The Daily Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,825.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29.

A MONITOR FROM ABROAD.

Another suggestive article on Mexico appears in the columns of the London *Times* of the 5th instant. That journal takes an exceedingly just view of the progress of demoralization in the beautiful land of Anahuac. It notes and describes the frequent *pronunciamentos*, the robberies, the interminable feuds, the highway robberies, the wholesale plunders, the personal outrages, and the alternate triumphs and overthrows of Liberals and Reactionists, as perspicuously and forcibly as if the writer had been an eye-witness of these occurrences. The *Times* is thoroughly informed respecting Mexican affairs, and the courses therein with more knowledge, and consequently more accuracy of deduction than when the American Union furnishes the theme of its lucubrations. The article referred to opens with a broad averment that Mexico appears determined to put Europe in good humor with the theory of annexation; and after a vivid picture of the commercial blight and political ruin which has been devastated that fair land, it proceeds in the following plain and intelligible language:

Now, we may fairly ask what interest have we in the defense of the Mexican republic when such outrages are committed against our fellow-subjects upon Mexican soil? Under ordinary circumstances, we might talk of reprisals and redress; but of what avail would any thing that Mexico could give be to us? No government exists there from which we could exact satisfaction. To levy an indemnity upon the inhabitants of Vera Cruz would simply be to plunder others as we have been plundered ourselves. We do not covet the possession of a square foot of Mexican soil, which would to us be an encumbrance—not an advantage. Why then, should we interpose between the ambitious designs of the government of Washington and this wretched Mexican republic? To us the establishment of any government, it it could enforce law and order in Mexico, would be an advantage—not a loss. The Spanish monarchy, in its decadence, is now fitting out an expedition against Mexico; but this is, of course, but a farce, for the days of Cortez are gone by. Every gun fired on the Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon northern confederation.

It is humiliating for the United States to learn its duties from the exhortations of the British press. Yet it is even so. We, who have ten causes of complaint against Mexico where Great Britain has one, are stoically resolved upon a policy of contemptible inertness, leaving Mexico a helpless and despairing prey to the misguided factions which are tearing her to fragments; while Great Britain, with all her dislike and jealousy of American progress, beholds so clearly that the only hope of redemption for Mexico lies in annexation, that she does not hesitate boldly to recommend it. We shall be told, perhaps, that annexation will benefit England by enabling that power to treat with a stable and solvent government for the payment of the Mexican debt. No doubt of it. The *Times* itself admits the impeachment when it declares that any government which could enforce law and order in Mexico would be to Great Britain an advantage—not a loss. What matters it, however, whether the establishment in Mexico of a vigorous and honest government would be apt to put money in the pockets of the British bondholders? Are we to reject a manifest good because others may derive some profit as well as ourselves? Is it possible that we are so selfsatisfied as to be willing to forego a glory sustained at once by wisdom, humanity and broad considerations of general welfare, because, forsooth, it may happen that some other power may incidentally share in the benefit according to us? We trust not, and yet it would seem that our government is not free from motives so belittling and unworthy.

If Great Britain, with her predominant feelings and principles, occupied the position of the United States, does any sane man believe that she would have coolly and complacently regarded for twenty years the deadly feuds and detestable conflicts which have characterized the bastard republic of Mexico in its abortive efforts to achieve self-government? Would Great Britain have permitted without interference the gradual decay of every vital principle of nationality and civilization in that lighrious country? Above all, would she have suffered Mexico to trample on treaty obligations, to imprison her subjects, to eject them forcibly from contributions, to maltreat some, and murder others, without striking a blow in her own behalf? Would she, under the sickening cant of forbearance and magnanimity, have rendered her name a byeword and her power a scorn among the enfeebled and spurious nationalities of the New World. This is what we have done—what we continue to do. Our government fairly plumes itself upon its criminal apathy, which it styles moderation. It allows its citizens to be molested, incarcerated, or assassinated, and boasts of its kindness towards its weak and tottering sister republics. It brings the American name into absolute contempt, so much so as to compel Americans sojourning in those semi-barbarous regions to abdicate their birth-right, and assume the title of English men as a measure of self-protection, and this it conceives to be a most sage, prudent, pacific and honorable policy. For our parts we are actually nauseated when we read in the official organs of our administration homilies on the mildness and the liberality displayed by it towards the besotted and cruel races which inhabit Mexico. Away with this false and enervating policy! Let us respect ourselves by enforcing the respect of others. Let us prove that we are neither vainglorious braggarts, nor sneaking pretenders. Let us show the world that the assertion of our rights has a tangible meaning; that magnanimity does not exclude justice; that the duty of protecting the citizen is incumbent on all governments, and least of all to be overlooked by a great power; and that in fine, whether the offending proceeds from Mexico or from England—from an imbecile and effete nation, or from a strong and formidable one, we shall be equally ready to demand and exact atonement.

THE BUCKEYES.—The performances tonight at the Amphitheatre are for the benefit of Miss Julia Gould, the prima donna of the Buckley troupe. Considering that she is the strongest attraction and the "best card" in the troupe, we hope to see her have an overwhelming house—a compliment which she well deserves. Her "Norma" to-night, we are sure, will richly repay a visit to the Amphitheatre.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—We take great pleasure in informing our readers that the brilliant, versatile and eloquent George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is about visiting New Orleans, and will, on the evening of the 10th December next, deliver a no-party lecture on the present aspects and tendencies of American politics. There are thousands of our citizens to whom the name and fame of Prentice are familiar, who will eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to listen to the outpourings of his genius. The lecture alluded to has been delivered by Mr. Prentice elsewhere to crowded audiences, and has been received with unbounded applause as an impartial, profound and far-seeing disquisition on a subject of paramount importance.

G. LAVIE.—We direct public attention to the advertisements of G. Lavie, No. 21 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common. This well known and highly respected house has now received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as French shirts, drawers, waistcoats, gloves of every description, handkerchiefs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, and a large collection of fancy articles. The elegance and taste displayed in the selection of the stock, and the reasonable prices asked, should secure to Mr. Lavie a fair share of public patronage.

Among the articles particularly deserving the attention of amateurs are the celebrated Meerschaum pipes, and the cream chocolate from the manufactory of Masson, at Paris. The latter we have tried, and can recommend as perfectly delicious and of exquisite purity.

B. PRADEL.—We take pleasure in directing public attention to the advertisement of Mr. B. Pradel, No. 66 St. Charles street. Mr. Pradel has opened an extensive establishment, where he will constantly keep on hand a choice and varied assortment of cutlery of every kind, most of which has been received from the most celebrated European manufactories.

Surgeons and the Medical Faculty in general will perceive that Mr. Pradel is constantly provided with every description of surgical instruments, bandages, orthopedic apparatuses, and the numberless mechanical contrivances invented by science for the removal of human deformities. Professional gentlemen will see by reference to the announcement that they can at all times depend upon being supplied with such instruments as they may deem necessary in the pursuit of their avocations. "For details, see advertisement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 Canal street—those who wish to be prepared for business, or require the highest improvements and at slightest outlay, will find this establishment the most eligible.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

COTTON ADVANCED.

PORTLAND, November 28.—The steamship North Briton, Capt. Jones, of the Liverpool and Canada line, has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 17th instant, four days later than those by the Africa at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—The sales of the week during the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amount to 28,000 bales.

The market generally closed firm, with a slight improvement in the prices of the higher grades.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say that all qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced since the sailing of the Africa.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, November 17.—The funds continue fluctuating. Consols have again declined. Consols for money closed at 96.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—The Breadstuffs market continues dull. No improvement in tone or prices is quoted.

PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market has been very much depressed, and the market closed with a declining tendency.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NICARAGUA EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

MOBILE, November 28.—The instructions of the government to the Collector of this port in regard to the Nicaragua emigrant expedition are adverse to granting a clearance to the bark Alice Tainter, which was chartered by the agent of the Southern Emigrant Society for the purpose of conveying the emigrants to Greytown, and the expedition has been abandoned.

The emigrants are quietly dispersing to their homes.

Mr. Hesse, the agent, advertises in this morning's papers that the bark Alice Painter has abandoned her trip to Greytown, in consequence of the refusal of the government to grant her a clearance. He also advertises that all persons holding tickets for Greytown will receive back the amount paid for them on presenting them at his office.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Liverpool, November 13.—The Flour market closed dull. Western Red Wheat is quoted at 4s. 10d. to 6s. Corn very dull—quotations nominally 28s.

PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market was generally quiet. Lard is quoted at 53 to 56s., and holders were rather pressing on the market.

Tallow is firmer. Sugar dull, and all qualities had slightly declined. Pot Ashes are quoted at 30 to 31s. Pearl Ashes 32s. 6d. to 33s.

Coffee closed firm. Rice steady. Common Rosin 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 41s.

LONDON MARKETS.—London, November 13. The London Breadstuffs market closed steady.

Sugar had slightly declined. Tea had declined 6d. to 1s.; Congou is quoted at 10s 3d. to 12s. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Spirits Turpentine 41s. to 41s. 6d.

Iron—Welsh Rails were steady at £6 6s. to £6 9s.; Welsh Bars, free on board, £6 3s. to £6 10s.

SPANISH-MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Washington, November 26.—The report that the Secretary of War had demanded of the Spanish Minister at Washington an explanation concerning the intentions of the Spanish government in sending an armed force against Mexico proves to be entirely incorrect, although Secretary Cass had a private interview with the Spanish Minister on the subject.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The balance reported to the United States Treasury on Monday was $6,060,000.

The receipts into the Treasury during the week were $417,000.

The amount of drafts paid during the week was $1,175,000; amount of drafts issued $1,500,000—which shows a reduction of $113,500.

SICKNESS IN AFRICA.—BOSTON, November 26.—A letter received in this city from Green, on the western coast of Africa, says that much sickness prevails in that vicinity.

THE INDIAN SENATOR.—Indianapolis, November 26.—The House of Representatives to-day concurred in the Senate resolution, by a vote of fifty-one against forty-five, declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void.

REVOLUTION IN SONORA.—Washington, November 26.—Judge Rose has been appointed Consul at Guaymas, Sonora, and proceeds there shortly.

Ben. McCullough goes to Sonora on private business, and will on business for the government as has been reported.

Large numbers of Mexicans residing in Sonora, have entered into a league to revolutionize the State, with a view of ultimate annexation to the United States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.—Logisville, November 27.—At the meeting of the Pacific Railroad Convention to-day, the report of Mr. Fowlkes, the President of the road, was adopted by a majority of four thousand votes.

A resolution was passed requiring the payment of fifty cents on each share of stock that has been subscribed.

The proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published.

The Convention adjourned this evening to meet in New Orleans on the 20th of December, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

MISSOURI RAILROAD ROUTE.—St. Louis, November 27.—The Treasurer of Missouri states that the semi-annual interest on the Missouri State Railway bonds, which is due in January next, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York.

SECRETARY COBB.—Washington, November 27.—The report which has been circulated South that Secretary Cobb had accepted the mission to France is incorrect.

LAW IN KANSAS.—St. Louis, November 27.—Montgomery Bell and his associates in Kansas have been indicted, but are evading legal proceedings.

HAVANA DRY DOCK.—Southwest Pass, November 27.—The steamers which towed the dry-dock to Havana have returned, and report that they arrived there with the dock on the 21st instant.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—New York, November 22.—The board of canvassers to-day rejected, as fraudulent, the Congressional returns from the 1st and the 3rd Third District. This takes seventy votes from Mr. Sickles, who has obtained a mandamus to compel the board to count these votes.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP OF WAR.—Boston, November 22.—The new steam sloop of war Hartford was successfully launched at the Charlestown navy-yard to-day.

HARDWARE AT COST PRICES.—It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that S. Anthony, corner of Bienville and Victory streets, offers to sell, at cost price, all the goods composing his stock of hardware. Great sacrifices will be made to any one disposed to purchase the entire stock.

THE CAPTURED AFRICANS.—Dispatches have been received from Captain Chauncey, of the Niagara, dated at Pärto Grande, October 22, from which we learn that forty-five of the captured Africans had died during the passage to that place. It was found impossible to break up the filthy habits of the negroes, which greatly tended to spread the ravages of disease. Remonstrance was unavailing. Those portions of the ship allotted to them, in spite of every effort to keep them cleanly, had become almost a pest-house, filling the air with pestilential vapors. Captain Chauncey considers these negroes the most degraded class he has ever seen. The females, however, of whom one only had been lost, were in far better condition of health and habits than the males.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—Dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 10th ult., and from Buenos Ayres to the 29th September, have been received at New York. The intelligence from the former place is without interest. From the latter we learn that the Legislative Chambers had been prorogued to the 1st of November, after passing an act appropriating money for schools, and another abolishing the land grants of Rosas. From the Argentine there is little of interest. The discovery of gold mines in the province of Santa Cruz had excited great interest. Gold-seekers were said to be rewarded with an ounce of pure metal per hour. General Lopez, according to the Asuncion *Semanario*, has abolished the prohibition upon the exports of grain, sugar, &c.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The first annual report of the New York Metropolitan police shows that during the past year there were 49,410 persons arrested in that city for crimes against the person, and 11,455 for crimes against property. Of the arrests for crimes against the person, 64 were for murder; 154 for assaults with intent to kill; 8658 for assault and battery; intoxication 15,011; intoxication and disorderly conduct 9346; felonious assault 134. Of the offenses against property, 8,087 were for grand larceny; 4567 petit larceny; 258 selling lottery policies; 609 for picking pockets, and 360 for passing counterfeit money.

The nativity of those arrested is as follows: Ireland 36,056; United States 10,308; Germany 5892; England 2596; Scotland 696; France 347; Canada 201; Italy, 157; Spain 47; Poland 46; Sweden 30; Norway 11; Holland 16; Prussia 14; China 5; West Indies 6; Denmark 4; Switzerland 3; Belgium 3; New Zealand 1; Mexico 1; Cuba 1; unknown 2876. Among the foreigners 4,000 were colored persons. The amount of property reported as having been stolen in New York, of which 20,241 has been recovered, amounts to $1,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Lieut. McArnum, of the United States navy, commanding, left New York on the afternoon of the 17th instant for New Orleans via Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 24th, and sailed again for this place at noon of the 25th.

The Philadelphia left New York with 545 passengers, of whom she landed and transferred 443 at Havana, and brings 183 passengers, $545,000 in gold, the California, Pacific and Havana mails and a full cargo for this city.

The Pacific mail steamship Sonora arrived at Panama on the 19th from San Francisco, with 411 passengers and $2,268,000 in treasure for the United States and Europe. She reports that at Manzanillo the Liberals were reported to have taken Guadalajara, and that General Maurato and other commanders had been taken prisoners and shot. The Pacific mail steamship Oregon left Acapulco with the Sonora, on her second trip to Tehuantepec.

The United States mail steamship Granada, Capt. Berryman, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 24th from Aspinwall, and would sail again for the same place at 1 P. M. of the 25th. One of the most terrific gales ever experienced in that part of the world visited Navy Bay on the 10th, and raged with unabated fury for six days. The ship Talassar dragged from her anchors against the wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company, carrying away about seventy-five feet of the wharf and doing much other damage. She afterwards went ashore at the head of the bay and sunk. Owing to the heavy sea the steamships Illinois and Granada were unable to get to the wharf, but through the prompt and kindly assistance of flag officer McIntosh in immediately placing the boats of the U. S. frigate Roanoke at their service, all the passengers and mails were landed with speed and entire safety.

The floating dock arrived all safe at Havana on Sunday, the 21st. Health of Havana perfect. Freights still "nowhere." Stock of Sugar 60,000 boxes.

The following is the list of passengers by the Philadelphia:

FROM NEW YORK.—Mrs Gustavus Harrison, Miss Josephine Delmar, P S Cyphers, Lieut. Fry, U. S. N, Mrs Zoller and nephew, Rev. A D McCoy, Thos Placide, F Boardman, Mrs Birdsale, Mrs Scott and two daughters, Daniel Mudge, Mrs Bartlett, Miss A Lossade, Mrs Bisman and child, Mrs Seymour, lady child and servant, Mrs Crawford and child, Mrs Bassford, C Plunkett, Mrs Adams and five children, W Medbury, Mrs Aston, Mr Arrington, Dyer, Harper, Cord, Plunkett, lady and five children, W Medbury, T E Morris, J Hal ack, G N Manuel, J Horn, and forty in steerage.

FROM HAVANA.—Consul Scott and two children, P B O'Brien, C H Chase, Messrs. Smith, Spencer, Kesh, Portelias and Capt. Baker.

FROM CARTHAGENA.—Judge Howell, Mrs Baker, Mr. Aston, Mr Arrington, Dyer, Harper, Nobtut, Hatton, Hatchesey, Crawford, Wood, H B Grimes, Murray, Hodget, Rector, Hoover, Hoyt, Dirmy, wife and infant, Scott, Od, and others in steerage.

Our dates from California are to the 5th instant. The news is uninteresting. We gather from our files the following items:

The past two weeks, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, have glided away without any event of extreme interest. The winter rains have set in much earlier than usual, and a wet season is expected, which would be of great benefit to our miners. The early rains, however, have been disastrous to all those engaged in river mining, who did not expect so early a flood, and have therefore been taken unawares. In San Francisco, every thing has a brisk appearance, and business seemingly exhibits an upward tendency.

On the 18th October, Mrs. Sarah Neal, who kept a store at Cook's Bar, in Sacramento county, was stabbed and murdered by a Chinaman, it is thought for the purpose of robbery.

CITY.—Thomas O'Larkin, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died here on the night of the 17th October. Mr. O'Larkin was one of the first pioneers to California, he having come to the Pacific as long ago as 1833. In 1844 he was appointed United States Consul at Monterey, and was the last and only United States Consul that ever resided there.

The United States Circuit Court, on the 29th of October, rendered a judgment in the case of *The United States vs. John Parrott et al.*, which is anxiously looked for by the Sacramento quicksilver mines, in Santa Clara county, worth, perhaps, $10,000,000. The judgment is in favor of the title of the United States.

On the 22d of October the two-story wood-en building on the corner of Merchant and East street, and another wooden house next adjoining it on Merchant street, were destroyed by fire.

From Oregon

By the steamer Pacific advices to the 30th October have been received. The Oregon papers are filled with discussions as to whether the Indian war is really ended, and in abuse of each other.

FROM THE DALLES.—A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing on the 26th of October from the Dalles, says:

Quite a panic had recently occurred here among a large number of persons who were about to move to and settle in the Walla Walla, owing to an order issued by Major Grier, now commanding at Fort Walla Walla, forbidding any more settlers to come into the valley.

Colo. Mansfield, Inspector-General of the U. S. Army, arrived here from Fort Simcoe last week, having finished a tour of inspection to Fort Walla Walla and Simcoe, and, finally, Fort Dalles. The Colonel will now proceed to Vancouver, via the Cascades, where he will inspect the forces under Colo. Harney.

A correspondent of the Portland *Standard*, writing from the Dalles on the 24th October, says:

Subsequent to the killing of Michel, two of his associates in crime were apprehended by some friendly Indians and delivered up to the commanding officer at Fort Simcoe, Captain Archer, 9th Infantry, by whom they were promptly executed. To-day the fourth one of these murderers was brought into this place, delivered to the chief, Mah-high-nah, who had undertaken to apprehend and deliver him up to the commanding officer here, but which the chief was notified by the acting officer, on finding his apprehension otherwise inevitable. From all accounts, four Indians were concerned directly with Michel in the murder of Bolon. They, as well as Michel, have all perished.

LATE FROM THE FORT COLVILLE MINES.—A man arrived at the Dalles a few days ago from the Colville mines, W. T., and brings the news that the Indians in that region were very troublesome—in fact so much so that the miners were leaving. This has brought down with him $4000 in dust, the product of his own labor in a few months in that region. —*Portland Standard, 27th Oct.*

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Very rich deposits of gold have been discovered a few miles above Canyonville, Douglas county, in Oregon Territory, and much excitement exists in that vicinity in consequence thereof. Three men have taken out as high as $70 in a few hours. The diggings are found on a small creek emptying into the Umpqua river. Very many miners are congregating there.—*Ib.*

PREPARATIONS AT STOCKTON FOR THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Craig, of the firm of Barrow, Porter & Co., contractors for the Stockton and Kansas City mail route, is again in Stockton, and is hurrying up the preparations for the departure of the Kansas City stage on Monday, 1st November, at ten o'clock. The coach will be started upon that day is now in the hands of the painter. It will be drawn by eight mules. Upon it are the words "Great Central U. S. Mail via Tejon, Zuni Villages, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, to Kansas City, Missouri."

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

We find in the Northern papers the annexed statement, purporting to furnish the grounds on which a clearance has been refused to the bark Alice Painter, at Mobile, for Nicaragua. We give it heretofore without endorsing its truth, or approving its reasoning:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

It appears that Messrs. J. Hesse & Co., of Mobile, made application to the Collector of that port for a clearance of the bark Alice Painter, with provisions and passengers for Greytown. The cargo consisted of flour, pork, beef, sugar, &c., and agricultural and mechanical implements, with a few articles of household goods. Between three and four hundred men, calling themselves emigrants, were ready to embark, with a view, it was stated, of becoming resident citizens of Nicaragua. The Collector learned from a quarter not liable to be misunderstood, that the persons who proposed to emigrate by the vessel were furnished with passports from Senor Yrisarri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Nicaragua.

The notice of the clearance of the vessel was given by General Walker. From what can be gathered upon the subject, the Treasury Department has no doubt that the persons who have set on foot the present enterprise, whatever it may be, are in part, if not entirely, the same as those who were concerned in the equipment, loading and clearance of the Pashion in the year 1857 (November) at the port of Mobile.

What subsequently transpired was wholly inconsistent with the truth of the representations at that time made to the Collector. As arms and ammunitions in large supplies were landed with the cargo in Nicaragua, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the Pashion; and it also appears that false papers in relation to the character of the cargo were produced to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage. These facts carry with them the irresistible conclusion, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive proofs at the Custom house; and, second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition, set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The persons who were active in promoting the shipment, loading and clearance of the Pashion are prominent in superintending the equipment, loading and clearance of the Alice Painter. The pretences which were made use of to induce the clearance of the one are the same as those now presented to obtain a clearance for the other.

It is a significant fact that it has appeared in the newspapers a circular letter, and identical in its language with those of General Walker. Both of them invite emigrants to come to Mobile. They speak of accommodations being found in the country, &c.

NOTICE.

To Shippers of Freight to Texas.

SHIPPERS of freight to Texas are respectfully informed that no goods will be received by the steamship MEXICO until all that returned here by the Texas has been transferred to her.

Shippers are therefore requested not to send any goods down to the Mexico until it is known what room she may have left.

C. S. PAYNE & Company.
nov29 3t

B. PRADEL,

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Orthopedic Apparatuses, of Dr. Boudeau's Ivory Trusses; of Dr. Burn's, of Gulbert & Fredon's new and improved stride; Dr. Wichemet & Hart's Patent Trusses, with screw pressure, for the cure of Rupture, when curable. These various Trusses have received the highest recommendations of the Medical Faculty. Also Trusses manufactured by others, selected and proved excellent by many years' experience. Bandages for Piles; several varieties of Bandages for the relief of prolapsus ulteri; Hypogastric Belts; Elastic Abdominal Belts. Vulcanized Elastic Silk, Thread and Cotton Hose. Suspensory Bandages of various sorts; Artificial Legs and Arms of various descriptions. Assorted Crutches; Extension Leg Bandages for the cure of false anchylosis of the Knee; do for the relief of Deformities, and particularly of the feet; a complete assortment of appatatuses for the removal of every species of deformity.

INJECTING MACHINES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Injecting Pipes on different principles, by lever and spring, with constant stream, with single or double pintape; Bidets for traveling, for the bed, for sleeping apartments. Dr. Sarignier's Injector, self-acting and winding up like a clock, adapted to every species of injection or irrigation. Ascending Shower baths, together with a large supply of Clyso pumps of the forest models.

Trusses, Bandages, &c., applied to the satisfaction of customers. All the instruments and apparatus are of assorted sizes. Surgical and other Instruments repaired with promptitude and care.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES will find a large assortment of Bandages, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, and Clyso pumps of every description, for sale, at wholesale and retail, at B. PRADEL,
nov29 eow 1y 66 St. Charles st.

B. PRADEL,

66.....St. Charles st.....66

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three blade Pocket Knives, Bowie Knives with several blades, shell and fancy work, fine and common Scissors, of the U. S. frigate Roanoke at their service, all the passengers and mails were landed with speed and entire safety.

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On the 18th October, Mrs. Sarah Neal, who kept a store at Cook's Bar, in Sacramento county, was stabbed and murdered by a Chinaman, it is thought for the purpose of robbery.

CITY.—Thomas O'Larkin, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died here on the night of the 17th October. Mr. O'Larkin was one of the first pioneers to California, he having come to the Pacific as long ago as 1833. In 1844 he was appointed United States Consul at Monterey, and was the last and only United States Consul that ever resided there.

The United States Circuit Court, on the 29th of October, rendered a judgment in the case of *The United States vs. John Parrott et al.*, which is anxiously looked for by the New Almaden quicksilver mines, in Santa Clara county, worth, perhaps, $10,000,000. The judgment is in favor of the title of the United States.

On the 22d of October the two-story wood-en building on the corner of Merchant and East street, and another wooden house next adjoining it on Merchant street, were destroyed by fire.

From Oregon

By the steamer Pacific advices to the 30th October have been received. The Oregon papers are filled with discussions as to whether the Indian war is really ended, and in abuse of each other.

FROM THE DALLES.—A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing on the 26th of October from the Dalles, says:

Quite a panic had recently occurred here among a large number of persons who were about to move to and settle in the Walla Walla, owing to an order issued by Major Grier, now commanding at Fort Walla Walla, forbidding any more settlers to come into the valley.

Colo. Mansfield, Inspector-General of the U. S. Army, arrived here from Fort Simcoe last week, having finished a tour of inspection to Fort Walla Walla and Simcoe, and, finally, Fort Dalles. The Colonel will now proceed to Vancouver, via the Cascades, where he will inspect the forces under Colo. Harney.

A correspondent of the Portland *Standard*, writing from the Dalles on the 24th October, says:

Subsequent to the killing of Michel, two of his associates in crime were apprehended by some friendly Indians and delivered up to the commanding officer at Fort Simcoe, Captain Archer, 9th Infantry, by whom they were promptly executed. To-day the fourth one of these murderers was brought into this place, delivered to the chief, Mah-high-nah, who had undertaken to apprehend and deliver him up to the commanding officer here, but which the chief was notified by the acting officer, on finding his apprehension otherwise inevitable. From all accounts, four Indians were concerned directly with Michel in the murder of Bolon. They, as well as Michel, have all perished.

LATE FROM THE FORT COLVILLE MINES.—A man arrived at the Dalles a few days ago from the Colville mines, W. T., and brings the news that the Indians in that region were very troublesome—in fact so much so that the miners were leaving. This has brought down with him $4000 in dust, the product of his own labor in a few months in that region. —*Portland Standard, 27th Oct.*

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Very rich deposits of gold have been discovered a few miles above Canyonville, Douglas county, in Oregon Territory, and much excitement exists in that vicinity in consequence thereof. Three men have taken out as high as $70 in a few hours. The diggings are found on a small creek emptying into the Umpqua river. Very many miners are congregating there.—*Ib.*

PREPARATIONS AT STOCKTON FOR THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. Craig, of the firm of Barrow, Porter & Co., contractors for the Stockton and Kansas City mail route, is again in Stockton, and is hurrying up the preparations for the departure of the Kansas City stage on Monday, 1st November, at ten o'clock. The coach will be started upon that day is now in the hands of the painter. It will be drawn by eight mules. Upon it are the words "Great Central U. S. Mail via Tejon, Zuni Villages, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, to Kansas City, Missouri."

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

We find in the Northern papers the annexed statement, purporting to furnish the grounds on which a clearance has been refused to the bark Alice Painter, at Mobile, for Nicaragua. We give it heretofore without endorsing its truth, or approving its reasoning:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

It appears that Messrs. J. Hesse & Co., of Mobile, made application to the Collector of that port for a clearance of the bark Alice Painter, with provisions and passengers for Greytown. The cargo consisted of flour, pork, beef, sugar, &c., and agricultural and mechanical implements, with a few articles of household goods. Between three and four hundred men, calling themselves emigrants, were ready to embark, with a view, it was stated, of becoming resident citizens of Nicaragua. The Collector learned from a quarter not liable to be misunderstood, that the persons who proposed to emigrate by the vessel were furnished with passports from Senor Yrisarri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Nicaragua.

The notice of the clearance of the vessel was given by General Walker. From what can be gathered upon the subject, the Treasury Department has no doubt that the persons who have set on foot the present enterprise, whatever it may be, are in part, if not entirely, the same as those who were concerned in the equipment, loading and clearance of the Pashion in the year 1857 (November) at the port of Mobile.

What subsequently transpired was wholly inconsistent with the truth of the representations at that time made to the Collector. As arms and ammunitions in large supplies were landed with the cargo in Nicaragua, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the Pashion; and it also appears that false papers in relation to the character of the cargo were produced to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage. These facts carry with them the irresistible conclusion, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive proofs at the Custom house; and, second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition, set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The persons who were active in promoting the shipment, loading and clearance of the Pashion are prominent in superintending the equipment, loading and clearance of the Alice Painter. The pretences which were made use of to induce the clearance of the one are the same as those now presented to obtain a clearance for the other.

It is a significant fact that it has appeared in the newspapers a circular letter, and identical in its language with those of General Walker. Both of them invite emigrants to come to Mobile. They speak of accommodations being found in the country, &c.

Thirteen lots in square comprised within Orleans, Third, St. Peter and Second streets.....2,000
Ten lots in square comprised within Orleans, Second, St. Peter and First streets.....2,000
Eight lots in square comprised within Dumaine, St. Ann, Van Buren and Third street.....1,500
Twenty-eight lots in square comprised within Dumaine, St. Ann, Third and Second streets.....2,000
Twelve of lad on the Metairie road.....18,000
Seven lots in square comprised within St. Ann, First, Orleans street and Bayou Road.....2,500
Seven lots in square comprised within Royal, between Hospital and Barracks streets.....4,000
Villere street, between Ursulines and Bayou Road.....2,500
Nineteen lots in square comprised within Galvez, St. Philip, Ursulines and Miro streets.....6,000
Thirteen lots in square comprised within Galvez, St. Philip, Ursulines and Lopez streets.....1,500
Ten lots in square comprised within Lopez, St. Philip, Ursulines and Random streets.....1,000
Five lots in square comprised within St. Philip, St. John, Random, Ursulines str. and Hagan avenue.....500
Allard's plantation.....70,000
Total.....$278,000

The following properties have not yet been partitioned on account of the titles being doubtful, but they have, however, been assessed in the name of the estate of John McDonogh:

The property situated on Dauphin, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, and eighteen lots in square bounded by St. Ann, Fifth, Orleans and Sixth streets.

Also, the property, valued, according to law, at $13,450, working on the Allard plantation.

Half of the square bounded by Conti, Solomon, Bienville and David streets, assessed in the name of another party, but claimed by the estate of John McDonogh.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election was held on Saturday night last, at the State Arsenal, for a Brigadier-General of the Louisiana Legion. Two candidates were in the field—Henri Palfrey, the present incumbent, and Col. Edward J. Forstall. The Colonel was elected by 12 majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARTHUR.—Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, we noticed the following members of the new theatrical corps intended to serve the present season at the Varieties Theatre: Miss Kemble, Mr. Seaman, Mrs. Seaman, Mr. Plunkett, Mrs. Plunkett, Thos. E. Morris, George Wallack, Charles McIlae. We presume that Mr. Jordan will open the theatre in a few days.

A CRICKET CLUB.—A number of the lovers of "field exercise" have for some time past been engaged in getting up a club for this purpose, and we are glad to learn that they have succeeded in organizing a highly respectable "institution" under the title of the Crescent City Cricket Club. Success to them.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—The United States vs. Arthur S. Nevitt, late Postmaster of New Orleans. This suit was on Saturday decided against the defendant. The amount involved is $19,400, balance alleged to have been in defendant's hands and due the Post-Office Department at his retiring from office—from postages, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and other moneys received. Mr. Durant for the defense.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—George Cover was on Saturday committed for trial in the First District Court on two charges—one of assault and battery, the other of malicious mischief against Cynthia Turner. Dominick Burns was also sent down for trial on the charge of violently assaulting and beating Daniel Durand. Alice Nugent, alias Harrison, was remanded for examination on the charge of a murderous assault upon Bridget Kelly. Ezra Smith, charged with trespass against D. McCormick, was discharged. Delia Devine, for inciting and beating Frank Mulgrove, were also held to answer.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.—James Murphy, alias Lee, the person who was arrested by Lieutenant Dryden, a few days ago, in the upper room of a house on Tchoupitoulas