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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1851.

No. 1500 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXX—Whole No. 6015.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, Common Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Friday Morning, Sept. 26, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CASSIUS M. CLAY.
THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. LEFTON.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, in one day less time.

ATLANTIC SPECIMEN OF "CRAY-FISHING."

It is known to the public that the Hon. [illegible] heretofore the germ, nucleus and [illegible] of the State Rights', Secession and Union Compromise faction in Louisiana—[illegible] that his political associate, Mr. [illegible], late Democ Candidate for Congress Fourth District, was in a desperate [illegible] on account of the disfavor with which the people had received his rampant disunion [illegible], generously volunteered to hasten to the assistance of the beleaguered and almost [illegible] combatant, trusting, no doubt, that the influence of his fiery declamation and his [illegible] rounded periods, his intellectual contortions and his graceful and expressive gesticulations would go far in persuading the honest [illegible] Southern Democrats that Secession and Disunion and Compromise. Accordingly, the great [illegible] proceeded first to Opelousas and [illegible] a speech which every rep it express [illegible] a defence of disunion and a [illegible] right upon the Compromise. The [illegible] this vehement harangue was not attended at the Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ had expected, the end of convincing the people, it seemed and dissatisfied them; and Mr. S. could not perceive that he had rather increased and aided the cause of his gallant champion. Something must, therefore be done to invigorate the evil already accomplished, or [illegible] must be abandoned.

Now our genuine Disunion Locofocos are [illegible] and pitable creature in existence. Victims of the party in Mississippi, the [illegible] and the whole host of [illegible] Democrats, who for a year past vilified [illegible] compromise, but have just made the [illegible] discovery, that they were always in [illegible] and tolerably hostile to [illegible] or indirectly involving the [illegible] of the Union. The Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, having a considerable share of this eleventh-hour material in his composition, [illegible] ardently desirous of repairing the [illegible] filled on his party by his Opelousas [illegible] and wends his way [illegible] and hospitable town of Franklin, [illegible] to entertain the citizens with [illegible] Hearing excellent Whigs and [illegible] men, were well pleased at the [illegible] hearing the honorable gentleman. [illegible] afforded him an opportunity [illegible] himself. That these sentences were polished [illegible] in language choice, his imagery striking, [illegible] manner exceedingly captivating, are [illegible] facts. There are attributes of the [illegible] gentleman, which we are very far [illegible] though he has used them heretofore [illegible] dissemination of error, even as [illegible] extract poison from savory and [illegible] But we have to do with Mr. [illegible] speeches—with his platform. Let us [illegible] that. The *Pioneer Banner*—[illegible] gives a sketch of his [illegible]

[illegible] to say, that while he [illegible] the incorrect right to secession [illegible] wrong—were refused redress [illegible] the resort to only [illegible] remedy, and then this that the contingency [illegible] a measure so monstrous as contemplate. The expression of his sentiments as to the dissolution of the Union [illegible] the most spontaneous and [illegible], in an audience whose demeanor [illegible] was as fervent as that of a congregation. The warm spirit of disunion [illegible] intelligent patriotism, in view of a calm and [illegible] debate that will ever counteract the [illegible] sophistry in the heart of every [illegible] found utterance in one of those [illegible] fervid burst of impassioned elocution [illegible] of thought every fibre [illegible] of a conquer's [illegible] and every [illegible] which, if shudder [illegible] a description of the [illegible] consequences that would follow [illegible] in a manner that [illegible] present were hear, and hand [illegible] sent forth. To party politics [illegible] to declare their [illegible] with the subjects under discussion.

[illegible] respect to Mr. Soulé's views on the Union, [illegible] we differ with some who [illegible] Hon. E. Morse but echoes his sentiments [illegible] We consider it a poor compliment Mr. Soulé to draw a contrast between [illegible] position, but as some consider [illegible] a sense of its other words, one the [illegible] there are are forced into the contrast [illegible] wherein we think they differ [illegible] to any State the sovereign [illegible] from the federal compact, [illegible] the committed against it, [illegible] not approve of the [illegible] right, as it must do so [illegible] the whole Union, the [illegible] shall be patient and [illegible] Mr. Morse, on the other hand, we believe not only holds to that [illegible] but advocates the necessity of it at the [illegible] time. The nearest approach, therefore, [illegible] can perceive in their opinions on this [illegible] that one may *possibly* be termed a disunionist in *theory*, while the other is *undoubtedly* [illegible] in *practice*.

The above specimen of "ground and lofty oratory" is unapproachable. Even PIERRE SOULÉ, the "cray-fisher!" When the Leviathan [illegible] is content to modulate its diapason to the soft accents of a scarcely [illegible] murmur of discontent, why should [illegible] sometimes that sport around him [illegible] be the same? Here is Mr. [illegible] and lachrymose over [illegible] disunion, and shudering at the [illegible] of such a spectacle, [illegible] shorror and as profound a grief [illegible] from the very outset the open, [illegible] and avowed enemy of dissolution. He [illegible] to the Union! He a member of that [illegible] traitors, QUITMAN, RUETT & Co.? He [illegible] in their abominable heresies! Nota [illegible] All that he contends for is an abstract [illegible] of Secession, an intangible, transcendental [illegible], never to be exercised [illegible] held in reserve, as a something [illegible] possibly one day be invoked to [illegible] purpose, all this is very pitiable, if [illegible] Here we behold the magnates of the Locofoco party—those who rewhine thunder their denunciation of the Compromise, and the threats of disunion—those who inculcate their doctrines on the rank and file, and [illegible] think and say thus, and not otherwise—we see these very men, in view of a puerile and temporary partizan triumph, disgraceful [illegible] repudiating every principle they professed [illegible] cherish, and absolutely swallowing all their [illegible] sentiments. And why! Simply because they know their opinions to be unpopular [illegible] and dread defeat, and the contest [illegible] of the spoils. Such conduct detracts [illegible] Democratic leaders of all claims to [illegible] Mr. Soulé, we shall have to take [illegible] Morse, after all. He holds [illegible] and destructive doctrines, it is true, but at least he stakes to them like a [illegible] he is the boldest and the manliest specimen of the whole genus Locofoco.

☞ We learn, says the *National Intelligencer*, that Mr. Forward, American Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, tendered his resignation to that office some weeks ago, and requested of the Government permission to return home; and we understand that the President last week accepted the resignation, and directed letters of recall to be transmitted to him; so that we presume his friends may look for his return home at an early day.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Charles H. Judd, to be Navy Agent for the Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine, and for the Naval Station at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in place of Charles W. Cutter, resigned.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING.—We call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale comprising 950 lots and cases of Winter Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Caps, &c., which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock A. M., at J. B. Hinche & Co's Auction room, No. 77 Chartres st. For particulars see advertisement.

LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

LONDON, Sept. 6, P. M.

We have Paris dates of Thursday evening, which state that further arrests have been made of parties concerned in the conspiracy. The whole number arrested, thus far, is 125. A general Socialist Revolution was the object of the conspiracy. There was less excitement upon the subject in Paris than might have been anticipated.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and prices were improving. The five per cents opened at 90f 9c, and closed at 94f. 95c. Three per cents closed at 56f.

AUSTRIA.—Advices from Vienna of the 31st ult state that the attitude assumed by the people, caused by the edict of the Emperor abolishing the Constitution, has inspired those in office with serious misgivings.

ITALY.—From Rome we learn that the city had been thrown into great excitement, on the 29th ult, in consequence of the chambers of one of the Secretaries of State being broken open and minutely searched by the police, who, it is presumed would not have ventured upon such a proceeding without special permission of the Pope himself.

On the 28th ult., an attempt was made to assassinate the Count Dilli, who is an assessor and director of the police. The stiletto struck his hip bone, and made but a slight wound.

BELGIUM.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Belgium were prorogued on the 3d instant.

The Bourse, at Amsterdam, on the 3d instant, was firm.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, through J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Literature and Literary men of Great Britain and Ireland. By Abraham Mills, author of Lectures on Rhetoric. These substantial volumes embrace a series of lectures delivered by the author on English Literature.—They are extensive enough in scope, beginning at the supposed era of Ossian and proceeding to our own days. The extracts betray judgment and discrimination, and the critical observations are those of a rife scholar and a man of taste, as well as a keen observer of the delicate lines which divide minds of essentially the same order of genius. The work is one of undoubted and high value.

London Labor and the London Poor. No. 12. In this number Mr. Mayhew describes the numerous class of the street sellers of second hand articles. His anatomy of poverty is perfect.

Drayton. A story of American Life—A book without preface or introduction, and anonymous at that. Yet we will venture to say that it has merit, for the Harpers rarely publish trash, and never in handsome cloth binding.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France—By Alphonse de Lamartine. Vol. 1. This is a book that every body will read, and which will fascinate even the most critical student. The splendor of the style, the vigor and brilliancy of the imagination of Lamartine impart a resis less charm to his productions; but his judgment often leads him astray, and his convictions are too speedily attained and too easily discarded. The first volume of the Restoration—all that has yet appeared—is greatly lauded and severely censured. The harsh judgment the author formed of Napoleon has been unpopular by able critics; while many of the details are said to be borrowed from unauthentic sources. Nevertheless, Lamartine's delicious and poetic language, and opulence of fancy will procure him thousands of readers, who would turn with listlessness from a more sober and unpretending but more faithful history.

☞ To allow the steamers of this line more time in New York, which by the new arrangement of sailing is limited, The WINFIELD SCOTT will sail on Sunday, the 28th inst., at usual hour.

THE CROPS.—The Madison (La.) *Journal* of the 19th, says: "Our planters are generally rejoicing in fine picking. The crop in this parish will hardly turn out as heavy as was anticipated a few weeks since, still it will prove a fair one. We are told by gentlemen who have visited that section, that the crops of cotton west of Bayou Macon, in the parishes of Morehouse and Franklin, are very inferior; even the fine lands of Boeuff River have failed to produce fair crops, owing to the intense drouth. And, from all accounts, such is the case throughout all north-western Louisiana.

Some of our citizens who had become almost disheartened by the overflows of late, who have spent the summer in Mississippi, and saw the miserable prospect there, now say that the swamp lands are far preferable, even with an overflow, to the hills. We have no doubt that such is the case, and the disastrous accounts which reach us to the conclusion that our own beautiful school is better adapted to its culture, and that the plant is liable to fewer casualties here than in any other portion of the South.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *Journal* of the 19th says:

The accounts given of the Texas crops have been often contradictory. The truth appears to be that the long drought this year has operated very capriciously and unequally upon our planters. In the same neighborhood, and within a distance of a few miles, we often hear of some very fair crops, and of others that have been nearly ruined. As a general rule, the corn crop of the country is exceedingly short, though we trust very few of our farmers will have to buy; but it is quite certain that very few will have to sell. There can now be no doubt that the cotton crop is also generally quite short; some say it will average very little over half a fair crop. However, there has been a much larger amount planted in cotton this year than ever before, and a well informed merchant, who has just returned from the country, thinks a larger amount will be shipped this year than any previous year.

THE FREE SOIL Convention in Massachusetts selected HORACE MANN for President. This individual was once a Whig, and is of course just as bitter against his former friends as GIDDINGS himself. In his speech before the Convention, he avowed that the leading object of his heart was to prevent the Whigs regaining the ascendency in the State. He willified WEBSTER and was ferocious upon FILLMORE. A South Carolina Disunionists could not have uncacked his heart with curses more malignant and emphatic than those bestowed upon the administration by this dainty specimen of Abolitionism. Here are a few precious samples of MR. MANN'S style of abuse:

His first principle was duration to human freedom, and his second worldly interest, the reducing of the Whig address and resolutions. They had brought him here, and he thought no one should read them without being struck as St. Paul was, though the voice came from another quarter.

The Free Soil party he took to be the party of freedom—the principle was that all we: born free and equal; their faith was that the time was coming when such would be the case, and their wish was to speed the day.

His had always been such a party, and there had always been an opposition party, which was terrible and formidable, which had crushed the souls which had been sent to improve it.

The speaker alluded to the condition of our country now, and compared it with the uprising for human liberty in the old world.

A year or two since, there, they had to meet the military and ecclesiastical powers, but here the proscriptive ones. He compared Webster and Cass to Haynau and Radetsky.

As to Gen. Taylor, he must say that he turned out differently and more favorably than the Free Soilers expected.

He believed that President Taylor desired freedom for the Territories, and that, if he had been spared, he would have carried it out; but all the fearful apprehensions which had been entertained in his election had been more than fulfilled by the administration of President Fillmore.

Alluding to the Boston press, he said that the Advertiser, Courier, and Journal were south of South Carolina in their defence of slavery.

Mr. Webster was then alluded to as the foremost man in the world for the propagation of slavery.

He remarked that the late convention at Springfield was the first Whig Convention in the State which had not passed some excellent resolutions, whether they meant to stand by them or not.

There was an attempt to put down Free Soilers by crying out "Bargain" and "Corruption," as in the case of John Quincy Adams's administration, but he had no fears that such an attempt would succeed.

Referring to the national administration, he said that the only act performed by them, of late, was the issuing of a proclamation when one of our 3,000,000 slaves escaped, and for the protection of the British Ensign.

The speaker alluded to the election of Chas. Sumner as U. S. Senator, and scouted the idea that he entered into any political bargain to obtain it.

He blamed the administration for not preventing the Cuban expedition from leaving our shores.

The action of the Whigs on the Fugitive Slave Law, he said, was a greater apostacy then any since Satan entered the Garden of Eden, and Websterized our first parents.

The speech occupied over an hour.

Telegraphic Items.

WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 17.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE SLAVE PINKNEY, BELONGING TO MR. GORSUCH.—Yesterday, a mulatto man who corresponds, in appearance, with the description given of the Christiana slave Pinkney, belonging to the Mr. Gorsuch, who was murdered in Lancaster county, was seen on the hills near this place. Several of our citizens have gone in pursuit of him, and everything will be done to bring him back to answer the charges against him.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, after a voyage of ten days and eighteen hours.

A portion of her mails for New York and Philadelphia left in the early train to-day. The balance will be sent this afternoon.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—The weather is glorious, and the preparations for to-morrow's celebration are going on finely.

The President arrived this morning, from Newport, escorted by a committee of the legislature. He met with a warm reception from the citizens, and is to be formally welcomed by the Governor, at the State House, this afternoon. He will then review the military, on the Common. A grand dinner for all the distinguished guests will close the day's proceedings.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, is expected to-day. Several delegates from Canada have arrived, and more are coming. Among them are the Mayor of Montreal and a number of British officers.

Crowds are pouring in from the surrounding country, and every house in the city will be full.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

The new steamship Benjamin Franklin, Captain Sears, of the Philadelphia and Boston line, arrived here last evening from Philadelphia.

The B. F. reached her wharf at 8 o'clock. She encountered terrible weather on the passage, but sustained not the least damage. She sailed from Block Island to Boston, a distance of about 200 miles in 18 hours.

Much anxiety was felt for the S. S. Lewis, which sailed before the Franklin, but this has been relieved by the receipt of the news that she put back to the Breakwater during the gale of Saturday night and Sunday. She is expected to arrive here to-night, and as she has an important part in the jubilee of to-morrow, every one is anxious to see her.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17th.

Abram Hall, arrested near Christiana, claimed as the property of Mr. Slade, of Hartford county, Md., had a hearing before Commissioner Ingraham to-day, and was remanded to his master. Hall was arrested for participation in the late outrage. He admitted he was a slave, and expressed a desire to return to his master.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17th.

A large meeting was held to-night in Independence Square, to take measures to vindicate the law, and to express condemnation of the recent outrage at Christiana. Gen. Robert Patterson presided, and speeches were made by Col. Page, Charles Brown, John Campbell, and others.

CANONDAGUA, September 16th.

The first train of cars on the Canondagua and Elmira Railroad arrived here at twenty minutes past seven last evening, in thirteen hours and fifteen minutes from New York.

WORCESTER, September 16th.

The Free Soil Convention has nominated John G. Palfrey for Governor, and Amasa J. Walker for Lieut. Governor.

BOSTON, September 15th, 1851.

The city is rapidly filling up, and all the spare beds in town are engaged. Mr. Webster is sick with the influenza at Marshfield, and is not coming. Great preparations are going on. The City Hall and public buildings are decorated. A canvas tent is erected on the Common to dine three thousand persons. The City School children will be paraded on the mall of the Common, on either side, as the procession passes. Distinguished strangers continue to arrive. One-half of the Tremont House has been taken by the city for their guests. Among the arrivals are Chancellor Walworth, of New York; Hon. E. Trevanion, of England; Hon. A. W. Clapp, of Portland; A. M. Skinner, Mayor of New Haven, at the Tremont; Chief Justice Brady, of New Foundland, and many from Canada, at the other hotels.

Parodi gives her first concert here to-night. Marshal Tukey has arrested some seventy-six thieves.

GRAND LODGE UNITED STATES I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge resumed its proceedings on the 17th.

After some routine of business, of no public interest, a long debate ensued on the question of depriving Past Grands of the privilege of voting for officers of Grand Lodges, confining it to the immediate representatives of the Grand Lodges. It was decided in the negative—nays 60, ayes 29.

A debate ensued on a proposition to permit the votes of Past Grands for officers of the Grand Lodge to be deposited in their seven at subordinate Lodges instead of the Grand Lodge.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the amendments of the constitution. All proposed to the first six articles were indefinitely postponed. The Grand Lodge then adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Secretary of the Order, in his report, sets out with congratulating the Order, and says that "at no time since he has had the honor of occupying the office has he had greater pleasure in presenting his annual report, in view of the universal harmony and general prosperity which prevails throughout the jurisdiction." Sundry duties imposed on him by resolutions of the last Grand Lodge meeting have been performed. The revision of the journal of the Grande Lodge is in course of completion. Most of the State grand bodies have paid up although under protest, the assessment levied under the per diem and mileage law. The payment, it is regretted, has been deferred to a manifest loss to the treasury, as valuable stocks had to be sold at a price below their value to meet deficiencies. In reference to the progress of the Order, extracts are given from various jurisdictions. There has been no correspondence during the past year with British North America. From all the States and territories, and from the Sandwich Islands, the accounts are of the most flattering character. New lodges and encampments are being established, and the membership is increasing with peace and harmony throughout. A statement of receipts from all sources is given, but it is not final, as a supplementary statement will be made. Thus far it amounts to $13,477 88.—The funds in the treasury at the last session, amounting to $6,007, were exhausted in the discharge of the per diem and mileage accruing under the law of 1849. It is estimated that the receipts of the past fiscal year will fall materially short of the estimate of the committee on finance. The supplementary report will exhibit the whole state of the treasury.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIANA TRAGEDY.

J. S. GORSUCH, son of the gentleman who was murdered at Christiana, has furnished the editors of the Baltimore *Sun* with the annexed history of this atrocious outrage:

Messrs. Editors:—Having seen various and contradictory reports concerning the tragic fate of my father and the attendant circumstances, I have thought it best to perform the painful task of giving you some facts, in reference thereto, which may be relied upon:

Near three years ago, four negroes, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two, fled from my father's, in Baltimore county, nineteen miles from the city, into Pennsylvania. These negroes were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and this fact they knew. It had come to the knowledge of my father that they had sold wheat, stolen from him, to a free negro. A warrant was got out for the arrest of the free negro, which, coming to the ears of his accomplices, they resolved (the same evening) to make good their escape. This was in November. During the winter it was reported that these men were suffering for food. A colored man was sent to find them, and assure them that if they would come home and behave themselves, nothing would be said to them about their theft. They were found, but did not return.

After having carefully provided the necessary vouchers and papers, attended by a deputy marshal and two constables from Philadelphia, my father, his son, (Dickinson,) his nephew, (Dr. Thos. T. G. Pearce,) Joshua Gorsuch, Nathan Nelson and Nicholas Hutchins, set out the first of last week for the scene of intended arrest. The plan was to arrest the fugitives on Wednesday morning, but this was frustrated by the non-appearance of the deputy marshal, who had the authority and the papers.—Both the Philadelphia constables returned to the city, with the understanding that they were to come back at night with new warrants—one of them having been deputed to act as marshal. The delinquent marshal made his appearance on Wednesday morning about nine o'clock, assigning as excuse for his failure, that he had been taken by a negro, whom he knew to be a spy, and endeavoring to elude his pursuit and prevent the discovery of his name by negro stratagem, had taken his wagon. It was then agreed that they should attempt the arrest on Thursday morning, strengthened by the constables, whom they expected to return on Wednesday night—but these did not come.

Deputy Marshal Henry M. Kline, and the five gentlemen in company with my father, reached the house where two of the runaways were supposed to live, just about morning dawn. This house stands near the head of the Great Valley, in Lancaster county, about two miles from the village of Christiana. The valley here is about three-quarters of a mile broad; quite trough-like in shape, and bordered with wood. Across this valley runs a narrow, rough lane. About 150 yards from the southern border of the valley, and 100 yards from the lane that crosses it, stands the house of the fugitive, connected with the larger lane by a short lane 12 feet wide. As this party, at this early hour, were proceeding along the lane that crosses the valley, and near the house, one of the negroes, who was recognized as Nelson, came to the mouth of the short lane, and upon seeing these men, ran towards the house, all the party in full chase. The negro barely made his escape. One man was stationed at each corner of the house to guard the windows. The house is two stories in height, and the negroes were all up stairs.

The Marshal and my father entered the house and Mr. Kline asked for the owner of the house; told told them he was an United States Marshal, and that he came for the purpose of arresting Mr. Gorsuch's slaves, Nelson and Josh. He then read to them the warrants, and while doing this he heard them loading their guns up stairs. The Marshal and my father started both together to go up stairs, the latter having first called to Nelson that he saw him, and told him if he would come down peacefully and go home with him, he would treat him as kindly as befitted his case. Nelson, he said, would do no good, for he came with the proper officer and authority, and he would not leave the premises without his property. While they were on the steps and intending to proceed, one of the negroes struck at them with a stiff clubbed with sharp iron. My father then turned and went out of the door. Just as he got out a gun was fired at his head from one of the windows down but the aim was too high. The Marshal coming out just behind him, fired his pistol in the window. Again they went in, and starting to go up the steps, an axe was thrown down at them, which, however, passed harmlessly by them. In this way a little skirmishing was kept up between the negroes at the windows and the young men outside, and between those at the head of the steps and the two men in the house.

During this period the warrants were read three times, the law was explained, they were advised and entreated to give up the two slaves, and assured that the arrests would be made even if blood must be shed. Attempts had been thrown out of the window and had wounded Pearce in the head; he had attempted to shoot but the cap only exploded. At last they gave the negroes a definite time to decide; the watch was held, but before the time expired a white man rode up to the bars in the lane. His presence inspired the blacks; they immediately raised a shout, and became confirmed in their opposition. When the marshal saw the man at the bars, he went to him and called upon him in the name of the United States, to assist in arresting the fugitives, showing his warrant, residing his authority, and telling him the inevitable consequence of refusal. Another white man was also present during this conversation. The party was told he would not assist; and that if they had better go home, for they could make no arrests there, or blood would be spilt.

Before, during, and after the conversation with the man at the bars, negroes were arriving from every quarter, some from the woods and others on foot, armed with guns, pistols, clubs, corn cutters, &c. They seemed to be scattered all around upon the first of their arrival, but most of them were gathered in knots near the place where the white man on horseback and the marshal were talking, engaged in loading their guns. At the close of the conference, the marshal called to his party to retire, saying that he would not present the house to them, and that he would hold the man responsible for the property. Then the marshal and two of the young men left. My father was then near the house, his son, Pearce, and Joshua Gorsuch not far from him, still guarding the house to keep the slaves from escaping. Just as the marshal and the two young men left, the Quaker on the horse said something to the negroes that had assembled near him, when they set up a hideous yell and rushed towards the house, the negroes in the house at the same time rushing out, and whooping like savages, met the advancing gang around my father. There were about ten, all armed with pistols, or in true spirit, to about one hundred infuriated, blood thirsty, howling demons. As soon as these two gangs met in the narrow lane, the attack was made upon the diminished band by a few negroes firing and striking my father on the head, which caused him to fall forward on his knees, when he snatched several times and cut over the head with cutlasses.

When the young men near him saw him fall, Dickinson and Joshua ran to him and dragged their friends into the crowd that was moderating. Pearce having been cut off from his party by the negroes who advanced from the barn—As Dickinson was shooting immediately over his father, his revolver was knocked out of his hand by a club striking him upon the arm near the wrist. There was a pistol fired in the opposite side and arm, lodging more than seventy-three shot in him. The negroes were whooping and yelling with savage glee over their victim, and the place was literally crowded with them, and their lives. They all escaped from the narrow lane, the scene of the awful conflict, into the longer lane that extends across the valley and the woods on either side. Dickinson staggered up under the stunning effects of his wounds, blood gushing from his mouth and streaming from his arm and side, took the southern end of the lane, and, in a distance of a hundred yards, fell dead, his pistol in his hand, falling down a large stump, exhausted. Some of the fiends followed and would have most cruelly murdered him, but an old negro, who had been in our affiliation, threw himself over his body and declared upon them for God sake to assist him, for he would soon die any how!

Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch took the other end of the lane, leading to the woods on the other side of the valley, which was more than half a mile distant. Pearce kept the lane, and after him rushed the whole band of negroes, shouting and shooting every jump, a distance of three hundred yards. In his flight he overtook the Quaker on the horse, and attempted to keep him between himself and his pursuers, to which course he ascribe the salvation of his life. At a distance of half a mile from the place where he parted with Gorsuch, he stopped to ask two ladies, who were then the only persons in sight in the house, to protect him—they expressed fear lest the negroes might come and find him there, and kill them for concealing him. He told them he would not expose them to danger then, and turned to go out, when they consented to conceal him. Soon his informed pursuers came to the house and asked if he was not there. They were told that some one had gone past, and they kept on in the woods, which they searched and guarded until late at night, to find and to butcher their deserted victim.

Joshua Gorsuch, who had received a violent blow on the head when by my father, was rather later in starting, and ran obliquely from the house to the lane, reaching it in advance of Pearce. Him they overtook and beat him over the head with clubs until it was supposed they had killed him; but he got up and fell on up the lane as far as he could. One negro, who had chased Pearce farther than the rest, as he was returning, struck him (Gorsuch) over the head with a club. At last he reached the woods, completely crazed by the blows he had received. There he was found by the Marshal and taken to a place of safety.

Dickinson did not be long before some gentlemen came and carefully removed him to Mr. Lew Pownall's, where he now lies, and where I now write. Every attention that kindness can suggest and charity execute is bestowed upon him. At first was thought he could not live until night; but, through the care of his physician, and the blessings of God, he has been gradually mending ever since, and now we have strong hopes of his recovery. Dr. Pearce was conducted to the house where Dickinson is about four or five o'clock the same afternoon. Joshua escaped that evening to York, where his friends took good care of him. He is now out of danger, and doing well.

It may be gratifying to some to know that the proceedings now in progress will bring to light the secret of this bloody affair. A negro of Philadelphia—the same that followed the Marshal on the first night—found out by some means, fair or foul, the names of the negroes to be taken, and other circumstances connected with my father's plan, and gave intelligence to the neighborhood. The abolitionists told the negroes together spread the news, and thus was brought together the most of the negroes for miles around. We have the man who incited the negroes to shoot, and defied the Marshal. We have also quite a number of the actors in that awful scene, but not all of them. The law will now be fairly tested, I suppose.

I have written this by the advice of friends, and am glad the painful task is performed.

J. S. GORSUCH.

Christiana, Sept. 17, 1851.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The congressional election in this State takes place on the first of October. The following is the list of nominations so far:

First district, R. J. Bowie, Whig, Thomas F. Bowie, Independent; second, Wm. T. Hamilton, Dem.; J. P. Roman, Whig; third, Edward Hammond, Dem. (no Whig nomination); fourth Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Dem., Thomas Yates Walsh, Whig; fifth, Hiram McCullough, Dem., Alexander Evans, Whig; sixth Daniel McHenry, Whig.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The *Nueces Valley*, a paper published at Corpus Christi, has the following paragraph in reference to the reported outbreak in Northern Mexico:

LAREDO, September 1, 1851.

The revolution has broken out. All the troops on the opposite side of this place marched yesterday to join Gen. Heureguie, near Monterey. It is reported that 2,000 of Guerrera's men are on this side of the river at your place, (Bellerville,) under arms. They are said to have made a clear sweep of a quantity of money intended for the Mexican troops, and then retired to the mountains to enjoy the fruits of their victory and prepare for joining Canales and Carrabosmi below.

HIDES—318 Hides, from Tampico, landing ex schooner Oregon, for sale by
[illegible] FOS. TIO, No. 56 St. Ann st.

SILVER-WARE—for sale by
[illegible] LOBJOIT & SILVERTHE, 36 Chartres st.

GRATING—1 bonnet, for sale by
[illegible] LOBJOIT & SILVERTHE, 36 Chartres st.

City Intelligence.

CORRECTION.—We stated yesterday that F. Lafargue had been assaulted by George P. Gale. This is a mistake. P. Lafargue arrested Gale for a savage assault which the latter made on Benson.

CONCEALED STOLEN PROPERTY.—Christian Gleinbrecht made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, stating that some property stolen from him was concealed at a certain house in Villere street.

DISMISSED.—The case of James Davis, charged with his ex-assistant Ernestine Charles, f. m. c., was dismissed yesterday by Recorder Genois, for want of evidence to implicate him.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Julian Robinett, f. m. c., was fined $10 yesterday by Recorder Genois for carrying a dirk, and in default of paying was committed for thirty days.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The cases brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois were of a trivial nature, and are scarcely worth adverting. Two or three parties charged with breaches of the peace, were discharged on their own bonds. A. Randolph and J. Waters, accused of a similar offence, will be examined next week.

G. Sullivan was brought up for having a loaded pistol in his possession. Some doubts having arisen in regard to his sanity, he was remanded for further examination.

The other cases are too unimportant to require any notice.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.—Charges were preferred yesterday before recorder Genois against the following persons for disturbing the peace: Jas Allen, M. J. Roe, P. Furbong, Mary Ferrell, Rooney and Mrs Turpin.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee held on the 24th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed in the various Wards and Districts of the City as well as of Algiers, be requested to meet on SATURDAY, the 4th October, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of selecting two suitable candidates to the Senate to represent the Parish of Orleans in the General Assembly.

Pursuant to the above resolution the Delegates are requested to meet in Convention, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, at 9 P. M., at the Whig Central Committee Rooms, Exchange Passage, near Customhouse street, for the purpose of nominating two candidates to the State Senate.

J. SOLOMON, President.
F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Whig Central Committee will be held on Monday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M., at the rooms in Exchange Passage, near Customhouse street, Duncan's Buildings.

F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

WHIGS, RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

The Whig Electors of the Fourth Representative District, composed of the First and Second Wards of Orleans and Ward One of Jefferson, are requested to meet in Central Committee, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 27th September instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting the Whig candidate for representative District in the next legislature. A full and punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

☞ Picayune will copy.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING Sept 25, 1851.

There was again a good demand for Cotton to-day, and 3 bales have changed hands, at steady prices, say Middling to Good Middling, Sale's cents ☞ lb.

Sugar and Molasses are retaining at prev. quotations.

Rice is dull and prices are dropping. Sales 100 bags, at 3 cts @ 3½ c for Honduras, at St Louis, $4 25 @ $4 50 for extra, and $1 50 @ $3 for fancy lots. About 2,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 50 @ 55c ☞ bushel.

There is a more retail business doing in Provisions, at former prices. Mess Pork $16 50.

Whiskey is retailing at 18c ☞ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are before quoted. Sterling, 10@9 11 Paris, of 15 of 5 f 3. Bills on New York, at 30 days, ½ @ ¾ ☞ cent discount. Checks, 1@1¼ ☞ cent. dis

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. Havre, ⅜c.

☞ Bills on Liverpool, Sterling, Paris, Havre, New York, and Boston, for sale by
D. LANATA,
[illegible] 3 and 10 Jefferson st.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mrs widow PIERRE ROYERE, aged 71 years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from her late residence, this day, at 4 o'clock p. m. The body is interred in Bruslé street between Romain and Forest streets.

☞ In the estate of the Custom House and Estate in Bankruptcy, in the Orleans Court, Sale of the Bankrupt's Stock in Trade, at Auction, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Bankrupt's Store, No. 8 Royal st.