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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning Dec. 8, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HUMBUG.

Some editors have a talent for paradox, and display amazing ingenuity in attempting to prove that two and two make five, or that the sun's rays afford no light. The Charleston *Mercury* seems to belong to this class of writers.—That journal strives very acutely, and no doubt sincerely, to demonstrate that the late triumph of the National Democrats over the Freesoilers of New York is unfavorable to the peace and durability of the Union. If it were so, the *Mercury* would no doubt rejoice, for it has been the organ of that fortunately small faction in our country, which regrets the existence of the Union, and openly denounces it as a curse.—Leaving, however, this view of the subject for future consideration, the logic of the *Mercury* may be epitomized as follows: The New York schism gave the victory to the Whigs; the Whigs will make Seward Senator; Seward is an Abolitionist—ergo, the Union is again put in danger. This sort of reasoning is common to the Administration presses. Its shallowness is susceptible of the clearest demonstration.

Certainly, the Whigs have carried New York in consequence of the Democratic split. This much is indubitable. All the rest is based upon the purest conjecture. Whence does the *Mercury* derive its authority for saying that Wm. H. Seward will be re-elected United States Senator? No intimation to this effect has been given, and there exist good grounds for believing that no such result will follow. But supposing Mr. Seward is chosen, why is the stability of the Union to be therefore perilled? If Mr. Seward more than one man? Is he more formidable than Chase, the Democratic Abolitionist, or Sumner, the coalition Abolitionist? Were they not all three—a glorious trinity of anti slavery champions—in the Senate last year, and was the *Union* put in peril from their abolition rant? Is Mr. Seward alone, or by the aid of his co-adjutors, able to repeal the fugitive slave law and overset the Compromise? What kind of a political colossus is Wm. H. Seward, that the whole South is to be spasmodically alarmed, lest he should topple down upon and crush her into atoms?

Again, suppose the National Democrats had not severed their connection with the Freesoilers, and the latter had triumphed, where is the guarantee that John Van Buren or Gen. Dix would not have been elected United States Senator? Would the *Mercury* have been calm and contented under such a dispensation, seeing that it is fidgetty and frightened at the prospect of the return of Seward? Perhaps the *Mercury* thinks that Democratic Abolitionists are exceedingly innocent personages, and that Whig Abolitionists alone are truculent and terrible.

We repeat what we have once before stated, that all this outcry against Sewardism is the verriest cant and puerility. Mr. Seward is not a particle worse than Dix, Grover, the Van Burens and Chase. Nay, he is a thousand fold better, for the latter went off in 1848 on a pure anti slavery issue, basely deserting Democracy and helping to beat Gen. Cass, because he stood by the South; whereas, Seward has always adhered to his party, supported Mr. Clay and worked for Gen. Taylor. His abolitionism is far more of an abstraction than a tangible reality. The abolitionism of the Democratic Freesoilers is an active principle, only smothered occasionally under the lavish bounty of the Executive, and ready to burst forth as fiercely as ever, the moment that bounty is withdrawn.

A Negro Turning White.—A correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, writing from Walker county, gives the following statement peculiarly interesting to physiologists:

"I have just seen, on the plantation where I am at present stopping, a negro woman who is turning *white!* I had heard of such persons before, but they never were located in one place long at a time, or if so, were generally attached to some museum, but had never, till now, seen one. This negro, now and then, turns as white as any "pale faced" lady you ever saw, and then she gradually turns *dark* again, until she is as black as any sable mulatto hereabouts or elsewhere."

This is not a very rare occurrence. We have seen a similar case in New Orleans in the person of a negro woman, the property of the late Benjamin Story. The change was, however, incomplete—her skin being, so to speak, spotted with large white patches. The physiological explanation of the fact is extremely simple. The skin of every human being is composed of three tissues—the outercast, or cuticle; the middle, or *rete mucosum*, and the innermost, or true skin. In the *rete mucosum* lies the pigment, or coloring matter which gives to the surface of the body its natural hue. In the white man, the *rete mucosum* is nearly transparent. In the negro, it is black. Occasionally, by some freak of nature, portions of the coloring matter in the skin of the negro are absorbed, and the cuticle assumes a ghastly whiteness, the more striking from its contrast with the surrounding jetty hue. In the class of persons commonly termed "Albinos", a similar absorption of the coloring matter of the iris has taken place, in consequence of which, the eye presents an unnatural and revolting aspect, is king red, and being really weak from the absence of a membrane which, by absorbing part of the luminous rays that enter the eye, prevents them from impinging too strongly on the delicate retina.

In the case above cited, it appears that the negro man, after becoming white, turns black again. Hence it is to be presumed, that the coloring matter of the skin was first detached by absorption, and then again deposited.

☞ Our thanks are due Capt. George E. Dowswell, Purser of the steamship *Daniel Webster*, for late California papers.

Southern Bank.—It will be seen, by referring to an advertisement published in another column, that, until further order, the regular discount days of this Bank will be on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. Offerings to be made the preceding days.

Jacobs' Grand Saloons.—One might probably seek in vain throughout all the great cities in the Union for an establishment equal in taste, splendor and beauty to the Daguerrian Saloons of Edward Jacobs, No. 93 Camp st. Mr Jacobs has fitted up these spacious and elegant rooms in a style of finished and gorgeous magnificence that challenges comparison elsewhere. They are not only supplied with rich, massive, costly and commodious furniture; with mirrors extending nearly from floor to ceiling; with elegant musical instruments to occupy the leisure moments of ladies, but they are adorned with paintings, statuary and engravings from the works of the best masters, purchased at vast expense, and arranged with consummate taste. In fact Mr. Jacobs' Saloons are the most superb and luxurious apartments we have ever beheld. He rightly and properly terms them "a gallery of Fine Arts," for such indeed they are.

Of the daguerreotypes of Mr. Jacobs it is almost superfluous to speak. All who have ever beheld them, attest their unsurpassed excellence. In fidelity of feature and expression, in nicety of detail, elegance of execution, delicacy and precision of tint, and in that nameless power and taste by which the perfect daguerreotypist imparts to his works the finish of a miniature painting, and the warmth and vivacity of life, Mr Jacobs' portraits are master pieces. They are as far superior to the pallid and inexpressive abortions commonly called daguerreotypes, as is the glowing canvass of Titian to the wretched daubs that are suspended in the taproom of a country ale-house.

Welch's Hippodrome. This magnificent establishment, under the efficient superintendence of Dr. R. P. Jones, who has arrived in our city, will be thrown open to the public this evening, if it can be possibly completed by that time. The Hippodrome is designed for splendid equestrian feats, races after the ancient Greek and Roman games, etc., etc., and will, no doubt, attract an immense concourse.

The Methodist Church Question Settled.—A dispatch from Baltimore of the 2d inst says the settlement of the Methodist Church controversy has been officially announced. The precise conditions of the settlement will not be made public until after the withdrawal of the suits with the consent of the courts of law. It is understood that an equal division of the property between the Northern and Southern sections have been agreed upon.

Mobile Aldermen.—At the municipal election in Mobile on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Aldermen, viz: Messrs. Tarelves, Lewis, Castanel, Murphy, Lowery, and Cleveland.

Macaulay.—A report has obtained some circulation in the United States, that this most brilliant of the living writers of England, was losing his memory and intellect by the abuse of opium. We have, within a day or two, says the Washington *Union*, seen a letter from an eminent London physician, Mr. Macaulay's medical adviser, containing a direct contradiction of this report. Mr. Macaulay never, knowingly, took a dose of opium in his life. The letter alluded to contains (we are happy to add) the following expression: "Macaulay's general health is better; his intellect is what it has been ever since I have known him."

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.—The attention of dealers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 8th December, at 10 o'clock, at H. Peychaud & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 26 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

Sixteen Days Later from California.

The United States Mail steamship *El Dorado*, Alfred G. Gray, commander, from Aspinwall, 4 P. M., December 1st, arrived at her wharf at half past 3 yesterday—making the run to the Bar in 5 days and 8 hours. She was detained 5 hours at the Bar waiting for a pilot. She brings 230 passengers, the mails and a large amount of specie.

The Pacific Mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, made the run from San Francisco to Panama in eleven days. The steamship *Golden Gate* reached San Francisco on the morning of the 16th ult., just as the *Stephens* was leaving the wharf, at which time neither the *Uncle Sam* from Panama, nor the *Sierra Nevada* from San Juan had made their appearance. Large sums of money were pending in San Francisco, with respect to the arrival of the three steamers—as much as 5 to 1 was bet that the *Golden Gate* would be the last one in.

The steamship *George Law* left Aspinwall for New York on the same evening as the *El Dorado*, with 600 passengers and one million and a half in specie.

The health of the Isthmus still continues unusually good. The cars are now running across the bridge over the Chagres river at Babacoas, and the facilities for passengers crossing the Isthmus to Panama, are beyond all doubt, much more comfortable and expeditious than by any other route in operation at the present day.

The following is a list of passengers by the steamship *El Dorado*, from Aspinwall:

James D Galbraith and servant, A Simerman, John A Darr, G W Matthews, C Duchesnel, Wm Yoder, Herm Hicks, Wm [illegible] Nelson, Michael Horan, R J Sterling, A Moorhead, W H Morris, A Smith, W A Piper, R S Winchester, J M Wells, E R Travers, Lieut G B Anderson, J W Whip, Henry B Parish, H Kennedy, W Ford, [illegible] Patterson lady and child, J Warren lady and child, N H McKinney, J B Harris, Mrs G Durell, Henry Futkin and lady, Wm Mann, W Sheridan, John B [illegible], A Fairchild, L J Betts, L B Dillon, J J Arrington, M Petrold, A Worcester, M C Fitzgerald, James Mitchell, N F Soulé, J N Wooden, Jas E Leighton, Henry Smith, M M Barger, W J Sawyer, John Shepherd, G G Allen, W H Myers, M J Myers—and [illegible] in the steerage.

By this arrival, we have received full files of California papers to the 16th ult.

That excellent journal, the *Alta California*, furnishes the annexed complete summary of the news of the fortnight.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In political matters, nothing of interest has transpired for the last two weeks. The papers in the interior are discussing the expediency of electing a U. S. Senator the coming winter, and generally express opposition to it. If the election comes off the coming session, it is thought the result will not be at all doubtful; and consequently, those aspirants who can have no hopes in that event are endeavoring to have it deferred. The probability is, however, that they will fail, and if they do not, we shall look for an utter breaking up of the democratic party in California.

Gov. Bigler has addressed a letter to the Hon. M S Latham, in which he urges the justice of allowing the claim of California on the General Government for her Indian war debt.

He also urges that Congress should make some slight appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, a recommendation that will be cordially seconded by nearly every citizen of California.

During the latter part of October, 35,000 sheep from Mexico, arrived in the southern part of this State.

Lieut Beale has selected the Tejon to be reserved for the future residence of the Indians of the State. He has provided agricultural implements, &c., for them, and will try to induce them to become farmers.

A plan is on foot to establish a regular line of steamers between this city and Guaymas.

There was another fire in Sonora on the 2d inst. The loss was $30,000.

About the 1st inst., a company of 30 U. S. Dragoons had a severe engagement with a party of Indians, on Deer Creek, near Rogue River. The Indians had been very troublesome, having killed one man, and robbed several trains. Ten Indians were killed and 2 Americans in the engagement, besides a number wounded on both sides.

Settlers are beginning to move into Tulare Valley.

A large bed of chromate of iron, the largest known in the world, has been discovered near Nevada.

The new sectional dry dock, at Benecia, has been completed, and the ocean steamer Pacific was raised on it on the 6th inst.

The squatters of Sacramento held a large meeting on the 4th inst., and passed a number of indiscreet and law defying resolutions. The main grounds taken were, that Sutter's claim was invalid; the southern boundary of the claim is 15 miles north of the city; the land was not granted by Sutter alone, but him and 11 families; the lands upon which Sacramento is built belongs to the United States, as overflowed lands.

The official count gives Gov. Bigler a majority of 1,444, and Lieut Gov. Purdy 11,[illegible]. Purdy runs ahead of Bigler 10,025 votes. Both are Democrats, but the former is anti extension.

A lively shock of an earthquake was felt at Humboldt Bay on the 25th Oct. The greatest damage done was that several persons were thrown out of bed.

The State Commissioners have selected the Mission of San Luis Rey as portion of the 72 square miles granted by Congress to the State for the foundation of a State University.

A large number of immigrants have arrived by the Gila route. They bring a large number of oxen, cows and sheep. The majority of the immigrants have not been disturbed by the Indians, but in one case the Apaches attacked a party of twelve immigrants and killed eleven of them.

The U. S. survey in the southern portion of the State is progressing rapidly. A district in San Diego and San Bernardino counties, 90 miles long by 30 wide, has been laid off into townships.

There is a great deal of complaint against the irregularity of the mails in the southern portion of the State.

A number of very singular remains of the former race of Indians, have been brought to light during the past fortnight. In a cave in Calaveras county, a large number of skulls and other human bones have been found completely imbedded in and covered with solid stone, the sulphate of lime. Some of the skulls are entirely covered inside and out with a covering of stone about a quarter of an inch thick.

A discovery nearly as interesting, made in December, 1852, has been made public for the first time. A party of French miners on the Stanislaus found a number of graves, which were paved and covered with slabs, and inside of each grave lay one body covered with charcoal. The bodies had been placed carefully on their backs, with their feet to the west invariably. By the side of each body was made a small vase of granite, and about the size of an Ostrich's egg. The vases were very carefully finished and tools of hard metal had evidently been used. The sides of some of the vases were not more than the tenth of an inch in thickness. Over these graves large trees were growing. These remains are probably of the same race of Indians which constructed the mounds and other curious works in the Mississippi Valley.

There has been several duels and about the usual number of murders; an average of two a day.

The Mines.—The Board of Mining Water Companies that was organized some weeks ago at Sacramento have issued a circular, in which it is strongly recommended that there should be general concert of action throughout the mines for the purpose of securing the passage of some general laws which will render property in water companies more secure. It is estimated that not less than $10,000,000 is invested in the State in water companies. It is the intention of the board to collect all the information that can be had in relation to the wants and condition of the different mines, and to take measures to defend their rights and make their property less at the mercy of capricious or malicious persons.

The rainy season is now not far distant, and the miners working in the river beds are preparing to abandon their claims with the first rain. Some of these claims have yielded enormously. At Sailor, Union and Cove Claims, on Feather River, the average for the last week has been upwards of $[illegible],000 daily. In other claims the miners have found nothing after spending the whole summer's labor and thousands of dollars beside, in the hope of finding rich deposites before the arrival of the rainy season. The miners generally are making from four to ten dollars per day, and all, whether gaining or losing pecuniarily, are adding to the general wealth by their unexampled enterprise and herculean labors.

The beach digging between the Crescent City and Port Orford, are reported to be extensive and profitable. A number of prospecters have gone into new districts about Rogue River, and the reports of their discoveries are favorable, but we have no positive information. On the 4th, an eleven pound lump of solid gold was taken out from a claim at Minnesota, in Sierra county. A large number of nuggets have been found of from one to four pounds.

The Quartz Companies report favorably of their labors during the fortnight. The Gold Tunnel Company in Nevada, in one week, took $3,300 from 30 tons of rock. The Washington Company, on Jamison Creek, took $3,400 from 17 tons of rock.

San Francisco.—The principal subjects of conversation during the fortnight have been various filibustering expeditions, about which many reports are in circulation, but nothing certain known. It is said that a party to follow the invaders of Sonora, and another to go to the Amazon, are forming.

The suit against the brig *Aurora* has been dismissed.

It is said that a joint stock company, with a capital of $2,500,000, to colonize and establish steam navigation on the Gila has been organized, with the most peaceable intentions. The "peaceable" find little faith.

On the 1st instant a new evening paper appeared—the *Daily Evening News*.

On the 5th instant a steamer of 300 tons, for river navigation, was launched. She is the largest steamer built here.

The *Major Tompkins* has been got off from the beach where she went ashore.

The first cargo of coals from the North Pacific has arrived in this city, from Vancouver's Island.

A couple of native Chinese Christian Missionaries have arrived, to labor among their countrymen.

On November 5th the camphine establishment of Knox & Co. in Happy Valley, was burned. The loss was about $5000.

The steamer *Fortuna*, for the Sandwich Island trade, arrived on the 5th inst.

Several adventurers leave by this steamer to go to the gold mines of the Amazon.

Gen. Suarez Navarro, late acting Minister of War in Mexico, banished by Santa Anna, arrived in this city on the 31st ult. He goes to New York by this steamer.

Misha Hauser leaves to-day for Lima by the steamer.

Oregon.—Our latest date from Portland is 29th Oct.

The total of overland immigrants arrived at that date was 6449. The number of animals, horses, oxen, cows, mules and sheep was 19,431.

Thirty-six wagons had taken a new route, and gone to Washington territory.

One party of immigrants, numbering 25 wagons, arrived at the upper part of Willamette Valley, after having seen hard times, reduced to eating their horses, &c.

Dr. Evans, of Gov. Stevens' U. S. Expidition for surveying a railroad route from the head of the Mississippi to Puget's Sound, arrived at Portland on the 20th Oct. He reports that the country is favorable for a road.

A new fort has been established on the South side of River, near table Rock. The garrison is three companies of infantry and one of cavalry.

St. Helen's has been chosen as a depot for the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers.

It is said Gen. Lane is pledged to advocate in Congress a division of Oregon territory.

Sandwich Islands.—We have dates from Honolulu to the 21st Oct.

The whalers are beginning to arrive. There were 41 at Honolulu and 28 at Lahaina. The average "catch" has been about 900 barrels. The Arctic fleet has been very unsuccessful: but those vessels which went to the sea of Ochotsk, have done very well. Six first class merchant vessels were waiting at the Islands for freights of oil and bone, to the Atlantic. The freight for bone is 1c. per lb. for oil, 7 a 8c. per gallon and primage.

The Hawaiians are rejoicing at the prospect of steam navigation.

The small pox has not yet disappeared. The entire number of cases reported for the Island of Oahu, was 5,767, of deaths 2,170. The vaccinations during the month were 1,087.

A census is to be taken about the end of December.

The machinery of a steam grist mill has arrived at Honolulu.

The cultivation of Indigo is attracting attention.

Business is brisk, extensive improvements are being made, and land is rising rapidly in value.

It is thought that the Ministry will offer for sale the extensive and very valuable water lots on the east side of the reef at Honolulu.

Review of the Market.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, there have arrived from

Domestic Atlantic Ports	8
Europe	13
Foreign Pacific Ports	16
East Indies	2
Domestic Pacific Ports	64
Whaling Voyages	2
Total	[illegible]

The importations during the period which has elapsed since the despatch of the last mail, have been very heavy, and only a small portion of them have passed into second hands, although there has been, upon the whole, a large business transacted. During the first week of the present month there was a brisk demand from the country for merchandise, and both [illegible] and local trading facilities were kept in active employment. In the succeeding week there was less business doing, still our jobbers had a fair trade, and during the fortnight disposed of a large amount of goods, clearing off old stocks, and enabling them to enter the market and lay in fresh supplies.

Notwithstanding the business of the fortnight sums up a considerable aggregate, there has been no improvement in prices, except in a few insignificant instances, and we desire to call the attention of parties at home especially to this fact that our market is overstocked to that degree that a fortnight's trade as large as we could hope for at the period when the up-country merchants are laying in winter supplies has had no effect in raising prices. On the contrary, the general tone of the market is fully if not more depressed than at the commencement of the month, owing to the pressure of unwieldy stocks, the prospect of apparently unceasing additions to them, and the commencement within the past three days, of the rainy season, which will, of course, restrict operations within narrow limits for some time to come.

Panama.

Our dates from Panama are to the 29th ult.—The Bridge across the Chagres river is completed, and on the 24th instant, the first locomotive crossed it. In a short time it is expected that the mule road will be opened from the Obispo river, to which point the rails are already laid. In six months, with the exception of about three miles at the summit, the whole road will be travelled by cars from Panama and Aspinwall. Twenty-five hundred men are now engaged on the work.

Theatricals are flourishing at Panama.

Central America.

The Panama *Star* gives the following news from Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Porta Rica:

From Guatemala, we have late dates. The Gazeta, of September 2d, says, Gen. Carrera was about embarking on the Lake of Izabel, to carry war upon the coast of Honduras. The force that accompanied him into Guletas, the Arada and Cecilia, amounted to 800 men. They were first to go to Omoa, and afterwards to seek satisfaction from the Cabinet of Comayagua.

San Salvador.—Our dates come down to September 9th. The rumored protectorate of Spain of her old Spanish provinces, excites much sensation in all parts of Central America. The San Salvador, and other journals, are discussing it. Opposition to any such protectorate is the prevailing sentiment.

A long correspondence is published between George Squier (well known in the Nicaragua negotiation) and Pedro Romulo Negrete, respecting the construction of a railroad, which Mr Squier says some company in the United States desires to construct in San Salvador. They could not agree on terms. Negrete wanted more than Squier could give.

San Salvador seems to have given up all hope of a successful mediation between Guatemala and Honduras.

Nicaragua.—Sr. Marcoleta (Minister to the United) seems to be receiving high honors at Nicaragua. The gratitude of Nicaragua is very enthusiastically tendered him for his services.

Honduras.—There was a rumor in circulation that the forces of Guatemala having penetrated as far as Llanos, and sacked that place, that General Cabanas (Hond.) had re-organized a new body of men, 300 in number, and had gone to attack Chiquimula.

Costa Rica.—We have San Jose dates to October 8th. A Senor de Forest, of North America, has arrived in San Jose, preparing a company for the establishment of steam navigation on the Sarapaqui.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the British steamship *Bogota*, later intelligence has been received from Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 21st instant. The files of Chile papers before us contain but little news. Business was improving, and owing to the limited arrivals from foreign ports, prices of merchandise generally had become firmer. Prices, however, do not range so high as at the same season last year. Flour is quoted as steady at $9. The stock was increasing, but there was no anticipation that prices would decline.

A large business was transacted in wheat at 30 reals the fanega. The market in this article is very bare.

We make up a summary of Chile news from the Valparaiso *Echo*:—Congress has been sitting during the whole fortnight, but have hatched no eggs. Except the grant of pensions to various parties for services rendered, nothing whatever has been done. The fifty thousand dollars were voted for Gen. Bulnes, the chambers agreeing to the grant as in duty bound; at least we can fancy no other reason, cogent or incongruent, for the donative. However, the man has got his money, and we prudently let the matter rest for fear of burning our fingers, which accident might disable us from longer wielding the editorial pen.

The executive has decreed the creation of a corps for the proper keeping and repairing of roads throughout the country. The organization of this body of men, as provided by the decree, is very complete and efficient, and fully guarantees the carrying out of the purpose for which they are intended.

The mining districts continue prosperous, and the yield of ores continues to increase in quantity and improve in quality.

A contract has been made to build a bridge across the river Aconcagua within six months.

The Electric Telegraph has been out of order for upwards of a month.

The following is the act sanctioned by Congress, for the opening of a steam navigation between Chile and England, through the straits of Magellan:

"The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to grant the following terms to the company that may establish a periodical steam communication, or by vessels with auxiliary engines, between the Republic and England; 1st—An annual subsidy of sixty thousand dollars for the term of ten years; 2d—an exclusive privilege for the same time, the government not being under the obligation of not subsidizing any other line for the same purpose: 3d—the company's ships are to be exempt from tonnage and anchorage dues in all ports of the Republic, where they may touch.

"In order to enjoy these privileges, the company is bound to maintain the line without interruption, and the vessels are to make not less than eight trips yearly in a regular and periodical manner."

"From Peru our dates are to the 15th instant. The only news of importance is the report that General Balso had invaded Peru with 3,000 men, and was in occupation of the villages of Desaguadero, Zepita, Pomata and Juli. Elias was said to be in Payta at the head of 1,200 men, to assist Belzu.

In Lima everything was tranquil, but the general impression there was, that the President of Peru, Gen. Echenique, would be forcibly driven out of office soon.

We have nothing from the Chincha Islands. Bolivia, as may be supposed, is full of excitement and very unsettled.

From the Amazon we learn nothing beyond what we have previously published.

No news of consequence has been received from along the coast.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates from Melbourne to the 24th September, nearly three weeks later than by way of New York, have been received at Panama.

The Government at length appears to be in earnest in unlocking the lands, and thereby providing the colony with substantial means of prosperity; for after all, the grand basis of the prosperity of every country, whether in ancient or modern times, has been the encouragement of the interests of agriculture.

The miners had been holding large meetings with the view of procuring a reduction of the license fee, but for a while their efforts proved fruitless. The Governor, in an interview with the petitioners, informed them he could do nothing for them. The miners said they were determined not to pay more than 10s. a month.—Finally, the Legislative Council met at Victoria, and after deliberation agreed to reduce the tax to 10s., for the three months to come. The Governor sanctioned the bill, and thus the matter stands.

From the gold diggings, the accounts are cheering. From the 15th Aug., to the 10th Sep., the escort had brought to Melbourne, 256,027 ounces; the total amount shipped from Victoria up to the 17th of September, was 1,502,545 oz. or 60 tons, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., which at an average of 75s. amounted to £5,634,533.

New and extensive diggings have been discovered.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

Russia.—The Russian Minister of Finance, De Brock, has made, according to the Journal of St. Petersburg, the following address to the English merchants:

"We have just learned that all the letters from London received during the last eight days are filled with rumors of war, and the English commercial world exhibit great alarm. The Russian government, on its side, is still animated with the most pacific and the most friendly disposition towards England. It cannot, therefore, admit the possibility of a rupture. But if, nevertheless, it should take place, I am charged to declare to you, in the name of the Emperor, that even in that case the English merchants have nothing to fear, either for their persons or their property, and that they may rely upon the protection that they have hitherto enjoyed." On the succeeding day the minister completed this explanation by the following words: "No obstacle will be placed on our part to the departure of English vessels loading in our ports, on condition that England does not detain ours."

We give here the circular note addressed by Count Nesselrode to the Russian representatives at the Courts of Europe:

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 19, (31.)

"Sir: The efforts which we have not ceased to make for the last eight months, to arrive at the amicable arrangement of our differences with the Ottoman Empire, have been hitherto, unhappily, fruitless. Nay more, the situation seems to tend every day to aggravate greatly.—While the Emperor offered, during his interview at Olmutz, with his intimate friend and ally, the Emperor Francis Joseph, new facilities to the Ottoman cabinet to clear the misunderstanding which has been attached to the motives set forth by us for rejecting the modifications which the Porte wished to introduce into the note concerted at Vienna, the Porte, yielding, notwithstanding the counsels of the European representatives at Constantinople, to the impulse of warlike ideas and of Mussulman fanaticism, has, as you are already aware, formally declared war against us. This principle [illegible], nevertheless, made no change in the pacific dispositions of the Emperor. We do not on that account yet abandon the resolutions announced from the beginning in our circular of the 20th of June, (2nd July.) At that period His Majesty declared, that in temporarily occupying the principalities as a material guaranty destined to insure him the satisfaction which he demands, he did not wish to push further the measures of coercion, and would avoid an offensive war as long as his dignity and his interests would permit him.

"At the present hour, and in spite of the new provocation which has now been addressed to him, the intentions of my august master remain the same. Possessed of the material pledge which the occupation of the two Moldo-Wallachian provinces give us, although we are always ready, according to our promises, to evacuate them from the moment their reparation shall have been made to us, we shall confine ourselves provisionally with maintaining our positions there, remaining on the defensive as long as we shall not have been forced to quit the circle within which we desire to confine our action. We will await the attack of the Turks, without assuming the initiative of hostilities.—It will, consequently, depend altogether on the other Powers not to enlarge the limits of the war, if the Turks should persist in absolutely commencing it, and not to impart to it a character different from that which we intend to leave it. This situation, altogether of an expectant character, does not throw any obstacle in the way of continuing negotiations. As is to be expected, after the declaration of war which had been made, it is not for Russia to seek for new expedients, or to assume the initiative of making overtures of conciliation. But if the Porte, becoming more enlightened as to her own interests, should hereafter be disposed to put forward or to receive favorably such overtures, [illegible]. Such, sir, is all that at present we are allowed to signify to you, in our incertitude as to whether the Ottoman Porte will immediately carry out the warlike projects which she has just adopted. State our eventual intentions to the cabinet to which you are accredited.—They will once more attest the desire of our august master to circumscribe as much as possible the circle of hostilities, should they take place in spite of his wishes and to spare the consequences of them to the rest of Europe.

NESSELRODE."

Turkey.—*Insurrectionary Movements.*—A letter from Constantinople, of the 31st of October, says:

"Report speaks of an unquiet state of feeling in Candia, and this insurrectionary movement is [illegible] anticipated. It is well known that the mountaineers of that island are a proud and independent race of people, ready at any time to employ their arms in any popular movement. Reports also are rife of movements on the Greek frontier, and it is well known that the whole Hellenic population regard the present war as the commencement of changes which will bring about a revival of a Greek [illegible] empire on the Bosphorus. A secret society, whose members are now busily employed, has already raised £10,000 or £15,000 towards the accomplishment of this project."

The latest accounts from Belgrade state that the Austrian army of observation on the Servian frontier will be 60,000 strong.

Great Britain—Progress of the Cholera.

The cholera in certain districts of London, says the official report of the Board of Health, dated 14th, is steadily on the increase, and so virulent has the disease been in many cases that the patient died within twelve hours of the attack. In several instances two and even three inmates of one house, or even room, have been attacked. There is also a large amount of diarrhoea and other premonitory sickness in various localities.

At Liverpool, since the 24th of October, to 12th instant, there had been 31 cases and 14 deaths. Apprehension that the epidemic is only reserving its ravages till spring, creates more anxiety than the deaths it causes at present.

The disease has made its appearance in most of the cities of Scotland.

Switzerland.—A Berne newspaper of the 12th, says: The Council of State has ordered the arrest of an apothecary and of a canon at Lugano; and of two other priests, and of the printer of the Patriot at Locarno. This has caused some agitation.

The Ticino Gazette states that the authorities, both in Switzerland and in Piedmont, [illegible] the movement of the refugees, since they have learned that Mazzini has left London, [illegible] the refugees in Paris and [illegible].

Germany.—There is much excitement throughout Germany upon the war question, and the people are favoring the Turks.

Hungary.—Evident dissatisfaction is manifested, and there are frequent indications of a disposition towards revolution.

The Capture of Shanghai.

Shanghai, the last of the Chinese Cities captured by the Insurgents of that country on the 7th of Sept., as advised by the latest advices, is said to have been taken by a band of Kwantung and Fokien men of the Triad Society, aided with Singapore men and with some of the low class of Shanghai. The place was taken by surprise, with little resistance, the Imperial troops, chiefly Triad men, deserting their authorities. The second magistrate was killed and the prison thrown open. There had been little loss of life. Under the pretence of aiding the common or popular cause, adventurers have rushed forward, and seized all available property within reach. What was begun by a small band of patriots promises to be consummated by the powerful combination known as the Triad Association, whose growing influence is unmistakeably apparent, and whose members are daily swelled by accession from all classes as the only means of safety. Previously it was known that about 10,000 members of the Triad Society were in Shanghai. Samqua, the chief authority, having escaped the slaughter, found refuge in the residence of the American Consul, from whence it is said he succeeded in making his escape. It is said that Shanghai rebels are not acting in concert with those at Nankin, but it is more generally believed that they are in correspondence with the rebel camp, and that the capture of the city was undertaken at their direction.

The following summary of the events connected with the fall of Shanghai is given in the English papers:

"At day break on the 7th, the confederates, with banners flying, contrived to enter the city in a body. One section made at once for the residence of the Che-hein, or district magistrate, who had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to some of the band. He was taken and slain on the spot, and his residence with its furniture [illegible] entirely destroyed. Those of the Taoutae, or Intendant of the Circuit, and of the [illegible], or marine magistrate, shared the same fate.

"Criers proceeded at once through the city, [illegible] that Shanghai had changed rulers—that the rights of private property would not be [illegible]—that robbers caught in the act would be summarily punished—and directing the people to open their shops, and proceed with their daily avocations. Military guards paraded the streets to repress violence and tumult, and to [illegible] offenders against the proclamation just made. On the 10th the gates of the city were again opened, but at night several skirmishes took place, when 16 or 20 Chinese were killed."

It is believed that several other cities have fallen, the Triads having determined on a simultaneous movement elsewhere, to strike terror into the Imperialists before venturing to attack Pekin. The only reasonable accounts from the metropolis of the empire are the official notifications in the Pekin Gazette, which afford evidence that the emperor does not consider himself secure, although surrounded by the choicest troops from the mountain ranges.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The *Union* of this morning has an article on the union of the Democracy, in which it makes the following remarkable assertion: "If the Baltimore Platform had expressly approved or disapproved of the Compromise the nominees would have met certain defeat. The friends of the measure of adjustment never had sufficient strength to elect a President, and this fact ought [illegible] itself with force upon the minds of Democrats, who claim from the Administration more consideration towards the original adherents of the Compromise than they are supposed to have received."

Emigration and Shipping.—The large ship owners of New York, following the example so properly set them by Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, have given directions to their agents at Liverpool to decline taking any emigrant or passengers on board their largest ships, as they will forego any profits rather than take a single passenger under the obvious peril of having such dreadful fevers as produced on board the ships lately arrived.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted for the New Orleans Bee.

By the Southern Line.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 6.

The President commences his Message by saying that the interest with which the people look to the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment on that occasion of the duty imposed on a new President, are the best evidence of their capacity for self-government.

To realize the hopes of the founders of the Government, the sole reliance of the confederacy is on the justice and intelligence of the masses.

The country has abundant cause for thankfulness to God for the many mercies showered upon the nation.

Considering the wisdom of absolute religious toleration, no secure reliance can be placed upon any apparent progress unless sustained by national integrity, resting upon the truths of revelation.

Diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no change during the past year. Those now pending, of a disturbing character, will probably be amicably adjusted.

With regard to the fishery question, the President says the United States never recognized the British construction of the treaty of 1818, and with a view of extending the rights of American fishermen, and regulating the trade between the United States and British America, negotiations had been opened with a fair prospect of favorable results.

With regard to the controversy on the affairs of Central America, the Government of Great Britain proposes an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London has been [illegible].

The President considers it as desirable that the boundary line between the United States and British America in the North America, be surveyed and marked.

Our relations with France continue friendly and a treaty of Commerce and Navigation are in progress.

With regard to Cuba, the President says [illegible] since last Congress, [illegible] expeditions have been fitted out from the United States [illegible] should any such movements be undertaken, he will repress them by all the means in his power.

The President refers to several annoying occurrences having taken place at Havana between our citizens and Spanish subjects [illegible]. Our Minister at Madrid has been instructed to renew applications for [illegible] appeal for redress from the American Consul to the Captain General.

The President recommends the prompt adjustment with Spain of the claim for losses in the case of the Amistad.

Concerning the case of Martin Koszta, the President recapitulates the facts, as set forth in Mr. Marcy's letter, and says that the principles therein maintained will be enforced whenever a proper occasion may arise.

Our Commissioner to China [illegible] commercial relations with that, and other Asiatic nations.

The arrival of Perry's expedition at Japan is referred to, but the President says he has not ascertained what effect it had had upon the Emperor.

He refers to the dispute with Mexico, with regard to the Mesilla Valley, and says that the former Commissioner of the United States committed an error in running the boundary line. [illegible] Our Minister at Mexico has been instructed to [illegible] between the two nations. These are still pending, and he is not informed what progress has been made in them, but he trusts that they will result in arrangements mutually satisfactory, so being made in a spirit of liberality and friendship.

Our Minister to Central America has been [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 30th ult.:

Most Important Advices from China.—Advices were received in Washington by the European mails received this morning, rendering it positively certain that Shanghai (in China) has fallen into the hands of the rebels, who are vigorously extending their operations, carrying all before them. The news comes to various parties here who have Eastern connections. There is not a shadow of doubt of its truth.

Advices from the U. S. Navy's India and Pacific Squadrons.—The sloop of war Saratoga was at Shanghai on the 9th of September last. The steamer Powhatan was at Hong Kong on the 25th of August. The Mississippi at Macao, September 1st, and two of the ships of the squadron (names not mentioned) were at or near Chusan, where they had been temporarily stationed for the protection of American interests. The St. Lawrence was at Panama November 18th, and the Portsmouth was at the Sandwich Islands on the 7th of October last. All well on those vessels, as far as known at the navy department.

The Fisheries Ground Treaty is by no means in a condition to be sent into the Senate, though we shall not be surprised if the negotiations between Messrs. Crampton and Marcy come to a conclusion in a week or two.

Army Medical Board.—The Army Medical Board, constituted by the War Department, Special Order, No. [illegible], for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for appointment in the medical staff of the army, will commence to sit in the city of New York, on the [illegible] day of December, (to-day.)

Navy Officers Detached and Ordered.—[illegible] "Corwin."

An Army Officer Dead.—[illegible] Barracks, California, October [illegible], 1853, of gastritis.

Naval Officers Reinstated and Promoted.—[illegible]

Promotions in the Marine Corps.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NOTICE is hereby given that the [illegible]

By order of the Board.
EUG ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bonds.

THE New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company offer for sale [illegible]

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HOSEA BEAN & CO.

[illegible]

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

[illegible]

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

[illegible]

Mississippi Military Institute. PASS CHRISTIAN.

[illegible]

A. HERNANDEZ,

[illegible]

MADAM CAUCHE.

[illegible]

THE GRAND SALOONS OF E. JACOBS, NO. 93 CAMP STREET.

[illegible]

JOSEPH COHN.

[illegible]

P. H. WILLARD.

[illegible]

CHARLES LEVY, Perfumer, from Paris.

[illegible]

P. BALLARD & CO.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

B. DeBar ... Lessee and Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
MISS LOGAN ONE NIGHT MORE.
The celebrated LAVATER LEE FAMILY for one night only.

WILL be performed Boucicault's comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE—Dazzle, Mr Neale; Sir Harcourt, Mr. Smith; Meddle, Mr. Dollar; Lady Gay Spanker, Miss LOGAN; Grace Harkaway, Mrs. ESTELLE POTTER.—After which [illegible] by the celebrated LAVATER LEE FAMILY.—To conclude with the farce of Mr. and Mrs. P. White—Mr Peter White, Mr. W. P. Smith; Mrs. Peter White, Mrs. [illegible].

☞ Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are engaged.

C. G. CHESLEY, Treasurer.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE, [illegible] opposite Poydras.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7th, 1853. The entertainment this evening will be varied in such a manner as to form AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, and many new and WONDERFUL SCENES will be introduced, among which The Great Act of Retro Equitation by Mr. Rice's old pupil, JEAN JOHNSON, in which is combined more grace, skill and daring than in any other LIVING HORSEMAN.... [illegible] will introduce the PERFORMING GRIZZLY BEAR JENNY.... Mr. WALKER, the celebrated Equilibrist, as EL DIABLO DE LA BOTELLA.... And the unapproachable [illegible] of the ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACE.... The Fancy and Monkey Race, &c. &c.

Southern Museum.

PRICES REDUCED.—The Southern Museum, on St Charles street, having undergone such alterations in its interior arrangement, that it is now the most interesting place of the kind in the country, for the gratification of the curious, whether old or young, to spend a leisure hour, [illegible] RARE ANIMALS, never before exhibited in [illegible] ELEPHANT, "LALLA ROOKH," and a white SYRIAN CAMEL, an animal held in sacred veneration by the Egyptians, and the only one ever imported into the United States.

☞ Open every day from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents—Children half price.

WELCH'S PARISIAN HIPPODROME.
FIRST GRAND CLASSIC FESTIVAL IN THE
CRESCENT CITY.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7, 1853.

☞ The HIPPODROME will be erected on the ENTIRE SQUARE OF GROUND lying between ERATO, CLIO, BACCHUS and DRYADES streets. This Exhibition is the only one now in the United States of foreign importation, and the only one capable of [illegible].

THE GAMES, CEREMONIES AND PASTIMES OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME.

THE TRIUMPHAL TOURNAMENT will be given at the commencement of the Entertainment, to be followed by THE CHARIOTEERS CONTEST. THE TRIPLE CARS OF JUNO, [illegible]

TERRIFIC RACING AND LEAPING
By the [illegible] FRANCIS BRANTINE.
The Elevation de Menage will be given by MADEMOISELLE MINNA,
The Foreign Equestrienne of the Royal Haute Ecole of Berlin.

LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE.
The Miracle Equilibrium,
Will be given for the first time in New Orleans, [illegible] As only done by Les Freres Stevens.

☞ Admission, 50c; Children and Colored Persons, half price. 41

ODD FELLOWS' HALL BALL ROOM.
Series of Select Soirees.

AT an adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the SELECT SOIREES to be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall, held on the evening of the 29th ult. the following gentlemen were entrusted with the management of the Soirees:

[illegible]

Twenty Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

$10 REWARD.

[illegible]

G T BEAUREGARD.

[illegible]

MADAM DURAND.

[illegible]

CAVELIER & MAREST.

[illegible]