The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 1019. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6100.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprs. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Nov. 23, 1849.

THE COTTON CROP.

The predictions which we hazarded some [illegible] since in regard to the future value of cotton, [illegible] when prices ruled so [illegible] and a fearing to [illegible] the present [illegible] to the very letter. We doubt the correctness of the content to drop the subject here, [illegible] the accuracy of a foreign which [illegible] among the Press of this city [illegible] of the future, and to agricultural [illegible] not see that was [illegible] trading staple. But [illegible] recently arisen which [illegible] in the judgments every [illegible] and experienced parties into the [illegible] and it behoves us therefore to [illegible] matter.

On the 31st October, we settled on an estimate [illegible] for the Cotton crop of [illegible] year, and in adopting this apparently [illegible] figure at the time, we made every [illegible] for the contingence of a favorable [illegible] and a subsence of frost until [illegible] of November. Up to the present [illegible] weather has been most propitious [illegible] the yield, and the 23d of November [illegible] without a frost having occurred [illegible] growing regions of the extreme [illegible] portions of the Atlantic States. Frost took place ten days since, but the [illegible] prevailed for several [illegible] had injured a considerable portion [illegible] top growth, thus securing to planters [illegible] than they expected to realize [illegible] at length authorized the highest rate here paid, (which at the time were denounced as extravagant and speculative,) and confirmed the views we advocated, which were simply based on a supply inadequate to meet the wants of a vast and increasing consumption.

With the same views we cannot, until the consumption is actually reduced in the rates of the supply, even assuming the highest estimate of the crop, believe that prices have yet reached the highest point, although we are prepared to sanctionate rates ruling on this side, while the receipts of the incoming crop continue to be heavy, and abroad prices fluctuate until the extent of the crop is better ascertained.

To make 2,200,000 bales suffice for the supply of the world, it would be necessary to reduce the actual consumption of Great Britain from 26,000 bales per week, the present rate, to 21,000, allowing 500,000 for the United States for work and consumption, and 600,000 for France and the Continent.

We were told that 5 1-2d. for "middling" would effect that reduction; at 6 1-4d., though still threatened, it has not taken place. Speculators may be alarmed at increased estimates, and for a time lose ground, but an actual reduction in consumption, resulting from a depressed and unsatisfactory state of trade at Manchester, can alone weaken confidence here, in a higher range of prices eventually than we have seen for some years past.

At the moment, is it true, it is the interest of bull and cotton buyers on this side to encourage a belief in large estimates to depress prices to suit their views or limits, and a decline of 1-2d. in Liverpool is not more desired by the Manchester spinners than by the majority of the Cotton trade of the United States, who, having disposed of their interests to the English speculator and spinner, are now anxious to get in at lower prices. The Manchester spinners may feel satisfied, therefore, that for the next three months their interests will be warmly advocated in the United States.

☞ The Courier thinks it still uncertain who is elected Auditor. The wish is probably father to the thought. There is no doubt whatever of the election of Mr. BORDEN, the Whig candidate. Official returns from nineteen twentieths of the Parishes, and unofficial reports from the remainder render his success certain by not less than 300 majority. There is no more doubt of Bordelon's election than Gen. Walker's.

☞ We observe that the Washington Union is disposed to shake off the Free Soil alliance, since the New York election has demonstrated the failure of the corrupt coalition of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers. Just after the election it attacked Mr. Senator Chase, who was elected by the coalition in that State to the great triumph of the Democracy, and now it does not like its new bed fellows. The Union was very warm about the coalition during the canvass, but now it thinks that something may be gained southward by its "noise and confusion" against the unholy alliance.

☞ Mr. CLAY visited Walnut street The atre, at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, 12th inst., by invitation, to witness the personation of Lady Macbeth by Miss Charlotte Cushman. The box appropriated to him was draped with flags, and when he entered, attended by the Hon. Richard Bayard, Col. Swift, and others, the audience rose and saluted him with six cheers. On retiring, also, he was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. HANNEGAN.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald writes, on the 23d ult., that Mr. Hannegan had returned from London, about a week before, and had had a severe fit of illness, which had threatened his decease, and reduced him very much. He himself writes the Herald that he will return to the United States very shortly.

STEAMER GIPSEY QUEEN.—The steamer Gipsey, Captain Dye, hence for Baton Rouge, on Tuesday last, when opposite Bayou Goula, struck on the wreck of the steamer Lada, snagging a large hole in the bottom of the boat, not causing her to make water rapidly. Capt. Dye immediately put the boat about and succeeded in running her ashore in five feet water. The clerk of the Gipsey came down on the Kentucky to get assistance, in order to raise her and bring her to the city for docking.

STEAMBOAT OHIO.—This steamer arrived off Savannah Bar, on the evening of the 16th June, from New York, 72 hours. Charleston Light House was made on Thursday. The Ohio had on board 500 passengers, of which, the greater part were bound to California.

TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received our files of papers to the 17th inst. inclusive.

The Legislature had assembled and the official vote for Governor has been counted. Bell had 10,319; Wood 5,761, and Mills 2,632. For Lieut Governor, Greer 10,502, Henderson 6,913; Johnson 1,289. Mr. Keenan was chosen speaker of the House. Gov. Wood's message is long and very well written. The size of a pemmican has been elected and the building is progressing. The Legislature is urged to pass laws enforcing to colonists certain lands surrendered to them by the late Republic of Texas. The suits brought against the State to enforce fraudulent Land Titles are now before the U. S. Supreme Court on an appeal. The county of Santa Fe has not yet been organized in consequence of the refusal of the General Government to recognize the title of Texas.—The Governor counsels resistance to all attempts to deprive Texas of her claim to that territory. It is recommended that good roads be made leading to Santa Fe.

With respect to the public debt, the Message advises the disposal of the public domain of the State for its extinguishment; if possible, to the United States. In connection with this, the Governor recommends that the line of separation between the Indians and whites be removed further back one hundred and fifty miles. Should the U. S. refuse the lands, it is proposed that they shall be taken in payment of the debt by the holders of scrip, at certain fixed rates.—Many other suggestions of minor interest are made, such as the establishment of an armory, the apportionment of the State, the promotion of education by free schools, etc., and the Message concludes with an emphatic condemnation of the mischievous attempts of Northern fanatics to interfere with the slavery question.

The Hon T. W. Harris resigned, on the 20th ult., the office of Attorney-General, which he has held since the organization of the State Government.

An affray occurred at Goliad on the 18th ult., between Isaac W. Johnson and Biven Brooking, which resulted in the death of the former at 4 o'clock next morning—he having received several stabs about the body with a butcher knife. Brooking escaped and is supposed to have gone towards El Paso.

☞ On the 14th instant, the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society of New York, celebrated their anniversary. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings extremely interesting. Letters were received from DAN'L WEBSTER, ex-Gov. SEWARD and other distinguished persons in reply to invitations. After the repast a collection was made, and the donations amounted to the very handsome sum of $2,029 50. Dr. RAPHAEL, the eminent Hebrew divine, from England, was present, and made an eloquent address.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—The royal mail steamship *Great Western*, arrived at New York on the morning of the 14th. She brought intelligence from all the West India islands. The steamers are to discontinue the New York and Bermuda route at the end of the present year.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Tay is expected at St Thomas from Chagres, on the 12th instant, en route for England, with three million dollars in specie on board, say one million from the west coast of South America, and two millions in gold dust from California, destined for the Bank of England.

The intelligence by this arrival is of little interest.

☞ *La Presse*, of Paris, which accomplished more for the election of Louis Napoleon than any other journal, now sets up the Prince de Joinville as its candidate for the next occasion. It boasts of having still the largest subscription list.

GEN. SCOTT.—This distinguished officer reached Washington on the 24th instant, from Richmond, where he had been most cordially received and hospitably entertained.

GEN. KLAPKA.—A correspondent of the *Pacayune* suggests that preparations be made for the reception of the brave Hungarian, Gen. Klapka. The last foreign news, however, informs us that Klapka intends remaining abroad.

The Thirty-first Congress.

The N. Y. *Tribune*—first-rate authority in such matters—has compiled the following tabular statement of the position of parties in the next Congress:

States.	Whig	Loco.	States.	Whig.	Loco
Alabama	2	5	Mississippi	—	4
Arkansas	—	1	Missouri	—	5
Connecticut	1	4	New Hampshire	2	1
Delaware	1	3	New Jersey	4	1
Florida	1	—	New York	30	1
Georgia	4	4	North Carolina	6	3
Illinois	1	6	Ohio	9	10
Indiana	1	9	Pennsylvania	15	9
Iowa	1	1	Rhode Island	2	—
Kentucky	6	4	South Carolina	—	7
Louisiana	1	3	Tennessee	4	7
Maine	2	5	Texas	—	2
Maryland	3	3	Vermont	3	1
Massachusetts	8	—	Virginia	9	13
Michigan	1	2	Wisconsin	1	2
			Total	119	115

Not classed—Messrs. Allen of Mass., Giddings and Root of Ohio.

The *Tribune* says the above table is arranged as nearly as possible the actual sympathies of the members as between the two great parties dividing the Union. In it we have placed Messrs Booth of Conn., Julian of Ind., Preston King of N. Y., Wilmot of Pa. and Durkee of Wis. (all distinctive Free Soilers) in the Locofoco column, because we believe they severally lean that way. We have placed Messrs. Mann of Mass., Sprague of Mich., Tuck of N. H., Campbell and Hunter of Ohio, and Howe of Penn., in the Whig column, because they were elected mainly by Whig votes, are in feeling and principle Whigs, and we presume will vote for a Whig Speaker whenever required to choose between a Whig and Locofoco. Mr. Allen of Mass. we cannot vouch for, but we believe he too prefers Whig to Loco ascendancy. Messrs. Giddings and Root at present incline the other way, but their districts do not, and we cannot guess how they will ultimately vote. The three Taylor Democrats from South Carolina, will vote for a Locofoco Speaker, if he signed and approves the Calhoun address of last winter; and it is doubtful whether any of the members from that State will vote for any other. But none of the "Free Democracy" can afford to vote for a signer of that address, while John Wentworth and several more of the regulars will have hard work to do it. On the whole, our conclusion is that Robert C. Winthrop will have the most votes for Speaker on the first ballot, as we trust we may have on the last, but that is at best but a probability.

The SENATE, at the opening of the session will stand, 34 Locos, 24 Whigs, and Messrs. HALE and CHASE (Free Soilers)—the first being Whiggish and the second Locofocoish in his sympathies. Early in the session a Whig will take the place of Mr. Howard (Locofoco) of Md. Parties will then stand 35 Whigs to 34 Locos, giving HALE to the Whigs and CHASE to the Democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns from 281 Townships give the following aggregates for Governor:

Geo. N. Briggs, Whig—52,097.
Geo. S. Boutwell, Loco.—29,496.
Stephen C. Phillips, Free Soil—24,108.

Scattering 18. Gov. Briggs lacks about 1,500 votes of an election by the People.

To the Senate, 23 Whigs to 13 Coalition have been chosen; 4 no choice.

To the House, 160 Whigs have been chosen to 98 opposition.

[Very few towns remain to be heard from, and they cannot materially vary the result.]

☞ The following are the fortunate numbers drawn in the $100,000 Lottery at Havana on the 18th inst.

No. 18,218, $100,000—545, $40,000—15,612, $16,000—9,295, $8,000—718, $4,000—3,746, $2,000—3,740, $2,000—3,899, $1,000—4,203, $1,000—5,952, $1,000.

All other prizes were under $900.

THE FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES of the lamented Major Gen. WORTH, Col. DUNAN and Major GATES, were to take place in New York on the 14th. Great preparations had been made for the occasion.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The Cherokee *Advocate* of October 22d, says: "The most important measure that has been enacted by the National Council during the past week, is the adoption of a resolution to call the whole Cherokee people together on Monday, the 7th day of November next, to decide upon some plan or adopt some measure to relieve the Cherokee nation of debt."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, adverts as follows to the question of retrocession:

The proposition lately made in the Baltimore Sun, for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, has already many advocates in high quarters, among the very men who opposed the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. If it be a means of putting an end to the agitation of the slave question, and the latter can be considered soberly and maturely by those whom it most concerns, it will be a positive benefit to the country. No precipitate legislation has ever produced much good in any country, but when precipitancy is the result of political combinations rather than of honest convictions, any plan by which the subject can be removed from the arena of the gladiators, ought to be eagerly embraced by the true lovers of the country.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The well informed Correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun writes as follows, under date of the 14th:

The important intelligence from California, published in the Baltimore Sun, is now the subject of much speculation. It was anticipated by the signers of the "Southern Address," last winter, that California would adopt a State constitution with a restriction of slavery. It was ascertained, and remarked by them, that the transportation of negroes to California would be so expensive as to deter any Southern slaveholders from migrating to that region with that species of property. At the late Southern Convention, held in Mississippi, it was stated that California would restrict slavery by her organic law; and the question was mooted whether she had a right to do it, without the assent of the people of the United States, given through their Representatives in Congress.

It was the sense of that Convention that California has no right, as a territory, (the sovereignty of which was in the United States,) to exclude any portion of the people of the United States and their property from her limits. It was determined to resist the admission of California with such provision in her constitution. They considered, in fact, that it was unimportant whether Congress imposed this disability on the South, by adopting the Wilmot proviso, or by assenting to and sanctioning the restriction, as proposed by the people of California. You will see a determined opposition on the part of the Southern members to the admission of California with the proviso against slavery—whether it will be a united opposition is doubtful. Mr. Benton and Mr. Houston will certainly oppose the extreme doctrines and movement of the South on this subject.

General Case may possibly go with the South, on his non-intervention ground, as taken in the Nicholson letter, provided the Legislature of Michigan should, at their coming session, rescind their anti-slavery instructions to their Senators. There will, I apprehend, be a vehement struggle on this question. The result will depend very much upon the address and influence of the Senators whom the Californians may send to Congress. These Senators, if men of character, may exert a private influence as individuals upon the Senate, in favor of an assent to the State Constitution which will be offered.

Another State will probably be founded on the Pacific by the Mormons, and, it is said, that they are slaveholders to some extent, and do not intend to abolish slavery. So there will be another bone for the free soilers to pick.

The subject of abolishing slavery in this District will inevitably be brought before Congress at the coming session. In anticipation of it, the policy of retroceding the jurisdiction over the whole district, as recommenced in the "Sun," except the public buildings and grounds, to the State of Maryland, is much talked of. There are strong objections, however, to the scheme. ION.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—A private letter from a gentleman at San Francisco, to his friend in New York, says:

"I have been, as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. Cushman has lately left for Scotland, and I have given him a commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not too short, six feet, blue eyes and auburn hair. I am either to marry her, or pay a forfeit of $10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is a little more settled, about ten thousand first rate girls will start for California: we have goods enough, and good enough; now give us some wives."

DIFFICULTIES OF SENATOR BENTON IN MISSOURI.—At a meeting assembled at Hanibal lately, to hear Col. Benton, some very tumultuous scenes were enacted, and the proceedings had nearly resulted in a general melee. The St. Louis Organ says:

"Mr. J. S. Green, it is said, assailed Col. Benton from the stump with the most scurrilous and abusive epithets, such as to necessitate himself and disgust many of his friends. At Marion City, also, where Col. Benton addressed an assembled crowd, he was interrupted and discourteously treated by his opponents, and the meeting was almost broken up by the disturbances which ensued.

EXPLOSION OF THE LOUISIANA.—*Examination of Capt. Cannon and Engineer John L. Smith, before U. S. Commissioner Joshua Baldwin.*—The examination of John Cannon, master of the steamboat Louisiana, and John L. Smith, Engineer, accused of criminal neglect in the discharge of their duties by which a large sacrifice of human life took place on the 15th inst., was commenced yesterday afternoon, before U. S. Commissioner Baldwin. Mr. T. G. Hunt appeared for Capt. Cannon, J. C. Larue for the Engineer, and Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, conducted the prosecution. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Hunton, who read the affidavit under which the prosecution is now made. That document charges the accused with manslaughter. Mr. Hunton then read the Law of Congress under which this prosecution is made, setting forth that when any Captain, Engineer or other officers, having charge of a Steamboat, shall be convicted of criminal neglect, involving the loss of life, they shall be punished by hard labor in the Penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Mr. Hunton observed that as the Bostona was about leaving, he was desirous of securing some important evidence from parties who were on the boat at the time of the explosion. Mr. Larue wished to know whether all the witnesses were present before going into an investigation. Mr Huntington observed that the United States could take testimony at any time. The Commissioner conceded the point to the defence, and the names of the witnesses were accordingly called.

R. B. Priestwora for the prosecution. In clerk on board of the Bostona, was standing on the texas deck on the afternoon of the 15th, a few minutes previous to the explosion. Witness remarked to the pilot, who was present "What are they doing on board of the Louisiana?" The pilot observed they were working the engine. Witness observed that it was working very rapidly. He then moved off, and the explosion instantaneously occurred. Witness was knocked down by a piece of wood. Many persons were killed and seriously wounded, amongst them Captain Dustin of the Bostona, whose witness does not expect to live through the night. Witness observed that the movement of the boat by the working of the engine was more rapid than usual—did not however anticipate any explosion. The Bostona sustained considerable damage—likewise the Storm, which was injured to a much greater extent.

No question on the part of the defence.

By the Commissioner—Do you know any of the officers of the Louisiana? Only by report.

Mr. Hunton being obliged to absent himself, presented Mr. Price, an Attorney of the U. S. Court, as his substitute.

Capt. Wm. Hopkins sworn for the prosecution—Witness is the master of the Storm and was landing his boat some 15 minutes previous to the explosion, intending to take the Louisiana's berth. Was not aware of any danger at the time. Capt. Cannon was out on the wharf at the end of the stage plank, just as usual—usually are at the moment of a boats departure. Witness was on the Bostona at the time of his boat at the time of the explosion—saw nothing wrong about the Louisiana, but was anxious to take her berth. Presumes there were people killed on board of the Louisiana—knows that persons were killed on board the Bostona, among them Mrs Mosely, the clerk's wife, his head steward, Evan Knox, the second steward and the pantry boy. Saw no negro and two passengers, whose names he does not recollect. Witness his board the names of several persons killed on board the Louisiana, amongst them S. McMicken, clerk of the Louisiana. Knows the engineers of the Louisiana by sight only—saw one of them, apparently the second engineer, walking from the starboard guard into the engine room, and going to put the engine in motion to back out, or to start the "Doctor," in a small engine to supply the boilers—as he should suppose. (Witness here explained the operation of the "Doctor" in supplying water to the heater and thence to the boiler.) What occurred then witness cannot exactly say—he thought that a cannon had been fired off close to him, and after recovering from the shock imagined that his own boilers had exploded, but on turning round saw the Louisiana in pieces and knew at once what had happened.

James Nash sworn for the prosecution—Witness was on the Bostona sitting with captain Dustin at the time of the explosion. Was on the wharf some 15 minutes previous, talking with Captain Cannon. Went with Captain Dustin Mr. Price stepped up and observed that the Louisiana was working her engine very rapidly. Witness was in the boiler deck, and had a full view of the cabin of the Louisiana, but not of the engine. Is not acquainted with any of the engineers on board of the Louisiana—heard of several persons killed on the boat, amongst them the pilot, one of them named Watson and the other Bell.

John A. Ferguson sworn—Witness is an engineer by profession—was at the mouth of the Ohio on board of the Pestona at the time of the explosion of the Louisiana—is acquainted with Clinton Smith, the second engineer of the Louisiana—has known him for 10 or 12 years. He served as helper or striker with witness—knows the character of the Louisiana—has been a steamboat man for the last twelve years. Witness thinks, from his knowledge of the boat, that he was fully capable of performing the functions of second engineer—would have had no hesitation to employ him, and was a sober man. He (Smith) was employed as second engineer last year on the Magnolia—a first class boat. Witness served in the capacity of second engineer for eight years—has been on the river since 1825—engineers were not made so fast in those days. Has not seen Clinton Smith for about two months.

Ira Tajsip sworn for the prosecution. Witness is master of the Bostona, and was present at the time of the explosion, standing forward of the hatch of the Bostona, on the lower deck. At the noise of the report, witness jumped behind the stand and threw into the river, and swam ashore. How many persons killed—is acquainted with Mr. John Smith, the first engineer of the Louisiana—does not know the second engineer—did not see the former at the time of the explosion.

James Birmingham sworn for the prosecution. Witness is employed on the Bostona, as head engineer. Was on the larboard shaft of the boat when the explosion took place. Witness had just set down on the other side of the boat when the Louisiana collapsed—saw nothing. Three of the boilers on the Louisiana originally belonged to the Dallas, and one of them to the old Memphis—believes the boilers were new when they went into the Dallas—does not know what length of time the boat ran, but thinks it was not a great while. The Memphis was sold about this time last winter.

Berry Hays sworn for the prosecution. Witness is second engineer of the Bostona. Was in the engine room at the time of the explosion. Had a slight acquaintance with the second engineer of the Louisiana—saw him on board of the Bostona before dinner on the day of the explosion. Is not acquainted with any of the parties who were killed.—Witness thinks that Smith was a competent man.

Martin Burns sworn for the prosecution—was watchman on the Bostona at the time of the explosion—was on the larboard shaft of the Bostona—lighting the lamp when the Louisiana exploded—is not acquainted with either of the engineers of the Louisiana—knows nothing of the condition of the boilers or of their age. No water was thrown about by the explosion to the knowledge of witness—was in a safe place at the time.

William Fleming sworn for the prosecution. Witness was present at the explosion, standing at the bows of the boat. Witness was covered with mud, ashes, &c., by the explosion, and the mud was about all he knew of the affair—also a slight sprinkling of brick dust. The water that fell on witness was quite cold—he was about 70 feet from the boilers—has no idea in the world that the water came from the boilers—is acquainted with Mr. Smith, the first engineer—saw Captain Cannon about at the time—could not see into the engine room—knows nothing about the age of the boilers excepting from common report—heard no orders given to fire up—simply noticed that they were firing up, and that there were an unusual number of people on board.

Captain S. S. Sollock sworn for the prosecution—Witness is wharf master of the Second Municipality—was 200 feet from the Louisiana at the time of the explosion—had just come from on board—when witness left the boat Capt. Cannon was standing on the wharf—does not know either of the engineers—does not remember whether the engine was in motion at the time he left the boat—knows nothing of the boilers—has always considered the Louisiana a first class boat.

Isaac Johnson sworn for the prosecution—Witness is engineer of the Uncle Sam—knows nothing of the boilers of the Louisiana—has been engaged a little over 20 years on the river as engineer—does not know Clinton Smith, the second engineer of the Louisiana—believes, if of good iron, will stand the usual tear and wear for six or seven years—engineers at the point of starting generally get up a little steam, just to turn the wheels over and to see that everything is right—the *doctor* is usually kept in motion at the time of generating the steam.—(Witness explained the use of the *doctor*.) Can give no opinion as to the cause of the explosion—has seen a portion of the boiler since the explosion—it looked thin and worn, as is usually the case after such an accident. The iron of the boilers was 3-16—the usual thickness is 1-4 inch. Witness would not think an engineer culpable in having port if there was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the boilers, and if provided, moreover, with the certificate of the Inspector—witness generally uses 120 to 160 lbs. of steam to the square inch—a good boiler can carry 200 lbs. The valve and the boiler too will indicate when the steam is that high The engineer ought to be about his engine at the time of starting—that was his place—most of the boats now carry a mercury gauge—does not know whether the Louisiana had one—when the steam is very high an engineer ought first to open the valves, and then start the *doctor*—cannot tell from the appearance of the fragment of the Louisiana's boiler what pressure of steam there was on—when the engine is working there is no danger in starting the doctor.—The appearance of the boiler indicated a lack of iron—explosions are either the result of that cause or of extreme pressure.

Jas. Hire he sworn for the prosecution—Witness is second engineer of the Uncle Sam—has been acting as engineer for 13 years—was not present at the explosion. Has seen a piece of the Louisiana's boiler—did not examine it thoroughly—the flue was collapsed, and should imagine it had proceeded from a lack of water. To witness's knowledge, the collapse of a flue is generally occasioned by a lack of water.

L. T. Chapman sworn for the prosecution.—Was not present at the explosion, and knows nothing of it.

Washington Fleming sworn for the prosecution.—Witness is an engineer by profession. Was not present at the explosion—has seen a piece of the Louisiana's boiler—the appearance indicated that it had been greatly strained from a lack of water and a pressure of steam. Does not know the age of the boilers—thinks they are five or six years old—witness was on the Dallas two years ago. The piece of the boiler which they call the Memphis is thicker than the Dallas'. Witness considers over 150 lbs. of steam to the square inch unsafe. The valve, unless lashed down, will probably indicate a pressure of 175 lbs. The proper position of an engineer, at the time of starting, is the safety valve line—thinks the explosion proceeded from a lack of water—the gage cocks can tell what amount of water there is in the boiler. Witness is acquainted with Mr John Smith, the first engineer of the Louisiana.

It being now 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Among the strange groups going to make up the population of San Francisco, not the least remarkable are the emigrants from China. A letter says:

At least seventy-five houses have been imported from Canton, and are put up by Chinese carpenters. Nearly all the chairs in private families are of Chinese manufacture, and there are two restaurants in the town, kept by Hongsung and Wheng-tong, where every particular cuisine chow, curry and tarts are served up by the Celestials.

Another account says. We are so fortunate as to be located in a section of the town where large numbers of the Chinese have pitched their tents, and we have remarked with much interest the character and habits of these people.—From early morn until late in the evening these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house-builders, of which a great many have been exported from China; and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance, which is observable in their habits is noticed by every one. Search the city through and you will not find an idle Chinaman; and their cleanliness excels any other people we ever saw.

The buildings brought from China are generally twenty feet square, one story in height, and twelve feet from floor to ceiling. The timbers are round and many of them very crooked. We have noticed, in several instances, the erection of China buildings of double the size described above—but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames are erected together, thus forming a single building. The first movement after raising the frame is to attach the window, which consists of a frame and blinds, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself by its own weight—the slat being of double width outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about ten or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well sawed, and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building, such as we have described, including frame, is $150. The building, however, consists simply of the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong-Kong.

THE GREEK SLAVE IN WASHINGTON.—An incorrect statement having been extensively published in the papers respecting the purchase by Powers' Greek Slave by the Smithsonian Institution, it affords us pleasure to give the authentic facts.

The Slave has not been purchased by the Institution, no appropriation having been made by the Board of Regents for that purpose. Arrangements, however, were proposed about two years ago, to this effect: that the statue should be deposited in the building of the Smithsonian Institution, apart from the other collections, and placed for the benefit of the author for three years, and then become the property of the Institution. The statue has not yet been delivered on these terms, but probably will be during the early part of the coming year.—*National Intelligencer.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—A few unimportant cases of arrest and assault and battery were disposed of in that Court yesterday.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lea.*—The Court still engaged with the case of Mann against Ogden and others, for damages. The testimony in the matter is very voluminous.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Strachan.*—The Court is still occupied with the case of Taylor & Brown vs. Pedro Sarrazin, in which the plaintiffs seek to make defendant liable for the amount of two drafts of $400 drawn by Carlos Conant & Co., of Havana and payable to the defendant. The drafts were purchased here by Taylor & Brown, and bought under a further endorsement of the Drawer—to that the words "pay merely a receipt" appear in the expression for a partner who is simply interested in the profits, and is not liable for the debts, and it is sought to prove that he is a confidential clerk of the concern, and as such responsible for the proceeds of the drafts in question. The whole of yesterday was consumed in taking testimony. The case is a decidedly important one for the merchant community, and we shall refer to it hereafter. Pope, Walker and Hall for the plaintiff; Mr. Bullard and Mr. Bullard for defendant, J. & H. Guirandon.

ROBBERY.—John Mugrove charged by James Black, with robbing him of $3.40 in gold, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, and remanded for further examination.

COMMITTED.—A man named Ed. Kernon was charged yesterday before Recorder Baldwin with having stolen three shirts from H. Hodges. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—F. O. Carr was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having illegally voted at the last election. He was accused in fact of having voted twice in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. The Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Eugene Coop, aged about 18 years, was drowned yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of stealing a preferred signed by Geo. Easton, on the 16th instant. No evidence having been elicited against the accused, he was discharged.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1849.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were larger than we reported, amounting to 3,000 bales. To day, the demand was limited and only 1,500 bales were disposed of.

The rain curtailed operations in Sugar and Molasses. The stock of the latter was small, and the few purchases made were at 20½@21c. per gallon.

The Flour market was dull, and no business of consequence was done owing to the bad weather.

Provisions were in limited request. No change in prices.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Nothing done in freights.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at quarter past 3 o'clock, P. C. GORGIEN, a native of Poppery, (Prussia) aged 40 years. His friends and acquaintance, and those of I. Ridford, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence in Dumaine street, between Dauphin and Burgundy.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive sale of Havana and Cuba Tobacco, which takes place THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock, by Morphy & Revine, at No. 27 Common street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, DISTRICTS OF OFFICE, Nov. 22, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th December, for the supply of the following articles for the use of the sick at the Marine Hospital, at McHenry ville, opposite this city, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1850:

Beef, as from as possible from bone—price per pound
Bread, each loaf to weigh one pound, do do
Brown Sugar, of the best quality, do do
Tea, Hyson, do do
Rice, do do
Rice Flour, do do
Soap, do do
Sperm Candles, do do
Coffee, do do
Butter, best quality, do do
Middling Bacon, do do
Hams, do do
Lard, do do
Flour, best superfine, do do
Molasses, price per gallon.
Port Wine, do do
Vinegar, do do
Milk, do do
Best boiled Meat, price per quart.
Potatoes, do do per bushel.
Beans, do do
Eggs, do per dozen.
Rice, price per peck.
Hominy, do do
Wood, do per cord.
Coal, do per ton.

All of the above articles to be of the very best quality and to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as on the requisition of the Steward of the Hospital, approved by the Collector, may be required.

Any other articles that may be wanted, the contractor to furnish at market prices.

It is estimated that the number of patients to be supplied will average about eighty per day. In addition to which there will be about twelve officers and servants to be supplied.

Any information concerning the contract will be given on application at this office.

SAM'L J. PETERS, Collector and Agent
U. S. Marine Hospital.

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors! Liquors! Liquors! Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

NOW OPENING at THOMAS BRADY'S, 82 Chartres street, a complete assortment of Domestic Liquors, imported direct from the best manufacturers in Europe, comprising:

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drabers, Twoslings, Napkins, Diapers, Lawns, Cambrics, Crash, Huckaback, Pillow Case, and all descriptions of Linen manufacture.

These goods are fully guaranteed free from any mixture of cotton. THOMAS BRADY,
82 Chartres st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A square of ground fronting the river, situated in Bloodgoodville, opposite the Second Municipality, New Orleans.—For terms, apply to
J. F. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

SOAP.—300 boxes Winchester No. 1, full brand, landing ex ship Manlius, from Boston, and for sale by
TROUSDALE & LAMPER, 96 Old Levee.

To Engine Builders, Machinists and Plumbers.

J. W. METCALF, Manufacturer, New York, has, for the supply of his Southern friends, opened a Warehouse, 41 POYDRAS st., corner of Poacher street, where is kept on hand a stock of

Steam Boiler Cocks;
Steam Stop Cocks, with single and double compound lings;
Gage Cocks;
Mississippi Gage Cocks;
Double Flange Cocks, from 1 to 3 inches, for sugar houses, Distilleries, &c;
Oil Cocks and Oil Cups;
Cylinder Cocks;
Rotting Cocks, Racking Cocks; Beer Cocks.

The largest stock in the Southern or Western States, of BIBB COCKS, STOP COCKS, BASIN COCKS, and all work suitable for Plumbers. n23 1m

DAGUERREOTYPE.

RECEIVED by last arrival from Havre, the following articles, for sale by wholesale only—
960 doz. French Plates, 1-4—30th and 40th;
100 do do do ½ do.
36 do do do ¾ do.
1 Nonplus Ultra & Bohn Instrument for ½ plates.
96 doz. Frames, (new patterns) for 1-4, ½ and ¾ plates.
J. LEVOIS,
47 Chartres street, up stairs.

Garden Farm, and Florist Seeds.—Warranted the Growth of 1849—Being the very best quality of fresh seeds, of direct importation, put up in assorted boxes for plantations, and sold by the pound and bushel for market Gardeners, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand papers for retail dealers, all guaranteed.

Orders than any other house in this city. Apply at the Seed Store, No. 30 Canal street, new buildings on the Levee.
WM. DINN, Agent.

To Masts.—A part of the lower floor of the spacious Store No. 61 Camp st.
Also—A large Warehouse in the rear of the same.
Apply to J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 73 Camp st.

French Goods by the Package.
Direct Importation.

THE Subscriber has received per ships Thos. Wright, Bunker, Mary, Creole, Narragansett and Palestine, from Havre, the following Goods, which he offers for sale on liberal terms—4 boxes black Italian Cloths, sundry prices; 4 boxes black Satin de Laine, for pantaloons; 9 boxes watered Gros de Naples, 1 box Florence, colored, for lining; 1 box White Lisse; 1 box Ladies' Satin Caps; 1 do embroidered Collars; 1 do children's Collars; 1 do embroidered Tulle Capes; Brussels and Malines Lawn Handkerchiefs; 1 do Stays; 1 do plain Mantillas; 1 do figured do; 2 do Crape; 1 do Stocking Tulle; 2 do printed Crape; 1 do silk and Paramatta; 2 do Silk Umbrellas; 2 do Bandanjes; 1 do black watered Paris; 1 do black Poplin; 10 boxes Madras Handkerchiefs; 5 do white and colored Plaid; 1 do plain 1 do Vanderbilt; 1 do black silk Cravats; 1 do Crinoline Skirts; 1 do Imitation Malines; 1 do Fringe and Gimps.
F. BONIE, 56 Conti street,
Opposite the Louisiana Bank.

WHISKEY COCKS IN CONSIGNATION.—The Subscriber has just received by late arrival from Havre, the following articles, which he will sell on very moderate terms—4 boxes Muslin, 4 do Mull, 4 do and 6 4, 2 do plain Muslin, 2 do ribbed Muslin, 2 do ribbed and white Plaid Muslin, 2 do striped Muslin, 2 do white and figured Muslin, 2 boxes black Satin de Laine, 1 box Florence, colored, for lining; 1 box Lisse, 1 box Florence, colored, for lining; 1 box Lisse, 1 box Ladies' Satin Caps, 1 do embroidered Collars, 1 do children's Collars; 1 do embroidered Tulle Capes; Brussels and Malines Lawn Handkerchiefs; 1 do