The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5342.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1847.

MAGNE & WIMPE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres, and 12 Camp st.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12 00
Weekly Paper, do do, the year in advance.....5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, 1847.

ARRIVAL OF GEN'L TAYLOR.

The Steamship *Mary Kingsland*, arrived last night with the Committee of the Councils. This ship, which was chartered by the City authorities to take on board the Committee and meet Gen'l Taylor on his arrival at the Bar, and communicate to him the invitation of the City to become a Guest, left town on Saturday last, and arrived at the S. W. Pass early on Sunday morning, there to await the arrival of the General.

Yesterday morning, at about sunrise, the appearance of a steamer in the distance indicated the arrival of the Hero, whose brilliant achievements have shed such lustre on the arms of our country.

The Mary Kingsland advanced some five or six miles beyond the bar to meet the steamer supposed to have on board the gallant General, when, on approaching the boat, a signal gun and the display of innumerable colors from every part of its rigging, made it certain that the City's Guest was there.

The steamer proved to be the *Monmouth*, commanded by Captain W.

The Committee immediately waited on the General, welcomed him home and presented a copy of the Invitation of the Mayor, tendering him the freedom of the city, which, after the same had been received and accepted, with many assurances of his gratitude for this true special kindness on the part of his fellow citizens of New Orleans.

Both steamers then proceeded towards the city. The General and Staff dined on board the *Mary Kingsland* with the Committee, after which the stopped an hour at the plantation of Isaac Bond, formerly owned by Colonel M. White, where he was also received by a large number of residents of the vicinity.

From thence they proceeded to the Barracks, where the General was left with his family, from whom he has been separated more than two years in the service of his country.

We learn that to-morrow at twelve o'clock the General will be conducted to the city by the Committee, when he will be received by the Councils with all the demonstrations of affection and regard, to which his eminent services justly entitle him.

South Carolina—Gov. Johnson's Message.

There is very respectable document, written with dignity and force and perspicuity. Much of it is devoted to State affairs, but those portions which treat of National topics, discuss questions too interesting to the South to be passed over in silence.

The Governor refers to the existing embarrassments and discord in States as peculiarly unfortunate, and requiring of change. He, however, recommends modifications of the system of distribution, the judicial code, the organization of Magistrates' Courts, &c. He expressly sets aside the question of paper currency. He opposes the practice of preparing the way for a system of State Conventions, and expresses the opinion that the power to propose rests with the election of President and Vice President—

The message dwells at great length on the tariff, and on several knotty and perplexing questions of a growing out of it, but in which we are not much interested.

On the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, the message is firm, dignified and resolute in tone and language. It takes the ground that the several States have concurrent and co-severgn, and that in matters which can apply to one or more of them they are equally bound as the rest. With respect to the Missouri compromise, it argues that it was a bad measure, as a matter of consent and courtesy merely, and not Constitutionally binding, for the latter cannot operate on States not admitted into the Union. The message recommends the Legislature to adopt the resolutions of the Virginia General Assembly, as affording a safe exposition of the Constitution, and as pointing out the proper principle of action.

The message is full and frank upon the war question. Gov. JOHNSON is entirely opposed to the conquest of Mexico, and thinks it would not be for a less sum, or worth the cost of conquest. He will oppose this war almost as he would withdraw our troops from the interior of the country, and draw around Mexico a cordon which would cut off all communication with the rest of the world. In our words the Governor approves of the plan suggested to Mr. Calhoun in the United States Senate; and we wish Gen. TAYLOR was the first to announce, but which, from whatever source it may have originated, appears to find much favor with those in power.

The message concludes with recommending the paternal care of the State, the widows and children of the members of the Palmetto regiment who have taken up arms.

Hon. Quincy Adams—The coarse and vet egotistical correspondent has arrived at Washington. It is expected that he has declared in favor of the whole of Mexico. Bah, we may again unite the administration on the acquisition of sovereign soil on July. Mr. Adams may, after the conquest and annexation of Mexico, propose to make free territory of that vast region, and thus strengthen the non-slave holding States to a point that will make them omnipotent. Mr. Adams's position should convince the South that its course must be diametrically diverse. He and they cannot converge on any one point.

Gen. Pillow—It appears to be pretty generally understood that Mr. Nathan Sargent, of the Whig, and Mr. French, the defeated candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the commencement of the session now in session. The Whigs having a majority, the chances are greatly in favor of Mr. Sargent.

Our Envoy's Trip.—The Court Martial sitting at Washington in the case of Lieut. Col. Hamilton, on the 22d, all the members being present except Col. Craig.

The Judge Advocate stated that application had been made on the part of the Court, in consequence of the ill state of Col. Craig's health rendering it inconvenient for him to attend the Court, that it was now held, for leave to transfer the case to Sacramento in the city.

After sitting a considerable time for an examination of communications, a messenger from the White House at length appeared. The written reply from the Department was silently read by the President of the Court, who handed it to the Judge Advocate, and then directed the Court to be cleared.

When the Court was again opened, the Presiding Officer announced that the Court was adjourned to meet at the same place, on Wednesday next.

Another New Planet.—Another member belonging to the family of Asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London, on the night of October 18th. This makes the eighth known Asteroid, and the fifth new Planet that has been discovered within the last two years.

From the African Republic.—Liberian papers to the end of September have been received in New York. The latest paper has much to say of the festivities and ceremonies attendant upon the Declaration of Independence, which was celebrated on the 24th of August, with firing of cannon, waving of flags, and a sumptuous supper at Monrovia.

Slave dealing on the coast of Liberia was becoming an unprofitable and dangerous business. A large number of captives, who could not be shipped because of the vigilance employed by the cruisers, had gained themselves new Africans, built towns of their own, and made numerous attacks and inroads upon the towns of their former owners.

There had been much sickness among the immigrants at the near stations, but no recent deaths. All the sick were recovering fearfully.—There had been no recent advices from the distant stations. The missionaries were in health when last heard from.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

INTELLIGENCE BY THE ACADIA.

Important Commercial Advices.

More Failures.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Acadia*, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, November 4th, arrived at her moorings at East Boston, at one o'clock P. M. of the 20th November, after a passage of 16 days. She brought 88 passengers—from Liverpool to Halifax, 11; from Liverpool to Boston, 64; from Halifax to Boston, 13. We make up the following summary principally from Willmer and Smith's European Times.

The Commercial news is exciting and highly important, and consequently demands a large share of our space.

The steamship Hibernia, from Boston, reached Liverpool on the 28th ult., being a little less than 12 days from the time she left Boston.

The packet ship Henry Clay, Nye, reached the Mersey on the afternoon of the 25th ult. She sailed from New York on the 9th, and therefore made the run to Holyhead in little more than 15 days.

The Queen has issued a proclamation for calling Parliament together for the dispatch of business, on the 18th inst.

The Caledonia, from Boston for Liverpool, had arrived at Halifax, and left before the Acadia left for Boston

There are twelve thousand factory hands in Manchester without the means of employment.

Among the failures mentioned is the old and highly respectable banking establishment of Messrs. Scholes & Co., of Manchester, which took place on the 21st ult. The firm has been in existence more than half a century, having commenced business in 1720.

The French steamer Union, from New York at Cherbourg, experienced two severe gales on her passage—one off Newfoundland, which lasted five days, the second off the Azores, during which *the boiler burst*, and the machinery was much damaged

The London Daily News states on the authority of a correspondent, but without any great faith in the statement, "that Messrs. Rothschilds have received within the last fortnight from France via Folkstone, twelve tons of colonial gold, or £1,500,000 sterling."

The important cause of meeting of Parliament on the 18th, is said to be the alarming situation and distressing of stresses in Ireland.

In Italy the Pope has instituted a Council of State, but the country was much agitated, and the Austrians kept possession of Ferrara.

In Spain, the Queen and the King continue on amicable terms.

The Cholera.—In our paper of October 5th, we announced that the cholera had reached Europe. It has since commenced fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages have been nearly swept away. Cases have been observed at Orel, Penla, and in the village of Penza, which is situated only 50 leagues from Moscow, and where four peasants have been attacked. In the province of Astracan, which contains 31,200 inhabitants, there have been 5,915 cases, and 3,131 deaths. The epidemic reigns with great imminence at Tcharkow, Kursk and in environs. At Saratow, capital of the province of the same name, 2,500 persons have been attacked, and 1,991 died. In the country of the Don Cossacks, there have been 12,651 cases, of which 7,017 have proved fatal. At Charkow, 53 persons have died of the disease; and at Kursk there were, on the 15th September, 580 sick. At Woronish, a city containing upwards of 44,000 inhabitants, the disease appeared on the 4 th of September, and since there have been 140 cases per day, and 150 deaths. On the 16th there were in the hospital 1019 cholera patients, of whom 418 had been attacked the previous day, the number of deaths on that day had been 152. Without counting Georgia, Caucasus and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, which is ravaged in sixteen gubernias of the Czar. On the 17th October it broke out in Moscow, and on the 23d at Moscow City proper. One case has occurred in Austria, and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult., it had not visited Constantinople. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th October, says: The cholera is advancing from the east to the west, but has yet it has not reached a more westerly point than Kertch, on the sea of Azof. The winter will impede its progress but not change the direction it has taken.

Commercial Summary.

The following "Commercial Summary," is condensed from the European Times

"The period that has elapsed since the issue of our last publication, has been one memorable in the annals of trade and commerce. Scarcely a mail arrived at their several shores, when commercial affairs assumed a crisis that alarmed all classes, and induced the Government to issue a letter of recommendation to the Directors of the Bank of England, to assist in mitigating the pecuniary embarrassments that were daily occurring. This was followed by the Directors in obedience to this letter, has had the effect of immediately unsqueezing the fears of commercial men. And although no great improvement has taken place on the Continent for colonial produce, since the extent of which it is sold, a panic has been put to further failures, both here and in London. Still it must be acknowledged that trade, in all its branches, labors under much depression, and cannot, for some time yet, assume its usual bouyancy. The reports from the manufacturing districts, are most discouraging, and add to the difficulties of the present crisis.

"The Liverpool cotton market, since our last publication, has been in a very dull and gloomy state.—Few sales have been effected, and the general tendency of prices have been downward. The position of importers is, at the present moment, extremely perplexing, and as there is but slender hopes of a speedy improvement in the consumption, it is not unlikely but that prices will further recede.

"The transactions in grain have not, since our last number, been marked with such extraordinary fluctuations as previously. From the 22d ult., the market for the better qualities of wheat and flour was steady, whilst the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our quotations. In the early part of the week ending the 30th ult., the prices generally were lower, but on Friday last, prices exhibited a decided movement upwards; an advance of 1 to 2s. was established. In Liverpool, flour advanced to 29s. per bbl., and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale. The above advance was fully maintened at the market in Mark-lane on the 1st inst.

"The sales and fluctuations of the Money market, since the middle of last month, have continued to be of the most extraordinary and eventful character.

"Railway shares continue depressed."

The Monetary Affairs.—The European Times thus discourses on the events which preceded the summoning of Parliament to meet on the 18th

"The interval since our last publication, has been pregnant with the most remarkable commercial events. The circumstances we now detail, which led to the intervention of Government, (in a manner effectual, and the resolution of assembling Parliament on the 18th of November, will all be read with feelings of deep interest in every quarter of the globe

"On Tuesday, the 19th ult., a deputation of Liverpool merchants waited on Lord John Russell in Downing street, and set forth in no set terms all the evils under which the town and the general commerce of the country were laboring. An advance on the credit of the country was solicited. The Government, however, firmly stood on the unconsiderate terms, refused the application, and in the three or four following days the mercantile pressure considerably increased.

"Banks in various parts of the country failed. On Saturday, the 23d ult., Mr. Masterman and Mr. Glyn, at the head of a deputation of London bankers, called upon the Prime Minister at Downing street, and were immediately admitted to an audience. They represented the intensity of the panic; the impossibility of allowing matters to continue without making some effort to alleviate the pressure; that the bankers were full of money, but one dare not part with it to his customers for fear of a run upon him, and their statements produced such effect on the mind of the Minister that he panicked on the Monday following to give them an answer. Mr. Rothschild also visited the Minister. When the news of these interviews transpired a better feeling in the city was the result. Consols and shares somewhat rallied.

"It transpired, also, that Sir Robert Peel had arrived at London on the previous evening, and was immediately called upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview lasted several hours.

"In consequence of this, the first Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a document to the Bank of England, recommending the directors to enlarge their discounts, and suggesting that the rate of interest should not be less than eight per cent.

"The directors met and passed resolutions to the following effect

"That the minimum rate of discount on bills not running more than ninety-five days to run be 8 per cent.

"That advances be made on Bills of Exchange, on Stock, Exchequer Bills, and other approved securities in sums of not less than £2,000, and for periods to be fixed by the governor, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum."

The effect of this measure was electrical; in the general eagerness of the speculators for a fall to buy in their accounts, the market became wild. Consols in a day or two advanced, with the most violent fluctuations, not less than five per cent upon their extremest point of depression of the previous week.—Shares of railways, which had been ruinously depressed, rose rapidly. London and North Western rose from £16 to £21 a share. Exchequer Bills only rallied to about 15s to 20s discount.

The excitement and rise of Stocks proved evanescent. After the first general rush of prices upwards, speculators began to reflect upon all the bearings of the measure, and stocks at first became stationary, and then proceeded steadily to recede. The cotton market became dull and inactive as ever, and prices receded; whilst failures in Manchester, Glasgow and London, still continue to cause great dismay in the mercantile world.

Commercial Failures.

Failures of Merchants and Bankers in England and other parts of Europe since the publication of the "European Times" of the 19th October.

Adams, Warren & Co., Shrewsbury; E. Elsasio & Co., corn merchants, Genoa; L. Arbib & Co., merchants, Leghorn; Barker, silk manufacturer, Manchester; Barton, Ireland & Higginson, merchants, Liverpool; Bertrand, Napoleon, Cowtray; P. Borthwick, late M. P., London; Brodie & Co., bankers, Salisbury; Bevey, Young & Co., corn brokers, Liverpool; Brodie & King, bankers, Shattesbury and Hindon; Brook & Wilson, ship owners, Liverpool; G. Calcagno, money changer, Genoa; Coates & Co., American merchants, London; Coates, Hilliard & Co., Manchester; Cockburn, Greig & Co., Lisbon; Cowans, Smith & Co., commission agents, Glasgow; I. P. Cruikshanks, West India merchant, London; S. S. Curtis, hide merchant, London; R. & J. Farbridge, East India merchants, Manchester; Robert Gardner, merchant and spinner, Manchester; Gall & Co., Medlock Bridge Mills, Manchester; Gillows & Co., spinners, Preston; Grazebrook & Son, iron merchants, Liverpool; J. P. Howard & Co., colonial brokers, London; L. W. A. Jacobi, merchant, Hamburg; W. Jones & Co., wholesale tea dealers, Liverpool; Kilgour & Leith, West India merchants, Glasgow; Liverpool banking company, Liverpool; Livingston & Co., East India merchants, Liverpool; James Logan, Canadian merchant, Liverpool; M. Lear; Hadfield & Co., ship brokers, Liverpool; Martin & Hartwright, yarn merchants, Manchester; Molyneux & Hulbert, tea brokers, Liverpool; Morpurgo & Tedeschi, merchants, Leghorn; Newcastle Union Joint Stock bank, Newcastle; North and South Wales bank, Liverpool; Pearson, Wilson & Co., shipping merchants; D. Cattiers Pegrs, merchant, Leghorn; C. Riva & Co., merchants, St. Petersburgh; Roget & Brierly, spinners and manufacturers, Blackburn; Scholes, Trelow & Co., bankers, Manchester; Scott, Bell & Co., East India merchants, London; C. Sutherland & Co., colonial brokers; London; Swainson & Birchwood, manufacturers, Manchester; R. Taylor, soap boiler, Liverpool; J. L. Velentin, merchant, Leghorn; J. Vanzeller & Sons, merchants, Lisbon; Ventura, merchant, Venice; Vesey Fourgeroy, merchant, St. Petersburgh; Venein & A. Giells, manufacturers, Courtray; Warden & Co., merchants, Liverpool.

The North and South Wales Bank at Liverpool, having numerous branches in the Principality, has succumbed under the influence of a mischievous report, which caused a run upon the bank. The Salisbury Bank, the Shaftesbury and Hindon Bank, and the Shrewsbury Bank, have also stopped payments.

In Manchester, the failure of Mr. Robert Gardner, a merchant trading largely to China, has caused great consternation. Several other heavy firms there have also failed.

Mr. Cobden's fear of the importation of goods for the American market, have stopped payment—Their liabilities are estimated at £100,000.

The European Times says, that whilst Bank Directors themselves are actually borrowing money on which to loan white corn, at 72 a 74 cents per 57th November, and charging eight per cent. on *similar* security, and nine per cent. on discounts, it is plain that, as regards money, no present relief can be calculated upon. The general conviction is, that business and engagements must, however, working gradually a c e. Its fatal effects, however, are but too evide it.

Ireland.—Anticipating a scarcity of provisions, the Treasury have reappointed 93 of the 120 naval and military officers who served under the relief commission in Ireland last year, in superintending the distribution of provisions.

An address, agreed to by the Catholic prelates of Ireland, has been presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Both the address and Lord Clarendon's reply are remarkable chiefly for the most unqualified praise they bestow upon the Irish people, and the distress under which Ireland is at present laboring, and advert to the cause of her unprecedented. The poor law they state to be insufficient to mitigate to the proper extent, the miseries and privations of her poor. The conduct of the Irish peasantry is vindicated from the charge of indolence which is now being heaped upon them. The prelates also alluded to the penal laws which had been enacted against the Irish population, and urged their repeal. The answer of Lord Clarendon is certainly much applauded. He intends the prelates are very generally of from what they have said on the grievances of Ireland he takes occasion to inculcate lessons which if acted upon, will do much towards the regeneration of that unhappy land.

Among the melancholy events of the day, we must note the suicide of Professor McCullagh of the University of Dublin, which took place early last week. The learned gentleman had brought on temporary insanity by excessive study

France.—The number of commercial bills due and payable to the bank of France, on the 30th ult., was so great that it became necessary to employ additional *military* clerks—a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of that establishment.

During the 29th and 30th ult., the Bank of France issued bank notes to the value of 900 francs each, to the amount of fifteen millions of francs, and indicated the Government to issue a letter of recommendation to the Directors of the Bank of England, to assist in mitigating the mercantile embarrassments that were daily occurring. This was taken by the Directors in obedience to this letter, has had the effect of immediately unsqueezing the fears of commercial men. And although no great improvement has taken place on the Continent for colonial produce, since the extent of which it is sold, a panic has been put to further failures, both here and in London. Still it must be acknowledged that trade, in all its branches, labors under much depression, and cannot, for some time yet, assume its usual bouyancy. The reports from the manufacturing districts, are most discouraging, and add to the difficulties of the present crisis.

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City Intelligence.

First Municipality.—Mr. W. J Courtney informed his Honor, the committing Magistrate of the First Municipality, that on yesterday morning, at about half past eight o'clock, one George Lyons entered, forcibly, his premises, situated in Customhouse street, No. 115, whilst deponent was temporarily absent, and took away therefrom a young girl of about 14 years of age, whom he had placed there to work until spring. Mr. Courtney further asserted that the said Lyons, when entering said premises, pushed aside complainant's wife and niece—wherefore, Mr. Courtney charged the aforesaid Lyons with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter.

Recorder Baldwin.—The case of W T. Philip, charged by Mr. Jacob Montford with swindling him out of $220, was yesterday resumed. After a lengthy examination, Recorder Baldwin sent the accused before the First District Court.

Nothing worth reporting, besides the above case.

Recorder Seuzeneau.—Mr. William Massey, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Seuzeneau, against one William Smith alias Atkins, charging the latter with an endeavor to steal complainant's negro boy William. Mr. Massey further asserted that Smith gave a pass to the black boy without any authority whatever for so doing. Recorder Seuzeneau issued a warrant for the arrest of the party accused.

Some few loafers picked up in the streets, beastly drunk, graced the dock of his Honor. They were released on their paying the jail fees.

Midnight Assassination.—Last night, a man whose name is Thos. Thompson, was brought to the Third Municipality Watch-house, by Alderman Nicomede and Mr. Montamat. He was found lying in a weak condition on Frenchmen street, between Prospect and Claiborne streets, severely cut in different parts of the head. When in the Watch-house, he said that he had been robbed of $500. The scoundrels who attacked him, in departing with their booty, had left him almost naked, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Alderman Nicomede and Mr. Montamat, he would have probably died in the street from exposure. Dr. Isard was called for; he immediately dressed the patient's wounds. Strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. From what information could gather, it appears that Thompson was a discharged Volunteer, and had just arrived from Mexico. It was generally known that he had a large sum of money about him; he was therefore followed by some villains, who, finding that he had a brother residing some where in the Third Municipality, and that he could be introduced to him. They walked together for a while, and when they thought themselves perfectly safe from observation, attacked Thompson, as related above. We sincerely trust that the police of the Third Municipality will soon arrest these highway robbers and assassins.

Highway Robbery.—On Tuesday last, while two slaves: Velcie and Baptiste, belonging to Mr. Louis Duvigneaud, were hauling wood in a cart, they were attacked in the rear of Bienville street, within the limits of the First Municipality, by four individuals, whose names are yet unknown to the police. They seized the cart and horse, which are still in their possession.—Yesterday Mr. Duvigneaud made an affidavit before Recorder Barthe against these four robbers. The police will soon arrest them.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Spedden on the body of a white man named James McGee, aged about 40 years, found dead in a boarding house, No. 87, Levee street, kept by Mr. James McDermott.—Verdict—"died from a fracture of the skull supposed to have been caused by a fall while in a state of intemperance."

Races.—Bingaman Course.—The fall campaign of the Orleans Jockey Club commences this day over the splendid Bingaman Course at Algiers, which the continued fine weather has put in beautiful order. There will be two races—in the first three horses, and in the second five will start. The nags are all of the best blood that ever graced the turf—in excellent condition and with a track as smooth as velvet for their noble contest. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the sport will be tiptop, and that a crowded attendance will vindicate our reputation as lovers of this manly pastime. The race comes off at 2 o'clock P. M.

Destruction of the Norfolk Beacon Printing Office by Fire.—We are sorry to learn, through the Norfolk *Herald*, that the office of the *Beacon*, together with all the printing materials, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. The building was of brick, and three stories high. On the first floor was the reading room, on the second the newspaper office, and on the third the job office &c. The proprietors fortunately saved all their books, and the newspaper press with the outside for Monday's publication. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The proprietors of the *Beacon* were insured, though not to an amount sufficient to cover their loss, and compensate for the delays and inconvenience in their business that must necessarily result from the destruction of their materials.

Shocking Murder.—The Philadelphia papers teem with details of a daring murder perpetrated near Camden N. J., on the night of the 20th November, upon the person of Mr. Jary Roberts, an esteemed farmer and citizen, and leading member of the Society of Friends, in that neighborhood. The deceased had been to market in Philadelphia, with produce, and left for home about 6 o'clock, and about 7 1-2 o'clock his lifeless body, still warm, was found in his wagon, nearly a mile from Camden, covered with a buffalo robe, and his brains dashed almost entirely out. Subsequent developments leave no doubt that the deceased had been shot and then robbed of about $10. Several slugs were found in the brain; and his hat, partially consumed by fire, was discovered two miles distant. A person residing near the scene of the murder heard the report of a gun about 61 o'clock, and on going out on the road, saw the hat of the deceased on the ground, burning, but heard nothing of the murder until the next morning. A young man with a gun, was seen in the vicinity shortly after the murder, but he made his way over to Philadelphia, before discovered. The deceased was 70 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

Homicide.—The Alabama (Montgomery) Journal of Saturday last, publishes the following letter:

Auburn, November 23d, 1847.

Messrs. Editors.—There is a great excitement here this morning, occasioned by a most outrageous assault committed on the person of Mr. Davis, of Richmond, Virginia, who was returning to Virginia from New Orleans, where he had just taken 100 negroes. The assault was committed some five miles beyond this place, at a grocery, the name of which I forget. A short time ago stabbed S Rease so severely.) It appears that the gentleman arrived here in the cars yesterday, and, after taking his dinner, started in his buggy for home, and arriving at this grocery, was attacked by six men, who were drinking. They dragged him from his buggy and beat him with clubs, breaking his skull in a shocking manner. I have just seen one piece of the skull as large as a half dollar bought to town by Dr. McGhee. The grocery keeper, by the name of Thornton, two men by the name of Williams, and three others are said to have committed the foul deed; and I understand they have fled. Several men have gone in pursuit.

When I hear further particulars I will let you have them. The name of the murdered man is Watley.

A Tall Swindle.—The New York papers relate the following case:

"It appears that about two years ago, four men, said to be relatives, entered into a secret confederacy in England, under pretence of carrying on an extensive wool business, located as follows:—Andrew Pringle, wool dealer, Edinglington, Scotland; Joseph Thornton, at Leith, county of Edinburgh; Samuel Stead, Gomersal, county of York, England, and John Davidson, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford, in the same county. All these men were secretly allied to each other, although publicly strangers in order to procure credit, which they succeeded in doing to an immense amount. However, last spring, the creditors of these operators accidentally discovered something wrong, when after holding a meeting in order to investigate the solvency of the parties, it was resolved by the creditors to compel these men to go into bankruptcy, according to act of Parliament made and provided in such cases. This was done, and a notice served upon each of these men declaring them bankrupts. Receivers were duly appointed, and the 6th of July last, was the time designated by the creditors to have the whole affair investigated. These men finding themselves cornered, drew largely on the bankers, and played into the hands of each other, by which process they obtained between three and four hundred thousand dollars from the banks and proceeded