business would prove ruinous, and that the only remedy left to them would be augmented rates of freight. Now it is well understood that freight or merchandize transported on steamboats, is already unconscionably high. That it forms a serious item of expense to the profits of the commercial classes who send their produce to and from our marts; that it is one, and not an unimportant one either, among the causes which have injured the commercial property of New Orleans—and therefore that it cannot be increased without immediate and serious danger. It is evident, therefore, that the question becomes greatly complicated.—We desire to see the laborer properly rewarded, but we should object decidedly to ruinous rates, that cannot be paid without entailing misfortune and loss on the commerce of our city. There should, it seems to us, be a natural and harmonious adjustment of the matter in conflict. The steamboat captain ought to know what is a fair rate of wages, and what a moderate and equitable profit for their owners. Wages in New Orleans have usually been very good—far higher, all things considered, than the starvation prices paid in some of the Northern cities. It certainly appears to us that 50 per day, which is the wage the captains are willing to allow, is a just compensation, and that $3 per day, which is what the hands claim and without which they refuse to work, is unreasonable and extortionate.

At all events, there is one feature in this difficulty which must click common sense very right in its clear and peculiarly practical edition. Those who are dissatisfied with the proposed rates have undoubtedly the right to refuse them, but they clearly possess no earthly right to compel others more tractable to unite with them. There are hundreds of quiet, sober, hard-work ing men—many of whom have families—and who ask for nothing better than employment at $2 per day. Those who combine to coerce these men into their plans, and physically to prevent them from accepting occupation on board of steamboats are guilty of a serious transgression, and we doubt not would be deemed amenable to the law for illegal and reprehensible combinations. Strikes are worse than useless unless they be peacefully conducted and maintained in most of the operations that in a law abiding community, one portion of the laboring classes should be permitted by actual force, to prevent another portion from working for their bread. No man yields to an iron arbitrariness of labor, or in our zeal for its advancement, but we hold fearfully detract and shall always denounce all efforts made by violence and excited persuasion to constrain the orderly and quiet associates to follow their improper example.

☞ The *Courier* says that Virginia is the most enlightened State in the Union. We will simply remind our neighbor, that "in this most enlightened State" there is a larger number of persons who cannot read and write, than in any other in the confederacy. Vide the late census.

☞ We learn from the Alexander Gazette that Robert M. Saunders, a prominent Democrat of the North Carolina Legislature, and formerly a member of Congress, Minister to Spain, &c., has come out in favor of the distribution of the public lands among the States, and was highly applauded in the body of which he is a member.

Arrived at Last.—The ship *Belle Assise*, having on board Mr. Dasse and the members of the French Opera Troupe, arrived at our levee yesterday in fifty nine days from Havre. We are pleased to announce that the Orleans Theatre will be opened on Monday next.

Prizes for Penmanship.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, the semi annually prizes were awarded at Dolbear's Writing and Bookkeeping Academy, 108 Canal street, (old No. 56) for the best specimens of business writing. 1st prize, to Master Rufus L. Dolbear, Jr.; 1st account, Mr. M. Steinacher; 2d account, Mr. H. Zimmermann; 3d account, Mr. J. M. Brown; 4th account, Mr. A. J. Reid; 5th account, Miss Lucy Preston, and 6th account, Mr. H. C. Zimmermann; 1st account, Mr. J. M. Brown; 2d account, Mr. A. J. Reid; 3d account, Miss Mahala Lambert; 4th account, Mr. John Klein; 5th account, Miss Honora E. Verhalen; 6th prize, to Mr. J. M. Brown; 1st account, Mr. Francis Wendell; 2nd account, Mr. A. J. Reid; 3d account, Miss Lucy Unocle; 4th prize, to Mr. Dorsey Nevitt; 1st account, Mr. Joshua Carpenter; 2nd account, Mr. Leon Waterfield; 3d account, Mr. Emile Unocle; 4th account, Miss Emma Hart; 5th account, Miss Anna Carter; 6th prize, to Mr. A. J. Reid; 1st account, Mr. Francis Hamber; 2nd account, Mr. William Henry; 3d account, Mr. A. J. Reid; 4th account, Mr. Lucas Wooster; held

Incidents of the Late Election.—The district of St. Mary's in Elk county, Pa., gave 172 votes for President, and all for Pierce and King. The New York *Express* says it is a mere conclusion to have that the Whigs got 68 majority in "Jerusalem," and a majority in Holloway, two precincts in Tyghman's, the district of "Nowhere," in Georgia, voted 49 for Fillmore, 1 for Webster, 3 Southern Rights, and none for either Scott or Pierce.

New Illustrated Paper.—Messrs. Sanders & Beach, of New York, have issued their prospectus for the publication of an illustrated weekly paper, on a plan of great beauty and richness. Twenty thousand dollars of capital have been subscribed towards the enterprise. We hope no doubt that in the hands of these gentlemen, the undertaking will be attended by the fullest success.

The Jenny Lind Theatre Hotel.—The Nashville Gazette of the 12th states that the Jenny Lind Theatre Hotel, which was burned down last Sunday week, was valued at $15,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 10.

The steamer *City of Glasgow*, with Glasgow dates of the 26th, and London dates of the 27th ult., has arrived.

The steamer Canada reached Liverpool on the 24th.

England.—The funeral of the Duke of Wellington would take place on the 18th inst.

The new line of steamers for Australia and America will sail from Bristol.

Land has been purchased in Hyde Park for the new National Galleries for the sum of $1,000,000.

France.—The Moniteur publishes a decree of the President, granting a credit of 400,000 francs for the expense of fitting up the Pantheon for religious worship.

It is rumored that Napoleon intends making a tour of the Northern Provinces, after the deliberations of the Senate. Preparations are already making to receive him at Amiens.

Prince Kolinski, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, had been recalled, and his place filled by Coly Pasha.

Great additions were being made to the port of Havre.

Considerable anxiety prevailed in Paris respecting the Ministerial crisis in Belgium.

Italy.—An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the President of the Tuscan Ministry.

Belgium.—M. de Theux had not been consulted relative to the formation of the new ministry.

Spain.—The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Cadiz on the 14th. No material damage was done.

Portugal.—The Bank of Oporto had declined to loan the government 200 contos, which it was desirous of borrowing at 7 per cent.

The Portuguese Wine Company had dissolved, and hereafter the Daro wine would be the only quality exportable.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 12th inst., inclusive.

The returns from various counties exhibit very large majorities for Pierce and King.

The ship Dinas, fifty days from Brunswick, arrived at Indianola, on the 31st ult., with 175 immigrants, passengers, who will locate in Western Texas. The Bulletin says they are of the better class and come not upovided with means.

At San Antonio, on the day of the Presidential election, thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents was received for the Washington National Monument.

Gov. Bell has called the Legislature together, on the 10th January next.

From El Paso.—The mail from El Paso arrived at San Antonio on the 29th ult. The Texas has the following items of intelligence.

The Indians continue as troublesome as ever. But a short time since, they stole seventeen government animals from Fort Webster, at the Copper Mines.

A party of six Indians were met at the Pecos. They met the mail train under a flag of truce. They stated that they were on their way to Presidio to trade—to steal, they doubtless meant. It was generally believed they were part of the same band that attacked Capt. Wallace on his way out. One of the chiefs was dressed in full regimentals. Their animals were all fresh.

Commissioner Bartlett left El Paso on the 10th, for the lower Rio Grande, by way of Chihuahua, under an escort furnished him by Col. Van Amburg, the Mexican military commander.

Mr. McManus' merchandise, by way of Santa Fe, after passing through the custom house at El Paso, paying all the duties required, (six and a half cents per vara,) and receiving the proper papers, was seized on reaching Chihuahua, by order of the military commander. His were all foreign goods.

The goods taken out by this route, by Miller & Alsundi, are had passed through the custom house in the same way, under protest, by order of Gen. Conde, the military commander.

The parties are taking necessary steps to lay the matter before our government through the American Consul.

Fire Arms and Filibusterism.—The fire arms belonging to the United States Government, which were held at the close of the Mexican War, it is well known, were purchased by Mr. George Law, of this city,—but it is now said upon conditions which make him accountable for the use he may make of them. The transaction reduced to figures is as follows:

64,399 at $2 40 each	$154,559 60
65,623 at 2 00 "	131,246
14,331 at 2 00 "	28,662
144,353	$334,467 60

We mention these facts, as having a peculiar interest, at this time, when rumors are rife, of the organization of a powerful Filibustering Expedition, destined to "operate" if not in Cuba, or about the Spanish Main. Upon these movements the Spanish Minister at Washington is said to have a watchful eye, and, remarks a Washington correspondent of a city cotemporary, alluding to the subject, "no sale of the muskets to persons cooperating with the intended invasion of Cuba can be made without his knowledge."

A Ghastly Project.—The annexed article from the Washington Republic relative to a railroad enterprise, the furtherance of which is to be the subject of consideration at a convention to be held at St. Louis in the coming month of December. With this, and with all other similar works in the West and Southwest, Baltimore will be advantageously connected, first by her great road to Wheeling, and soon here after by the branch to Parkersburg:

A railroad from Minnesota to New Orleans, competing with the great Father of Waters throughout its course, and joining in close bonding the six months' navigation of Lake Superior with the perpetual summer with the tides of Mexico. That is the latest project to which the enthusiastic enterprise of the Republic has given birth, and one which in its gigantic proportions is little likely to be paralleled. Mr. Whitney's scheme for uniting with iron bonds the waters of two great oceans exceeds it in novelty, but will bear no comparison with it in regard to feasibility. His route for the most part runs through arid wastes, now and for a generation to come devoid both of necessities and facilities for an undertaking of the kind. The plan of which we speak is dissimilar to it in all respects save one. It proposes to unite the lines from the north to the far south visible the palm to the indomitable advocate of the Pacific line, but in every other particular it is immeasurably superior. It starts from a point just opening to civilization, it is true, but one that is manifestly destined to achieve an unexampled growth, and thence, running southward, it opens to market the broad practice of Iowa, exacts tribute from the fertile soil of Missouri, and having stopped for breath at the commercial emporium of the West, proceeds to traverse the gorgeous savannahs of Arkansas and the rich plantations of Louisiana, finally pouring its accumulated treasures into the lap of New Orleans. A route in round figures, of some three thousand miles, already possessed of an enormous travel and more or less settled at every important point.

We are not dreaming dreams, or indulging in fancies at variance with facts. We record a project now occupying attention along both banks of the Mississippi, which has received the cordial support of the Southern press, and which will shortly be presented to the country in a plain business aspect. The merchants of St. Louis have taken the lead in its behalf, with a spirit that betokens a speedy and great results; their efforts must command the assistance of New Orleans, which is at length awakening to a sense of the necessity of land as well as water communication; Arkansas and Iowa are pledged by their action in other matters to a cordial cooperation; while the mining districts, Minnesota "the New England of the Northwest"—enters into it with a spirit at once characteristic and hopeful.

The project is pregnant with great consequences, political and commercial. It will unite classes alike in their nature and products, and will give a common aim and interest to people differing widely in their circumstances and pursuits. It will form a new guarantee for the perpetuity of the Union, and will contribute more than legislation to further sectional strife. It will secure to the extreme Northwest its legitimate market, and will, more rapidly attract to it capital and the labor which are needed to develope its magnificent resources.

A convention is to be held at St. Louis in December to obtain the practical cooperation of the North and South along the Mississippi Valley. We look forward to its deliberations as to the beginning of a new era in the commercial history of the South and West.

Voyage up Salt River.

The navigation of the route up "Salt River," has been often described, more or less minutely, by the "old salts," of both the great national parties whose exigencies have from time to time led them to that salubrious and invigorating region. The editor of the Hartford *Courant*, who made the trip in the good old steamer Connecticut, with the rest of the large Whig fleet, on the evening of the 2d November, gives an amusing account of the voyage up the bay, the following extracts from which will have an interest to some of our readers.

"We passed very rapidly up the river, *for tide was setting along to that direction*. Gen. Scott examined with much curiosity both banks of the river, as we went up, for it was the *first time he had been on the stream*, and everything was new to him. 'I am not disheartened,' said the old veteran. 'I have troops of friends around me, who have fallen with me. My life has been devoted to the Republic, and I bow to its decisions now.' This was cousoling, but on the record of my services from my country's history. Posterity will do me justice."

As we neared the extremity of the stream, we passed many beautiful country residences. At one of the finest, in his large cabbage garden, stood Martin Van Buren. He had not yet recovered from his grief at seeing the Democratic fleet sail by without taking him on board.

"The backwheel stake was in his mouth,
The tear was in his eye."

We enquired for the *Pierce*, and found that he had followed the fleet in a small skiff, and there were many tears outstanding for his safety.

A little farther up we met Buchanan. Poor man! he looked haggard. The Democratic garment with which he had covered up his principles so long, was growing thin, and the old federal lining showed through in several places.

On the next turn of the river we found Cass, wringing his hands in agony at the desertion of his friends. With his coat and hat off, he was exclaiming amid "the noise and confusion" of the surf around him, in the words of the captive knight:

"They are gone! they have all passed by!
They in whose wars I have lain on a part;
They that I lived with a brother's heart,
They have left me here to die!"

Round again, circled Clarion poor thy blast!
round! for the Presidential dream of hope is past!"

Soon after, we came to the place where the whole Freesoil party was disembarking, John P. Hale in a very good-natured frame of mind, and in every other particular in immeasurably superior. It starts from a point just opening to civilization, it is true, but one that is manifestly destined to achieve an unexampled growth, and thence, running southward, it opens to market the broad practice of Iowa, exacts tribute from the fertile soil of Missouri, and having stopped for breath at the commercial emporium of the West, proceeds to traverse the gorgeous savannahs of Arkansas and the rich plantations of Louisiana, finally pouring its accumulated treasures into the lap of New Orleans. A route in round figures, of some three thousand miles, already possessed of an enormous travel and more or less settled at every important point.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

By the Morse Southern Line.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

New York, Nov. 17.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived from Mobile, via Havana, which latter port she left on the 13th inst.

She reports that orders had been issued by the Cuban authorities, for a war steamer to cruise off the coast, and prevent the steamer Crescent City from entering the harbor of Havana, at all hazards.

The guards stationed on a former occasion to prevent the entrance of the Crescent City into the harbor, have been arrested and imprisoned for neglect of duty.—Eve. Pic.

Telegraphic Items.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10.

Delaware Election.—An election took place in this State yesterday for a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution. The following is the result in New Castle county:

	For Congress.— Houston, W. Biddle, D.		Scott.	Pierce.
Wilmington	—	181	—	215
Brandywine,	—	107	—	115
Mill Creek,	—	127	—	21
White Clay Creek,	—	186	—	89
New Castle,	—	127	—	—
Appoquinimink	—	124	—	40
Christiana	140	—	198	—
Appoquinimink,	171	—	—	17
St. George's	113	—	16	—
Red Lion	109	—	5	—
	479	856	203	457

Majority for Biddle, 379. Whig loss 95. Kent and Sussex are to hear from, but Biddle is doubtless chosen. C. J. Dupont, Whig, is elected Senator for New Castle county, and Valentine, Whig, is chosen Representative. The Whigs also elected 7 of the 10 Delegates to the Convention. Lyman, Democrat, is chosen Sheriff.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9.

Pittsburg Election Frauds.—To-day ten more witnesses in the recently discovered election frauds were examined, implicating two more persons, against whom writs will be issued to-morrow. A further examination, it is thought will expose others who have stood fair before the community. Young others arrested are Conner Leary, who has been held to bail in the sum of $6,000; Joseph Randolph Barker, formerly high constable; ——— Sims, the watchman of one of the city banks. In consequence of some frauds said to have been perpetrated at the October election, Col. Kent, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, intends to contest the right of Magill to hold the office.

New York, Nov. 10.

Consecration.—The Rev. Jonathan Wainwright, provisional Bishop of New York, was consecrated to-day in Trinity church. A large number attended to witness the ceremonies, which were highly imposing. The Rev. Charlton Chase preached the consecration sermon.

Boston, Nov. 10.

Sailing of the Niagara.—The steamer Niagara sailed for Havre, Saturday noon, with 50 passengers; she took out no specie.

Washington, Nov. 10—9 P. M.

Workmen Discharged from the Capitol.—Meeting to Inquire the Cause, &c.—Four hundred and seventy-five workmen were discharged from the new capitol building this afternoon, and a meeting was held to-night, at Democratic Hall, and J. B. Peck appointed chairman, and M. W. Cluskey secretary. Addresses were delivered by H. H. Heath and J. Milton Thayer. The following committee was appointed to inquire into the cause of the discharge and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday evening next: B. B. French, Richard Wallach, John Ritchie, Jr., Jas. Simms, Michael Maher, Jeremiah Lynch, H. H. Heath and James A. Gordon.

A large delegation of Democrats from Baltimore is expected here to-morrow with their beeth ren of the District in the procession to morrow.

Springfield, Mass. 9.

Fire at Lenox Mass.—*Full of Snow*.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company's Factory at Pittsfield, which was entirely destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. A barn and carpenter's shop adjoining, belonging to Charles Pitt, were also burned with the factory, which was valued at $30,000. Mr. Bonney's loss is considerable, insured. Mr. Pitt's at $500.

Snow fell at Lenox last night.

New York, Nov. 10

Failure of a Railroad Company.—The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company having failed to pay the interest on their bonds, a mortgage will be taken by the bond holders on the road.

Norfolk, Nov. 10.

Vessel in Distress.—The brig Pathway, from Baltimore for Bahia, put in the bay yesterday, having lost her anchor and chains.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10

Ohio Election.—Pierce's majority in Ohio will probably reach 15,000.

Little Rock, (Ark.) Nov. 9.

Arkansas Election.—Partial returns of the Presidential election in this State have been received, which indicate that Pierce has gone for Pierce and King by a large majority.

Louisville, Nov. 9.

Murder in Kentucky.—Thomas Carnell, son in law of Gov. Foster, was killed yesterday in Knox county by his son, Alexander Carnell. Thomas Carnell, whose father was wounded a few months since by the deceased.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10.

Large Funeral.—Dr. Drake's funeral to-day was largely attended by the medical profession and citizens generally.

Extraordinary Luck.—The editor of the American *Artizan* was recently shown a piece of mechanism which certainly goes ahead of anything in the shape of a lock that we have ever seen or read of in the essential of security from depredation. It is called Yale's Magic Lock, and is absolutely unpickable as the record of a whole year shows, without changing the shell. The only opening is a circular orifice, half an inch in diameter, for admitting the key, and through which there is no possible access to the tumblers by any instrument whatever—not even by the key itself, strange as that may seem. By a singular contrivance a portion of the key is detached after insertion, and sent to a distance in the bolt of the lock, where it moves the tumblers, and where the tools of the burglar could never arrive except by first battering the lock to pieces. The key hole resembles the interior of a small pistol barrel, and having no opening in the interior back of the lock, would not receive powder enough to blow it open—The lock is, therefore, absolutely gunpowder proof also. Among other peculiarities, the key is susceptible of from forty thousand to one million of changes. A change of the key changes also in the act of locking, so that one may have a new lock every day for hundreds of years!—By a change of the key after locking it is rendered impossible to unlock, even with the same key, until altered back again. One may thus use the key or leave it aside, and still entertain no fears of the lock being opened with it. The proprietors offer a reward of five hundred dollars to any one who will pick it through the key hole, using whatever instruments he pleases, and taking any length of time he may desire.

☞ A few years since, says the *Boston Journal*, a young sailor passing up Washington street in a state of intoxication, stopped to see a very near running down a lady who was sailing along just below the Old South Church. Hastily stepping aside in order to pass, he encountered the lady, who was in a precisely similar movement at the same time. Another mutual dodge brought them again at a stand still, face to face; at which Jack doubled it finally on the curb stone, saying: "Look here, madam, I'm anchored. Now see if you can pass, for shiver my timbers if I weigh anchor again until I have a clear sea!"

St. Paul, Oct. 28.

Murder by an Indian.—Gents: I have just learned the particulars of a murder committed by the Indians, about forty miles above here, on the Mississippi river. The circumstances are briefly these: A party of some six or seven whites, among them one woman, were met by a band of Sioux, numbering twenty or more, who one of the Indians attempted to take liberties with the women. He was given to understand that his life would be the forfeit of a repetition of his conduct. The whites then passed on, and the Indian commenced loading his gun. He fired at the woman, killed her instantly, and wounded a man, who was near in the face. It is not known to what band of the Sioux the murderer belongs. I am off for the Fort, *so adieu.—St. Louis Republican, 9th.*

City Intelligence.

Water Works.—We understand that Alderman Lenale, Director on the part of the City, in the Commercial Water Works, intends to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Board, requiring the extension of pipes through such streets as might be designated by the Director, or a majority of the Board, to be laid down to the greatest number of inhabitants. The resolution called for 24 inch pipe, but was amended to 16 inches, and in that form it passed.

This motion was made in compliance with the provisions of the final session of the last "to compel the Commercial Bank to comply with the terms of its Charter," approved 16th March: 1848, and provides that in the First District the pipes shall run through all the streets of the old fire yard, and in the 2d Ward through all the streets as far back as Hercules street; in the 3d ward through all the streets as far back as Bourbon street; in the 4th ward through all the streets as far back as Bourbon street; in the 5th ward through all the streets as far back as Chartres street; in the 6th ward through all the streets as far back as Chartres street; in the 7th ward through all the streets as far back as Claiborne street; from Canal street as far up as Common street, and as far back as St. Mary street.

In the Second District, the pipes are to be extended through all the streets of the 1st Ward, Fifth and Seventh Wards, as far back as Claiborne street.

And in the Third District, as far back as Melpomene street, in all the streets of the First and Second Wards, and in the Third Ward as far back as Gerard, and as far down as Easton street.

We are glad that Mr. Lenale has moved promptly in this matter, for it is high time, indeed, that the citizens should be relieved from the hardships of the public rather than their own.

Three Barrels Cognac—James Lamont—John Sanders, has just received per ship Mississippi, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for the delivery of the above Unrefined Brandy on the 4th February next, and the Court Judgment, in case of default, to be entered up against the Defendant, and the Plaintiff to be put in possession of the same, on Tuesday next, at his store, on Toulouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, the owners Plaintiff, and Defendant, hereby agreeing and consenting to the removal and putting up of Furniture which will be found lot to hire.

E. D. TAFOUT & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

SEE OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17, 1852.

The Cotton market presented a heavy appearance yesterday, and no buyers appeared to purchase to which the majority of sellers refused to accede, the transactions did not exceed 600 bales. Prices are easier and most of the purchases were made at shading off of yesterday's rates.

LIVERPOOL, CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3—4¾	Fair	5½, 2½%
Ordinary	4¾, 4¾	Fully Fair	5½—3
Middling	4¾, 4¾	Fair Fair	5¾—3
Good Middling	5¼, 5½	Good and Fine	6¼, 4
Middling Fair	5¾, 6		

☞ Our quotations are for cotton, with sales of 1,000 bales, at 5 for American, and 4¾ for Sea Island, for Fully Fair Of Mobiles, 1,000 bale, were sold at 3¾ P gallon.

Sugar—Fifty hogsheads Louisiana were confirmed to 1,000 bale, at 3½ 50-64 lb for Brands and Ex. Louis and 3¼ 25-64 for extra brands. Sales of new Cane were made at the last quotations, with the exception of Brands. About 2,500 sacks Cuba were sold at 4¼ for Sr. Louis.

In Provisions, there is no change. New Pork is retailing at $19 50. Small sales of Bacon Sides are made at 5¾ for Cincinnati, and 5¾ for Louisville. Lard is dull at 10¼ P lb. We have not heard of any transactions in Lard.

Western cheese, and small in size, is selling at 10¼ @ 10½ gallon retailing.

About 1,200 bags Coffee were sold in lots, at 8¾ P lb.

Exchange is in good demand, both for Foreign and Domestic bills, with a continued advance in the rates.

EXCHANGE OUT HERE.

Sterling	7½ @ 8¾ P ct. prem
France	5¼ @ 5¼ P ct. prem
New York, sixty day bills	2½ @ 3¾ P cent disc
Do do, on receipt	2½ @ 3¾ P cent disc
Boston, sixty days	2½ @ 3¾ P cent disc
Philadelphia, sixty days	2½ @ 3¾ P cent disc
Havana, sixty days, gold	2½ @ 3¾ P cent disc

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. to Havre 1-8. A vessel was taken for Freeport, at ¾c. per for Cotton.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Vicksburg	Memphis, Cordova	10 a. m	
Cincinnati	Ohio, Bland	4 p. m	
Red River	P Dalman, Kay	4 p. m	
Cairo	Dubuque, Baker	4 p. m	
St. Louis	Ohio, Bland	4 p. m	
Mobile	Oregon, Hebron	4 p. m	
Red River	Pinner Miller, Alexander	5 p. m	
Cincinnati	Ohio, Bland	5 p. m	
Nashville	Caledonia, Brown	5 p. m	
Attakapas	A. Fauchet, Donelson	6 p. m	
Attakapas	Anna No 2, Labarbe	12 m	
Memphis	George Collier, Gaines	10 a. m	

DIED.

Yesterday at 8 o'clock A. M., Mr. Michel Louis Roumage. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice, his funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1 Marigny place, between Chartres and Decatur streets.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between C. F. Lafarge and Jas. Lafarge, is this day dissolved by mutual consent from the 15th inst., by private agreement. Doctor Lafarge is charged with the payment of accounts due and from the same date, Mr. A. De Bailles has the honor to inform the public and his friends that he will continue the business on his own account, at his store, on Toulouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, the repairs Furniture, and all other appurtenances, and he will with particular care to the removal and putting up of Furniture which will be found lot to hire.

A. DE BAILLES.

Boarding Central Committee.

A Special meeting on business of importance will be held on THURSDAY even ng, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Exchange Hall, over Virgin's Auction Room.

By order of the President

E. SALOMON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that GEORGE P. BRIANT, Esq., who has been for the last five years an efficient Clerk in the Treasury Department, will be appointed for the office of Surveyor, vice Ly

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.

A fire broke out on Saturday, in the city, and destroyed the extensive park hotel, J. J. Bates, proprietor, causing a loss to the owner of $12,000. The property was only partially insured.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

Louisville, Nov. 15.

There is now about seven feet water in the canal and river falling rapidly. The following steamboats have departed for New Orleans:

The Brigadier, Gen. Stokes, the Buckeye, the Minister, the Winfield Scott, the Peruvian and the Echo.

No steamboats have arrived from New Orleans during the last 24 hours.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16th.

The river here has fallen four eighteen inches during the last 24 hours.

Storm on the Lakes.

Louisville, Nov. 16th.

We have reports of many very serious disasters on the lakes during the recent storm, but the accounts have probably been exaggerated. It is certain however that the damages have been very considerable.

☞ The American ship Vermont, Dinsmore, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo opposite Richards street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days from the 15th instant; otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores at their expense.

CHARLES CAVAROC.

☞ The Norwegian ship OCEANA, Stephenson, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo opposite Richards street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days from the 15th instant; otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores at their expense.

CHARLES CAVAROC.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the Norwegian ship OCEANA, Stephenson, master, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for the delay that may be incurred by the entry of said vessel.

CHARLES CAVAROC.

WINES—Fine wines in bottle, from the firm of Barton & Guestier, to wit: boxes containing each 12 bottles St. Julien, do containing each 12 bottles Beaujolis 1844 do do do 12 do Beaujolis 1844, do do do 12 do Lafitte 1844, do do do 12 do Lafitte, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

SARDINES IN OIL—40 cases 30 lb boxes, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE—30 baskets pints 12 bottles Ricaunart Father & Son, 50 do do 10 boxes do do do