THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $6 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Dec. 12, 1853.

THE MESSAGE.

The extended synopsis of this document which has been already published, relieves us from the necessity of epitomizing it for those of our readers who have little fondness for wading through prolix State papers. Mr. PIERCE's fate, like that of many men whose antecedents had been neither brilliant nor conspicuous, has been to inspire vast expectations and to create grievous disappointment. From the day of his inauguration this has been strikingly manifest. He went into office surrounded by every prestige that could give promise of a splendid administration. He was to strike out a new path—to embody a novel and vigorous policy—to delight the American people and to amaze the rest of mankind. So far, he has fallen far behind popular anticipation. His words have been prudent and wise, but his acts have belied them. He has done little else than foment discord in his own party, by striving to reconcile political impossibilities. His foreign policy is tameness as contrasted with the ardent impulses and ambitious aspirations of young America, of which he had been deemed the fitting representative, while his views of domestic policy are embraced in the narrow segment of a straight laced and inflexible party creed.

The message is strictly in character with these remarks. Its style and tone are the least exceptionable things about it. It is deficient in clearness and vigor, and sometimes elaborately common place, and sometimes turgid and pretentious. Parts of it read like a laboriously concocted essay, and parts like a sophomoric effusion. But yet it is not inferior to the messages of several of Mr. PIERCE's predecessors, and may be considered very passable when compared with the dry and bald details of some, and the intolerable tediousness of others.

Mr. PIERCE's communication had been looked for with considerable interest, a vague impression having prevailed that he was about to take new and lofty ground on several questions of importance connected with our international relations. The public mind may dismiss all apprehensions of being startled by innovations upon the settled policy of the Republic, or rendered uneasy by a radical and rampant progressiveness. Nothing of the sort is perceptible in the message. The most timid conservative will "breathe freer and deeper," after perusing it. Hardly is it spiced enough with Young America's belligerent notions to cause a child to tremble. With Great Britain there is no possibility of a quarrel, the fishery question being in a fair way of amicable settlement. With France our peaceful relations continue undisturbed. Even poor old Spain, at once arrogant and feeble, haughty and tumorous, may repose in quiet, with slumbers undisturbed by the horrid incubus of filibusterism, for Mr. PIERCE declares that any attempts at unlawful expeditions to Cuba shall be repressed by all the lawful means at his command. In the consideration of the case of MARTIN KOSZTA, and the emphatic approval of the doctrines set forth in the reply of Mr. MARCY to the Chevalier HULSEMAN, do we alone encounter a trace of that bold, spirit, and manly assertion of the tenets of "manifest destiny" so dear to the heart of the disciples of progressive democracy. From the dead level of peaceful relations and friendly sentiments, this announcement rears its head like a hillock peeping above a flat and arid plain.

Having disposed of Europe, Asia and Africa, the message proceeds to consider home affairs, and as in duty bound, Mr. PIERCE sets out with a pointed allusion to the resolutions of '98, where at the very cockles of the heart of every Virginia Democrat will be rejoiced. We are next informed with infinite gravity, that the Federal Government possesses limited powers, and that all authority not specifically and directly vested in it, belongs of right to the State. Next follows a brief account of the condition of the Treasury, and of the gradual diminution of the public debt; with suggestions relative to the expediency of reducing the duties levied by the Tariff, and increasing the free list of many articles now taxed. The Navy, we are glad to learn, ought to be made stronger and more efficient while the army requires augmentation. The receipts of the Post Office Department fall far short of its expenditures. The public land system meets the President's approval, and he is averse to any charge, save such as will extend further benefits to actual settlers. Grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads should be made with wise and careful discrimination.

On the subject of Internal Improvements the message is precisely what any one familiar with Mr. PIERCE's ultra democratic ideas might have anticipated. He argues at length against the doctrine—reasoning in all respects like the political men of his political faith, denying the constitutional right of the Government to make appropriations for such purposes, and referring to Mr. JEFFERSON and Gen'l JACKSON in support of his views. Connected with this topic is the grand project of a Railroad to the Pacific. The President admits the power of Congress to make appropriations for the construction of military roads, but whether he regards the Pacific railroad in such a light, or would feel disposed to sanction appropriations having in view its early completion, is more than doubtful. The passage of the message is more ambiguous and obscure. The annexed passage seems to us to indicate a latent hostility to the project.

I am not, at present, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be impelled, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the Federal Government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

Finally, the public are regaled with a retrospect of the political agitation of 1850, and an assurance that the Compromise shall be maintained. Mr. PIERCE does not say whether giving aid and comfort to Freesoilers, capitating National Democrats, and patronizing Abolitionists, are the means contemplated by him of carrying into effect his valorous determination. Perhaps during the Congressional session his supporters may enlighten the country upon this somewhat mysterious portion of the annual message.

MERCHANT'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—From and after the present date the office of the Merchant's Insurance Company will be transferred to No. 101 Canal street, next door to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

JANUARY AND JUNE, being Out door thinkings, and Fire side gatherings. By Benj. F. Taylor. Illustrated. This is the title of a pleasant and suggestive volume, published by Sam'l Hueston, New York, and for which we are indebted to J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street. Few perhaps of the thoughts it embraces are particularly novel and original, but they are presented extremely apropos, and garbed so gracefully and prettily in tasteful words, bedecked with the garniture of a glowing fancy, that one might almost take them for new creations. The author writes racily and feelingly—here and there a little affectedly, but not prominently and offensively so. Take the book altogether, and it is as agreeable a volume to while away an hour or two as we need desire.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION.—We have received from Mr McGINNIS, of the *True Delta*, a pamphlet containing a list of the interments in all the cemeteries in the city of New Orleans, from the first of May to the first of November 1853, together with the names and ages of the deceased, places of nativity, causes of death, date of interment, and name of cemetery in which interred. The list is alphabetically arranged, and is preceded by a highly interesting review of the Yellow Fever and its causes, and some remarks on hygiene, from the eloquent pen of Dr. J. S. McFARLANE.

The price of the pamphlet is 50 cts, we presume it will be bought by thousands who are interested in learning the fate of their friends and relatives during the eventful and disastrous period to which it refers.

LIST OF COTTON RECEIVERS AND COTTON PRESSES.—We are indebted to Mr. H. Lawrence for his annual list of the Cotton Receivers and Cotton Presses in New Orleans, published by him for the benefit of the Orphan Boys, and for sale at his office in Carondelet street, and at the various book stores. It is got up in beautiful style, and reflects great credit on the typographical establishment of Sherman & Wharton, Job Printers, from whence it was issued.

THE OCCIDENT.—We are indebted to the Rev. I. LEESER, the learned Editor, for the December number of this able periodical.

CREDIT SALE OF 2501 LOTS OF WINTER CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of 2501 lots of Winter Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Barelli & Beaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale.

☞ The attention of purchasers is called to the succession sale of the stock in trade of the late John Duncan, deceased, that takes place THIS DAY, at Nos. 4 and 5 Old Levee street—a large stock of Brandies, Wines, Whiskey, Sugars, Fixtures, &c.—Also, the Leases of said Stores Nos. 4 and 5. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

MEXICO.

The steamship *Texas*, Capt. Place, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, with dates from that city to the 8th inst.

PASSENGERS.—Dr Bon and lady and servant, Mrs Mitchell, J McLeod Murphy, U S bearer of dispatches to Washington, J Salomeyer, Chas Stane, J McGee, A Perez, S Rumballer, J Dupaw, N'Armah, C M Valley and son, Sr Chacon, secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, and Capt Batellon, late Master of the clipper ship Eddison, and 9 steerage.

She brought $5592 in specie, consigned as follows:

Bryler, Blanchard & Co, $1900; F Camden $1000; J M Del Campo, $1800; M Roca, $1000; F de Fuentes & Co, $592.

The *Siglo XIX*, states that the Ayuntamiento together with many distinguished citizens of Mexico, resolved to abide by the plan of Guadalajara, relative to the prolongation of the powers conferred on General Santa Anna. The following proclamation was issued by the Governor of the federal district:

Government of the District of Mexico:

The will of the nation having manifested itself in an unequivocal manner, through the petitions which, originating in the department of Jalisco, were afterwards gotten up in the most important States of the Republic, inviting the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna to continue in the exercise of the supreme power delegated to him by the people for their own safety. I have thought proper to fulfil a patriotic duty, and which is commanded by the office which I fill, in regulating the ardent and spontaneous wishes which animate every class of our population, as well as the garrison of the Capital.

Having called together this day the Governor Council and a large number of the most distinguished citizens of this city, we resolved to adhere to the vote of Jalisco, and to state that the capital did the same.

Fellow citizens, the flattering hopes which the people entertained when they entrusted to one of their most illustrious sons all the powers necessary to re-organise the country, would soon vanish away if the term of those powers was not extended. It is therefore necessary to extend it, and by the will of God and of the people, the independence and future prosperity of our country will forever be established. ANTONIO DIEZ DE BONILLA.

Mexico, 1st December, 1853.

A picture of Santa Anna was carried triumphantly through the streets of Mexico on that day, and the Governor issued a second proclamation inviting the citizens to illuminate their houses during three days.

The *Diario Official* states that great rejoicings took place at the capital on the occasion above referred to.

Don Juan Ceballos and Marcelino Castaneda having refused the cross of the order of Guadalupe, were dismissed from the Supreme Court, where they sat as Judges.

An imposing religious ceremony will take place on the 19th inst., to celebrate the re-establishment of the Order of Guadalupe.

Many important improvements were executed of late in the city of Mexico.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Perseverance*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 9th inst. They contain but little news.

The Leon Pioneer says a shooting match took place in Centreville on the 29th ult., between Mr. Elisha T. Robinson, a citizen of that place, and Mr. Tennally, who has recently become a citizen in that vicinity. Four shots with pistols passed between them, the former receiving a slight flesh wound in the left thigh, and the latter having the bone of his left arm shattered to pieces. Neither of them is considered dangerously wounded. The cause of quarrel is not explained.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle says the cotton crop of that county has been nearly all gathered and is being sent away daily.

The Chronicle of the 29th ult. says the Neches and Sabine are both navigable.

No less than nine steamers are expected to engage in the Trinity trade.

We copy the following from the Brenham Enquirer. The loss is one of the heaviest by fire that we have had to record in Texas:

On Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock, the store of Mr. D. Messner was discovered to be fired, the flames issuing from the roof; the alarm was given and the door immediately forced open, but the blaze and smoke came out so forcibly as to prevent the house being entered, although attempts were made to do so. The adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Sheegog & Wilson as a store, was soon ignited but by the timely assistance and energetic perseverance of many of our citizens who had assembled, nearly all the goods were saved. The adjoining and corner building, lately occupied by D. Messner, and at that time unoccupied, and the next adjoining three story building, fronting on the public square, the two first stories occupied as a bar and sleeping rooms, and the third as a Masonic Lodge, were all consumed in a very short time.

The store-house and contents of D. Messner were entirely consumed, except his books, papers and money, which, fortunately, were locked up in a fire proof safe, and were but slightly injured. All the buildings, except that of Mr. Messner, was owned by D. Shipman, who, in common with Mr. Messner, sustained the great est loss. The entire loss is estimated at $20,000, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The St Louis *Republican* of the 3d has the following:

THE RIVERS.—The water here is again at a stand. The last boat from Cairo reports six feet in the channel. The Illinois, the last arrival from the Missouri, reports 2 1-2 feet in the channel from Brunswick down. There is full four feet in the channel to Keokuk.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—It is impossible for us to obtain a report of the stage of this river from any two boats alike. The Gossamer, in from Lasalle day before yesterday, reported 30 inches water on French bar and falling. The Kingston, in from the same river the same night, reports three and a half feet on the same bar and the water at a stand. Boatmen all disagree in regard to the depth of the water in the channel. The probability is that a boat drawing four feet water would have but little trouble in getting to Lasalle.

There is at present a smaller number of boats lying idle at our Levee than is usual at this season of the year. The high prices that ruled for New Orleans freights during the month just passed, has caused a number of boats belonging to the various upper river trades to load and start south, which would otherwise have laid up at the landing on the approach of winter, or, when business had become so dull that they could make nothing by running in the river to which they belonged. There are at the present time but few idle boats here, but should the present cold weather continue, we may look for a great increase in a day or two.

Proclamation of the Mayor.

The annexed Proclamation in reference to the health of the city, will show, more strongly and conclusively than any thing we could say, that New Orleans is entirely free from any epidemic visitation, and in the full enjoyment of health:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
December 10, 1853.

Reports of a most injurious character having been circulated, both in the Northern and Western cities, relative to the health of New Orleans, and being entirely unfounded in fact, I deem it my duty to state, for the information of persons abroad, that the health of our city was never better, and that visitors may come to New Orleans with impunity.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The annexed report of the Board of Health shows a gratifying decrease in the weekly mortality. The whole number of deaths is 118 less than the week previous, and the deaths by Cholera exhibit a marked diminution. In the course of a few days, the disease will doubtless entirely disappear.

Weekly Report of interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday, the 11th December.

Cholera.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.	Total
111	126	17	254

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

PLACIDES VARIETIES.—This beautiful and unique resort, of all who love what is fine and interesting in the Drama, opened the campaign, or as Charles O'Mally would say, "*opened the ball*" for the season on Saturday night last. The house was filled with the beauty and *elite* of the city, who, no doubt, turned out to welcome back some old favorites whom they did not calculate on seeing again. The management presented three capital pieces, but recent indisposition, we regret to say, precluded the possibility of "*selling them out!*" What we saw of the Company, however, augurs well for the success of the season, as they are evidently gifted with more than ordinary talent. We will take the earliest opportunity of visiting the Varieties again.

WELCH'S MAMMOTH HIPPODROME.—The immense Circus at the corner of Clio and Bacchus streets, with all its astonishing resources, was thrown open for the first exhibition on Saturday evening last. As might have been expected, the vast arena presented a *coup d'œil* of the most imposing and gorgeous character!—The excellence of the performers, and the beauty of their richly caparisoned horses, must be seen to be fully appreciated. We will endeavor to drop in this evening again.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans Theatre, will be produced the sterling and opera of the 'Huguenots,' with a powerful cast.

At the St. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in Lovers' play of Rory O'Moore.

In the Varieties, the celebrated Bateman Children will make their first appearance this season. Dan Rice, the universal favorite of the Arena, will appear as usual in his beautiful Amphitheatre, St. Charles street; and Gen. Welch will have a densely crowded house, at the corner of Clio and Bacchus streets, to witness the superb feats of his accomplished troupe. To those of a more serious and philosophic turn, the natural curiosities of Dan Rice's Museum, will furnish ample food for meditation, and teach them "to look from nature up to nature's God."

SAVANNAH.—The Municipal election in Savannah on the 5th terminated in the success of the Democratic ticket.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Dec 9.

The steamer Niagara has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th November. Her advices report a firmer cotton market at Liverpool, with a fair demand. The sales of the week embraced 41,000 bales, of which 6000 were taken for speculation, and 3000 for export. The market closed on the 25th at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6⅜d; Middling Orleans 5¼d; Fair Uplands 6⅛d, Middling Uplands 5⅜d per lb.

The flour market has been heavy, and prices closed at 36s for Western Canal, and 37s for Ohio.

Corn was in fair request at 46s for yellow, and 4s 6d per quarter for white.

Consols had advanced, and closed at 95⅛c.

Havre Market.

At Havre the sales of cotton for the week ending Nov. 22d, were barely 6000 bales, the demand being moderate, and prices ruling in favor of buyers. On the 25th, however, the demand was good, and the rates advanced one franc. Flour had declined one franc per bbl.

Failure.

The House of McCasten, Rielly & Co., had failed.

Eastern Affairs.

Hostilities continue between the Russians and Turks in Asia. The latter being generally successful. New attempts were making for reconciliation.

The Government of Egypt has prohibited all exportations of grain.

Further by the Niagara—Kossuth.

NEW YORK, Dec 9.

The Niagara's advices state that there was considerable excitement in Great Britain relative to the eastern war. At Glasgow a grand Turkish sympathy meeting had been held, on which occasion a long letter was received from Kossuth, in which he set forth his views at length.

The Weather.

In Ireland the weather had latterly been very favorable for the crops.

France.

The French Government has still further reduced the duty on iron.

Rumor assigns the 29th of February as the date of Louis Napoleon's coronation. He will be crowned by the Bishop of Paris, who is previously to be created Cardinal.

There is a deficit of three-quarter of a million in revenue of the Department of the Seine, which the Prefect recommended to be made up for the current year by a tax on windows and trade.

The report of a revolt at Lyons appears to have been without foundation.

The Council of State has voted eight millions in payment of Napoleon's first legacies.

The cholera had made its appearance in Paris, and the deaths from that disease in the city averaged nine per day.

The scarcity of breadstuffs was causing much anxiety to the Government.

Spain.

Senor Molino has been appointed Minister of War in the Spanish Cabinet.

The War in the East.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The following are the more important details of the foreign news brought by the Niagara:

Operations of the Turks.

The operations at Oltenitza prove to have been intended to mislead Gortchakoff, and the plan succeeded. Omer Pacha then combined his forces for an attack upon the division of Gen. Soudres, in Bessarabia, in which the Ottoman naval forces in the Black Sea will co-operate with the troops.

Assistance Promised.

The Ottoman Porte has received from the British and French Ambassadors, assurances of effective assistance in case of need, and that Turkey may send her fleets into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed.

The New Note.

Several rumors have been circulated with regard to the new diplomatic note. Nothing reliable is, however, known on the subject.

Flood on the Danube.

Hostilities have entirely ceased along the Moldavian and Wallachian borders, on account of the overflow on the Danube which has stopped all operations.

It is presumed that the fighting will be resumed when the frosts set in.

Advices from Vienna of the 22d November state that Omer Pacha had received orders to prosecute the war with vigor, and from Bucharest intelligence had been received that Gortchakoff has received similar orders from his government.

There is little doubt that the diplomatists are making every effort to put an end to the troubles. It is stated that the British Government has sent a note which has been refused, and it is also said that Louis Napoleon has drawn up one more comprehensive, with the concurrence of the English Government. The other powers have been invited to join these two. Such are the reports from Vienna.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be willing to listen to a proposal from Austria, and it is now reported that the Sultan is equally anxious for a settlement of the difficulties, though he refuses to retract any thing that has passed, unless in case of concessions from the Czar beforehand. It is, however, stated that he has sent a commissioner to the Danube with modified orders to Omer Pacha, thus giving the diplomatists another chance.

Omar Pacha holds a very strong position at Kalafat, with a force of forty thousand men. He has raised new and extensive fortifications there.

The Turks have captured and held the Fort of St. Nicholas in Asia, and have defeated the Russians in the highlands of Armenia.

The inhabitants of Constantinople are enthusiastically in favor of the war.

The House of Balthazzi (?) has granted a loan of seven millions of francs to the Porte.

Riot at Erie.

NEW YORK, Dec 9.

The riot at Erie still continues, and the mob are yet engaged in tearing up the railroad track.

New York Flour Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Flour has declined here 6d per bbl., but, with good demand to-day, the market closes firm.

FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of Saturday says: A fire occurred in our city about 8 o'clock on Friday night last, destroying the house of Moliere Lange on America street, near the State House, and placing several buildings adjacent in great jeopardy. Considerable furniture was destroyed by hurried removal—among the rest, that of Mr. Morse, the State Engineer and D. Isidore Larguier.

DESTRUCTION OF HARPERS PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—We greatly regret to learn by Telegraph that on Saturday last, the immense publishing house of Harper & Brothers, in New York, which occupied a whole square, extending from Cliff to Pearl street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The conflagration began in the Cliff street building, and speedily involved the whole establishment, extending to the Walton House and adjacent edifices which were consumed. The estimated loss is about $1,000,000. The Harpers were insured for $250,000. A rumor prevailed that three ladies had lost their lives by this calamity.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A BANK VAULT.—On Friday morning the book vault of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, on being opened by Mr. John Knight, the runner, and Mr. Wm. Smith, one of the clerks, was found to emit a strong smell of gas. The light of the burner was instantly followed by an explosion. Both Mr. Knight and Mr. Smith were burned and otherwise injured, though not seriously. It seems that the gas had not been turned off by the watchman, as carefully as it ought to have been, and a large quantity had escaped and filled the vault, and to this the mishap was attributable.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—The political excitement has greatly subsided here since the result of the caucus last night, and it is believed that the nominations will be carried without serious opposition.

Senators Cass, Wright, Pratt, Hunter, Mason, Badger and Dawson arrived to day.

Justices McLane and Catron have arrived here. Martin Koszta reached here yesterday. Members of both Houses are arriving rapidly, and the Congress will doubtless open with a very full attendance.

MONTPELIER, Dec. 3rd.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—ELECTION OF JUDGES.—The Vermont Legislature in joint Assembly have elected Isaac F. Redfield, Chief Justice, by 206 votes against 7 for Stephen Royce, the present incumbent. Pierpont Isham takes the place of W. Redfield as first Associate Judge, and M. L. Barrett was chosen second Associate in place of Judge Isham, by a vote of 126 to 100 for Judge Peck. Judges Pierpont, Collamer, Peck and Poland were re-elected in 4 circuits by a viva voce vote.

BANGOR, ME., Dec. 4th.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Augustus McKenzie, at Bath, and Lorenzo How, at Damariscotta, have been arrested for passing counterfeit money. Jabez Upham, Postmaster at Liberty, and formerly Sheriff of Waldo county, has also been arrested, charged with being the principal distributor of counterfeit money, and bound over in the sum of $3,000. The guilt of the parties is clear.

BOSTON, Dec. 4th.

SLOOP OF WAR GERMANTOWN—RUMORED FAILURES.—The sloop of war Germantown sailed from the Roads this morning for the Brazil station.

Rumors are current of the failure of two or three persons engaged in the California trade, but no names are mentioned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 3.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last night, near this place, a freight train of twenty five cars ran over a cow, throwing the engine and several of the cars from the track. The engineer Mr. McMullen, was killed, and two cars full of hogs pitched into the canal.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 4th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The spacious dwelling of Mr. W. B. Douglass, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $12,000. Fully insured. It was set on fire by some incendiary.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.

THE STEAMER FALCON.—The steamer Falcon, when she put into Charleston, was leaking, the water being within six inches of her boiler grates.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

ARREST OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Dominic Bradley, the victor in the recent prize fight with Rose, has been arrested by the marshal's police.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system at once complex and symmetrical.—While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a Government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

The interest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting, upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the North-eastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the North-east, as designated in the Convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the North, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both nations.—With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last Congress, no attempts have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain General by our Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow citizens. Hitherto, the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this Government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish Government as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our Consul at Smyrna, and Legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned Commander Ingraham, with the U. S. ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this Government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the Consuls of the respective Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

For a more full account of this transaction and my views in regard to it, I refer to the correspondence between the Chargé d'Affaires of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy therein maintained on the part of the United States, will, whenever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the Empire of China but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852 an expedition was sent to Japan under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that Empire. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the Governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving a good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our Territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to a treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande, but inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this Government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two Republics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that Republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of those States, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our Minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantages of a free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river which traverses so many States and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject, among others, have been negotiated with these Governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrage committed by the latter was promptly demanded by our Minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare and its domestic peace, shall be held alike secure under the sacred aegis of the Constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support into which the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connexion with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business, is first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two houses of Congress, and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the federal Government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial,—yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted Republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign Governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the Government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax payer, goes on from year to year, increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, [illegible]

[illegible]

During the last fiscal year, nine millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten millions three hundred and sixty three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brought into market. [illegible]

[illegible]

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

[illegible]

Burning of Harpers Publishing House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

[illegible]

John Mitchell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

John Mitchell has written a letter declining the tender of all further public demonstrations in his regard.

Ohio River — Markets — Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10.

The river here is yet stationary, with 5 feet 5 inches water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.

There is about 4 feet water in the canal here, and the river at a stand.

The steamers Empress and Hungarian have departed for New Orleans.

The Pork houses are generally very active, and the packing goes forward rapidly. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10th.

The steamboats E. H. Whitney, David White and Empire State have departed for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10th.

The river here is still falling with barely 6 feet water in the channel.

[illegible]

LOCAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 10, 1853.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible]

REVALENTA ARABICA,

PREPARED BY

Du Barry Du Barry & Co. London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.

[illegible]

F. P. DUCONGE,
No. 30 Chartres st. N. O.
Z. GERMAIN, No. 137 Royal st.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

For sale by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

THE GRAND SALOONS OF E. JACOBS, NO. 66 CAMP STREET.

[illegible]

COAL, COAL.

SUPERIOR Pittsburg COAL, screened for family use, delivered in quantities to suit.
ROBERT MURPHY, 62 Old Levee, corner St. Louis st.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Recorder's Office, Second District.

A BILL of Exchange, of the sum of $ [illegible] was found in the street by Theodore Bonnefoi, Esq., and deposited in the hands of the Recorder. The owner will recover the same on proving property.
L. BOZONIER, Clerk.
New Orleans, 5th December 1853.

To the Public.

THE undersigned, having sold to Mr. Fausto Prato y Marco, his share in the "El Dorado" Coffee House, corner Customhouse and Front Levee streets, since the 7th inst. The co-partnership heretofore existing between said Fausto Prato and himself is hereby dissolved.
AUGUSTIN FERRET.
New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, 12th inst., the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company will have been removed from Royal street to No. 101 Canal street, next to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

NOTICE.—An election of Directors of this Company to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 9th January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES MAQUIE, Sec'y.

THE annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 2nd January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the office on Conti street.
F. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS will be received until Friday the 16th instant, for the erection of a building to accommodate about three hundred children of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum of the Third District, as per plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Henry Howard, architect, 13 Commercial Place from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M.
Building Committee—
B. F. SIMMS,
P. A. BERNARD,
JOHN DEVEREUX.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in this city between Messrs. P. BILLARD & A. MARKE, for carrying on the business of the Petit Restaurant, is this day dissolved. Mr. BILLARD alone will attend to the liquidation of the accounts of the late firm.

Notice.

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public, that I will continue the Commission business of my late husband, ANTOINE GILBERT MARIONNEAUX, under the same style and firm, and respectfully solicit the continuation of their confidence and patronage.
Mr. Eugene Mestia confidential clerk of my husband for the last seven years, holds my full power of attorney as per act passed before A. Barnett, Notary Public, in date 1 inst.
New Orleans, December 6, 1853.
WIDOW A G MARIONNEAUX.

Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the corner of Carondelet and Toulouse streets, a GROCERY STORE, having a choice assortment of Cordials, Brandies of various brands, Holland Gin, White Wines and Tuscaloosa, Monongahela and common Whiskey, &c., &c., the sale by
H. DARAN.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS.

PERSONS wishing to purchase at private sale, and on liberal conditions, Lots of Ground situated in the several Districts of the City, will please call at the office of Mr. EUGENE DUCATEL, No. 111 Exchange Alley, where they can examine the plans of said Lots.
☞ Persons wishing to sell their Rail Road Tax Receipts will also please call at the same office.
EUGENE DUCATEL,
No. 111 Exchange Alley.

Notice.

FROM and after this date we positively will pay no drayage except to those having our written order.
J. A. J. TARDOS.
New Orleans, Nov 21, 1853. No 31 Old Levee.

Grocery for Sale.

A GROCERY with its fixtures, having a good run of custom, corner Bayou Road and Treme streets.
Apply to ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

[illegible]

ADVANCES on Produce to their friends in Charleston made by F. J. HART & CO.

ADVANCES on Produce to their friends in New York made by F. J. HART & CO. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

DISCOUNT—and paper in the Havana Lottery discounted by the undersigned at the easiest rate.

EXCHANGE—Sight and time, Foreign and Domestic, bought and sold by F. J. HART & CO. 77 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE ON MEXICO AND PUEBLA, at short sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIMENES, 20 Commerce st.

[illegible]

Carpeting, Furniture, etc. 35 ROYAL STREET.

THE undersigned have in store a complete stock of CARPETING, consisting in styles of Brussels, Axminster, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting. [illegible]

Fancy Articles.

Our assortment of Fancy Articles is complete, being superior to anything we have ever offered in this city. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak Furniture, in parlor, bed room, and dining room sets—Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, Etageres, Jardinieres, Toilet Tables, etc.
P. MALLARD & CO.

Gerard T. Taylor, 25 Royal street. Importer of WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c., &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]