The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1850.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Jan. 25, 1850.

☞ The New York mail which arrived yesterday was no later than the 14th, while that from Washington was to the 17th. There is great irregularity in the mail service, north of Baltimore. In consequence of the failure yesterday, we did not get the latest intelligence by the steamer, which is telegraphed from London to Liverpool for the New York papers.

CONGRESS has now been eight weeks in session, and the observer may fearlessly point to the record and ask what has been done? The first four weeks were occupied by the Senate in assembling *pro forma*, and then adjourning, while awaiting the pleasure of the House to organize. The latter body did nothing but wrangle over the Speakership, and strive fruitlessly to elect a presiding officer, until the enforcement of a new rule enabled the members to place Mr. Cobb in the chair. Since then the Senate has certainly made a show of working; while the House has been engaged in petty electioneering schemes, to secure a Whig or a Democratic Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper. The dull monotony of these proceedings has been occasionally enlivened by a personal difficulty, or a querulous and tedious discussion touching that eternal subject of never-ending agitation—slavery. Beyond this, the journals of both branches of Congress are blank. The Representatives appear to consider themselves sent to Washington to waste their time, receive their per diem, and abuse the patience of the people; to do as little as possible, and to take their full leisure in its performance. As the good people have to pay the piper, they are reasonably entitled to complain at the slowness and languor with which the dance goes on.

We see already the precursory symptoms of an awfully prolongated debate on the Wilmot Proviso and all the collateral questions springing from that measure of wrath and discord. If anything could induce the National Legislature to act rationally and sensibly upon this subject, it would be the humiliation in prospect at listening to the somniferous eloquence of the honorable gentlemen who propose to take part in the debate. Whether Mr. Foote squeaks his thin treble in the senate chamber and spouts Byron and Moore in defence of Constitutional principles, or Mr. Hale thunders his invectives against Slave-holders, and defies and denounces the South; whether Mr. Bayly in the House, rushes forward armed *cap-a-pie* for the conflict with Abolitionism, and vexes the ear with common place clothed in sonorous and smelling phraseology; or Mr. Giddings prates globy of the horrible crimes of the South, and pattern treason in every sentence—the three hackneyed, three debated question is alike stale, flat and insufferable. Scarcely can the profound dialectics of a Webster, the sharp, condensed arguments of a Calhoun, the formally elaborated reasoning of a Benton, imbued with the animal ferocity and vindictiveness that characterize him, the lofty and impassioned eloquence of a Clay, the smooth, terse and meditative appeals of a Berrien—invest it with novelty or enrich it with extrinsic fascination. In the hands of the minor luminaries of Congress—and it is precisely these who will continue to thresh the straw in the insane hope of finding some few grains of wheat—the subject is an intolerable bore. But party spirit and sectional feeling, and the exaggeration of fanaticism on both sides have given it a prominence, that necessarily render it the leading theme for Congressional declamation; and we will venture to say, that four-fifths of the parliamentary efforts of the session will embrace this unfortunate topic, whether the question before Congress be an appropriation for the construction of a light-house, or a bill to regulate the size of the mustachios worn by military officers.

We believe that all the oratory and rhetoric of the members will be, to borrow a French expression, *en pure perte*; and that if not a word should be uttered, the question will be settled upon exactly the same basis. The Wilmot Proviso will not pass; and California will be admitted, with a Constitution inhibiting slavery. Mark the prediction!

A SPECIMEN JUDGE.—Judge Edmonds, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the city of New York, on entering on the trial of the Astor Place rioters, laid down the rule that the prisoner need not answer the question whether or not he had formed an opinion in the case. It is usual for the court, in asking a witness whether he himself has been guilty of an improprety, as it would be manifestly wrong for a juror to make up, without hearing the evidence, an opinion in the case. The Judge also alluded to the great delay and injury, heretofore, to public justice from jurors, even by the hundred, having been set aside because they had read an account of the transaction in newspapers, the effect of which was that, instead of men of intelligence and information being obtained to assist in the administration of the law, oftentimes the most ignorant are brought up. It has been said that the minds of jurors must be perfectly free and unbiased, when empanelled, as a sheet of white paper. That is utterly impossible in a community where there are so many newspapers and so many people that can read them.

NEW BOOKS.—We are greatly obliged to the publishers—Harper & Brothers—through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Tickner's History of Spanish Literature, 2d and 3d vols. These volumes complete this valuable work—one that evinces profound research and intense labor, united to refined taste, and quick appreciation of genius. The book deserves a niche in the library of every man of letters.

The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, edited by his son. To be completed in six parts. Part 1st. This is one of the most delightful books we have ever read. The autobiography of men of genius is always deeply interesting, and Southey's knowledge was so various, and his capacity so vast, that the history of his intellect is a perfect psychological study.

☞ Miss KIMBERLY.—This lady announces a series of Shakspeare readings at the new Lyceum Hall, to begin on Monday evening next. The first of the recitations will be the comedy of "As you Like it." Miss Kimberly has been remarkably successful elsewhere in these readings. She is said to unite an exquisitely faithful conception of character, with rare felicity in its embodiment. The journals of Mobile, where she last appeared, speak of her talents in terms of enthusiastic admiration.

☞ Miss DAVENPORT plays Mrs. Haller this evening, in Kotzebue's play, "The Stranger." It is the last night of her engagement.

☞ The Premiums for the best specimens of Penmanship by the pupils of Mr. DOLBEAR, were yesterday awarded as follows: 1st. To Ephraim J. Frisbee, for the best piece of writing. 2d. To Emily Gauche, for the best piece by children under 12 years of age.

WM. L. HODGE, Esq., editor Bal'n } JUDGE WALKER, " Delta } *Judges.*
DR. HARBY, " Bee. }

The Premiums and Specimens may be seen at 29 Chartres street.

Appointments by the President.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alex. Bonner, to be Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.

Edward Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

☞ A house belonging to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in Marshfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst. Loss $1200; no insurance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have a correspondent at Baton Rouge, but through some inadvertence or neglect, the report of the proceedings of the Legislature on Tuesday was not received by us. It appears that after the organization of the House had been completed by the election of Mr. Touzet, (whig) of Attakapas, Doorkeeper, and Messrs. Briant, (whig) and Montreuil, (whig) of New Orleans, Translating Clerks, and Mr. Theard, (whig) of New Orleans, Enrolling Clerk, the Senate met the House in joint convention, for the purpose of counting the votes polled at the last election for State officers.—Some discussion arose upon the propriety of including in the count the votes of Jefferson, West Baton Rouge, and St. Helena—the returns from those parishes not having been made in strict accordance with the law. The Senate withdrew to their Hall, and the House settled the question by agreeing to count all the votes.

The Senate again entered the Hall of Representatives, and the Lieutenant Governor announced the result of the count. This result is not stated in the same figures by the two papers—Picayune and Bulletin—which contain reports of the proceedings. The *Picayune's* figures are as follows:

	Votes.		Votes.
Joseph Walker,	18,866	B. F. Kenner,	17,758
Alex. Declouet,	17,553	Louis Bordelon,	17,742
J. R. Plauche,	18,269	Zenon Lobina, Jr.	17,365

The vote for Governor is different in the *Bulletin's* correspondence. Declouet's vote is stated to be 17,553, while Walker's is 18,546—or 20 less than in the *Picayune*. The one makes Walker's majority 1,013—the other reduces it to 993. The question would be one of small importance, were it not that heavy wagers have been staked for and against 1,000 majority, and can only be decided by the official count. We are inclined to think that inasmuch as all the votes received from all the Parishes were counted, the figures given by the *Picayune* are correct. But, *nous verrons*.

No further business was transacted by the Legislature, and both Houses adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d.

Congress.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented a petition of two hundred and twenty-five citizens of New York, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, and after an explanation of the practice of the Senate from Mr. King, the question of reception was laid on the table—24 to 19.

Mr. Benton introduced his bill proposing to the State of Texas the reduction of her boundaries, the cession of her extreme territories, and the relinquishment of her claims upon the United States. Mr. Benton explained the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote introduced his bill, heretofore published, for the organization of Territorial Governments in California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and the admission of California, and of San Jacinto, in Texas, into the Union. Mr. Foote spoke at length on the subject, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to provide for the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday. He urged the importance of the bill, and the necessity of early action on it. He did not concede that the States ought not to carry into effect the constitutional provision. But this bill provided means to effect the object through United States officers.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, five attempts were unsuccessfully made to elect a Door-Keeper. On the last vote, Mr. Tuite, of Ia., had 78; Mr. Cole, 45; Mr. Flood 51, and 15 scattering.

After the fourth vote, Mr. Evans, of Md., submitted a resolution to continue the old officers—Mr. Horner, Whig, as Door-Keeper, and Mr. Johnson, Democrat, as Postmaster. The Chair ruled it out of order.

Mr. Evans took an appeal from the Speaker's decision, which question was determined by yeas and nays, and the Speaker's decision was sustained by yeas 132, nays 62.

The House, after the fifth vote, adjourned.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES and GUATEMALA, &c.—The rumors which ascribe the departure of several vessels of war for Nicaragua, owing to the embarrassed state of our relations with Great Britain or the apprehension of difficulties growing out of the negotiations now pending, are *unwarranted*, emanate from what source they may, or under whatever plausible appearance of truth. The Secretary of the Navy, acting under a wise sense of vigilance and caution has directed a part of the Home Squadron to extend its cruise along the coast of South America, with a view of inspiring American citizens with the gratifying confidence derived from the periodical or occasional visits of our national vessels, as well as for the purpose of affording proper protection to their rights and interests, should any new occasion occur. This movement has no connexion or relation with the question now under discussion between the British Plenipotentiary and the Secretary of State, and it was suggested and adopted with no other object than of national policy.

☞ A letter from Key West, published in the Richmond Whig, estimates the total number of vessels wrecked off the coast of Florida, during the five years from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, at 179. These are valued at $6,673,000, their salvage at $523,560, and the expenses at $907,484. The Whig justly remarks that the sum thus annually lost would very speedily construct a ship canal through the peninsula of Florida.

☞ A telegraphic despatch from Washington, states that the report of the death of Com. Connor was a mistake. It should have been Captain Connor, of the Revenue Service. He died at Erie, Pa., on Saturday morning, the 12th instant.

HAVANA.—By the steamship *Ohio*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 20th inst., inclusive. The local intelligence they furnish is of little interest. Copious rains have fallen on the tobacco country, and a fine crop of the genuine Vuelta de Abajo is expected. This will be good news to smokers of the weed.

Verdali, the intrepid aeronaut, was at Havana, and was to make a grand ascension on the 21st.

Verdi's opera of "Macbeth" has been performed with original success by the Italian Company.

☞ Three boys, while skating on a pond in Plymouth, Mass., on the 12th instant, broke through the ice, and in the attempt to rescue them, two young men, named Asa Cook and George Raymond, were drowned. One of the boys was eventually saved, but the other two lost their lives, after struggling in the water for nearly an hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—P. M.

CONFIRMATION.—Charles Martin, Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The snow has disappeared pretty much, and we have disagreeable weather.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.

The steamer Boston, freighted with a valuable cargo, from St. Louis for Pittsburg, sunk near Cairo, having run against drifting ice, in the Ohio river, a few days since. The boat and cargo will be a total loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1850.

Mr. B F. Brown left Washington on Saturday for Philadelphia, where he expects to obtain satisfactory proofs of his innocence.

WHAT'S COMING?—The New York *Mirror*, speaking of "more astounding developments" of crime in that city, connected with recent arrests, says: "lawyers, merchants, and even clergymen, are suspected of being mixed up in 'business transactions' with these counterfeiters, thieves and assassins; and there is no knowing where the lightning of Justice will strike next." This is flattering to the morals of that city.—But why all this mystery, if the facts are known.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA.—Hon. Geo. W. Wright, one of the new representatives to Congress, arrived in the Gladiator on Sunday.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 15th inst.

[Reported for the Commercial Bulletin.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1850.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Ledoux delivered a message from the Governor.

Mr. Dufour introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the new Standing Committees shall be appointed, viz:

A committee on amendments of the constitution, to consist of five members.

A committee on charitable institution, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be respectively to take into consideration all such subjects as pertain to the purpose indicated by their respective names.

Mr. Dufour introduced "an act relative to notaries public," giving power to any person to take out a license as notary, on giving a bond in $10,000 for Orleans and Jefferson, and $5000 for any other parish; and "an act for the prosecution and punishment of kidnapping of white persons," which were read the first time.

On motion, the rules were suspended, said bills were taken up at their second reading, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The President submitted the report of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer of the transactions of the Board of Currency during 1848 and 1849.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Moore, for the relief of Robert E. Hammet and Francois Vienne, which were taken up at their second reading and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion, adjourned.

The House met at 10 o'clock, eighty-eight members present.

The House proceeded to elect five Enrolling Clerks.

On the first ballot, no election.

On the second ballot, Warner, of Washington Parish, and G. N. Smith, of New Orleans, were elected.

On the third ballot, Mr. Agnese, of New Orleans, was elected.

On the fourth ballot, Mr. Eustis, of St. Martin, was elected.

On the 5th and 6th ballots, no election.

On the seventh ballot, Mr. Starke was elected.

On motion of Mr. Moise, a committee of five was appointed to revise the rules. Committee: Moise, Connelly, Larue, Wortree and Lumsden.

The House concurred with the Senate in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special and joint committee of five members from the Senate and 11 members from the House be appointed to inquire into the present law governing the enlistment of paroxysmal fevers in the Slave, and also to have full power to send for persons and documents, to arrive at the best means to be recommended, so as to prevent the frequent overflow of the waters of the Mississippi river and other streams connected therewith, and that said committee be requested to report by bill or otherwise, in as short a delay as possible.

Committee from the Senate—Van Winkle, Dufour, Richer, Bodosque and Clark.

The Speaker did not appoint the House Committee. The House concurred with the Senate in the appointment of a committee to examine the Treasurer's, Jos. Walker's, accounts. The committee from the Senate—Drew and Moore; from the House—Stark, Connelly and Elam.

The House concurred in a resolution from the Senate appointing a committee to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration. Committee appointed—Marks, Beauvigne, Aubert, Cannonge and Fleming.

Mr. King offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to subscribe for thirteen papers for the use of each of the members for sixty days.

Mr. Moise reported the rules of the House, differing very slightly from those passed last year.

On motion, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.—The Boston *Atlas* estimates the production of wool in the Union, annually, at 70,000,000 pounds—worth about 25,000,000 dollars; the amount imported at about 11,000,000 pounds, all of which is worked up in the country. The value of wool, domestic and foreign, worked up in a year, is estimated at $26,000,000—other materials used in the manufacture, about $8,000,000. The fabrics manufactured are estimated at $48,000,000, being a surplus of $15,000,000 over first cost of material. As the business during the past year is reported as having paid *no interest* on the capital invested, it follows that the $15,000,000 surplus has been expended for *labor*.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Within a day or two past, over forty kegs of powder were seized in private houses in the 12th ward of the city of New York. In one case, ten large kegs and twenty-one small ones were discovered in the loft of a stable, and in another place a man was discovered smoking a pipe near the dangerous combustible. It is believed that there are upwards of five hundred kegs concealed in the ward, and the danger which thus menaces firemen is very great.

TRIAL OF THE ASTOR PLACE ROTERS.—Another of the rioters, named Robert Long, was convicted at New York on Monday, of arson, in the third degree, in attempting to set fire to the Opera House, on the memorable night of the 10th of May. He was recommended to mercy, but the punishment cannot be less than 2½ years' imprisonment. The trial of the notorious Rynders for instigating the riot, was proceeded with on Tuesday, and will probably occupy several days. Rynders, O'Donnell, Austin, Miner and Walker, are to be tried together. A jury was empanelled. Rynders previously plead guilty to assault and battery upon Mr. Fuller, editor of the Mirror. The recognizances of Thos. Maguire and W. E. Allen, two of the rioters, were forfeited.

A CRASH AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, the middle Sinclair House at the extreme Harm establishment of Messrs. Schooley & Hough, on Deer Creek, fell with a terrible crash, carrying down with its timbers, into the cellar, about 6000 Hams. The other two Smoke Houses were not injured. A portion of the night force—eleven or twelve men—had left the building only about half an hour previous to the accident. Had it happened before they left, every person within its walls would, inevitably, have been killed.—*Cin. Gazette.*

GOTROUNDA.—A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, writing from California, Nov. 7, gives an account of a place with this name:

"Four men discovered it early in the season; and after securing about one hundred pounds of gold, they vamosed. There are persons in it now making good wages—say $1,000 a week—but they are few. Every one here, however, is doing very well. The best day's work we have done for two of us, is $600; the best week's work, $1,600. If all the "diggins" were as good as the ravine, every one's anticipations would be realized."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Numerous frauds have recently come to light. To say nothing of those in procuring land warrants, which are many. Yesterday it was discovered, by papers in the Third Auditor's office, that one individual has cheated to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. The receiving officers, during the Mexican war, in rendering their accounts, made affidavit of the vouchers. Some of these vouchers were destroyed by an agent, who was operating in this city, and the affidavits appended to fabricated vouchers. The swindler, so soon as he heard of the discovery, left Washington *without settling his claims*, or paying his waiter woman. It is supposed that the United States will be cheated to the amount of more than half a million of dollars. Verily, "the love of money is the root of all evil."

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—*A Large Haul.*—A few days since the City Marshal was advised by a resident of Springfield, Illinois, that a gang of negroes, supposed to be runaways from this city, were lurking in the vicinity of that place, and a description of such as had recently run away was requested. The Marshal promptly forwarded the description of such runaways as he was cognizant of, and urged the arrest of all that corresponded therewith. Yesterday a dispatch was received from Springfield, stating that fourteen of the gang had been recognized and captured, and that a company of men had started with them to St. Louis. They may probably reach this city to-day.

St. Louis Republican 17th.

ENORMOUS PROFITS IN CALIFORNIA.—A firm in this city, engaged in the boot and shoe trade, sent, several months since, a quantity of high-top, coarse-grained boots to California, which cost them from $24 to $30 per dozen. They recently received a bill of sale of the boots, which brought from *ninety to one hundred dollars a pair*, and accompanying this pleasing document was a draft on Wills & Co. for the money, amounting to some thousands of dollars.—*Boston Bus. Gaz.*

THE TEMPLE OF GOOD HUMOR.—Walking with a cheerful face goes through the world [illegible]

GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

The papers from California, received by the *Cherokee* at New York, furnish very interesting information in relation to the discovery of regular auriferous veins on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The gold is found in masses of quartz, which, when properly treated by mechanical and chemical means, yield a proportion of the precious metal, far exceeding the usual products of gold mines. We take from the Pacific *News*, some facts in relation to this new revelation of the astounding mineral wealth of the gold region:

The particular specimens which we have seen of these quartz mountain quarries, are in the possession of Mr. Wright, one of the members of Congress elect from California, who will take them out to Washington in the steamer of 1st December. They consist, for the most part, of small pieces of quartz rock, generally of a brownish tinge, and in some instances, presenting the appearance of a slight incipient decay, or decomposition of the rock formation.

In all these specimens the gold points, or particles, are very slightly, if at all, visible to the naked eye. The microscope however, reveals the gold more clearly. Besides these pieces, which Mr. Wright has himself selected with great care as the fairest average samples of the general appearance of enormous and very numerous veins, or quarries, of quartz, there is also one larger fragment of the same rock, weighing, we should suppose, ten or twelve pounds, from all parts of which the gold protrudes plainly, in a state almost pure. This single fragment of quartz, which Mr. Wright by no means regards as an average sample of the quarries, but which he pronounces to be the richest rock specimen he has seen, is found, by the most careful specific gravity test, as applied to it by Mr. Wright, to contain pure gold to the amount of about six hundred dollars. This piece of rock, we understand from Mr. Wright, is destined to be laid as a memorial from the California mountains, we suppose, upon the table of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

But the interest or importance attaching to this or to any other single and isolated fragment specimen, however peculiar and curious and rich in itself, is very slight, and even inconsiderable, in comparison to that which belongs to the more numerous fragments of quartz, in which very little gold or none can be discerned by the naked eye, and which have been carefully selected by Mr. Wright, on the spot, as the fairest average specimens of whole veins and quarries, said to crop visibly in sinuous and broken lines through the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and to form vast masses of mountain rock, large enough and numerous enough to freight many times over all the navies and commercial marine of the world.

In a particular and very extensive vein four pounds of this rock yielded, upon the average, $11 worth of pure gold, valued at $16 to the ounce; that is to say, the yield of gold from these average samples of the rock in this particular vein is nearly $3 for each pound of quartz. Mr. Wright exhibited to us two small masses of gold, about the size and shape of a large musket ball, and both presenting the granulated appearance of gold extracted and collected by the aid of quick silver. One of these contains about $12 of pure gold, and is the largest yield which has been obtained from four pounds of the rock in question. The other contains about $10, and is the smallest yield which has been obtained from any of the experiments made by the aid of quick silver.

The samples of the rock which Mr. Wright has tested have been taken from many different veins. In no sample tested has the yield been less than one dollar to the pound of quartz. The average yield of the different veins has been, as determined by the samples, from one dollar and a half to two dollars to the pound of rock.

A single fact will show the unheard of and astonishing character of the results which have been thus arrived at. Mr. Wright informs us that he has conversed with an intelligent gentleman, now in this country, who has been long conversant, in the capacity of an owner, with mining operations, as carried on in the quartz veins of Georgia. From this source Mr. W. learns that a fifteen horse steam power, working twelve stamps, and crushing twenty-four bushels of quartz rock, in a day—each bushel of quartz weighing about eighty pounds. If 23 cents of gold is yielded from each bushel of 80 pounds, the business is considered a good one in Georgia. If the yield be 50 cents to the bushel, the profit is large. Now the yield of the rock which Mr. Wright has collected and tested, instead of being as generous as a dollar, or half a dollar to the 75 pounds, is at the rate of $2,400 to the ton, or $3 to one pound! Allate this, in view of possible or probable mistake, or in view of a single richer vein, to an average of $2, or of $1, or of half a dollar to the pound, and the result still remains, in every point of view, a most equally unexampled and momentous.

The whole question is, does gold-bearing quartz, making any approximation to any such yield, exist in sufficient quantity to reward profitable masses? On this main point, the recent investigations of Mr. Wright coincide entirely with the observations and conclusions of Mr. Ringold, and other intelligent explorers of the region with whom we have conversed.—They all agree that a large number of veins of quartz permeate visibly the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, running mainly from north to south, and throwing out branches from the main lines at intervals, in every form and in all directions.

Mr. Wright, we learn, is so well assured of the reality of the results at which he has arrived that, in connexion with his partner, he has already, at a large expense, placed a number of men at work, on one of the localities which he has observed, and which he assures us is apparently scarcely more promising than many others—has sent for a mule load of quartz rock, to take with him to Washington, across the Isthmus—and has already forwarded to the Atlantic side a length of the same quantity of quartz for the mining operations which he contemplates.

In conclusion, we have only to add that we pay forth such statements as these under a full sense of our responsibility to the public. We aver nothing of our own knowledge, for to us the information is as new and as surprising as we are persuaded that it will be to most of our readers, both here and on the Atlantic shores.—But our information comes to us at first hand, from sources of unquestionable integrity and intelligence, and appears to be the result of a very thorough and deliberate investigation.

If these facts turn out to have been accurately investigated, and accurately stated, it seems to us that neither in the wet diggings, nor yet in the dry diggings, are the future mining operations of this State to go on; but on the contrary, in those primeval masses of rock in which the gold was formed, in which it still lies imbedded and inhaustible, of which all the gold, in all its forms, scattered through the ravines and bars of the rivers, is only the in considerable chance washings or abrasions, and which the hand even of the most adventurous and intrepid miner among us has scarcely touched.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.—*Dr. Webster's Case.* The Boston Post, in speaking of this case, says:

"The Doctor is said to bear his confinement like a philosopher. The papers during the past week have not been very prolific in false rumors about him and his case. Only two have been called to our notice, viz: that Dr. Webster had applied for watchmen to protect him during the night from annoyances by other prisoners, who had been in the habit of uttering insulting outcries about the murder of Dr. Parkman. It was further stated that a watch was set, but they heard no such outcries, yet the doctor, in the morning, made the same complaints as before. This, we are authorized to state, is utterly untrue from beginning to end.—The other wholesale false statement is, that the officers, in looking for witnesses, have found a woman who conveyed Dr. Webster from his house at Cambridge to the Medical College, between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the day on which Dr. Parkman disappeared, and that he also conveyed Dr. Webster back to Cambridge the next morning.

"The trial cannot take place earlier than May, and probably not so soon as that."

THE HAYTIEN DOMINICAN WAR.—Jamaica papers, received by the Cherokee, give a report that the forces of the Dominican Republic have invaded the territory of the Empire of Hayti, and that the Dominican fleet had bombarded and destroyed the Haytien towns and villages. The town of L'Anse a Pitre was reduced to ashes. The Haytien schooner Charite was captured near Aux Cayes. A sloop and six boats were taken and sunk, with 25 of their crew killed and taken prisoners.—*Ibid.*

RISING IN THE WORLD.—An exchange paper, after announcing that John H. Prentiss, for many years the editor of the Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal*, has retired from that responsible station, adds:

"He was formerly a member of Congress, but rapidly rose until he attained a respectable position as an editor—*a noble example of perseverance under depressing circumstances.*"

GETTING RICH IN A HURRY.—So—, a young man named Fisher left—, his country, Pa., for California, under—of the gold fever. He died at San Francisco, and the intelligence came to his widowed mother that he had left her some property. Another of her sons started out to Sacramento to collect the property. He reports that the deceased brother had owned 11 lots in San Francisco, one of which had lately sold for $6,000. He thinks the property which his brother had acquired may be worth $21,000, and sends a remittance of $5,000 to his mother. She was poor heretofore.—*York Gazette.*

City Intelligence.

BREWER'S PANORAMA.—This magnificent exhibition, representing the wonders of the Mammoth Cave, the Natural Bridge, Niagara Falls, &c., is now open at the Armory Hall. We know of no place in the city that offers a greater attraction.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Ellen Burke was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genois, with having stolen several articles of clothing from Sophia Morrison. The case has not yet been investigated.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Ignace Risch, who was arrested some days since on the charge of swindling, was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois. Nothing was elicited to substantiate the accusation, and the accused was honorably discharged.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry.*—The court was occupied yesterday with the trial of Robert Barret, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of one Grofenham, some time since. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Mrs. Norman was brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having stolen some clothing from the Charity Hospital two months ago. The examination was postponed.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling house of Mr. Duffilho, residing in Good Children street, Third Municipality, was broken open on Wednesday night, and robbed of some silver plate and other articles. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—An anonymous letter was sent yesterday to Recorder Benjeneau, setting forth that two months since, a woman named Mrs. Jacobs had a serious quarrel, and that a day or two afterwards he suddenly disappeared, leading to the suspicion that he had been foully dealt with. Mrs Jacobs was accordingly arrested and the charge awaits an examination.

COMMITTED.—John Gibson was committed yesterday, by Recorder Baldwin, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen an accordion from John Kelly.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1850.

The Canada's letters came through this morning. They quote an advance in the Liverpool Cotton market, of ¼d., with sales during the fortnight of 77,000 bales. Stock, 380,000 bales, of which 220,000 American. The Trade reports are decidedly better, and prices are looked upon as reasonable with a crop of 2,250 to 2,300,000 bales. Our own market was quiet to day, and we did not hear of over 2000 bales sold.

Sales of Sugar, 500 hhds. at steady prices. Of Molasses, 1,000 bbls. were sold at 13@19¢ ℔ gallon.

The Flour market remains dull, and prices are drooping. Sales 1,200 bbls. In Corn, there were some transactions at 47¢ ℔ bushel.

Provisions have undergone no change. Land continues in good request.

Whiskey is selling at 22@22½¢ ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are extremely dull.

☞ THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, J. A. Beard Auctioneer, will sell at the dwelling opposite the Exchange House, on Canal street, the entire Household Furniture of a family quitting the city.

Also—A fine Chickering Piano Forte. 125

MRS. F. FRYER informs the Ladies that she has in store a splendid assortment of Hair and Sponge Dresses, in velvet and silk of every description and color, satin watered Dress; Pompadour do. extra rich Lace Dress; embroidered Dress and Tarlatan Flounce Dress; fancy Feathers; gold and pearl Flowers. 125

Hotel of Commerce,
No. 106 O'Reilly street,
HAVANA.

THIS HOTEL, located in the most fashionable part of the city, near the port. The Parade, Armas and promenades, is well known at HAVANA for several years. Mrs. Dufour, the owner, has since every thing to render it a Hotel superior to travelers. The rooms are airy, cool and well ventilated and the numerous testimonials of satisfaction she has received from her boarders, give her the right to recommend her table to travelers as unequalled at Havana. 125 3t aw3m

China Ware, Glass and Hardware STORE.

Corner St. Philippe street, No. 31 St. Philippe street, and 68 Conde street.

TUMBLERS 4c., 6c., 8l 50 and $1 75, China Plate, for restaurants, $4 50, do do for dessert, $1 25. Bowls for restaurant, Coffee Cup, and Breakfast Cup, at $2 50 and $3 50 per doz. Dishes at 3 50, 4 50, 5 50 and $6 50. Mustard, pepper, salt, and cream for Cruets Table Water Cruets, Candelabras, Chandeliers, Hair Brooms, Iron Kettles, Tacks Cup, gas and coal oil lamps, Albanite presses, Pots and Frying Pans, Buckets, of all kinds, Washer Boxes, Hooks and Hinges, Knives and Forks, tea, coffee, and mustard spoons, &c., &c.

Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Engravings cut shoe and tooth Brushes, and a variety of articles. FRANCIS COULON,
No. 87, corner of Conde and St. Philippe sts.

☞ Francis Coulon informs the public, that his brother, John Coulon, has withdrawn from the partnership, and that he continues alone, as heretofore, at the same place, and that he is now ready to offer to his customers and the public, John Coulon will pay the debts and recover the claims of the partnership. 125 15t

WESTPHALIA HAMS—150 Westphalia Hams superior quality;
100 pounds Brunswick Sausage.
50 kegs Dutch Herring.
20 do Pickles in salt.
50 do Lampreys.
40 boxes Dutch Cheese.
100 do Cayenne Cheese.
20 do pale green do.
30 do. rolls Water last filling.
20 kegs Caviar, just received and for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

BORDEAUX CLARET—Received per ship Bentonia, LIVERPOOL,
20 casks Claret St. Estephe, 1846;
20 half do. do. do.
For sale on the Levee, by DUNTZE & IKEN,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

LANDING ex ship General Taylor, from La Rochelle—50 ℔ 10 4 and 10 ⅝ pipes St. Charles Brandy, dark 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 ⅝ pipes St. Charles Brandy, pale 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 ⅝ pipes Fougerette Brandy, dark; 5 1-2, 10 4 and 10 ⅝ pipes A Seignette Brandy, pale, 60 1-4 and 60 1-2 pipes A Canon Brandy, pale, 30 quarters, 94 1-4 barrels dark Sarlinde, 88 quarters, 50 1-2 boxes each, Sardines, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
125 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
125 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CIGARS. A large assortment of Havana Cigars of the best brands, such as Sevillana, Sol, Palma Celebrada, Rio Hondo, Bilbie Niagara, Kosciusko, Jefferson, Monte Christo, Garantados, Nueva Empresa, Pulo Alto and others, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

CIGARS—29,000 Regalias and Londres of the Palma Celebrada, landing from brig Titi, from Havana, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
125 No. 3 Front st.

SUGAR—80 boxes Havana Sugar, white and brown, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

INDIGO—7 cerrons Guatemala Indigo, fine quality, landing from brig Titi, and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex brig Titi, from Havana, a large assortment of the best brands, for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO.,
125 17 Common st.

CHERRY of the best quality, direct importation, for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO.,
125 17 Common st.

PRINCIPE SEGARS of the Steamboat brand, for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO.,
125 17 Common st.

Pistilins, Strizannins, Crous, &c.

20 Cases 4-4 Linen Pistilins;
10 cases 4-4 Linen Strizannins;
10 " 7-8 " Crous a la Morbir;
5 " 7-8 " Estopillas.
Landing from ship Virginia, from Liverpool, for sale by McDOWELL & PECK,
123 1w 96 Gravier st.

HAVANA COFFEE—76 bags, landing ex brig Titi, and for sale by
R. CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st

HAVANA SUGAR—60 boxes white, landing and for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
123 34 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux—10 cap pipes old Cognac, E. Geanty, 1820; 11 do. do. G. Maurin, 1810; 10 eighth do. do. 1810, for sale by
123 A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

WINES—4 casks old Chateau Quinet extra fine Red Wine; 2 Haut Sauterne extra fine White Wine; for sale low, on account of removal, by
123 J. N CURIEN, 34 Main st.

TO ARRIVE—Per ship Humboldt, from Havre—100 boxes Yezain and Lecoultre Absynth; 32 do A Leuba Absynth; 3 tons Gruyere Cheese, for sale by J N CURIEN,
123 34 Main st.

LANDING—Ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, 60 La casks Mediterranean ord