THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY R. J. HOLLOWAY & CO. R. R. PARKER. R. HOWELL. DAILY BEE (Morning Edition), $12.00 COMMERCIAL (Evening Edition), 6.00 (Payable invariably in advance.)

The Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 31, 1853.

The North Star Mail brought us yesterday dates from Philadelphia to the 23d, from Washington to the same date, from Charleston to the 26th, nothing from New York and Baltimore.

☞ To-morrow being NEW YEAR'S DAY, no paper will be issued from this office on Monday.

1854.

Before the next number of the *Bee* reaches our readers, New Year's Day will have come and gone. Permit us, kind friends, to hope in advance that it may be happy and merry, and that 1854 may be marked by less afflicting events than those which have made its predecessor memorable. Speaking in behalf of the good people of New Orleans we may say without much fear of contradiction, that they at least will be well content to bury 1853 and all its category of mournful recollections, to speed the parting year with less than wonted regret, and to welcome the coming one with more than customary gratulation. We are taught, however, that experience is the mother of wisdom—dear bought as ours may may have been, it's value will be priceless, if it teaches us to protect our hearths and homes from the recurrence of such calamities as have desolated the first, and filled the second with the wail of lamentation.

But a truce to sorrowful reminiscences on the eve of the New Year. Let us rather indulge the impulses proper to the occasion, and greet our friends with hearty good wishes and joyous felicitations. We invoke for them indeed all that they would themselves ask for—to the merchant, a brisk business season—to the lawyer, abundant fees—to the physician—no, we cannot extend our disinterestedness quite so far as to wish for sickness and death, but must leave the disciples of HIPPOCRATES to what the Gods may send them—to the newspapers, plenty of advertisers and prompt payments—to young men, kind mistresses and loving wives—to young women, tender husbands and a host of wee toddling prattlers—to old men, comfort and health—to old maids, serenity and resignation—to all the consciousness of a well spent life, and the reasonable assurance of a happy hereafter.

THE UNITED STATES A DEBTOR.

But a week or two since our attention was drawn to a semi-official statement in the *Washington Union*, that the outstanding claims of our government upon defaulting public officers, etc., amounted to the gross sum of $1,100,000. This assertion was well calculated to rivet public attention, but the inquiry at once presented itself to us "Is not our Government a defaulter?"

Is it not a notorious fact that a portion of the purchase money of Louisiana—extending as it did from the Gulph of Mexico to the sources of the rivers which flow into Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Sea, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific—was in part contributed by an assumption on the part of the United States of a large debt for long years demanded by our government from that of France, and the validity of which was thus recognized, for spoliations upon our commerce by the corsairs of the Directory previous to 1800?

Nor is this a fact all—by no means. The files of Congress exhibit thousands, yea tens of thousands of applicants for redress, or we should say, for remuneration.

Now, a republican government is essentially and peculiarly one of confidence. We are apt to rely upon each other. In other countries such as Spain or Mexico for instance, where the standard of morality is low, repudiation is but a name. It is sunk in the mire of its own conception, and hence it is no marvel that the most sacred obligations should be habitually disregarded; but with us the case is not so easily accounted for. Our government is the offspring of an honest and high-minded people, and should reflect its origin in its actions. We do not assume that every claim upon the government is a valid one, but we may, with safety assert, that a great majority of claimants presume upon the justice of their demands, and readily acquiesce in the injustice of the government which refuses their liquidation. And what a damper is it upon the patriotism of the citizen, who in his reflects that a government of his choice refuse a claim that justice for which in case of like conduct in his fellow, he would not hesitate to denounce him as a swindler!

A single case may point a moral or adorn a tale. A pay-master in the service of the United States was charged by the Government with being a defaulter in the sum of nearly $3,000. He asserted, on the contrary, that the Government was indebted to him some $2,000, and on a trial before the United States Court of New York, his assertion was maintained, and a judgment rendered accordingly. Now, as late as 1845, that judgment, then of fifteen years standing, was unsatisfied, because forsooth, Congress, in response to his annual application, had neglected to extend the required relief. The Treasury Department all the while refused the money because an act of Congress was indispensable! And thus a gallant officer of the last war with Britain was forced to drag his emaciated form to the National Capital in quest of the satisfaction of a judgment proclaimed by his beartless but powerful competitors.

Within the same category should be placed a host of private claims upon the Government, which linger from year to year in either branch of Congress, while the claimants are, in many instances, absolutely in want of the necessaries of life. What is worse, is the fact that a number of these demands have long since received just and righteous, but the chronic indolence of the members cannot be aroused sufficiently to consider and allow them. We look upon the habitual neglect of private claims, as a most cruel and dowrisent fraud upon the deserving and the needy. Where shall we expect private industry, and prompt settlement, if even the Government, with an overflowing Treasury, systematically spurns the demands of its creditors? Of all Governments in the world, ours—the freest, the justest, the noblest and the most beneficent in theory, should be the last to incur the bitter reproach of undue procrastination in paying its debts. There is no sickness of the heart like hope deferred. Surely, the multitude of aged and impoverished men who have wasted their energies and years in fruitless applications to Congress to pass judgment on their claims—to relieve them of agonizing suspense either by dooming them to the dark, or by vindicating their integrity, is disgraceful even to the dregs of the chalice of humiliation and sorrow.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We have just heard of a most brutal murder committed in cold blood, by one Charles Lucas, on Friday evening last, at Old River, in the parish of Concordia, on the person of James Flannery. To add to this diabolical deed, another was committed with the like intention, by the said Lucas, or some of his confederates, on the same evening—namely: the shooting of one J. Smith. Smith, at last accounts, was dangerously wounded and not expected to live. Flannery and Smith were both wood-choppers, and are said to have been recently employed by Lucas in a drinking vagabond, and to have been infesting the district in the neighborhood of Old River, for several years past, and threatening the lives of several persons. Ineffectual attempts have been made by the Sheriff of Concordia to capture him and his confederates, who consist of James Duke, James Lepperd, and William Henry Lucas is the same person who murdered William H. Edwards, in October, 1851, for which he stands indicted in the Concordia District Court.

STEAMBOAT CONVERT SUNK.—The Natchitoches (La.) *Chronicle* of the 24th inst. says: The steamer *Chapitou*, Captain John Graham, ran against a snag on Tuesday night, just above Cadiste, and sunk. She had a number of passengers, and a very extensive freight. We learn she is sunk in about seven feet water. The Captain and crew have been working most diligently to save as much of the freight as possible.

STEEL'S HOLIDAY GIFTS.—As the Holiday's are nearly over, we take occasion to call attention for the last time to the splendid assortment of gift books, children's games, and other articles suitable for presents, to be found at Steel's book store, No 60 Camp street. Celebrated as he is for his rich and varied collection of Holiday books, we think he has this year surpassed himself. His stock comprises every work, which either for its gorgeous binding and illustrations, its intrinsic excellence, or its both, may be properly selected as a tribute of regard, during the season when affection may be lavished and received. Give a friend a book, and it will go hardbut he will notice it. Hidious

MAD. FOURNIER'S FANCY STORE, No. 98 Gravier street. This establishment, which has acquired a legitimate reputation for variety, elegance and good taste, has recently obtained from France a first rate milliner, a graduate of one of the most fashionable fancy stores in Paris. We are informed that her skill and experience have already given a new impetus to the trade among the *elegants* of New Orleans. Mad. FOURNIER advertises a splendid assortment of dresses, velvet, silk, brocaded satin and lace, in the very latest styles, and calculated to set off with much relief the forms of our Southern belles. See advertisement.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—The Mississippi river at the 23d has the following:

THE GEYSER STEAMBOAT.—The R. E. Lee came in from the Illinois river yesterday, with things to news of importance in reference to the steamers Exact and St. Francis, which sank in the Illinois river and of which we made mention yesterday, except the Rock River, in which the Exact was lodged, and the Francis without much trouble, we have not the information at hand.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival at Charleston of the steamship *Isabel*, intelligence from Havana to the 22d inst. has been received. The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes the subjoined interesting summary of news:

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1853.

The new Captain General has yet has only given one example of what his ideas are; but as I am not fully aware of all the circumstances of the act to which I allude, I will forbear to say that in this instance he has presented himself to the public.

It is true was that a cargo of slaves were landed on the 12th inst, but when the Governor was informed that they were on an estate, he would not interfere—signifying that he would do his utmost to prevent any being landed, and endeavor to capture any on the shores, but once on an estate he could do nothing. Now, I will not vouch for this, as I have no other proofs than hearsay, therefore it would be unfair to brand this gentleman as favorable to the slave trade, without better evidence.

Murders and suicides are the order of the day. Matilde Domingoez's murder appears to have given an impetus to savage feeling in the breasts of peasantry, there having occurred some four or five murders and suicides since my last epistle was sent. The first of these I have to mention, was the murder of a female by her lover. It appears that she had been the friend of an old gentleman, and entertained her murderer at the same time. The old gentleman died, after which she had an offer of marriage, on condition of her reforming her habits, to which she agreed. This circumstance roused the jealousy of the young man, who, as she was decided in her determination to dismiss him, destroyed her life with a knife. He afterwards wished to kill her two children, but the negro woman who had charge of them shut herself up in a room with them and called for help. The murdering of the mother fled and attempted his own life, by cutting his throat in two places, but without much effect.

The next day, a young man, in a fit of jealousy, blew his brains out. He was a clerk, and at midday returned to his home, and perpetrated the act of his own destruction in the coolest manner imaginable. Then a negro, as if caught by contagion, killed his wife under the influence of the *grog* fiend, and also attempted to destroy himself, but the knife proving too blunt, or his courage not being in order, he failed in his attempt.—Another, still, but not so certain—the Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad, it is said has been poisoned by his wife.

To conclude, I give you another scene of bloodshed, which I witnessed myself. Standing a few evenings since, at the door of the Dominica, (our ice saloon) I heard shouts and cries which caused me to proceed in the direction from which they came, and in a minute arrived in the crowd to see a negro down on the pavement being secured by the arms. It was reported he had committed murder, and, in fact, in a store close by I found a young man with a horrid gash on the side of his neck, surrounded and supported by friends. Making enquiry, I learned that he had killed two other persons, and the third victim had been wounded as I have described whilst in the act of capturing him.—The story, however, I heard the true story. It appears the negro's master wished to send him to the country, which did not meet the approbation of the slave. He fled, his master followed, calling out to the people to stop him.—The clerk of a grocery store attempted to do so, when the black drew his knife and afterwards menaced all in his way. The pursuit continues and the crowd increases; some with bars, and others with knives, in the drivers and the mentioned *weapon* floored him, but he arose just as the unfortunate individual whom I have prefaced put his head out of a door, prompted thereto by curiosity, and being the nearest person to the negro, received the blow from the knife, which, if better directed, would have disembowled him. Yet another case which happened on Saturday. A soldier trying to escape from arrest, was pursued by a corporal crying out the usual shouts, and commands the prescribed stable, meaning stop him. A clerk in a hard-ware store, hearing the cry, ran out and threw a bar of iron at the poor fellow, which knocked him down flat on the face, the blow catching him on his back, causing the blood to gush out of his mouth and eyes.

These occurrences will not give you a very high opinion of our people who act thus, not as our poor wretches do who benefit of reason by drink, but in their usual state of mind, influenced by the effects of ball fights and other barbarities.

There having been so many of these horrid deeds lately, I mention them, but often I take no notice of like circumstances, as I fancy that such news is not acceptable to you.

At Bayonne the Queen's portrait has been cut and slashed by somebody, but no blood was spilt on the occasion.

To place part of President's Message that speaks of expeditions, and his determination to stop them, has been received with gloom by the Cabans, whilst the Spaniards receive what he says as empty assurance.

Lord Howden's letter does not convince us that there is not fire where there is smoke. I find that too many papers are ready to credit the good main fall into the same error in regard to Cuba. I say that if Lord Howden has not made any overture or proposal that would tend to injure honor, and more than a Kian's letter would be required to convince a republican to the contrary under the circumstances. With what cheers some journals publish the *Times'* statement and a lord's letter. In the *Times* more truth is than our Republican journals—but I wish more reader than offer, a lord's word any better than a plain, honest American farmer.

The weather is cool and delightful, more so than I have found it for many years; and should it continue so, it will afford our inhabitants who flock to the country during the Christmas holidays, a fine opportunity of enjoying themselves.

The Vestal, British frigate, has come in—sails for Jamaica to day.

There was a review on Tuesday in honor of the Queen of England's birthday. There were about three thousand men under arms. Another act in honor of the day was the publication of the liberty of the Ecclesiastic—emancipated negroes so called distinguish them from other slaves. These emancipados are no more taken by British cruisers, and should have been made free after the expiration of seven years after their capture, but like Jacob, they have had to serve more than one term of seven, there give you a translation of the Proclamation.

"Bureau of the political Secretary—His Excellency the Governor Captain General has been pleased to order that for public information, the following *order in relation* to the manumission of the *emancipated negroes*, which is date, which he directs to the President of the board of that branch, shall be published in the official gazette.

"Your Excellency—In compliance with the sovereign will of Her Majesty, and on account of the solemnity of this happy day, that reminds us of the birth of the direct sugar heir of the house of San Fernando. I have ordered that liberty shall be given to the oldest emancipated negroes that are in the depot, and proceed from the various prizes that remain from those made up to the year 1853. But as the bad weather the greater part of them may make their liberty, I think it wrong to do so, I have the government to restrain them in another way taking up with one hand as vagabond and depositing in house of correction those whom with the other, are liberated through generous and christian impulses of charity and philanthropy: I have received, to the end that this collection to charge a dollar, till I told 'em' I am satisfied that Dr Berry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic diseases.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, phlegm, palpitations, nervous headache, tic douloureux, nervous affections, cutaneous eruptions, inconvenient feelings after eating, sour stomach and vomiting during pregnancy, sea sickness, hypocondria, gout, rheumatism, &c.

Depot for the State of Louisiana at

F. P. DUCOURS,
No 93 Chartres st, N. O.

And at

E. GERMAIN, No 137 Royal st.

N. B.—The Farina is particularly adapted to the wants of invalids and convalescents, and to children of a tender constitution. 420—3m

New Year's Gifts.

GRAY, corner Old Levee and Esplanade, and 1 Rampart and Hospital.

Announce to persons who intend to present new year's gifts, to visit the Fancy Goods Establishment. Being determined to withdraw from business, he will dispose of his goodsward house, the finest assortment in the city, at cost. Among the various prizes, Mr. Gray will present a free lottery and arrangement of the ticket, and the Antwerp Gift Enterprise, which will be drawn before others, viz: 1 Piano, 1 Harp, and champagne can please the most fastidious taste. 421 2t

At No. 80 CAMP STREET,

FANCY ARTICLES.

Adapted for Presents during the approaching Holidays

WRITING DESKS, in Morocco, Ebony and Papier Mache;

ORIENTAL CHESSMEN, with suitable Boards;

LADIES' FANCY DESKS AND BOXES, a great variety;

PORTFOLIOS, various styles and sizes, with Locks and Key;

PORTEMONNAIES, a large and beautiful assortment;

FANCY PEN-HOLDERS, PAPER WEIGHTS and PAPER STANDS;

FANCY NOTE and BILLETS-DOUX PAPERS, with Envelopes to match;

GOLD PENS and PENCILS, in great variety, of the most approved and best kinds.

For sale at the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse, 421 J. B STEEL, 80 Camp st.

Holiday Bee Gazette for the Morning Hours.

RECEIVED Daily, numbers of the following, delivered at the residence of subscribers, punctually at the hour of 7 A. M. Being published, within one hour after the departure of the Mail Steamers, and containing the latest news, foreign and domestic, up to the moment of publication, it is the cheapest and most reliable Gazette, which has been published in this city. Subscribers will find it a valuable adjunct to the Bee, and should have been made free after the expiration of seven years after their capture, but like Jacob, they have had to serve more than one term of seven, there give you a translation of the Proclamation.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARICA.

COTTON RISES AND ACTIVE.

Breadstuffs Inactive.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

Resignation of Lord Palmerston.

FURTHER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Another Naval Engagement.

GREAT BATTLE ON LAND.

Four Thousand Turks Killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The Cunard steamer *Africa* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst, three days later than the message brought by the Pacific. Her advices state that there had been an active demand for Cotton since the departure of the *America*, on the 10th inst, and especially during the latter part of the week, and the sales of the entire week embraced 30,000 bales, including 12,000 taken for speculation. The market closed with firmness, though without any material change.

The market for breadstuffs had been active, with an upward tendency in prices for all descriptions. *Flour* had advanced 6a 9 cent. Wheat 2a 3 per 70 lbs, and Corn one shilling 6 quarter.

Lard was dull, and prices had declined 2s per cwt. There was only a moderate demand for provisions, and prices were more in favor of buyers, but without a quotable decline.

Havre Cotton Market.

The *Africa* brings dates from Havre to Friday the 16th instant. The sales of cotton for the preceding week embraced about 9000 bales, the closing rate for Middling Orleans being 91 francs.

General News.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Hostilities on the Danube continue suspended.

Accounts from Vienna state the question will soon be settled by an arrangement between the belligerent nations.

ARMENIAN NAVAL BATTLE.—Another naval engagement is reported to have taken place between the Russians and Turks in which the Russians were the losers.

GREAT BATTLE ON LAND.—A great battle had been fought on the frontiers of Armenia, and gained by the Russians. The loss of the Turks was 4000 killed.

An insurrection is reported to have taken place in Eastern Armenia. (?)

AFFAIRS IN ASIA.—The Turks continue successful in Asia, having been victorious in several hostile engagements.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON ARMENIA.—Despatches from Vienna state that the combined Russian and Persian armies were about to march upon Erzerouim, the capital of Armenia.

RUSSIANS SURROUNDED.—Prince Woronzow, with the forces under his command, at the latest accounts, was surrounded at Tiflis by the Turkish and Circassian armies, and his retreat was entirely cut off.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—Wanda Radzewick, late Secretary to Prince Gortzakoff had been shot at Cracow, for treachery, in having for some time past, carried on correspondence with the Turks.

SIEGE OF WAR BY. LOUIS.—The Corrente Si. Louis, commander Ingraham, has left Smyrna for Sinope.

ENGLAND AND THE SECRETARY OF LEAR PALMERSTON.—Lord Palmerston has resigned his seat in the British Ministry.

Arrival of the Alps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The steam propeller Alps has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated by the Africa's account.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.

The Eastern Mail due in New Orleans to-morrow morning, has failed beyond Philadelphia. The mail was left Charleston on Friday night. The Rio Charlotte grounded at Horse's point on her way here yesterday. The Eastern mail brings more of the Hermann's letters and some dropped.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Dec. 30

There has been a fair demand for cotton in this market during the past week, and the sales embrace 12,000 bales. Prices are without any change of movement, and Middling closes at 9a 9 c.

The receipts for the week are 20,000 bales. The exports for the same time have been 13,350 bales. Stock remaining on hand this evening 73,150 bales.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

The steamer California, mail boat from New Orleans did not arrive here until 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DAY GOODS—The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Dry Goods this day at 10 o'clock precisely, by the Auctioneers, Messrs. VINCENT & Co at their sale rooms No. 42 Maiden-ville street. See advertisement.

RIVER BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	D S Stacy, Surtlier	4 P M
St Louis	New Lady Pike, Parrish	4 P M
Memphis	Lecanto, Ferry	4 P M
Attakapas (Lake)	Traveller, Usher	9 A M
Mobile	Tuscaloosa, Wilson	9 A M
Grand Prairie	R M Jones, Lemon	10 A M
Grand Prairie	Ouachita, Kelly	10 A M
Lafourche	Fancy Bonheur, Terrebonne	10 A M
Pontchartrain	Lafayette, Pearce	3 P M
Carrollton	Lecanto, Duncan	3 P M
Carrollton	Fashion, Ferry	3 P M
Pampanga	Cecile, Pike	4 P M
Lafourche	Lee Jr, Parker	4 P M
Pontchartrain	New World, Hyde	4 P M
Alabama River	Virginia, Pearl, Pentavest	3 P M
Shreveport	Sovereign, Hunter	3 P M
Shreveport	Bayou, McKinney	3 P M
Natchitoches	Rapides, Wheeler, White	3 P M
Memphis	Mary Anne, Greenlaw	3 P M
Warrenton	Rosalie, Lemon	3 P M
Warrenton	Rosalie, Lemon	3 P M
Yazoo River	Magnolia, Gwathney	3 P M
Yazoo River	Monroe, Gwathney	3 P M
St Louis	Wauneta, Abbe	4 P M

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE to every Citizen, and Stranger visiting New Orleans.—We have received a huge supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated medicine,

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

This delightful Cordial, so beneficial to the health, and so universally esteemed by the sick, and well, is fast driving out every disease to which the human family are subject, can be had of us in future, in any quantity, wholesale or retail.

Our supply is unlimited, and every family in our city should use the LIFE Call and get a Circular, free, gratis, and in exception to this rule, he has long consented, when requested, to give the Circular to a number of persons, we will dit their orders, by the dozen or gross, at the Manufactory prices.

This Cordial now needs no testimonies, such advantages as will secure to them low prices and good vitalers, for the Manufacturer is well and confident. A. B. JAMES,

d do 1y Sav 20 Magazine st and 14 Bank Place.

REVALENTA ARABICA,

De Barry De Barry de Co, London

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rodiga Warner.

BOSN, 19th July, 1852.

This light and agreeable Farina is the most of all nutritious. It cures sweetening and restorative, it is an admirable substitute for every kind of medicine, and the expense is trifling in comparison. It removes from 11 to 60 like, for old, and from 12 to 12. 8 years of age.

MILK.—The market continues brisk, and several considerable sales have been made during the week, at prices ranging from $1 to $1 per Gallon, and 1 1/2a 2 per quart. The market now closes with a good demand, and we quote at $1 to $1 per Gallon, and 1 1/2a 2 per quart.

MOLASSES.—The market has undergone but very little change since our last and with a fair supply the sales have reached 7,200 bbls at a range of 17½@19c. Prices have fluctuated from 18c to 19c, and closing at 17½@19c with sales of 1,200 bbls. Very large sales have been made on plantation within the past two weeks priced at 17½@19c. We quote at the same range, and add to the above at 19c per gal.

PEACHES.—There has been a good deal of activity in the Peach market during the past week, but in consequence of the high prices ruling, the demand has been limited to small lots, for home consumption. The supply is now quite moderate. We quote at $2 per box, and $1 per box for Cut Cheaves, and $1 per box for Halves. The Cut Cheaves sold for shipment at $1 per box, and the Halves at $1 per box.

PEARS.—Are in good demand, and we quote at $1 per box.

PLUMS.—Are not much inquired for, and we quote at $1 per box.

PRUNES.—Are in good demand, and we quote at $1 per box.

PEACHES.—Are in good demand, and we quote at $1 per box.

PEARS.—Are in good demand, and we quote at $1 per box.

PLUMS.—Are in good demand