The New-Orleans Bee.

O. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

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☞ In case the subscriber must give his week's notice, he will be allowed to discontinue.

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One Dollar for every TEN LINES for each language, for the first insertion, and one dollar and a half for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be charged less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent of one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 16, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
[SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE CANVASS—THE PROSPECT.

We shall be soon in the midst of a warm political canvass. In some six weeks from this, elections are to be held throughout the State for members of Congress, of the Legislature, for an Auditor of Public Accounts, and Parish officers. So far as our observation extends, the importance of this contest appears to be much better appreciated out of the city than in it. In almost every Parish, the two parties have already made their nominations, and in many the system of public discussion has been mutually agreed upon. In New Orleans, however, the Democrats alone display some activity, and even they have not yet chosen their candidates for representatives. The whigs have taken preliminary measures to secure the speedy nomination of their strongest men, and we presume that by the first of October, the selection on both sides will be complete, and we shall have a month of active electioneering.

The prospect for a whig triumph throughout the State seems to us extremely favorable. The whig party is everywhere united and harmonious. No jarring discontents divide them; the firmness of principle paralyze their adversaries on their zeal. Our democratic friends are striving manfully to bring about the same result, but purpose in their ranks. With what success time will prove. The party has been in a good deal distracted by the Compromise question—one upon which the whigs of Louisiana are but unanimous. The democrats have already made one or two blunders in connection with this subject, but with a majority, they are now laboring to keep it out of the canvass—at least as a controlling issue. So long, however, as Mr SOULE is a prominent leader, and holding hostility to that measure is a condition as impracticable to the party as it is, so long as Mr. MORSE and the Compromise, defends its opponents, it seems that the South has been deeply aggrieved by the act—Locofocism will be forced to convince the people that it has not in this instance, been false to the South.

There is certain amount of dissatisfaction in the democracy, which, considered in connection with the extremely doubtful policy of the State at all times, augurs well for the success of the whigs.

Should we gain a member of Congress—perhaps the 1st District Mr. MORSE's personal popularity is such as to make him formidable, but our opponents claim that we are highly chary.

That Mr. SOULE has gone to the assistance of the Secession cause, argues that the party has proved by Judge MOORE. We think Mr. MORSE cannot command in the upper Democratic vote; and the Judge MOORE strike himself, hails from Assumption county and is greatly beloved by those populous, will materially diminish the heavy drafts heretofore drawn by MORSE on the Whig vote of that region. If MOORE cannot beat MORSE, when the candidate carries with him the burden of Secession, the Whigs may in future regard the District as hopelessly Democratic. But we look for better things.

In the Second District, there is no formal rivalry between Mr. LANDRY, and in the Third, little should opposition to ALEXANDER PLANCHE. The election of these gentlemen—the first a Whig, the second a Locofoco—may consequently be regarded as certain. We do not yet know whom the Whigs will nominate as their standard bearer in the First District, but whoever he may be, Mr. ST. MARTIN will be sufficiently to win no easy victory. The district will be contested for the first time, and no honorable whig can be spared to redeem it from the reproach of sending a Locofoco to Congress. We presume that once given a Whig majority, in Presidential elections.

The Whigs will probably carry the Legislature so say, the House of Representatives will be most by lot—with a fair chance for the Senate. We did this two years ago, when our candidate for Governor was beaten in his District, and when the Democrats were a majority in consequence of the strength of Gen. WALKER when this is most popular man in Louisiana. We see no reason why we cannot do it again. The Legislative apportionment is remarkably fair, and the two parties, under ordinary circumstances, just have about an equal chance. Every vote will decide the question, and a full turn out is the Representative Districts in New Orleans and at their usual charge to show that at least two-thirds of the whigs in our city ought to be Whig.

THE SENATE with a Locofoco majority for WALKER, in New-Orleans, of two hundred and fifty, we anticipate a large majority of the Representatives. It is of vast importance to secure the Legislature this year, because the next General Assembly will have to elect a United States Senator for six years, to reapportion the Congressional districts, to revise the Corporation Laws, to revise upon the Convention question, to accomplish much business of magnitude, and if our opinion, can only be safely entrusted to a party habitually cautiously, moderate and conservative. We hope, therefore, that the Whigs of our city will rival their country brethren in the effort commensurate with the importance of the occasion. Let the Whigs of every ward select their best men—let them select the best men, popular and patriotic gentlemen—and employ all the moral influence the party in persuading their nominees to accept the delegated trust. We are well aware of the difficulty of inducing business men to abandon their occupations, for the purpose of consecrating themselves at the little town of Baton Rouge, where most unwisely the Capital of the State has been fixed; but the issues at stake are of vast moment, as well to the interests of our city and the whole Commonwealth, as the welfare and prosperity of the Whig party. It is now a mere convenience to stand in the ranks as candidates. If we nominate our best men, we greatly augment our chances of success, and we secure the presence in the General Assembly of those who will represent worthily and ably at once the principles of the Whig party, and the wants and claims of the Commercial metropolis of the South.

☞ Count so House Calendar.—Our friend and clerk, J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp st., has on hand a copy of his Commercial Calendar for 1851-2. It is a very useful publication, and contains much information not readily obtainable elsewhere—such, for instance, as the differ[illegible] steam packets, with the days of their departure; the lists and location to the Banks and Banking Houses of our city; the [illegible] Corporations, rates of postage, draymen's prices, &c. &c.

Our sister, Baton Rouge.—The *Advocate* says: Prospects for cotton and corn in this Parish will be somewhat varied, yield more than one half [illegible]. The long continued drought, and the worm have caused the cotton to shed, and the corn was too far advanced to recover. We now have having rain in abundance. The cane is very promising since the showers have commenced. The country is very sickly—fevers prevailing to a great extent. Baton Rouge is remarkably healthy.

GENERAL JACKSON AND CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* states that it is a remarkable, but not well known fact, that, in the archives of our Government we have an engagement made in Jackson's administration, between the United States, England and France, to the effect that Cuba shall not be seized by either party, and that Spain shall remain in undisturbed possession of the Island.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the opening of the CONTI VERANDAH Bar Room, which will take place TO-DAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of seasonable Dry Goods, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, by VINCENT & Co.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Yacht*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 11th, and from Brownsville to the 10th. Gen. Smith has arrived at Galveston, on his way to San Antonio, where he is to take the command.

A dozen volunteers had returned to Galveston, and will proceed to the Rio Grande, to join the expedition said to be organizing there, for a "Buffalo Hunt." What is meant by this may be understood from the following, which we find in the Houston *Telegraph* of the 5th:

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the Rio Grande, that a revolutionary party has been organized in the departments of Tamaulinas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila, sufficiently powerful he thinks, to expel the Government troops, and establish an independent government in all the valley of the Rio Grande, east of the Sierra Madre. Their plans are now so well matured that a decisive blow will probably be struck in a few weeks. A large number of volunteers from Texas have been enlisted, and large quantities of arms, ammunition, and military stores have been procured, to carry on the war against the central government. Upwards of two hundred Texan volunteers were encamped near Roma a few weeks since, waiting for orders from Canales and his associates.

It is said that Gen. Avalos and the other officers in the command of the Mexican forces, are aware that the great mass of the people of these departments are opposed to the central government, and they have intimated to the leaders of the revolutionary party that they can offer but a feeble resistance if a respectable military force is brought to operate against them. It is also said that Gen. Avalos has actually removed a portion of his property to Brownsville, in anticipation of the success of the revolutionary party. Carabajal at present is the ostensible commander of the revolutionary forces; but as soon as offensive operations are commenced, it is probable that Canales will take the command in person.

The Americans along the Rio Grande are quite confident that this movement will be successful, as the central government is so destitute of means, that it is unable to pay the soldiers now stationed along the frontier, and they are consequently very much dissatisfied. It is believed that a large number of the Government troops will join the standard of Carabajal as soon as it is displayed on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Many of the merchants on this side of the river are willing to aid the revolutionary party, as they have suffered severely from the impositions of the Mexican Custom-house officers. The trade of Brownsville, Roma, and of most of the towns on the east bank of the Rio Grande, has lately been almost ruined by the Mexican revenue officers, who have endeavored, by the most tyrannical impositions, to prevent Americans from trading with any of owns or settlements in the interior.

The cotton crop appears to be thriving in most parts of the State. In Victoria, however, it has been greatly injured by the worm.

In the neighborhood of San Antonio a number of affrays have occurred and one or two murders. Society appears to be in rather a bad condition in that quarter.

Mr. Charles Brown, an American merchant, on his way down to Brownsville, on the Mexican side of the river, was murdered at rancho Las Cuevas, and his body thrown into the river. He was picked up and buried by order of the officers of the Corvette. Upon examination it was found that he was shot through the heart, and deep wounds made upon the head by some sharp instrument. It appears that he had stopped at the rancho in company with a Mexican stock-driver, for refreshments, when he was so loudly dealt with. More than a dozen Americans have been murdered at that place within a year or two past. It was there, says the Rio Bravo, that Captain Wilson met his end. It was by that nest of robbers that the three Californians were tied together and thrown into the river. It was there that Lavalle was killed.

At Brownsville a few days ago a duel took place between Mr. Harrison of that town, and Mr. Clarke of Point Isabel, in which the latter was killed. Harrison has absconded, but will, it is said, return and court an investigation.

FROM CUBA.—By the arrival at Charleston of the brig *Somers*, Capt. Watson, some few items of additional intelligence from Havana have been received. Capt. Watson reports that at the time of the execution of Lopez, he was surrounded by the American prisoners in Havana, some eighty in number. There was a strong military guard on the spot, and an immense concourse of people to see the execution. All the reports agree in stating that he died like a soldier, and he mentioned, just before his death, that all his proceedings were intended to elevate the people of Cuba and give them a free government.

Capt. Watson did not learn what was to be the fate of the prisoners at present in the hands of the Government.

There are so many reports in Havana, respecting the capture of Lopez, that it is difficult to know the truth. The opinion generally entertained is that he was taken by some countrymen while asleep in the woods, he having been completely broken down by hunger and fatigue. The ammunition of the Patriots got destroyed in the late gale on the Island, and they were afterwards at the mercy of their enemies. The Patriots fought desperately, and is believed killed and wounded not less than two or three thousand man. The hospitals in Havana have a large number of wounded in them.

☞ The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation announcing that, on the 1st of September $659,122 95 of the public debt of Pennsylvania was extinguished—that amount of State stocks having been purchased and the certificates cancelled. This makes the present total $40,186,562 44.

☞ Hon. John M. Botts has been re-nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, for the Richmond district, by the Whig District Convention, which assembled on Friday last. The nomination was made, with only three or four dissenting voices, and Mr. Botts has accepted the position.

EXECUTION OF LOPEZ.—The Savannah *Republican* translates from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 1st, the annexed official account of the execution of Lopez:

At seven o'clock this morning at Campo de la Punta, was executed the Chief Narciso Lopez. He was taken from the steamer Pizarro at 8 o'clock at night, on the 31st, and imprisoned in the Castillo Punta till this morning. Lopez was carried to the chapel, at 11 o'clock p. m., and there received the spiritual consolations which are usually extended to prisoners about to be executed.

At 4 o'clock this morning he made his will. At 7 he was conducted to the place on which place he marched with christian resignation. When there he gave a new manifestation to the clergyman in attendance, soliciting pardon from all he had offended, and also pardoning all his enemies.

Respectful silence and the admirable order which was observed by the immense crowd collected to witness the terrible justice, was such as we might expect from the generosity and prudence of our people. They are an elegant refutation to the gross calumnies with which villainous and cowardly periodicals and bribed and speculating pirates have pretended to stain the Spanish name.

CROWN JEWELS OF ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, describing a visit to the Tower of London, says:

"The room in which the crown jewels are kept is in one of the new towers, built since the fire a few years ago. An old woman has charge of the treasures, and it is her duty to describe them to visitors. In a space not more than two feet square, there is jewelry valued at £3 000,000, or nearly $15 000 000. The crowns are splendid, and that of Victoria sparkles with precious stones. The English are very proud of this show, and take great delight in witnessing the astonishment of foreigners, who express surprise and admiration at the value and splendor of the regal baubles."

A SPECIMEN OF LUCK.—An Irish woman, now living in the country of her birth, and a widow of an Irish peasant who served in the war of the Revolution, and died in the service, has just got pensioned money to the amount of $6,600, and secured under existing laws $500 per annum as long as she lives. She is very poor, and during most of her long life has been living upon a pension of $120 a year. Richard Smith, cashier of the Metropolis Bank, Washington, rendered the service to the old lady without fee or any other reward than the gratification of serving a poor widow. "Next to the memory of Washington," writes the patriotic old lady, "for this service I will reverence your name.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ U. S. Senator Chase, of Ohio, has issued a manifesto in which he announces his intention to adhere to the platform and support the ticket of the Ohio Democratic Convention. But the ground of this determination he will be unacceptable on other topics, as in effect indorsing the Free Soil doctrines. "It is true, he says, that the Convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the Fugitive Slave Act; but the position of the Democracy of Ohio in relation to that odious enactment is sufficiently apparent, not only by the censure passed upon it by the Convention in the unanimous re-nomination of Governor Wood, and the removal of the counsels of his Inaugural, but from the comments of the democratic press of Ohio upon it."

VISIT OF THE CHIPPEWAS TO THE PRESIDENT.

We take from the *Republic*, the following interesting account of an interview between President FILLMORE and the Chippewa chiefs—

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the delegation of Chippewas, from Minnesota Territory, accompanied by the Hon. Luke Lea, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, proceeded to the President's House, in accordance with a previous arrangement. The Indians, in their wild, native costume, appeared with extra trimmings, including a profusion of gay-colored ribands, having procured them for this occasion, as they were now to be admitted into the presence of their great father, of whom they had heard so much, but had never seen.

The Indians having been conducted to an upper chamber and seated, the President of the United States shortly afterwards entered, when Mr. Lea introduced to him John Johnson, the interpreter, who introduced each of the delegation by name: Crossing Sky, Safe Guide, Stand Before, Spirit Seen, [the head warrior,] and Breast. They severally shook hands with their great father, and resumed their seats, and seemed to be highly pleased.

The Commissioner remarked to the President that those Indians were Chippewas, and that they had called to pay their respects to him.

The President made inquiries as to their country and condition. In the course of the conversation it was stated that their band is what is called the Mississippi band, and that over forty different bands constitute the Chippewas tribe in the United States. There is no principal chief having authority over all the bands, but the chiefs in each band bind the whole nation. Although jealousies and disturbances may exist among themselves they are all united against "outsiders."

Crossing Sky arose, and, after shaking hands with the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, spoke as follows, the address being interpreted by John Johnson:

"MY GREAT FATHER—I want to say a few words to you, and ask you to listen to me. I have travelled in a strange country to get good, and to form an idea how the whites live. I mentioned my actual business to our father, [the commissioner,] and wish to say a little more.

My great father, you see me how I am; I too many years are here. We are poor, poor indeed. You are strong; your nation is strong. I have one particular request to make to our great father. We want a saw-mill; we want to improve. We like the ways of the whites—what we have seen. I feel confident that our father and our great father will have mercy on us, and give us our request. I know, my great father, that there is no way we can get along in the world. Game is getting scarce; we must go to the ground and till the ground.

Let me be permitted to ask you, my great father, what makes you a great and powerful nation? It is that white book on the stand, [the Bible.] We want schools that we may learn to read that book, and do good, and be wise.

I am very much pleased that I have been permitted to see and talk to our great father. I am happy that our father will send us back home. I have one request more to make—that when we land in our territory, we wish our great father to aid us that we may get home safely. Our children are anxious, and wait for our return from our great father. They expect that we will carry them something that will satisfy them.

As I have said before, we are very glad, and we shall long remember our interview with our great father.

Another request, my great father. I wish you to give me a white paper, to show to my friends when I get home.

The orator then presented the President with wampum; and, after further proceedings,

The President of the United States responded to the address:

It gives your father great pleasure to meet his red children on this occasion. He is much gratified to learn that you have taken a long journey among strangers for the purpose of seeing how white people live. [The Indians listened with marked attention, and responded by a hearty "a-ugh," which they repeated at the conclusion of every succeeding sentence as it was interpreted to them.] Many years ago the red children of this country covered the whole face of it. The whites then came among them, a very weak band, depending in some measure upon their red brethren for support. But the whites have grown great and strong as you see, while our red brethren have grown weak and few. One cause of this difference between the white man and the red man is, that the whites cultivate the ground, while the red men seek a living by the chase. I hope, therefore, when you return to your people in the wilderness, you will tell them of the improvements of the white man, their number and strength, and encourage them to pursue the same occupations and cultivate the soil.

Though the white man be strong and the red man be weak, the white man feels bound to protect the red man and do justice by him. And this is the chief desire of your great father.

In regard to your request for means to build a saw mill, it will give your great father pleasure to aid you in the laudable undertaking.

Your great father is much gratified to learn from you, that you desire education, and to be able to read and write and to know the great truths of the Bible. This education is another means of happiness and strength to my red children.

In conclusion, I hope that you will have a safe return to your friends, the Chippewas, and that you will meet with no obstructions on the journey. I doubt not that all the whites will treat you with all consideration and respect. It will be the desire of your great father, the President, that they shall do so.

Your father, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will do what he can to aid you to return; and will furnish you that white paper which you desire.

I thank the Great Spirit for the opportunity I have had to confer with my red children.

I hope to hear of your safe return to your friends and prosperity hereafter.

Be good and faithful citizens; maintain peace among yourselves and white brethren, and you may rely on the protection of your great father. I have nothing more to say.

SPIRIT SEEN (after the usual preliminaries) addressed the President:

My Great Father and my Father: I want to say a few words. The Great Spirit hears what I have to say. Here is the wampum I am about to present, and leave here, that all may see we have truly visited you. This is all I have to say, my great father, and my father.

THE PRESIDENT.—I receive the wampum as a token of friendship, and, together with the wampum presented by Crossing Sun, it will be placed in the Indian Department, that my red children and white brethren may always recollect that it is a token of friendship.

The Indians then rose to depart, when Commissioner Lea pointed out to them the Secretary of the Navy, who was among the pale faces present.

The President informed them that Secretary Graham had control of all the great vessels which sail on the ocean.

The Indians shook hands first with the President of the United States, and then with all who were present on the occasion, and took their leave, bowing and scraping in their best style; and two of them carried their politeness to such an extent as to take off their head dresses for a few moments.

On Saturday evening the delegation left the city for their homes in Minnesota.

☞ The telegraph has already informed us of the style in which the yacht *America* has beaten all her English competitors; but we feel persuaded that the particulars of this exploit will be read with pleasure, especially as the account given by the correspondent is from a London paper and is racy and humorous:

The Yacht America.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

COWES, Friday Evening, Aug. 22.

The day that has been looked forward to here with so much anxiety during the present week, as pregnant with the most important results to the fame of the British Royal Yacht Squadron, has at length arrived, a few hours will set at rest the many thousand conjectures as to whether the Royal Yacht Squadron is still invincible, or whether that honor is henceforth to rest with our transatlantic brethren—On no occasion, we understand, since the establishment of the club, has so general an interest been manifested as to any particular vessel as has for some weeks, and especially since she gave a sample of her qualities at Ryde, prevaded all classes with respect to the American clipper. Her appearance in the water, as she rides quietly at anchor, has a singularity that cannot fail to be observed. She sits upon it like a duck, and takes with her clean build and saucy, raking masts, she evidently looks bent on mischief. She took a cruise, yesterday, to the westward, and her sailing was the theme of general admiration.

In the race for the subscribers cup of £45 yesterday, the Secret took the lead, accomplishing the first round as under—

Secret,	12 14 23	
Phantom,	12 19 15	
Blonde,	12 30 —	

The second round presented scarcely any change of their relative position, viz:

Secret,	1 33 15
Phantom,	1 37 40
Blonde,	1 59 30

In the third round the Phantom gained to a small extent upon the Secret, but to very little purpose, for the latter had the lame entirely her own way. The third round was:

Secret,	2 42 —
Phantom,	2 46 —
Blonde,	3 30 40

Whereupon Mr. Bell was declared the winner, adding another prize to the already large number.

Brother Johnathan, as represented by Commodore Stevens, had certainly succeeded in giving us a fillip of a startling nature. That it was the repeal of the navigation laws that did it all there is no manner of doubt. Mr. G. F. Young will prove it so to the able hands we will resign the congenial task. But things have come to a pretty pass when a New York or challenges all England in Cowes Roads, and all England hesitates about accepting the challenge. From the moment of our leaving the Wagerloo road station on Thursday evening, until our arrival at Cowes, nothing else was talked of by retired and incumbent passengers: good humored surprise was expressed by some; ill-natured sanoyance by others. But the most singular unanimity of opinion prevailed through all that the "Yankee," (as she is most improperly styled) was able to consult creation with the exception at least, of another Yankee, the Maria. Yet still the lurking hope which ever filled Mr. Micawber's bosom, that "something might turn up" to save the honor of the Old Land, was lingering around many a heart; and now and then the cheerful assurance would burst forth that even if the America carried off the cup this time, there would be half a score of English schooners this time twelvemonth, ready and able to beat her. Then she was "only a trick of build" and like the Cheapers, outrigger, she would only win once and then be found out. Besides she was "so ugly" and had "no little room in her," with a hundred other crumbs of comfort, the very enjoyment of which only served to mark how deeply seated was the feeling of utter despair of her being matched, at least for the present. Southampton was filled with visitors. Cowes was crammed; scarcely a bed to be had for love or money. Wanderers were moving about the streets long after midnight, knocking at impracicable doors, and drawing night capped heads from windows, only to receive the unpleasing information that there was no room for them.

Towards morning there was a slight fall of rain, for which the yachtmen were extremely thankful, as the cloudy atmosphere bore promise of a breeze. Shortly after daybreak the yachts were at their stations, off the Clubhouse, the America lying considerably astern—a strange looking craft enough, with her long low hull and her tall, taper, stiff-looking raksh masts, not at all the sort of phantom ship that Fenimore Cooper loves to paint. A big-boned skeleton she might be called, but no phantom. Her's is not the tall, delicate, graceful spars, with cobweb tracery of cordage, scarcely visible against the grey and threatening evening sky—her hardy sticks prepared for work, and up to everything that can be put upon them. Her hull is very low; her breath of beam considerable; and her draught of water peculiar—six feet forward and eleven aft. Her ballast is stowed in her wales, about her water line; and as she is said to be nevertheless deficient in head room between decks, her form is low the water must be very curious. She carries no foremast, being apparently determined to do all her work with huge sheets and her fisher, [the commissioner,] and wish to say a little more.

My great father, you see me how I am; I too many years are here. We are poor, poor indeed. You are strong; your nation is strong. I have one particular request to make to our great father. We want a saw-mill; we want to improve. We like the ways of the whites—what we have seen. I feel confident that our father and our great father will have mercy on us, and give us our request. I know, my great father, that there is no way we can get along in the world. Game is getting scarce; we must go to the ground and till the ground.

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The Indians then rose to depart, when Commissioner Lea pointed out to them the Secretary of the Navy, who was among the pale faces present.

The President informed them that Secretary Graham had control of all the great vessels which sail on the ocean.

The Indians shook hands first with the President of the United States, and then with all who were present on the occasion, and took their leave, bowing and scraping in their best style; and two of them carried their politeness to such an extent as to take off their head dresses for a few moments.

On Saturday evening the delegation left the city for their homes in Minnesota.

☞ The telegraph has already informed us of the style in which the yacht *America* has beaten all her English competitors; but we feel persuaded that the particulars of this exploit will be read with pleasure, especially as the account given by the correspondent is from a London paper and is racy and humorous:

The Yacht America.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

COWES, Friday Evening, Aug. 22.

The day that has been looked forward to here with so much anxiety during the present week, as pregnant with the most important results to the fame of the British Royal Yacht Squadron, has at length arrived, a few hours will set at rest the many thousand conjectures as to whether the Royal Yacht Squadron is still invincible, or whether that honor is henceforth to rest with our transatlantic brethren—On no occasion, we understand, since the establishment of the club, has so general an interest been manifested as to any particular vessel as has for some weeks, and especially since she gave a sample of her qualities at Ryde, pervaded all classes with respect to the American clipper. Her appearance in the water, as she rides quietly at anchor, has a singularity that cannot fail to be observed. She sits upon it like a duck, and takes with her clean build and saucy, raking masts, she evidently looks bent on mischief. She took a cruise, yesterday, to the westward, and her sailing was the theme of general admiration.

In the race for the subscribers cup of £45 yesterday, the Secret took the lead, accomplishing the first round as under—

Secret,	12 14 23	
Phantom,	12 19 15	
Blonde,	12 30 —	

The second round presented scarcely any change of their relative position, viz:

Secret,	1 33 15
Phantom,	1 37 40
Blonde,	1 59 30

In the third round the Phantom gained to a small extent upon the Secret, but to very little purpose, for the latter had the lame entirely her own way. The third round was:

Secret,	2 42 —
Phantom,	2 46 —
Blonde,	3 30 40

Whereupon Mr. Bell was declared the winner, adding another prize to the already large number.

Brother Johnathan, as represented by Commodore Stevens, had certainly succeeded in giving us a fillip of a startling nature. That it was the repeal of the navigation laws that did it all there is no manner of doubt. Mr. G. F. Young will prove it so to the able hands we will resign the congenial task. But things have come to a pretty pass when a New York or challenges all England in Cowes Roads, and all England hesitates about accepting the challenge. From the moment of our leaving the Wagerloo road station on Thursday evening, until our arrival at Cowes, nothing else was talked of by retired and incumbent passengers: good humored surprise was expressed by some; ill-natured sanoyance by others. But the most singular unanimity of opinion prevailed through all that the "Yankee," (as she is most improperly styled) was able to consult creation with the exception at least, of another Yankee, the Maria. Yet still the lurking hope which ever filled Mr. Micawber's bosom, that "something might turn up" to save the honor of the Old Land, was lingering around many a heart; and now and then the cheerful assurance would burst forth that even if the America carried off the cup this time, there would be half a score of English schooners this time twelvemonth, ready and able to beat her. Then she was "only a trick of build" and like the Cheapers, outrigger, she would only win once and then be found out. Besides she was "so ugly" and had "no little room in her," with a hundred other crumbs of comfort, the very enjoyment of which only served to mark how deeply seated was the feeling of utter despair of her being matched, at least for the present. Southampton was filled with visitors. Cowes was crammed; scarcely a bed to be had for love or money. Wanderers were moving about the streets long after midnight, knocking at impracicable doors, and drawing night capped heads from windows, only to receive the unpleasing information that there was no room for them.

Towards morning there was a slight fall of rain, for which the yachtmen were extremely thankful, as the cloudy atmosphere bore promise of a breeze. Shortly after daybreak the yachts were at their stations, off the Clubhouse, the America lying considerably astern—a strange looking craft enough, with her long low hull and her tall, taper, stiff-looking raksh masts, not at all the sort of phantom ship that Fenimore Cooper loves to paint. A big-boned skeleton she might be called, but no phantom. He's is not the tall, delicate, graceful spars, with cobweb tracery of cordage, scarcely visible against the grey and threatening evening sky—her hardy sticks prepared for work, and up to everything that can be put upon them. Her hull is very low; her breath of beam considerable; and her draught of water peculiar—six feet forward and eleven aft. Her ballast is stowed in her wales, about her water line; and as she is said to be nevertheless deficient in head room between decks, her form is low the water must be very curious. She carries no foremast, being apparently determined to do all her work with huge sheets and her fisher

City Intelligence.

MLAUGHTY.—Bloomy, a slave, was charged yesterday before Recorder Caldwell with having stolen a barrel of apples off the Levee. The case has not been examined.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—As usual on Monday, the docket of Recorder Caldwell's Court was considerably crowded yesterday, but the numerous cases disclosed nothing of special interest. Several individuals charged with vagrancy were required to furnish vouchers, or in default to go to the workhouse. A number of persons accused of fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined from $5 to $3 each.

Daniel Murphy, accused of picking the pockets of W. M. Tice, was discharged in the absence of any evidence.

Ah Sew Horne, for attempting to create a disturbance in Natchez street, was required to give bonds to keep the peace.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—The cases brought yesterday to the notice of Recorder Genois, were of the most trivial character; comprising merely half a dozen breaches of the peace. The names of the parties charged were Charles Legget, f. m. c. Chas. Prior, Jane Prior, Xavier Allen and Mary McWilliams. Most of them were discharged on giving bonds to keep the peace.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman named Mary Gleeson, who was found dead at a house in Perdido street. Verdict, "Died of fits, produced by intemperance."

CONTINUED.—The case of James Farrell, charged with having killed Patrick McCabe on Friday last, was partially examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, and continued over to to-day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending September 13th, 1851.

New Orleans.

Abscess Hepatic,	1	" Pernicious,	2
Apoplexy,	2	" Remit.,	1
Ascites,	1	" Typhoid,	2
Bite of a Rat,	1	" Typhus,	6
Brain Congestion of	1	" Yellow,	1
Brain Injury of	1	Gastro Enteritis,	2
Catarrh,	1	Intemperance,	1
Contusion,	1	Mamemius,	1
Consumption,	19	Meningitis,	1
Convulsions,	7	Mural Valve dis of	1
Debility,	1	Old Age,	1
Del. Tremens,	1	Scirrhus,	1
Dentition,	5	Still-Born,	5
Dropsy,	1	Suicide,	1
Dysentery,	1	Sun Stroke,	1
Enteritis,	2	Tetanus,	1
Do Anon.,	1	Thrush, Aliophatic,	1
Fever,		Thigh Amputation of,	1
" Bilious,	1	Trismus Nascent,	1
" Congestive,	6	Unknown,	1
" Int	1	Wound Penetrating,	1
" Nervous,	1		
Of these, 31 were under 10 years of age, and 10 colored.		Total,	108

A. HESTER, Sec'y B'd of Health.

Lafayette.

List of Interments in the city of Lafayette for the week ending September 13th, 1851.

Apoplexy,	1	Fever, Remit.,	1
Brain, Congestive of,	1	" Typhoid,	1
Cerebritis,	1	Meningitis,	1
Cole,	1	Pertussis,	1
Consumption,	4	Stillborn,	2
Convulsions,	3	Teta Nascent,	1
Del. Tremens,	1	Uncertain,	1
Diarrhoea, Chronic,	1		
Dropsy,	1	Total,	21
Enteritis,	1		
Fever,	1		

Of these, 9 were under 10 years of age, and 3 colored.

A. HESTER, Sec'y B'd of Health.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1851.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to day, resulting in sales of 1,900 bales at previous figures, viz: from 8¾ cents for Middling to Good Middling.

Small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made at former prices.

The flour market is quiet, sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 75 @ $3 81 for St. Louis and $3 50@$3 62½ for extra brands. Only a few small sales of Corn were made at previous rates. Corn is selling at 32c. ⅌ bushel for St. Louis.

Provisions are heavy. Mess Pork is retailing at $18 50@$17 00. A lot of 50 bbls unimspected was sold at private terms. Bacon is retailing at former prices. A lot of 100 bbls. Lard was sold at 10c.

Whiskey is selling to a limited extent at 17c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted. Sterling 110@111, Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 05. Rule on New York, at 60 days, 1¼@¾ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. prem

A vessel was freighted to-day for Havre, at 7c.

☞ Cotton.—The receipts of Cotton for the week ending this evening, amount to 12,000 bales, against 12,000 bales last week, 12,000 bales the week before, and 12,000 bales the week before that. The market has been very active during the week, and the demand has been very active for all descriptions, and the prices have advanced ¼c. ⅌ lb. on the quotations of last week. The sales have been 60,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 5,000 bales, and exporters 3,000 bales. The sales to-day are 1,900 bales, of which speculators have taken 100 bales, and exporters 200 bales. The market has closed very active at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	5
Middling,	8¼
Fair,	8¾
Good Ordinary,	6
Good Middling,	8
Middling Fair,	8½
Fair,	9

The receipts of Cotton at the ports since the 1st September, compared with those of last year, are as follows:

New-Orleans,	1,500	1,500
Mobile,	1,000	1,000
Texas,	1,000	1,000
Total,	3,500	3,500

☞ Freights.—The demand for tonnage has been very active during the week, and the rates have advan