The New-Orleans Bee

Year 12 of Vol. X. NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX. Whole No. 8356.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12. 1850.

MAGNE & WEINNE, Proprietors, NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning Oct. 12, 1850.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA.

There are now, says the Baltimore *American*, three regular lines of steamers between San Francisco and Panama—Howland & Aspinwall's line, Law's line, and the Empire City line, employing thirteen powerful ocean steamers. Howland & Aspinwall's line consists of the steamships "Oregon," Lieutenant Patterson, of 1099 tons; the "California," Captain Budd, of 1050 tons; the "Panama," Captain Pudey, of 1040 tons; the "Tennessee," Captain Cole, of 1275 tons; the "Carolina," Captain Whiting, of 542 tons; and the "Unicorn," Captain Nicholson, of 750 tons. The Oregon, California, and Panama, leave Panama and San Francisco on the 1st of every month; the steamers Carolina and Tennessee on the 15th of every month. The Unicorn is used as a reserve boat, either at San Francisco or at Panama, on any emergency that may happen. The same company are now building at New York two powerful steamers to be used on the Pacific, the "Brother Jonathan," and the "Golden Gate;" the "Pacific," now ready to sail from New York, and the "Fremont," just launched at Philadelphia, also belong to this line. They have also on the way out the double engine steamer "Columbia," 700 tons burthen, to ply between San Francisco and the Columbia river. In the meantime the steamers Oregon, Panama and California sail, on their arrival at San Francisco, from Panama, run on to Oregon, returning in time to place their mails on board the steamer leaving San Francisco the 1st of every month for Panama. This line has the contract for carrying the United States mail. The above steamers connect with the steamers Cherokee and Philadelphia, at Chagres.

The line established by Mr. Law consists of the "Columbus," Capt. Peck; the "Lafayette," Capt. Hitchcock; the "Republic," Capt. Hudson, and the "Anticosti," Capt. Atwell. These steamers are about 1,000 tons burthen each, and are nearly new boats. It is proposed that they shall leave Panama and San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of every month. They are to connect with the "Ohio," "Georgia," and "Falcon," at Chagres.

The Crescent City line is composed of the "Sarah Sands," W. C. Thompson, commander; the "Northerner," Capt. Waterman, and "New Orleans," Capt. Wood. They are to run in connection with the "Empire City," and "Crescent City," from Chagres to New York.

There will be shortly on the route between Chagres and New Orleans, three first class ocean steamers—the "Cortlandt," the "Alabama," and the "Guadalquivir." With all these lines in full operation there can be no doubt but that we will shortly have a regular week's mail from California.

Gen. Cass addressed a large concourse of his fellow citizens at Tammany Hall, New York, on Tuesday, the 1st instant. In the course of his remarks he complimented Messrs. Clay and Webster very highly for the patriotic course they pursued in the settlement of the late exciting questions which agitated the country.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, October 2.

SHIPS OF THE CANADA.—The steamer Canada sailed today for Liverpool. She takes over twenty-seven passengers, among whom are Mr H. Goddard and Mr. John L. Bamwell of Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2—6 P. M.

ARRIVAL AND RETURN OF GIN PATCH.—Gen. Patch and suite arrived here this afternoon. A large number of persons assembled at the Walnut street wharf to receive him. He was conveyed in an open barouche and rode from the landing to the State House. The vehicle was drawn by four horses, all in charge of a committee of citizens, assisted by the Washington and Philadelphia Greys as a guard of honor. At Independence Hall the General was received by the municipal authorities. Mayor Jones made a handsome speech in the occasion, and thanked the General for his honoring Philadelphia with a visit.

After exchanging courtesies with the citizens, a distinguished personage proceeded to his lodgings at the Washington Hotel.

THE GREAT MOBILE UNION MEETING.

The *Advertiser* comes to us with its columns surcharged with glowing accounts of the immense popular manifestation in favor of the Compromise and the Union, which took place on Tuesday last. It is acknowledged by all to have been the largest political assemblage ever congregated in Mobile. A large majority of the voters of the country, comprising Whigs and Democrats, were present, and put their seal of reprobation on the odious doctrines of secession and disunion. The number present at this great meeting was estimated at 1,500 to 2000, and some at Union men.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. ARTHUR HOPKINS President. On taking the chair Judge Hopkins addressed the meeting, and enchained their attention for more two hours by a masterly and eloquent argument. He proved conclusively, says the *Advertiser*, that our *constitutional rights* had been respected—that the long cherished principle of non intervention, so affectionately cherished by the Southern people, was secured in the Compromise measures, which have received the sanction of the Union, gladdened the hearts of the true patriots, and stricken the traitors with fear and dismay.

MISSISSIPPI PAPERS.—Mr. CHARLES WAGE, of the Empire State, who is engaged in procuring subscribers for the Southern National Magazine and Southern Literary Messenger, has been in this city for the last few days. We learn from him that he has secured a large number of subscribers in this city, and in the interior of Mississippi. We hope he may be successful in his undertaking.

[illegible]

SILVER MINES.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[illegible]

Mr. Fillmore's view of the Constitution, to the effect that it is a compact between the States, and that the Union is a mere agency, to make the government a faithful agent of the States, and not the States the agents of the government, is a view of the Constitution, which we think needs but to be understood, to be universally adopted. We also find in the Message, a very high and very just compliment to the Southern States, for their patriotic forbearance, and their unshaken confidence in the Union. We find also