The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning Jan. 13, 1851.

THE MAIL.—We received sundry packets of newspapers yesterday, with the dates from New York and Boston to the 2nd, from Washington to the 4th, and from Charleston to the 6th inst. There are no two mails due.

THE CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

The Washington *Globe*—a paper, by the way, which we always read with pleasure, for its originality and nervous piquancy—contains a critical review of the gasconading and insolent letter of the Austrian Minister, which is one of the most terrible castigations of impudence and ignorance that was ever administered to a foreign meddling. The *Globe* confines its remarks solely to those portions of M. HULSEMANN'S epistle, which a sense of official dignity induced Mr. WEBSTER to leave unnoticed. As no such restraint exists on the part of the *Globe*, the editor digs at the poor Austrian with a severity of scrutiny, that we really feel a sort of pity for the victim. Between Mr. WEBSTER on the one hand, and Mr. RIVES on the other, the unhappy chevalier has been tortured so cruelly, that we fancy he will be glad enough to be recalled to the courtly circles of Vienna, where he may once more strut among the lordlings of the imperial palace, and abuse republican America, without the dread of such another infliction as he has just experienced.

The following sentence in the letter of Mr. HULSEMANN, serves as a text for the *Globe*, to commentary the boaster with historical reminiscences:

"Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years; the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest, have been appreciated by the whole world."

Hear the *Globe*:

In the course of that "memorable struggle," the Austrian armies, commanded by her oldest and ablest generals, some of whom had first gained renown under the wars of Frederic the Great, were shamefully beaten, almost destroyed, and driven out of Italy, by a French army, composed mostly of raw recruits, led by a young commander of twenty-seven years of age, who had never before commanded, except on the occasion, to put down an insurrection at Paris; and at no time was the French force more than half the numerical strength of the Austrians. Further in the course of that struggle, Austria was four times in the power of France—once under the Republic, once under the Consulate, and twice under the Empire, and at each time she might have been dismembered, she had dismembered Poland; but it was not done. She might have been crushed and trodden down, as she has crushed and trodden down Lombardy and Venice; but it was not done. She might have been oppressed and nationalized, as she has crushed and degraded Lombardy and Venice; but it was not done.—When conquered, exhausted, and utterly hopeless and helpless, with the conqueror in her hands, she found mercy, and was spared the triumph and of exultation, she has not been merciful, and has not spared her insolence; and for this a day of reckoning must come. Mark, of course soon!

The courage and the perseverance of Austria! Surely the Chevalier, taking us to be a very gullible sort of people—an *tant soit peu* of a green goose when blarneved by foreign diplomatists, is trying how far he can practice on our credulity. We say, and history proves, that during the contest between France and Austria, there was displayed on the part of the latter as much skill, moderate amount of talent, military, of energy or of patriotism. Her soldiers fought, but were always beaten by her great generals, Alvinzi, Wurmser, &c., who were sure to be defeated, whenever they crossed the frontiers in the field. Their great general, Archduke Charles, who possessed, we suppose, some military talents—good enough for Austria and so could never make head against the French generals, and had more confidence in his "military machinery" than in anything else, except when he was retreating, and then he was active enough. And here we may remark, it is more certain than that, but the Austrian pretence, which, one month from the date of that act of impudence and deceit, Austria would have been at the mercy of Hungary, and Kossuth might have dictated the terms of a peace from the imperial palace of Vienna, as Napoleon had done. And in the long-run it would have been better for Austria to compromise the question with the Magyars, than to invite the Cossacks to share their domestic quarrels. It answered a present purpose, and so far, so good, but the consequences of that most impolitic act are not yet seen, they will be seen, though, in less than five years, and the Austrian patriots of that day, who if Hungary is annexed to the Russian Empire, or who is a hostile Russian army encamps in the neighborhood of the capital, Vienna, and despite which Austria, in her stupid gluttonous, the selfishness, and the treachery of the imperial statesmen of the present day.

This will all take place, and many other things in the new Bible, we firmly believe.

If the Austrian Government were capable of acquiring knowledge from experience, it might see the beginning of the spirit as well as the reality of the power of the country from the late effort of correspondence and the comments of the American press. But the lesson will, we fancy, be lost on the Austrians, like the Bourbons, learning nothing and forget nothing. Their character is not sensibly diminished by their misfortunes, and their stolidity is proof against the reverences bestowed on them for their barbarous cruelty, by the civilized world. It is barely possible that the rebuke they have just received may a blunish them of the expediency of refusing to insult and contumely towards the United States. If it should not, they will remember be made the object of steamer reproofs. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the idea of a potentate who has sunk to fifth rate importance in the councils of European nations; who is unable to cope with his own revolted subjects and was compelled to invoke assistance from Russia to put them down; who is now the mere automaton of the Autocrat, and lives in daily apprehension of being one day gulped down the huge maw of his rapacious neighbor, who exist only by sufferance—the scorn and jest of England and France—nothing we say, can be more ridiculous than the idea of such a power threatening the United States. It is as if a cur were to snap at the heels of a charger; or a whiffet were to yelp at a lion. We can afford to treat such "forcible feeble" manifestations with contempt, and this sentiment alone would have probably mitigated the reply to Mr. HULSEMANN, but that the thick-skinned Austrian, cannot be made to feel the weight of stronger arguments. He has been gibbetted by Mr. WEBSTER, and from the bad eminence on which he has been hung, it will its paraphrase MACCARTY puzzle the diplomatic skill of the House of Hapsburg, to take him down.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Appleton & Co., through J. B. STEEL, No. 1, Camp street, for the following new publications:

Ollendorff's Greek Grammar. This is a progressive exhibition of the principles of the Greek Grammar, designed for beginners, and as a book of exercises for academies and colleges; by Asabel F. Kendrick. It is an excellent publication, and is admirably adapted to the purpose in view.

The system of Ollendorff is applicable to the acquirement of all languages, living and dead.

The Youth's Crossal, by Hannah F. Gould. This charming little volume contains a number of original poetical contributions, designed for the entertainment and instruction of the young. Some of the pieces are really beautiful, and all have a healthy tone and moral significance about them, that must aid in the development of a refined taste and correct principles.

Elementary Studies of Annuals, in three parts. Part 1st. This is a series of sketches of the domestic animals, intended to assist the student of drawing. The lessons are strictly progressive.

GEORGIA ONCE A FREE STATE.—A Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, in a pamphlet, styled "The Rightful Remedy," mentions the curious fact, probably new to most per readers, that Georgia was for twenty years not only a free but a white colony. About the year 1735, the trustees for establishing the colony prohibited slavery, under which policy it languished until 1752, when they resigned their charter to the King in twenty years after the introduction of slave labor, there were 30,000 slaves in the province.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at mid-day on the 3d instant. She brings forty-one passengers. When she reached the wharf, she was completely filled with ice, in some places to the depth of twelve inches. The *Niagara* brings dates from Liverpool to the 21st inst., and from London to the 20th.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton has again further advanced 1-8 to 1-4d., with sales during the week of 65,600 bales, of which speculators took 14,000 bales, exports 12,000 and the remainder taken by the trade.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Flour market has rated dull throughout the week, owing to the large supply and receipts. Prices however remain the same as at the sailing of the Baltic. Wheat has declined from one to two pence for 70 lbs. Indian Corn has also declined 6d. per quarter of 480 lbs., but holders were not much disposed to sell.

PROVISIONS—American provisions quite scarce and nominal prices freely maintained with a better feeling. Lard was also better request, with an advance of 1s. per cwt., quoted at 38s. 39 shillings.

The state of the trade in Manchester and other manufacturing districts, since the favorable advices from India and the Continent, was much better.

There was a good demand for cotton and yarns, with fuller.

Coffee continues firm. Sugar and Molasses in steady request.

Naval stores without change.

The Tobacco trade was steady and full prices being obtained.

MONEY MARKET.—Money continues abundant and bar silver in active demand at a premium. The rates for coined pieces has receded a trifle. Consols for account closed on Friday at 96 7-8.

United States Stocks have been in but limited demand. U. S. Sixes quoted at 108 a 108½. Pennsylvania Fives 84a89 1-2. Maryland Fives 90 to 91.

POLITICAL.

The general and political news possesses nothing of special importance.

Germany begins to assume a new feature.—Inasmuch as it is now suspected that the conference to be held at Dresden on the 23d of December between Austria and Prussia, bodes no good to the smaller States. They are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own.

It is stated in confidence at Paris that Gen. Lahitte and Lord Palmerston have entered into an agreement to the effect that if the approaching conference at Dresden attempt to make a territorial change affecting the arrangement made by Vienna, France and England will interfere in the matter. Affairs in England are tranquil. The general tone of matters on the Continent is pacific.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 2nd inst., after petitions and memorials had been gone through with, the following bills were taken up, considered and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill to provide for the fortification of Ship Island off the coast of Mississippi.

A bill for the relief of Ira Day.

And a bill for the relief of H. H. Booley.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution concerning revenues from office was taken up.

Mr. Bright addressed the Senate in defence of General Lane, late Governor of Oregon, and the subject was then postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the special order, being the bill to provide for the settlement of private land claims in California.

Mr Benton opposed the bill, and concluded his remarks by submitting a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Gwin, replied, and Mr. Benton rejoined and without taking any vote the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session.

In the SENATE, on the 3d, a communication from the War Department with a statement of the expenses of the national armories, and of the arms made thereat during the year ending June 30th, 1850, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, reported a bill to Fund a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the U. S.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Foote, directing the compilation and publication of the various land laws and regulations, was taken up and postponed.

The bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont, yesterday ordered to be engrossed, being put on its passage, a debate ensued, after which the bill was passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for more than two hours in opposition to the bill and in support of his substitute, and then the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE, the calendar of private bills was considered, and many claims disposed of.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the War and Treasury Departments, also, a return of passengers, transmitted by the Secretary of State, pursuant to the act of Congress, all of which were ordered to be printed and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move to take into consideration the New Hampshire election, which he had hitherto retrained from doing, owing to the absence of members.

A motion that the House adjourn over till Monday was withdrawn, there being an evident disinclination of members; and it was then adjourned till the next day.

MEXICO.

By the *Alabama* we have received dates from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. The news is not important. The Cabinet of President Arista will probably be composed as follows: Minister of War, Manuel Robles; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marlano Yanez; Minister of Justice, Senor Aguirre; Minister of Finance, Senor Payno.

Congress re-assembled in quorum on the 25th ult., in the Chamber of Deputies; Senor Yanez was chosen President; Senor Sturbide, Vice President. In the Senate, Senor Olaguibel was elected President, Senor Flores, Vice President.

The municipal elections in the Capital resulted in favor of the liberal party.

Melendez, the rebel, is not yet put down. He is lurking somewhere in Oajaca, awaiting a favorable opportunity for a new eruption. Gen. Martinez is about to take the command of the troops despatched against him.

Arrangements have been made for the early payment of that portion of the national debt of the Republic due to her own citizens.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The Massachusetts Legislature met at Boston on the 1st instant. The Senate was organized by the election of Henry Wilson, of Middlesex county, as president, and Chauncey L. Knapp as clerk. The vote were as follows:

PRESIDENT.		CLERK.	
Henry Wilson	18	C. L. Knapp	20
David Sears	9	Charles Calhoun	18
George H. Kuhn	1		

In the House Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Waltham, was chosen Speaker, receiving 212 votes to 174 for Ensign H. Kellogg. Lewis Josselyn, of Lynn, was elected Clerk, 190 votes to 185 for Charles W. Storey.

The officers of the Senate are members of the Free-soil party, and of the House, Democrats—that division of the spoils having been agreed to by the caucuses of the two parties. It is understood that the arrangements, so far as completed, do not extend beyond the organization of the Legislature, the subjects of the election of State officers and United Senator, in place of Mr. Winthrop, being left for further negotiation between the high contracting parties.

U. S. MINT.—The Philadelphia American has received from Edward C. Dale, Esq., Treasurer U. S. Mint, statistics relative to the operations of the mint for the month and year just closed. The receipts of gold have been very large—$33,150,000 in the aggregate, of which amount California contributed $31,500,000, an average upwards of $2,500,000 a month. The coinage in the same period amounts to $28,305,471, of which the gold coinage was $[illegible] 50; [illegible] coinage $409,600; and [illegible] coinage, $7,948 49.

The population of Delaware, by the late census, is 90,407. New Castle county 42,[illegible], Kent 22,471, Sussex 25,967. In 1840 the population of Delaware was 78,107. There are 2,278 slaves in the State. Whole number of blacks, including slaves, 18,426. Persons over twenty years of age who cannot read, 9,786. Persons at school, 12,523.

THE ALABAMA'S VOYAGE.

Capt. FOSTER, commander of the ALABAMA, has furnished the underwriters with the annexed account of the voyage of that steamer to the Costa Cosalcos river:

The run to Vera Cruz, where we arrived on the 16th ult., was for the season unusually pleasant. A melancholy incident occurred on the passage: the loss of Mr. Reidfield, first officer, a worthy man and skillful in his profession.

We left Vera Cruz on the 19th, December 21.

It was understood before we left New Orleans that the detention at Vera Cruz was not to be longer than three days. At the expiration of that time, permission could not be obtained from the local authorities to prosecute the voyage. They either opposed impediments to the departure of the vessel, or else they had not received from the central definite instructions relative to the matter. At length, on the evening of the 23d ult., the long looked-for permit arrived, and on the following day we left for the Coatzacoalcos river.

The distance from Vera Cruz to the entrance of the river is about 123 miles. Early on the morning of the 25th the Alabama approached the bar and received a pilot. The sea was smooth and the bar was crossed on a depth of twelve feet. It must be borne in mind that at the time the tide was at two-thirds flood. At full tide there must be a depth of water of thirteen feet.

The banks of the river are low and level.—They are overflowed during a high stage of water; but otherwise they afford rich and abundant pasture for cattle, herds of which we saw grazing on both banks. When the waters rise they are driven to the high lands.

While ascending the river many exclamations were heard, "What a splendid—what a beautiful river!" We found the current weak; and, until we arrived at about twelve miles from the mouth, the water was brackish. There are no material obstructions. Indeed, only one of which we know, viz: a ledge of rocks under water. There is, however, a good channel between it and the western bank. The danger can be discovered by the rippling of the current on the southwest extremity. We placed there a black spar buoy, with chain and iron moorings. If not designedly removed, it will last for years.

There are only two abrupt windings in the river. They offer no difficulty, however, even for a vessel of the size and length of the Alabama. On the entire route to Minatitlan we found a sufficient depth of water for vessels of a large class.

Our arrival at Minatitlan was in the afternoon of Christmas day. The population crowded the banks to welcome us. The stars and stripes waved on shore as on board. A gun was fired, calling forth three hearty cheers. It was on era in the annals of the Tehuantepec surveying expedition.

On the following day, the debarcation took place. The surveying parties pitched their tents in the middle of the town. The necessary arrangements were made to enter on the duties of the survey.

At Minatitlan the weather is now, by actual measurement, is not less than 780 feet; and the depth of water, for the winding of the Alabama, not less than 650 feet. The depth of water close in shore was sufficient to allow of mooring the vessel directly alongside of the river bank.

Minatitlan is situated on a rising eminence. It is a town of small dimensions, and contains about 220 inhabitants. With the exception of a couple of French families, the population is of a mixed race. The buildings are of poles, walled with a composition of brown earth and stubble. The roofs are made with the leaves of the palm tree, of a suitable thickness to divide rain and wind. The floors are of clay. Two or three hammocks, some rude chairs of the country make, and a few cooking utensils, constitute the furniture.

We found the inhabitants kind and courteous. They are represented as being amiable and unoffensive, but indolent in the extreme. No compensation could induce them to labor. They prefer inert idleness with poverty, and a simple diet of fruit, tortillas, and a little jerked beef, to exertion of any kind.

From the town, the land in a westerly direction rises gradually for a distance of a mile and a half, forming then an elevated ridge almost W. S. W., or nearly parallel with the sea-coast. There are fine ranges for cattle, and the soil in many places is rich and well fitted for cultivation, yet not an enclosure or a vestige of cultivation is to be seen. The dwellings on the ranches are destitute of even a shrubbery. We rode nine miles on this ridge through a delightful country, and occasionally crossing deep declivities, to an Indian town called Coatzacoalcos. It contained about 3,000 inhabitants. These aboriginals are more civilized than many of our northern tribes. They have, judging by appearances, retained the same habits as when the Spaniards first came among them.

We passed on the route many fine mahogany trees. They abound at the head of the Coatzacoalcos river and on its branches. With the aid of sawmills it would become a valuable for frame and boarded houses. The natives assert that it possesses qualities which render it incorruptible by insects. All other kinds of the softer woods are, when cut, soon destroyed by their depredations.

Coatzacoalcos is scattered over a vast area of ground. All the buildings or *houses*, which we saw, combined only one apartment. The church is situated on a beautiful green eminence, high and obelisq building of considerable length, and is constructed of the usual materials—brown clay and palm leaf. On a beam in the centre of the building are inscribed the names of the architect and of several priests. It bears the date of 1795. Four old cocoanut trees are planted parallel to the wings and front of the church, and make a beautiful appearance.

From thence we rode four miles to the pretty little village of Oteapan. It contains about 400 inhabitants, principally Indians. Here appeared to be the most elevated part of the ridge over which we had passed. We looked down on Mount San Juan, and on part of the base of the volcanic mountain, St. Martin. The climate here must be dry and healthy.

Two miles further carried us to the pretty town of Chinameca. It contains 1,000 inhabitants of a mixed race. We were taken to the parsonage. The priest we found to be a very intelligent and well-bred man. He was formerly a member of the Mexican Congress. He was laboring under bilious indisposition. As there was neither physician nor apothecary in the town, Dr Greenleaf, ship surgeon, on the following day sent the necessary medicines for his relief. At this place we, for the first time, saw a few well constructed houses, supported on stone in front, and having balconies. Our time was too limited to admit of a ramble through the mine.

On our return, late in the afternoon, we passed on the road many Indians returning to their homes. The young females whom we met, bearing loads of fine wood, invariably on our approach fled to the woods. Coffee, cotton, sugar, corn, together with every variety of tropical fruits, could be raised on the high lands in great abundance. Further up the Coatzacoalcos river, and more to the south, where the climate is drier, the same productions with the addition of indigo, cocoa, vanilla, and a variety of dyes, could easily be cultivated. Whether the completion of the contemplated railroad across the Isthmus will stimulate the inhabitants to commercial and agricultural activity, is a question yet to be solved. Nature in these beautiful regions has been most bountiful; man has remained indolent and neglectful.

The following is a table of the atmospheric temperature and height of the barometer at Minatitlan:

		Air.	Bar.	Remarks.
1850—Dec 25,	10 A M	78—30 in		Wind light from
	2 P M	81—29.95		N. and N. E.
	10 P M	80—29.85		calms.
Dec 26,	9 A M	80—29.90		calms.
	4 P M	82—29.75		clear.
Dec 27,	9 A M	73—29.80		Clear and pleasant.
	4 P M	80		
Dec 28,	7 A M	76—29.70		Winds light, S. E.
	11 A M	78—29.85		

Mean temperature of the river water, 76 deg.

At noon on the 28th we left Minatitlan. The bank was lined with a great concourse of people, many of whom, hearing of our arrival, had come from the interior. The wind by the time we arrived at the mouth of the river blew from the north, with indications of an increasing gale. On the 29th, it blew a heavy gale, which soon raised a high broken sea on the bar. This continued until the evening of the 3d January. A detention was unavoidable. We congratulated ourselves on being so snugly enseconced in so fine and secure a harbor.

During our detention rifles and fowling pieces were in requisition. Squirrels, ducks, snipe, grouse and pheasants, with a variety of birds of beautiful plumage, were bagged daily. As to fresh beef, beeves, cattle, unbranded, were at our disposal. The sea on the bar having calmed down during the evening of the 3d inst., we departed on the afternoon of the 4th for Vera Cruz, where we arrived on the following morning.

		Air.	Bar.	Remarks.
1850—Dec. 29,	7 A M	77—29.95		Wind north
	2 P M	82—29.80		strong N. N. W.
				Wind towards
Dec. 30,	7 A M	78—29.97		morning S. S. W.
	2 P M	78—29.90		down the river.
				Wind outside a gale N. W. At 8 P. M. saw in a gale.
Dec. 30,	7 A M	70—29.95		Daylight, wind S. W., light. At 8 o'clock a heavy N.
	3 P M	72—29.90		N. W. gale, with showers.
	9 P M	70—29.80		Wind strong N. W. Dry and cloudy.
Dec. 31,	7 A M	61—30in		Wind strong, from N. W.
	9 A M	61—30.05		Wind N. N. W.
	5 P M	69—29.95		Showers.
	9 P M	70—30.00		Wind variable.
1851—Jan. 1,	8 A M	70—29.95		Wind fresh, N. W.
	12	72—29.95		Wind north and pleasant.
Jan. 2,	7 A M	77—30.09		
	8			
Jan. 3,	8 A M	64—30.15		
	9			
	4 P M	75—30.09		
Jan. 4,	7 A M	66—30.05		
	2 P M	74—30.10		

At half past 2 P. M. we departed for Vera Cruz.

The following letter, addressed by Capt. Foster to Thomas A. Adams, Esq., President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of this city, may prove useful:

Dear Sir—I herewith take the liberty to inform you that two spare buoys will be placed on the bar of the Coatzacoalcos river, in eleven feet water, half flood. Between them the depth is twelve feet at the same stage of tide. The one to the west is painted red; that to the east, white. The bearing of the old tower from this channel is about S. half E.

These buoys are moored with heavy chains and iron weights. Unless designedly removed, they will remain in their present position a great length of time.

The quality of the bottom on the bar is hard sand. The sea, in heavy northerly gales, breaks quite across the channel.

No vessel drawing over eleven feet ought to attempt to enter the river, although at times twelve feet water might be found on the bar. On all occasions, with the aforesaid draught, it must be full flood with a smooth sea.

A pilot resides near the entrance of the river. He can be obtained by vessels arriving off the bar having a flag flying at the fore.

A black spar buoy, also with heavy iron mooring, has been placed on the southwestern extremity of a ledge of rocks, three to four feet under water, in the Coatzacoalcos river.

This ledge is situated towards the eastern bank, a mile above a branch of the river which is on the western bank, and is called "Rio de Tierra Nueva, o de los Caisados."

Telegraphic Items.

FOUR FATE, Dec. 30—9 P. M.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY—$500 REWARD OFFERED.—The Otsego County Bank was robbed between Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., and Monday morning, the 30th inst., of thirty-two thousand dollars, nearly as follows:

$5,000 bills of Central Bank, Cherry Valley; $19,000 bills of various banks, mostly in New York State, West of Schenectady; $9,000 bills of Otsego county Bank; $4,500 in gold; $2,500 in silver. $5 000 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the burglar and the recovery of the money, or $2,000 for the former only, and $3,000 for the latter, or in that proportion for any part of it.

E. PHINNEY, President,

H. SCOTT, Cashier.

Cooperstown, Dec. 30, 1850.

ALBANY Jan. 2.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. HUNT.—The oath of office was administered yesterday to Governor Hunt, in presence of the State officers and a large number of citizens. The ceremony throughout was highly imposing.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.

FREESOILERS AND DEMOCRATS FRATERNIZING.—Caucuses were held last night by both these parties, at which it was agreed to appoint a committee of twelve from each to confer together upon the course of their future action.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—We have a rumor here stating that the propeller steamers Napoleon and Independence, have both been lost in the recent gale on Lake Superior, together with all on board. There are hopes that the rumor may prove unfounded.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.

THE WEATHER AT BUFFALO.—The Republic says this was one of the coldest days known here for years. The thermometer was 4 deg. below zero, (free.)

ALBANY, Dec. 31.

THE WEATHER AT ALBANY.—The weather is very cold here. Thermometer 12 to 15 deg. below zero, at 7 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—8 P. M.

THE WIRES INTERCEPTED.—The Telegraph wires became interrupted or broken, near Malchias after the first part of the Niagara's news got through, and up to this hour there are no prospects of getting any thing further to-night.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

LATER FROM HAYTI—COFFEE CROP—MARKETS, &c.—The brig Milton, has arrived here with twenty-one days later advices from Hayti. The condition of that country was more settled although military and naval forces were still kept up with vigor. The coffee crop would fall short of an average one in consequence of hot weather. Coffee selling at 75 to 80 per 1000 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1—8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW.—The steamer City of Glasgow on her first trip from Southampton to Philadelphia, arrived at Lewes, Delaware, at half past two o'clock this afternoon. There was some apprehension in regard to her, and much anxiety to hear of her arrival, as she is the pioneer steamer on this new line. She brings no news of advices than those already received by the Niagara.

The steamer John I. Stevens with a party of Philadelphia, will leave here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and proceed to Lewes, for the purpose of receiving and congratulating this pioneer steamer on her first arrival. Much interest is felt in the matter.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following table is much more correct and authentic than the one we published some months since, and which is yet travelling the rounds of the press in all quarters. They are all compiled from statistics furnished by the United States Marshals of the several districts, and may be relied on as the nearest approximation to a correct result yet obtained. The increase of over three millions in a very handsome one. Our table, it will be perceived, contains upwards more than half of the Union.—*North American.*

	1850.	1840.	Increase.
Minnesota	6,170	(new)	6,170
Arkansas (state census)	108,700	97,574	11,126
South Carolina	620,906	594,398	26,508
Rhode Island	147,543	108,830	38,713
Indiana	1,350,060	685,866	591,114
Wisconsin	305,121	30,752	264,369
Ohio	2,150,000	1,519,467	630,533
North Carolina	500,000	753,419	146,581
Massachusetts	1,000,000	729,030	270,970
Missouri	682,000	383,702	298,298
Pennsylvania	2,400,000	1,724,033	675,967
Maine	583,926	501,336	82,590
Connecticut	375,000	310,015	64,985
Vermont	312,656	291,948	21,156
Virginia	1,400,000	1,239,797	60,203
Kentucky	872,600	779,828	192,772
Utah	20,000	(new)	20,000
California	200,000	(new)	200,000
Oregon	10,000	(new)	10,000
District of Columbia	54,000	43,712	10,288
Total	13,545,998	9,917,935	

☞ The leading cities of the United States rate thus, under the new census, as to population:

	1850.	1840.
New York	517,000	312,000
Philadelphia	400,000	258,000
Baltimore	160,000	102,000
New Orleans	145,000	102,000
Boston	135,000	93,000
Cincinnati	116,000	46,000
Brooklyn	96,000	36,000
Pittsburg	62,000	46,000
St. Louis	80,000	16,000

Louisville, Buffalo and Washington, are about 42,000 each.

THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.—On New Year's Day several of the journals of Philadelphia made their appearance in new and handsome typographical habiliments. The *North American* presented a fine appearance; the *Inquirer* came forth in mammoth size, about nine additional columns having been put to its already colossal proportions; the *Ledger* looked as bright and shining as if it had never been burnt out. There are few papers more deserving of prosperity than those of Philadelphia, and we are glad to see these evidences of a well merited success.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—The schooner Euphemia arrived at New York on the 2d, in fourteen days from St. Thomas. Captain Daws reports that the U. S. frigate Albany arrived at that port on the 14th of December, from the Western Islands, bound to the United States. There were a large number of returning Californians at St. Thomas waiting a conveyance for the United States—there being no American merchant vessels in port when we sailed. The Euphemia brings 20 California passengers, as many as could be accommodated.

A FRIGATE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Portsmouth (Va.) *Pilot* of Thursday, the 2d instant, says: "This morning's mail from Washington brings us high naval authority for saying that the Government has determined to send the frigate *St. Lawrence* to London, and that orders were issued on the 31st to have her gun-deck guns taken out, her gun-deck ports well planked and caulked in, and the ship prepared without delay for that object. She will not go as a man-of-war, but retain a part, if not all the spar-deck guns."

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a detailed statement showing the loss of life and property on the lakes during the past year. The vessels which met with disasters were thirty-one steamers, nine propellers, two barques, thirty-four brigs, eighty-eight schooners, and six scows—in all one hundred and seventy. The loss of property was $658,925. Ten steamboats, twenty-one sailing vessels, and probably one propeller, were entirely lost, the remainder were only partially damaged. The loss of life was three hundred and ninety-five, of which three hundred and seventy-five were on board steamers and twenty on sailing vessels.

RATHER SHORT.—Madame Blangy, under engagement at the Richmond theatre, finding that a thin audience was likely to assemble on the last evening of her engagement, in consequence of a storm, despatched the following, "short and lively" note to the manager:—"Sir I am sick. I will not play to-night." The manager waited upon her and found her lively enough over a trunk she was packing. She should be constituted at least an honorary member of the women's rights association.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A drunken man went into the store of our former fellow-townsman, Benj. M. Mizzon, at Caledonia, Texas, one day during the last week, and drawing a pistol, declared his intention of firing into a keg of powder, which by some chance was placed in the area between the counters. Perceiving the obstinate and liquor-crazed man bent upon his purpose in despite of all persuasion, Mizzon proposed to carry it out of doors; and after doing so, was in the act of placing it upon the ground, when the other fired from behind him, the load of the pistol taking effect in his leg, inflicting a horrible wound, which in a few days caused his death.—*Caddo (La.) Gazette, 4th.*

MARINE DISASTERS.—By the arrival of the steamers Nina and Charleston from Charlestown, yesterday, we learn that the Union Line brig George, from New York for this port, is ashore on the North breaker of the new channel of Georgetown Bar. Captain Jones, of the Charleston, took hold of a hawser from the George, as he was coming out, but parted it without moving her. They were throwing the deck load overboard, in order to lighten her, but it is thought that unless she receives immediate assistance, she will become a total loss.

Captain Magee informs us that an Eastern schooner, from Thomaston, (Me) loaded with lime, had sprung aleak in the late heavy weather, and was run ashore on Goose Bank, Georgetown Bar, where she was totally consumed, the lime having taken fire. The crew had landed in safety on North Island. Captain M. could not succeed in learning her name, or where bound, although he made every enquiry.

The ship Normie, Capt. Holberton, from this port 16th November last, arrived at Havre 11th December, reports that on the New-foundland Banks fell in with a Dutch brig from New York (name not mentioned) dismasted, the crew, consisting of 12 men, had been for 14 days out of provisions and living on sea crabs. The cook died the day before from starvation. Owing to a heavy gale blowing at the time, it took seven hours to get the crew on board, during which the Normie lost her long boat.—*Charleston Courier, 6th.*

PAINE'S GAS LIGHT.—"We are aware," says the Worcester *Spy*, hitherto an unbeliever, "that many readers, on seeing this caption, will be ready to exclaim, 'Ah! Monsieur Tonson come again!' while others will salute it with that ever-ready retort, which ignorance opposes to whatever it does not comprehend, the magic word 'humbug.' Yet we shall be deterred by no consideration of this kind from laying before the public facts and considerations such as we deem that our duty, as faithful journalists, requires." The *Spy* describes in detail the apparatus for making hydrogen gas and preparing it for illuminating purposes. "We have not a doubt," says the *Spy*, "that it is done precisely as claimed for it, and at an expense comparatively nominal. The whole was examined under such circumstances as would preclude the supposition of fraud." And it says, in conclusion, "The question is already settled in our mind that water is the material upon which men are hereafter to rely for their light, and probably at no very remote period of time for their fuel and motive power." The scoffer who asks whether Mr. Paine is the man who tried to light his pipe at the pump is likely to be answered soon.—*Troy Whig.*

City Intelligence.

JACKSON MONUMENT MEETING

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the St. Louis Exchange on Saturday evening to devise appropriate measures for erecting a monument to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. The following officers were called upon to preside

Presidents—Gov. WALKER.

Vice Presidents—Hon. J. B. Plauche, A. D. Crossman, Joseph Genois, James H. Caldwell, P. Bousqueau, and sixty others.

Secretaries—J. W. Crockett, Bernard Avignon, Louis Morgan.

The meeting was addressed by General Walker, General Plauche, Professor Dimitry, Robert Preaux, and Col. Christy.

Resolutions proposed by the committee of which the Honorable Recorder Genois is chairman, were submitted to the approval of the meeting and unanimously adopted. These resolutions recommended to the Mayor, the Recorder of the Municipalities, the members of the Council, the Mayor and Council of Lafayette, Baton Rouge, and other large towns in the State, be appointed general receivers and agents to receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting the monument in the *Place d' Armes* in this city; that the receivers report on the 4th of July next and deposit the amount of subscriptions received in the Bank of Louisiana. The resolutions also empowered the Mayor, Lieut. Governor, Mayor, and Recorder of the city to act as a general committee to manage the fund thus a constituted.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Donizetti's magnificent opera of The Martyrs will be performed to-night for the first time this season. This is one of the *chef d'oeuvres* of the gifted composer, and it will no doubt attract a crowded house.

CAPT. REYFEL, for many years past one of the Port officers of the First Municipality, died on Saturday, after a protracted illness. He was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens, a large concourse of whom escorted yesterday the remains of their friend to his last resting place.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge McCaleb.*—The testimony in the case of Gen. Henderson both for the prosecution and the defence was concluded yesterday, and the argument will occupy the morning. It will probably consume three or four days at least.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of this Body called by His Honor the Mayor, was held on Saturday evening. The business was principally confined to the appointment of Commissioners and Clerks for the elections on the 16th and 20th inst.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buchanan*—*Estate of John McDonogh.*—The case of the State of Louisiana against the executors of the estate of John McDonogh, deceased, as to the Public Schools of New Orleans and Baltimore, was fixed for trial yesterday to commence on the 27th instant. Mr Durant stated that he had been appointed attorney to represent the absent heirs, he should file an answer for the city of Baltimore, as he considered the universal heirs included in such heirs. The Court said it did not so understand it. Baltimore could not be considered as among the absent heirs, that city would provide counsel for itself, and the Court should not take upon itself the authority of appointing counsel for it.

ARRIVAL.—Only a few trifling arrivals were made yesterday, none of which are worth noticing. So much's business before the various Police Courts