G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, June 6, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. EPIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

The steamship *Cherokee*, Mr. [illegible], New York via Havana, reached our port yesterday morning.

The steamer *Falcon*, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 1st inst. with 420 passengers.

The steamship *Georgia* sailed from Havana, for New York, on the 1st inst.

The U. S. steamer *Saranac* arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 1st. inst.

The British steamer *Inflexible* was at Havana when the *Cherokee* left.

The *Cherokee* brings the mails and 350 passengers, who have upwards of $800,000 in gold dust.

By the *Cherokee* we have received our files of California and other papers. The advices from San Francisco are to the 1st May, inclusive. The news is not of great importance, but there are many items of interest to be found in the papers.

Business in California continued greatly depressed, though the retail trade had slightly improved. The review of the markets which we append will furnish fuller information on this head.

The Municipal election took place in San Francisco on the 28th April. Regular Whig and Democratic tickets were nominated, and after a fierce contest, in which nearly six thousand votes were polled the Whigs achieved a signal and complete victory. C. J. Bonham, Whig, was chosen Mayor by 415 majority over Talbot H. Green, and the Whig candidates for city offices, such as Recorder, Comptroller, Treasurer, Marshal, &c., were all elected by majorities ranging from five hundred to one thousand. The Board of Aldermen consists of six Whigs to two Democrats; in the Board of Assistants, four to four. Among the Aldermen elect, we perceive our old Whig friend A. C. LAGATT, formerly of New Orleans.

As San Jose the Whigs were equally triumphant, carrying their Mayor, Assessor, Marshal, and a majority of the Councilmen.

Major Reading will probably be the Whig candidate for Governor of California, with excellent prospects of success.

Rumors had been rife in San Francisco of a secret expedition against Lower California, having for its object the seizure of some portion of the whole; and it was whispered that Morehead was the leader in the business, and had secretly left town for the lower coast. It is doubtful, however, whether the motive for its absence be the one stated. The following, from the San Jose correspondent of the *Alt. California*, would appear to assign a much more discreditable cause for his departure:

"The Governor transmitted to the Legislature on Monday, Friday, a message accompanying a letter from some citizens of a certain town in Lower California, that he or his deputy, Colonel Morehead, Quartermaster-General in California, had hired his department, and had purchased 10 cannon, 2000 muskets and 20,000 cartridges, for the purpose of an expedition against Lower California. Out of San Francisco a large portion of said arms were shipped, without any other authority, and without any order from the Legislature or Governor. The Governor asks the Legislature to make provision by law for the apprehension of Morehead, either by offering a reward, or by sending some force to apprehend him. Before the Morehead, as stated, was gone to Mexico. In the House, the message was referred to a select committee."

Indications of a revolution have again arisen in the Sacramento Valley. We copy the following from the Sacramento Transcript:

"Marysville Ranch, April 22, 1851.

"DEAR SIR—The men who left your ship for the mines, have, to a number, now been discovered by the Indians in the mountains. The Indians came to their camp, and stealing their guns, (guns which they had picked up on the road,) shot down them, killing two and wounding an other, and then ran for their life. They reached the work of the Indian chieftain, Jo Narrows. The Indians have taken away Smith & Scott's Indians, which left, we can tell the chief, Kiskis, only one man to use when they want away. They will, too, come back, to let you know they are there.

"We are going out to kill the whole tribe; we have either fifty white men and fifty Indians.

Yours, &c., JOHN MARSHALL."

The names of the men killed are Samuel Hastie, Hickson S. Wisconsin, Freeds Sawyer, and John Martin, both gunsmiths, of Chicago.—*Transcript.*

The *Transcript* has likewise received intelligence of a battle between a party of whites and a large party of Indians on the Coast Range; it seems that the Indians had a quantity of stock belonging to Messrs. Dye & Toomes, on Leonard's Rancho, about one hundred and twenty five miles above that place, on the road to Reed's River. The gentlemen who had the stock, thereupon raised a party of men, and went out to punish the Indians. They travelled back about thirty-five miles, when they came upon and overtook the Indians, and fought them, but with a very large numbers on their side, they got out five buried Indians. The whites lost none, but the Indians were very powerful, and fought desperately. The Indians had arrows only, and the whites had more the advantage with the rifle. Although twenty-three in number only, the whites killed forty Indians, while none of their party were shot. The Indians, however, still maintained their position. The men who lost the stock, after their party had killed forty Indians, insisted on their being [illegible].

The Sacramento *Times* gives the following particulars of a difficulty at Moquelumne Hill between a party of Frenchmen and the Americans:

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT MOQUELUMNE HILL.—On Monday morning last, it was discovered that two Frenchmen had staked out some claims in order to have them worked by hired men. This was done in accordance with the regulations of the miners. The Americans, themselves, and a quarrel ensued which terminated in the French mortally wounding a man named Jim from Massachusetts, named Jeffries, and the Americans wounding two Frenchmen. The parties then dispersed for a moment, in order to organize. At 10 o'clock, a numerous meeting of some 1,500 to 2,000 miners took place in front of the Union House, Mazor Mead, presiding, when the following resolutions were passed: That a deputation of Americans should wait on the French and say that the had formed themselves into a large body, and taken their quarters in a stone house, fortified and armed with a rifle, and requested them to give up the man who shot Jim, under their arms, and leave the country, or receive hops that was responded to by a deputation from the French. But, being veterans, they hoped they should be allowed to stand their ground for a day or two, when they thought everything would be amically settled. But, as this was not satisfactory to the Americans, they marched up to the French, when, the latter soon evacuated. The Americans, not finding much sport in storming the hill, amused themselves by setting fire to over eight log cabins and pulling down a new store. The Indians (Wahles), participated in the plunder. Shirts, pants, &c. all confiscated.

It is generally believed that the disturbances will terminate satisfactorily to all parties.

Murders are still common among the mining population. At Sonora an inoffensive man named Palmer, was shot by a miscreant named Thornly, and killed immediately. Thornly fled, but was captured the next morning. The miners are in a state of great excitement, and will, it is said, hang him without the benefit of a trial.

A Mexican attempted recently to palm off counterfeit gold dust on a merchant of San Francisco, but was seized and lodged in prison.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—Mining is being pursued now with even greater success than it was a year ago. We have recently been conversing with some miners who left this vicinity last summer, because they could not make a living as they said. After all the digging that has been done in the meantime they now return and are making first rate wages. Why are not those plains and arroyas between here and Camp Seco more thoroughly dug? They would no doubt pay and pay handsomely.—*Sonora Herald.*

The Nevada *Journal* says: On Saturday, a vein of quartz was discovered on Deer Creek, about two miles north of Rough and Ready, of great richness. It is supposed to be extensive and is undoubtedly an out-crop of the veins now being worked about Grass Valley.

The Marysville *Herald* says there is not much mining news in town, save that the miners are generally doing well, except where the late rise of water in the streams had operated disadvantageously.

At Park's Bar, on the Yuba, the miners are working with various success. The river diggings are in some cases paying well; in others the water is too high to work to advantage.

At Rich Bar, on Feather river, there are several companies at work, all doing tolerbly well, and some remarkably so.

SPECIMEN SPECIMENS.—A specimen of quartz rock can now be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., on Montgomery street. It is from Carson's Mountain, and weighs 450 pounds. The specimen no doubt contains a large amount of gold, if we should judge by the appearance on the surface. We understand that the sum of $850 has been offered and refused for it. It would be a capital article to exhibit at the World's Fair in London, as a specimen of mineral resources.—*San Francisco Herald.*

GOOD LUCK.—We saw yesterday, a splendid specimen of pure gold, weighing $600. The hole in which it was found is situated in Kentucky valley, between Deer Creek and South Yuba. The gold is all coarse, and singularly enough, is imbedded in a stratum of clay. One has to dig down about eight feet before reaching this, and there it was so coarse, that the miners who worked the claim picked out the pieces from the clay. They found three pieces weighing together $1000, one of which was perfectly round. The fortunate gentlemen are E. S. Bennett, C. W. and J. A. Winship, and S. R. Elsworth, of Boston and vicinity.—*Transcript.*

On the 24th April a general jail delivery took place at the second District Station-house—not less than eight prisoners having contrived to make their escape. At the last advices none of them had been re captured.

Review of the Markets.

Since the departure of the last mail the markets here have remained without any great variation, much depressed with heavy stocks, larger than required here for consumption, and there being still considerable arrivals, and many more goods on the way, there is not at present much prospect for a speedy revival. The advice of a cessation of shipments from the Atlantic ports has prevented any further depression, which otherwise must unavoidably have occurred. As it is, the amount of business is not large. There are many holders and consignees whose necessities compel them to realize on their goods, and the only way in which they can succeed in doing this is by sending them to auction. At auction, under the iron pressure of necessity, quantities of goods are sold at very low prices, but even thus, except at great sacrifice, it is exceedingly difficult to move off more than first lots; and frequently the largest portion of the goods offered are withdrawn. So long as these necessitous holders are obliged to force their goods, the condition of the market must be depressed; but let this damper once be removed, and a more buoyant tone will at once prevail. Some deaders, to avoid the effect of these depressed causes here, ship large quantities of goods for the interior, here to be disposed of at the principal interior markets of Sacramento, Stockton, and Sonora. But the depression in effect on the immense importation of goods thrust upon California, has extended even there, and in some cases the articles shipped will not bring in these interior markets, the rates ruling here with freight added. Another cause affecting this market is the many injudicious shipments which are made here.

RETAIL TRADE in the city is pretty vigorous and remunerative, for the finer articles of clothing, for which there has been, for some time, a good demand. These articles go off readily at retail and at good prices.

Money remains as usual—in demand and scarce; interest ruling from five to ten per cent. per month.

STOCKS are improved, and is more in demand, at better price.

In Real Estate there are very few transactions. Owners are not inclined to sell at present prices, if they can avoid it.

Statistics of the trade from the port of San Francisco, are taken from the port of San Francisco, and exported to the Foreign Ports, from the 1st to the 29th April, 1851:

Exports of flour 46,361; stocks of barley 19,000; exports of barley 8,909; stocks of rice 1,561; stocks of beef 3,411; stocks of pork 1,000; stocks of hides 10,000; stocks of sugar 306; stocks of tea 12; stocks of coffee 10,751; bags coffee 1,909; bags hides 3,000; stocks of tobacco 6,732; stocks of soap, candles, brandy and other wines 6,057; packages wine 10,452; cases wine 1,432; pipes brandy 1,000; stocks of lard 1,000; stocks of cigars 1,000; Mexican 1,000; Manzanillo 1,000; bags beans 6,000; bags corn 3,000; bags 924,220.

Subjoined showing the number and tonnage of vessels and value of bullion which have been entered and cleared from, and the number of passengers which have arrived at and departed from the port of San Francisco, from the 15th to the 29th April, inclusive:

Entered—American—From Foreign Ports 11, tonnage 1,561. From Domestic Ports, 25, tonnage 5,[illegible]. Foreign—From Foreign Ports, 17, tonnage 5,[illegible]. From Domestic Ports, 2, tonnage 920. Total American and Foreign, 42, tonnage 12,412. Bullion, 14 [illegible]. Total American and Foreign, 61, tonnage 17,[illegible].

Cleared—American—To Foreign Ports, 22, tonnage 5,[illegible]. To Domestic Ports, 47, tonnage 6,[illegible]. Foreign—To Foreign Ports, 17, tonnage 4,[illegible]. To Domestic Ports, 2, tonnage 920. Total American and Foreign, 92, tonnage 2,[illegible]. Bullion cleared, $62,[illegible]; cleared, $1,069,000.

Passengers Arrived—Male, 1,213; Female, 137; Total 1,[illegible].

Passengers Departed—Male, 721; Female, 2; Total, 723. Excess of arrivals over departures, 647.

FROM THE SANWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu papers to the 29th have been received at San Francisco.

The ship Wm. Kent, from San Francisco made the run to Honolulu in 13 days.

The U. S. brig Lawrence arrived in the 26th April.

Negotiations had been entered into between Monsier Renin on behalf of the French Republic and the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Relations, and the difficulties between the two nations, which threatened an open rupture, are now in a fair way of being settled. In recitance to the negotiations, the *Polynesian* remarks:

"From the fact that the Commissioner, notwithstanding his appeal for fresh instructions, acts in exactly the same capacity on the spot, exercising his powers and best endeavors to settle to the best of his ability, it is exceedingly difficult to move off more than first lots; and frequently the largest portion of the goods offered are withdrawn. So long as these necessitous holders are obliged to force their goods, the condition of the market must be depressed; but let this damper once be removed, and a more buoyant tone will at once prevail. Some dealers, to avoid the effect of these depressed causes here, ship large quantities of goods for the interior, here to be disposed of at the principal interior markets of Sacramento, Stockton, and Sonora. But the depression in effect on the immense importation of goods thrust upon California, has extended even there, and in some cases the articles shipped will not bring,