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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

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Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 9004.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged a dollar for every TEN lines for both insertions for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to entitle to contracters every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 23d, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

So much interest is manifested, especially in this quarter, in the difficulty with France growing out of the expulsion of Mr. SOULE from the French territory, that our readers will probably be glad to learn the supposed causes and motives for this extraordinary act. Many of the journals which have commented upon the conduct of the French Government, seem ignorant of any other offence committed by Mr. SOULE than his well known radicalism in politics, and his hostility to the Imperial throne—There are other papers, however, which profess to be better informed. Among them is the *Courrier des Etats Unis*—a France-American sheet published in New York. According to the correspondence of that print, Mr. SOULE in 1848 paid a visit to Paris, and became intimate with FREDERIC GAILLARDET, who was himself on excellent terms with the then President of the then Republic. GAILLARDET introduced SOULE to LOUIS NAPOLEON, but the latter exhibited such complete reality in his conversation, that Mr. SOULE observed to Mr. GAILLARDET as they were going away, "My friend, your Prince is a goose, and I greatly regret that France has fallen into such hands." GAILLARDET pressed SOULE to visit the President a second time, thinking that he would alter his opinion of that illustrious functionary, but SOULE declined the honor, and returned to America.

According to the same authority LOUIS NAPOLEON got wind of Mr. SOULE's unfavorable opinion of him, was highly incensed, and panted for an opportunity to retaliate. He might, however, have avoided extreme measures, but for the constant stimulus applied to his personal vanity by the unmitigated hatred entertained for Mr. SOULE by the Empress EUGENIE—Says the correspondent in question:

"In her character as a daughter of Spain, and an ever faithful patriotess, the blonde Eugenie naturally detests Mr. Soule, who openly defended the annexation of Cuba to the United States; in her character as a woman and an empress, she detests him still more, because he once permitted himself to relate in a circle the victory which was said to have been won by the handsome Col. Gandara over the heart of the Countess of Teba; and afterwards said, in speaking of the pagan society of the very august Napoleon III. 'Upon my word I do not know what that little actress has against me.'

"The 'little actress' was little relished at court, and Eugenie promised to have her revenge. She is now taking it."

Now this story certainly looks like the concoction of an ingenious brain, skillful in fabricating interesting gossip. Yet it may be true; and it would not be the first time in history that mortified conceit, goaded by feminine spite, led to the gravest consequences. In these matters of political intrigue, we are of the opinion of the illustrious JACKAL, who, according to the veracious chronicler, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, whenever called upon as inspector of Police to unravel some exceedingly complicated mystery, concluded his advice with the oracular sentence "*cherchez la Femme*"—his deliberate conviction, after thirty years of experience, being that there never had been, and never could be a case of crime, trouble or mystery in high or low life, of which a woman was not sure to be the *primum omne* and principal agent. But pleasantry apart, the N. Y. *Express* declares that this version is, with some exceptions and exaggerations, correct. It adds, however, that it does not reach the fountain head of the difficulty, and proceeds to give an account which it says reposes on the very highest authority, short of that of the Emperor and Empress of France themselves. A narrative ushered in with so positive a prologue cannot justly be curtailed, and accordingly we subjoin the statement of the *Express* in full:

Mr. Soule, when in Madrid, as Minister of the United States, and holding that official character, spoke disrespectfully of Eugenie, the Empress of France—of her personal, social and moral character, and in a manner which no husband, who loves his wife—no sister—no relative could or would endure. These remarks affected a husband and a sister in the tenderest points, and in the severest manner—and if what Mr. Soule is reported to have said to be true, the Empress was unfit not only for a respectable Court, but for a wife.

The Duke d'Alba, who married a sister of the Empress, heard of this conversation, and became acquainted with it, and, to revenge his wife's and his own honor, he determined to insult Mr Soule in a similar manner. Hence his disparaging remarks at a ball in Madrid, not of Madame Soule's personal character, which he was too honorable to assail, but of her dress, her robes, and her manner of arranging it over her neck and bosom. This led to the duel in Madrid, the history of which is well known to the public.

What these facts were reported to the Emperor and Empress in Paris, indignation—a natural indignation, took possession of them both—but it was indignation only against Mr. Soule—not against the United States. Mr. Mason and his family, as our Representative in Paris, have had all the highest social honors of the Court. Americans have been invited to the Tuileries, and all the Public Balls,—with a liberality beyond that extended to any other nation. The Emperor and Empress of France have, since the assault upon the character of the Empress, nevertheless, received and treated with marked distinction and honor, all Americans presented to them.

Now, when "war," and all the horrors of war, are threatened because of Mr. Soule's personal difficulties at Madrid, it becomes necessary to report facts well known in Parisian circles, and to let the world see them. It is not probable that the Emperor of France can ever give our minister the true reason which caused Mr. Soule's exclusion from France, because they concern the honor of his wife; but they are not less the reasons, and reasons too, well known in Paris, among such Frenchmen as have the confidence of the Court.

The cause of Mr. Soule's disparaging remarks on the personal character of the Empress, was alleged, in Paris, to be his desire to intrigue with, and to insinuate himself into the good graces of the Queen Mother, who has just been expelled from Spain. Whether this Parisian gossip has any truth in it, we do not know, but much is the gossip of the Court circles of Paris, and it must pass for what it is worth.

The Empress of France, we should perhaps add, is believed to be, in all her social and domestic relations, an exemplary wife. The Emperor manifests, on all suitable occasions, attachment and devotion to her. The Parisians, whose eyes have been intensely fixed upon the couple, speak of them, on all occasions, as most devoted and exemplary in all their domestic and social relations.

This story may be true, and in fact is not at all irreconcilable with the one told by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The *Express* believes it implicitly, and guarantees it in the strongest terms. The misfortune is that we will never be able to ascertain whether it is accurate or not, for unquestionably LOUIS NAPOLEON will not be silly enough to allege this private grievance is a matter of delicate, domestic concern, as a reason for his hostile demonstration towards Mr. SOULE. But it remembered meanwhile, that this is simply a question of motive, and not a justification of conduct. Admitting the entire correctness of both the statements above given, they do not vindicate the Emperor of the French, nor furnish any substantial reason why an American Minister Plenipotentiary should be grossly insulted. Mr. SOULE, the man, is nothing—Mr. SOULE, the Ambassador, is every thing. There is a wide and broad line of demarcation between the two, which LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot overleap, without being deliberately prepared to violate international courtesy, and to suspend indefinitely the friendly relations heretofore existing between France and America.

IMPORTANT SALE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson will offer for sale to-day a plantation situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, nineteen miles above New Orleans, together with the dwelling, &c., situated thereon. Also a large number of slaves. The terms of the sale are extremely reasonable. The Opelousas Railroad traverses the Parish of Jefferson and persons disposed to purchase can readily find a conveyance to the spot. The sale is to effect a partition of property, and will be positive.

STANDARD WEEKLY.—We call attention to the advertisement of B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street. He has received a most elegant and complete assortment of standard English and American Works, together with a variety of illustrated books, and a large number of cheap publications.

BOOKS FROM NORMAN.—We are indebted to B. M. NORMAN for a number of late publications, such as the Westminster Review for October, the ever welcome Knickerbocker, and Mrs. Moody's picturesque and clever books, "Life in the Clearings" and "Flora Lindsay."

NORMAN has likewise sent us "Memory," a Souvenir—a very beautiful gift book, profusely enriched with engravings.

CHEAP COAL.—We understand that Mr. G. W. NOTT, No. 14 Exchange Place, has undertaken the project of supplying the people of New Orleans with that great desideratum—cheap coal. Mr. NOTT proposes to receive orders for the quantity of coal required, and to be furnished in the course of the coming year.—These orders must be given before the month of March, and must be paid for by then them, at the rate of $3 cts. a barrel. This is the highest price that will be charged, but Mr. NOTT hopes to furnish the article at much less. Payment in advance is necessary in order to enable Mr. NOTT to make his purchases in season.

This project is well worthy of encouragement, as it will cheapen materially to both possible sections of fuel, the consumption price of which is a source of considable complaint by our people.

☞ The monotonous City South hopes to enlist the sympathies and of Walker Quitman. THE BEE feels for Sabbath. See Supply & Hunter' school advertisement.

By Telegraph!

Recommended to the New Orleans Bee.

(By the Southern Line.)

Arrival of the Steamer Canadian.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Highly Interesting Intelligence.

LATEST FROM SEBASTOPOL.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

TWO FORTS DESTROYED.

CITY ON FIRE.

COTTON FIRMER—Breadstuffs Higher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22d.—The screw steamer CANADIAN, has arrived at Portland, Maine, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Ada. Her advices embrace the following important intelligence from the seat of war:

RUSSIAN OR SEBASTOPOL.—The latest accounts from the camp before Sebastopol, represent that the siege was prosecuted with great vigor, the bombardment being kept up day and night, leaving the besieged no time to repair the breaches, or do damage in the town. Fort Constantine and Quarantine fire state to have been demolished, and also the greater portion of the southern quarter of the town. The city was on fire in three places, and some of the despatches received at Paris and London say, that Sebastopol was a mass of ruins.

The Russians suffered a great disadvantage from the position of the French Cuirassers, who would pick off the artillerymen along the walls as fast as they would show themselves.

An unceasing shower of bells was poured upon the city and bay, and the Russian ships in the harbor had sought shelter alongside the quays. The Allies were preparing batteries to command the quays, and were about to pour hot shot on the shipping there.

Iron cylinders were being prepared by the Allies for the purpose of blowing up the sunken ships at the entrance of the harbor.

Large reinforcements for the Allies were on the way to Sebastopol from England and France.

Private despatches state that the town would positively be taken by assault on the 24 of November.

The attack upon the town from sea had not been renewed.

BATTLE AT BALAKLAVA.—Further accounts of the battle at Balakla have been received.

They state that the Russians lost a thousand men killed in that engagement.

THE BALTIC.—One hundred and twenty gunboats, and forty floating batteries have been ordered to be constructed for service in the Baltic.

Mr. Soulé and France.

MR. SOULE.—The accounts by the Canadian contain the report that Louis Napoleon had withdrawn the order for Mr. Soule's exclusion from France, and that Mr. S. had permission to pass through France on his way to Madrid.

Liverpool Markets.

The commercial advices by this arrival are meagre, but rather important. There was a good demand for Cotton in the Liverpool market, and prices were firmer, but without change in price. Breadstuffs were active and the rates were higher.—Wheat had advanced two shillings per quarter.

The Money market at London was without any change of moment. Consols closed at 94¾.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The demand for Cotton here is moderate, and prices are unsettled. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¼ @9¾ ⅌ ℔. Flour has also been unsettled, but closing with firmness at $6 75@ 6 87½ ⅌ bbl for Ohio brands, and most holders asking an advance on these rates.

[By the National Line.]

Slave Trading Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A motion was this morning made in the United States Circuit Court, to grant a new trial to Captain Smith, who was recently convicted of piracy in being engaged in the African Slave trade. The motion was argued at length. The Judge reserved his decision.

Ohio Slave—Marbles.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21—8 pt.—The river here is yet falling with 20 inches water in the channel. The weather is rainy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Night.—The river here has risen three inches during the last 24 hours, and is still rising. Raining here for several hours past, and prospects are favorable for a rise. Flour is unchanged with sales at $7 65@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Night.—There has been a good demand for Corn to-day and prices close with firmness, while a little lower, with sales of Mess at $12 62½ ⅌ $12 75 ⅌ bbl. The Coffee market is dull.

Steamboat Burned Down.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 20.—The steamboat Jas. Robb passed here at 11 o'clock this morning, bound for New Orleans.

MADAME POYARD.—The fashionable store of Madame Poyard, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets is now receiving a splendid assortment of goods suitable for the season, and especially adapted to the ladies. Madame Poyard's rich and varied stock will be opened to the public on the 25th inst. See advertisement.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—If Madame Laget-Plasterghas not received from her indisposition she will make her debut this evening, in Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of the Huguenots. We hear great things of the new prima donna.

☞ The Canard steamer *Arabia*, Capt. Jas Hines, left New York on [Wednesday week, for Liverpool. She takes one $1,281,647 in specie, and £200 in sovereigns. Also 76 passengers.

☞ The soldiers of the war of 1812 held a meeting at Washington on the 14th, to respond to the call for a national convention to be held in that city, January 8, and appointed a committee of thirty-two to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. The object of the convention is to take measures to procure an increase of the pension rate.

☞ It is said that the house of A. Belmont & Co., bankers of New York, have commenced a chancery suit against the New Haven Railroad Company for the recovery of $45,000 damages, sustained on stock hypothecated with them. Several other suits are also understood to have been commenced against the road.

☞ The ship Conqueror, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on the 15th, reports having had forty deaths among her passengers during the voyage.

☞ The Belgian bark Marie, is ashore near East Hampton, and will be a total loss. All her passengers arrived at New York on the 15th. Their baggage was saved in a wet condition.

THE ASIA.—The Eastern Mail arrived at Mobile yesterday with the foreign letters by the *Asia*. No difficulty intervening, they will be here this morning.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* says: Our Washington correspondent reiterates the statement he made a few days since, that fears are entertained for the safety of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany*. He denies, on the authority of the Navy Department, the reports that were sent a day or two since by telegraph, concerning her intended cruise, and says that nothing has been heard from her since the 7th of September.

SUICIDE BY AN AUTHOR.—Mr. Wm. North an author and poet, committed suicide in New York, on the 14th inst., by taking prussic acid. He was a writer of marked ability, and had published various works of acknowledged merit. Pecuniary embarrassment seems to have provoked him to the commission of the fatal act. He left an envelope containing 12 cents, on his table, endorsed as follows: "The remains of my fortune and labors for ten years." Mr. North was a native of England.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago (Democratic) *Times* of the 11th instant, states the result of the Congressional election in Illinois differently from what has been reported through the Telegraph. It does not appear to have fell much from all the districts, but confidently announces the result in each, as if it had been certainly ascertained. According to its statement, the following gentlemen have been elected:

1. Elihu B. Washburne, Whig, re-elected—maj. 3,100.
2. James R. Woodworth, Fusionist—maj 8,000.
3. John O. Norton, Whig, re-elected—maj. 2,[illegible]
4. James Knox, Whig, re-elected—maj. 9,000.
5. Wm. A. Richardson, Democrat, re-elected.
6. Thos. L. Harris, Democrat, elected over Yates, Whig.
7. James C. Allen, Democrat, re-elected.
8. Lyman Trumbull, Anti-Nebraska Democrat.
9. S. S. Marshall, Nebraska Democrat.

In the Legislature the Democrats have nine Senators holding over, and a chance for five others, meeting a majority. In the House the Fusionists have a large majority.

Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

WILMINGTON CITY.—Peter F. Causey, the Native American candidate for Governor, has 311 majority in this city, and Hiram D. Gallier, the Native American candidate for Congress, has a majority of 194.

Brandywine Hundred gives 74 majority for Causey, and there is a tie between the Congressmen.

Christiana Hundred gives Dr. William Ball majority, and Gen. Rand Biddle Democratic candidate for Congress, 20 majority.

Mill Creek Hundred gives Dr. Wm. Ball majority, 10 majority.

New Castle Hundred gives Causey 14 majority; Biddle, 8 majority.

New Castle County—The whole, Native American County ticket is elected by the County.

Red Lion Hundred—Causey, 20 majority; Biddle, 34 majority.

St. George's Hundred—Causey, 20 majority; Biddle, 34.

Appoquinimink Hundred—Causey, 140 majority; Biddle, 122.

Levee Court—This county gives Causey and Biddle majorities, and the Native American county ticket.

Sussex County—In Lewes Hundred, on the 7th, Causey 170, and the Native American County ticket is elected.

CALIFORNIA.

A WEEK LATER.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship *Northern Light*, we have received our files of California papers to the 24th Oct. We do not find a great deal to add to the telegraphic summary previously given.

From the California Chronicle of the 24th ultimo.

The grand embezzlement counted by the exposure of the Mayor' frauds, and the apprehension of Smyth Clark, who was charged with having unlawfully detained, in his hands, large sums, amounting to upwards of $200,000, lasted some days. Some of bonds, amounting to $190,000 have been, or probably will be, secured for by him; but of $112,000 of Comptroller's warrants, no account whatever can be obtained.—Meanwhile, Mr. Clark remains in custody.

Mr. Hamilton Bowie, the late City Treasurer, next fell under suspicion, and was in due order of time arrested. He was charged with having fraudulently taken away the books, papers, and monies belonging to the city Treasury. In particular, the sum of $226,000 in City Warrants, and the same amount of bonds for Dry Goods. While we write the case is under trial before the Recorder.

Further enquiries have much reduced the supposed amount of cash which "became Harry Meiggs" had carried away with him. It has latterly been imagined that he may not have been able to remove more than $10,000 by one account—or then $50,000 by another. Additional forgeries by him (several of them of some years standing) have been discovered.

WM. Walker, ex-President of Sonora, has been tried in the U. S. District Court, for setting on foot an expedition against Mexico—in other words filibustering—and has been acquitted 'not guilty' of the charge.

Barney Williams and his lady, closed about a week ago, the most successful engagement that ever took place at the Metropolitan.

So, regard to the great industrial exposition of California, gold mining, it may briefly be said that the mines continue to yield very liberally. The reduced cost of living everywhere matters the labors of every kind be earn nearly as much as in the most prosperous times since '49.

Better prices are being obtained for general goods; and trade is getting in a healthy state.—There is, however, not much need just yet of the old excessive shipments.

The press of California teem with accounts of murders, robberies, casualties, &c., &c., the latest being the murdering of a whole family at Monterey, and the pillaging and burning of their house.

Gold Discoveries in Lower California.—Gold has been discovered in large quantities in a large place called Los Mantos; these places were abandoned for want of water, but as soon as the rainy season sets in, they intend to recommence digging. In the valley of San Rafael it was reported that a Mexican had found gold on the surface, and that he had brought in near a pound to San Rafael.

THE RAINY SEASON.—The usual wind and rain of the wet season are upon and around us. We learn from the interior reports that there has fallen heavily in most of the mining districts.—In some cases it has put an end to river mining, many of the claims being now flooded. Not enough rain however, has fallen to allow the revises to be worked.

PROLIFIC YIELD.—The State Fair premium for the best crop of wheat was awarded to J. Bryant, of Salinas, Monterey county. The number of acres cultivated, 289; number of pounds of seed, 6,000; number of bushels per acre; large yield, 22½ bushels, or 6750 pounds per acre; average yield, 60 bushels.

MEIGGSIANA.—There were several tenants of H. Meiggs, to whom he owed various sums and who thinking that two wrongs make a right, concluded to satisfy their demands as far as possible, by taking what articles they could find in his late residence. Accordingly, when the auctioneer, on Monday, proceeded to sell the furniture, it was found that many valuable pieces of the furniture and fixtures of the house were missing.

MEIGGS' VICTIMS.—Twenty-five more of the Meiggs' victims arrived from Mendicino yesterday, most of them, they informed us, intend to hoe or hire out to the farmers in the neighborhood, but much to their disconfort and misfortune they may not be, as it is utterly impossible for them to get the money to pay them.

There are now in town idle and out of trade, upward of three hundred employees of the "Lumber Company," to whom Meiggs stood indebted, as his President, in the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars!* as their claims will average $1000 to each man.—Messrs. Williams and Todd, however, have given most of the laborers their notes at ninety days for the amount respectively due them, but as all the Mills and Factories which the company "beamed and barred," the men cannot negotiate the paper even at 75 per cent discount, notwithstanding the fact that the drawers are known to be responsible as well as honorable men.—*San Francisco Herald* 24d.

EARTHQUAKE.—Several pretty severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city on Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, about 30 minutes to 6 o'clock. There were three distinct vibrations, occupying about three seconds of time. It is said to have been the severest one that has been felt here since 1851.—*San Francisco Journal.*

The motion was horizontal, and nearly from east to west. There were three distinct vibrations, occupying something like two and a half or three seconds. The shock was so violent that several houses in the lower part of the city left their houses in alarm. The air was comparatively calm, both previous and subsequent to the concussion.

The following is the assessed value of the property of Sacramento City, for 1854, as finally established by the board of equalization:

Real Estate	$3,347,984
Improvements	1,150,315
Personal property	2,566,908
Total	7,197,207
Deducting losses by fire	136,290
Total	7,053,107

The assessment of San Francisco have made a partial return of their lists, by which we find that the total amount of taxable property in the city east of Larkin and Johnson streets, is $34,266,195, as follows:

Assessed value of land	$19,965,323
Improvements do	9,161,825
Personal property	5,338,978

The assessments outside of Larkin and Johnson streets have not been written up yet, but will probably swell the total amount to something like $30,000,000. The total assessment last year was $30,066,000.

Wreck of the Wanderer Blanco.

The sloop U. S. Coast Survey, Lieut. Cuyler, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at San Francisco on the 21st of October, having on board the party who were sent to the wreck to make an attempt to recover the specie from the bark Wanderer Blanco. The Alta California has the following report of their operations:

On arriving at the place, which is on the upper point of which the wreck lies, they immediately undertook the search for the lost treasure. They found the weather apparently tolerably perfect to be of any avail, and it was found likewise utterly impossible to work at her with any security, on account of the heavy sea, which rolled over the wreck continually. We learn from Captain Randall that several attempts were made by the divers, but no traces of the specie could be seen.

The wreck had drifted on shore, leaving the engines in about eleven fathoms of water. The rock upon which the ship struck is about six feet under water, and is more like a reef than pile shooting up from the bottom. Capt. Randall, who describes this, says that if the ship had gone twenty feet on either side, she would have steered clear of it, and thinks that it will be a matter of impossibility to recover the treasure. The Caroline was unable to lay for any length of time near the wreck, because of the heavy sea, though it never broke on the rock where the ill-fated steamer before struck.

☞ Stock Shield—*Cholera, &c.*—By the bark *Ithonia*, Capt. Morton, from Palermo, we have advices to Sept. 17.

At Messina the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from 800 to 1100 per day.—On the 15th, the report was, that almost one half the population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims, had fled the city.

The Government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them.—There were ten who had gone to Palermo.—On the 13th, 1000 soldiers of convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, Aug. 13, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 200 per day; and on the 8d, the deaths daily had decreased to 30 or 35.

At Palermo, 90th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths on Palermo was estimated at 15,000, and at Messina, 45,000.

Later from Oregon.

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.

We have dates from Oregon to Oct. 7th. The papers have reports of the horrible butchery of a train of immigrants near Fort Boise. Sixteen bodies were found and buried, and three children were carried off by the Indians. A correspondent, writing from Fort Boise, says:

"From what I can learn there is a determination on the part of the Snakes to kill all who may fall into their power. They say the Americans have been constantly telling them that unless they cease their depredations on every would come and destroy them, but no such thing had been done, and that the Americans are afraid of them, and say that if we want to fight there to come on.

The Indian Agent thinks it too late in the season to whip the Indians this fall. He says—Winter and spring would be the time when they would be least able to make resistance, as they are half starved, and would not feel just going generalship in the bush they do in the summer when the horses are on. The Cayuses and Umatillas are not on good terms with the Snakes, and could be easily induced to take up arms against them.

☞ WALKER'S RED-HOT LIGHT PLASTER.—Prof. Pepper recently delivered a lecture in the Polytechnic Institute, Boston, on the Sun, and illustrated his subject by exhibiting a large sun, which was lighted by a Walker's Red-Hot Light Plaster, and which gave a bright flame that enlighted, which flame also the whole place. He then lectured, and one of his attendants walked over them barefoot without any injury. By ordering the Plaster in advance, the Professor directed them like a lightning rod, and has the metal that is of the degree of heat to be a shelter against the lightning.

THE WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.

976 Lives Lost!

The New York papers are filled with the melancholy details of the wreck of the *New Era*, and fearful loss of life. Letters from the scene of the wreck state that out of 410 souls aboard of the ill-fated vessel, only 156 have been saved. The latest despatches are as follows:

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Nov. 14—7 A. M.

The ship New Era was launched this morning by the tide, and all the passengers were taken up by the boats and safely landed on the shore of three or four hours. A great number of bodies have come on shore this morning, night, and five were picked up this morning within 400 yards of the telegraph office.

The ship is very much broken up, but her masts are still standing, and the passengers are clinging to the rigging.

SECOND DISPATCH.

One hundred and thirty passengers have been landed from the ship this morning.

Fifty dead bodies, in all, have been picked up on the shore.

The ship is still big-boats, here, but they are not able to render any assistance as yet, owing to the heavy swell which prevails.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The New Era's mail bags have been recovered and safely conveyed.

Among the passengers saved is Wm. Van Rensselaer, whose wife died soon after the ship left Brooklyn.

At about 7 o'clock this morning all the passengers who were alive were landed upon the beach, numbering 156, exclusive of 20 saved yesterday. The total number saved out of the whole number of 410 persons on board at the time of the disaster is 156, three of whom died shortly after reaching the shore.

Seven o'clock P. M.—At 4 o'clock this morning the sea had gone down sufficiently to enable surf boats to live, and at 4½ o'clock Mr. Wardell's boats went off to the wreck, and by 7 o'clock one hundred and thirty-five persons were safely landed, notwithstanding a heavy rolling sea, with the sea almost constantly breaking over the ship.

After all the living were taken from the wreck, several dead bodies were found on board. Twelve bodies have already been brought on shore, and we understand there are at least twenty of the dead yet on board, many of whom are cut and mangled in the most shock ing manner.

We have not been able to get the names of the lost, but understand some seven were forwarded to Red Bank this afternoon, and will reach the city by the steamer Alice G. Price, on Wednesday, at about 4 or 7 o'clock, P. M., or possibly at an earlier hour, if not delayed by fog.

Several of the women are so completely exhausted as to render it impossible to remove them at present, but they are well taken care of.

Capt. Henry has been incessantly engaged since the wreck, and was on the ground yesterday morning, and he had an opportunity to prepare a statement of the terrible disaster for publication. We learn from him, that he sailed from Liverpool on the 7th of September, with a crew of four hundred souls on board the New Era, and thirty-nine died on the passage.

The ship was valued at $150,000, $136,000 of whom have since died, and probably others will die from the effects of their terrible hardship during the last thirty-six hours.

The ship was insured in Liverpool, but does not know the extent of the insurance. Her specie is still stand, but has built in much broken, and she will be a total loss.

INSURANCE ON THE NEW ERA.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The ship New Era, wrecked on the Jersey shore, is reported to be insured in this city for $100,000, which is equally divided among six offices.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, November 20, 1854.

Honorable Finance Committee:—

GENTLEMEN: As the time for the revision of the ordinance fixing the rate of License to be paid by the Tax Payers of this City, for the ensuing year, I beg leave respectfully to lay before you the accompanying statement embodying the information derived from the books of this office.

In the month of last December, a registry was made of all persons engaged in any business which subjected them to the payment of license. Much care was taken that the registry should be as complete as possible, and to comply with the ordinance, so that very little is remembered to pay for license or shut up their establishments.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ARMANDO AL. Bailey, appellant, vs. Robert Mitchell, appellee. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed, and appellants for defendants with costs.

By Justice Spofford.—Robert Martin, appellant, vs. Thomas Bailey & Co., appellees. Appeal from the Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Buck.—Jacob Hoffman, appellant, vs. Jacob Hoffman, appellee. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Buck.—Jacob Hoffman, appellant, vs. Jacob Hoffman, appellee. Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed with costs.

By Justice Spofford.—Robert Martin, appellant, vs. Thomas Bailey & Co., appellees. Appeal from the Third