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NO. 53 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1851.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning Dec. 10, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through with the latest dates.

CONGRESS—THE COMPROMISE

Even before the opening of the Thirty-Second Congress, the proceedings of the Democracy were indicative of any thing rather than a spirit of cordial co-operation and national fellowship. On Saturday, the 29th November, a Democratic Caucus was held, at which ninety representatives were present. Mr. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, was in the chair, and Messrs. STANTON, of Tennessee, and HALL of Missouri, acted as Secretaries. Major POLK of Tennessee, offered a resolution cordially approving of the series of measures known as the Compromise, and pronouncing them a final adjustment of the questions to which they relate. This gave rise to a debate, in the course of which Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved to refer the whole matter to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. Finally, however, on the motion of Mr. D. K. CARTER, of Ohio, Major POLK's resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 59 to 30. The *Republic* from which we gather these facts, says further:

After this division several members left the meeting. The vote on the nomination for Speaker was 80. For Clerk, Mr. FORNEY received 60 votes; Mr. YOUNG, the former incumbent, 20. A host of candidates appeared for the Doorkeepership; and we understand that a commonsense inquiry in regard to the apportionment of the offices controlled by the Doorkeeper was found necessary to secure the nomination of Mr. MCKNEW. Messrs. GLOSSBRENNER and JOHNSON were nominated by acclamation.

The coalition of Massachusetts was represented by Mr. RANTOUL—that of Connecticut by Mr. CLEVELAND. The Freesoilers of New York were represented by Mr. PRESTON KING. Resolutions in support of the Compromise measures were laid on the table, we understand, by a majority of 29 votes. On the repudiation of these resolutions, a number of the Democrats left the caucus, and the remaining members, including Messrs. RANTOUL, KING and CLEVELAND, made the nominations we have mentioned.

Now mark the contrast! A Whig caucus was convened at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the 1st instant. At this meeting nearly every member of the House who was in Washington, was present. A resolution was offered endorsing, in the language of President FILLMORE, the series of measures known as the adjustment, and recommending adherence to them as a "final settlement" of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. A motion was made to lay it on the table. It failed—a very small minority voting in its favor. It was then put to the meeting and carried by an almost unanimous vote—three gentlemen, alone, whose Free Soil was stronger than their Whiggery, withdrawing from the caucus.

Here then we see *latimus*, on the very threshold of the session, the policy of the two parties developing itself—the Democracy deliberately REJECTING, and the Whigs deliberately APPROVING the Compromise measures. A fact so striking, and on the part of the opposition so unexpected, could not fail to arrest the attention and provoke the comments of various members of the House of Representatives. Accordingly, we perceive that, contrary to established usage, the nomination of a Speaker elicited a lively discussion, of which the prominent object was the action of the two parties touching the Compromise. The subject is so interesting, and the debate offers so many important and useful hints in reference thereto, that we extract somewhat largely from the detailed reports of the proceedings.

The discussion was begun by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, who expressed his attention to sustain Mr. BOYD for Speaker, knowing him to be a good Democrat, and a staunch Union and Compromise man. Mr. CARTER followed, by declaring he would vote for Mr. BOYD, but only as a Democrat. After some sparring among the Democrats, Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said:

He had great pleasure in informing the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) that the differences in the Whig party had been healed. He had the pleasure to inform the gentleman from Tennessee that this morning the Whig House assembled in large numbers, and, by a decided and emphatic expression of opinion, had acquiesced in the compromise measures. Their breaches had been healed. But how was it on the other side? How was it that the compromise measures had been deserted by a large number of gentlemen from other portions of the country? If the gentleman from Tennessee had nominated the gentleman from Kentucky on the sole ground that he was in favor of the compromise measures, that nomination would certainly obtain his vote. But such was not the case; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Carter) had said that he should vote for him, not because he was a friend of the compromise measures, but because he was the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Thus they had a candidate presented to them on the other side to be supported upon two principles: first, because he was individually in favor of the compromise measures, and next, not because he was a friend of these measures, but because he was the nominee of the Democratic caucus.—Then, since the question had been started by the gentleman from Tennessee, it was a matter of great importance to them to know how things stood, where they were, and what they were. If the Democratic party was one thing in Tennessee, and another thing in Ohio, Connecticut and New York, it was only a struggle for the spoils.

In reference to the Democratic nominee for Speaker, he had not one word to say against him. He entertained a high respect for that gentleman, and had no right to judge what was or ought to be his position. He, however, felt confident that he could receive no pleasure in accepting the nomination of a party who had refused to pass resolutions approving or endorsing the compromise measures, in the enactment of which that gentleman was so conspicuous an actor. If caucus meant any thing, it meant a concordance of opinion, and there was no such coincidence of opinion on the other side. There were, then, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Savage) had stated, deserters on that side. Mr. Brooks said that he would say this in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee, that the whig party was harmonious, and presented to the country a united front, and on that front he intended to act.

Mr Meade was more than gratified to learn from the gentleman from New York that the Whig party had healed all its differences, and had united for the purpose of supporting the compromise measures of the last Congress—the negative slave bill, and all. If he understood the gentleman's remarks, he had stated that the Whig party of the North were now opposed to agitation, and were perfectly willing to execute every article in the compromise measures, with no exception.

Mr Brooks. Yes, sir.

Mr Meade then understood that there was no division of opinion among the Whigs of the North upon this subject. Did he understand this declaration to be made unqualifiedly?

Mr Brooks would only say that the Whig caucus, by an almost unanimous expression of opinion, had acquiesced in the compromise measures through a series of resolutions, and henceforward action against those resolutions would be disorganization.

Mr Meade said that the explanation of the gentleman from New York was fraught with many things addressed to the reflection of the South and of other portions of the Union who were in favor of all the provisions of the compromise. He understood that the Whig party of the North who were in caucus preserved probably about one-fourth part of the Whig party of that section of the country. Did he understand the gentleman to say that they would undertake to declare to the Union that they truly reflected the opinion of a large body of the Whig party at the North, and that that party was now prepared to cease agitation upon the six slavery question, and to carry out faithfully the provisions of the resolutions of 1850? Did he understand this pledge to be given before this Union?

Mr Brooks replied that the best explanation he could give would be to read the resolution adopted by the Whig caucus.

Mr Meade said that the resolution was passed by the Whigs of the South, united with a small fraction of the Whigs of the North.

A voice. Just the reverse.

Mr Brooks said that a large majority of the Whig caucus were from Northern States. There were not eighty Whig members in the House. The number present at the caucus was between fifty and sixty. At the Democratic caucus there were only eighty-nine members, out of the one hundred and forty-nine Democratic members of the House. But he would read the resolution passed by the Whig caucus. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures as "the adjustment measures" as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise and settlement, and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Mr Meade. What were the yeas and nays on that resolution?

Mr Brooks. There were but four, we five opponents to the resolution.

Mr. MEADE then spoke at length, contending that the Whigs had endorsed the Compromise, only with a view of contrasting their action with that of the Democrats; that the latter were in favor of the Compromise also, and would be sustained by them, whenever the subject was placed before them in an abstract form. Some personal allusions then passed between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Brooks as to the vote given by the latter, when the Compromise was pending in the House, when,

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, desired to say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MEADE,) and the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr RICHARDSON.) The gentleman from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, had stated to the House that it was the destiny of the Southern Whigs to affiliate with the Democracy of the North and of the South. When he left his home in the South to attend the meeting of the House, he did feel that it was to be his destiny to affiliate with the Democracy of the North. He could not affiliate with the Democracy of the South for in his opinion they were as wrong on the question of slavery as the Northern Whigs. They were seeking to tear up the foundations of the Government, while the Abolitionists at the North were striving to create an excitement which would produce the same result. He could not affiliate with the Disunionists and Secessionists at the South, nor the Abolitionists at the North, Whig or Democratic. He came here to affiliate with Northern Democrats; for he had observed, in the course of his political experience, more sound men on this question in the Democratic party than were to be found among the Whigs. He was willing to take them men by the hand, regarding them as brethren who would stand by the Constitution. He would not enumerate instances, but it was his expectation to act with these men. He had expected to vote for the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Boyd,) believing that the Democratic party, after their professions on this subject, would endorse the compromise; for he had been told that this party were sound on this question.

Mr. POLK wished to state a fact to the House which had not been mentioned before: That he had introduced this measure in the Democratic caucus. There was not one word uttered in the caucus in contradiction to the principles embraced in it. The chief objection urged was as to the question of time, as it was not a full caucus; and the objection was also raised that it would not be pr. per for a portion to take action on a great national question like this.

Mr. STANLY inquired how many members were present at the caucus?

Mr. POLK replied that there were eight-nine members present, and he would repeat that, of that number, not one member uttered a sentiment in contradiction of the principles embraced in it. They had a right to ask for time, when they could have a full expression of the opinion of the Democratic party on the subject.

Mr. STANLEY inquired if he was to understand that all in attendance at the caucus endorsed the compromise measures?

Mr. POLK replied that there was no sentiment expressed against the resolution.

Mr. CABELL said that although there was no sentiment uttered against the resolution, yet it was voted down by being laid on the table. He was even here believing that there was truth in what he had heard, that he intended to break off all party associations, and stand by those who had stood by his section of the country. But when he learnt, to his surprise, that this resolution had been laid on the table in the Democratic caucus, and that the Whig party had placed themselves on his platform, he found that they stood where the great Union party of the South stood.

The gentleman from Virginia had arrived at the conclusion that the action of the Whig party was consummated by the Southern whigs, with the co-operation of a few northern whigs. There were but twelve or fourteen Southern men in the caucus, and the majority of the caucus was formed of northern whigs.

Mr. Meade reminded the gentleman that one third of the caucus refused to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Cabell replied that he was present at the caucus, and had no hesitation in saying that there were but five or six present who voted against the resolution. Certain it was that the Whig meeting was called by public advertisement, and all men calling themselves Whigs were requested to be present; and thus an opportunity was offered to them to vote for or against the resolution.

Mr. Meade asked the gentleman to state to the House whether he believed the sentiments expressed in that resolution, and which were voted for by Northern members, reflected the opinion of the Whig party of the North?

Mr. Cabell replied that it reflected the sentiments of the Whig Representatives from the North; he could not tell whether it reflected the sentiments of the Northern people. Since he had arrived in this city he had conversed with members, and found that the Democratic party of the great State of New York had returned but one member who voted to endorse these compromise measures.

The debate continued sometime longer in this strain, several gentlemen defending the course of the Democratic caucus, on the score of policy, and Mr. CABELL assailing it vigorously, as an unjustifiable sacrifice of the South, for the sake of obtaining party union and organization.

These things speak for themselves. The Whigs were in a hopeless minority in the House. They could expect to gain nothing—they might lose something—by the factious proclamation of their adherence to the compromise. They did not hesitate, but planted themselves boldly upon the national platform so manfully established by President FILLMORE. Their course goes before the country. They stand forth as the unreserved and resolute asserters of the finality of the adjustment. Upon this great issue, they are willing to be judged by the South, equally with the North and West. The Democrats, with a clear majority of over fifty in the House, did not dare to meet the question. They knew that a large number of their political associates were the uncompromising foes of Slavery—that they must act in concert with a RANTOUL and a CLEVELAND and a PRESTON KING and others, who had been sent to Congress by shameless coalitions with abolitionism; that if these men were not conciliated, Democracy might be unable to control the Speakership. To effect their object, they maintained the fraternization which Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts had commenced. They agree to denationalize the Democratic party, and to infuse into it the element of anti-slavery. They REJECTED the Compromise test, and elected their Speaker by 11 majority. The future will determine the policy of this unprincipled truckling to the worst of factions. In the meanwhile, the loyal and steady friends of the Union and the Compromise have before them the proceedings of the two parties, and may reflect upon the notable fact, that the Whig caucus *endorsed* the Compromise, and the Democratic caucus *laid it on the table*.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The indefatigable manager of the "Orleans" is determined to present a new attraction every night. On Monday we had "Robert Le Diable," yesterday "Le Val D'Andore," and to-morrow night Halevy's beautiful opera of "Charles The Sixth" is to be brought out, in which Made. Widman will enact the part of *Odette*. We understand that only a few more seats and boxes remain unengaged for the occasion.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—The new and gorgeous ballet of "Nadhya and Haidee" will be repeated to-night with Mons. and Made. Montplaisir as the chief attractions. Besides this the laughable piece of "The Fire Eater" will be performed; also the "Alpine Maid."

THE ORPHANS FAIR.—Our readers and the charitable public at large must not forget that many benevolent ladies of this city are now holding a fair at the Armory Hall for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third Municipality. The institution besides being a most praiseworthy one, is well and ably managed by the excellent Board of Directors, and we trust that in view of the extensive blessings which it confers, the community will not forget to go and contribute their mite on the present occasion. The Fair affords moreover a capital opportunity for our friends to lay in their stock of Christmas and New Year's presents, and the ladies who preside over the various tables will be found to be most accommodating in their demands.

☞ We call attention to an advertisement in our columns announcing a raffle at the St. Louis Hotel, of a magnificent Canton Shawl the original cost of which was over $1000. When we inform our readers that Mr. F. Woop, who was so dreadfully maimed by the explosion of the *Louisiana*, is the owner of this splendid article, we offer an inducement to every liberal man to take a chance in this lottery. The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled. The shawl may be seen in the ladies parlor of the St. Louis.

FEMALE FREE WRITERS OF AMERICA.—Our thanks are due the publishers, E. H. BUTLER & Co., through J. B. SEBRE, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of this splendid volume. It is a collection of biographical sketches of the most eminent female authors of age country, with extracts from their works, and splendid engraved likenesses of each writer preceding every biography. The names of SIGOURNEY, LESLIE, GILMORE, HALL, MOLTRUM, SWISSHELM, OLIVE, KIRKLAND, LIPPINCOTT, HOWITT, and many others appear in this beautiful book. In one of the sketches and extracts from the works of Mrs. HOWE, we have a most delightful picture of the young and lovely Anne Hutchinson.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN for a batch of new publications, such as the October number of that valuable periodical, "The American Journal of Medical Sciences;" the "Fortune Teller," a fine romance by EUGENE SUE; "Celestine," or Lights and Shadows of London Life, by BLANCHARD; "Fearly Manor," by Mrs. DANIEL; "Cecelia Howard, by T. S. ARTHUR, etc., etc.

MR. FILLMORE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* discredits the rumor that Mr. FILLMORE declines being a candidate for the Presidency. It says Mr. Fillmore will neither seek nor decline the office. If, however, the nomination should be tendered him, by the Whig National Convention, it is not at all likely that he would refuse it. The true condition of the case is probably stated in the Buffalo Commercial, thus: "Mr. Fillmore is in the hands of the Whig party. If the National Convention shall determine that his nomination will insure success to the Whig party, he will feel bound to acquiesce."

We shall rejoice very heartily if this statement prove correct.

THE SUPREME COURT.—We learn from the *National Intelligencer* of the 2d, that on the day previous, being the first day of the annual term of the Supreme Court, the following Judges took their seats on the bench at noon: Chief Justice TANEY; Justices MCLEAN, CATRON, NELSON and CURTIS. A quorum being present, the Court was formally opened; and soon afterwards adjourned to meet again next week.

☞ The Washington papers publish a correspondence between Lord PALMERSTON and Daniel WEBSTER, in which the former in the name of the British Government, thanks the President for the distinguished reception given to Lord ELGIN, in Boston, at the celebration of the completion of the line of railroad connecting the Canadas with New England; and the latter responds expressing the gratification of the President at the pleasure which this reception has conferred upon Her Majesty's Government.

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.—Total population, 305,191; white males 164,221; white females 140,344. Free colored persons 626. Farms in cultivation 20,177. Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards 1,373.

CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—Total population 6,077, of which 39 are persons of color. Farms in cultivation 157. Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards 5.

CENSUS OF NEW MEXICO.—Total population 61,505, of which 17 are persons of color Farms in cultivation 3,750. Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards, 20.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In the SENATE on the 1st instant, Mr. Butler, the Chaplain, offered a prayer.

The Senate was called to order by the Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, President pro tempore.

The following credentials were presented:

By Mr. Seward; the credentials of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York.

By Mr. Atchison; the credentials of the Hon. Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri.

By Mr. Chase; the credentials of the Hon. Benjamin Wade, of Ohio.

By Mr. Miller; the credentials of the Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.

By Mr. Clarke; the credentials of the Hon. C. T. James, of Rhode Island.

By Mr. Cass; the credentials of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

And Messrs. Fish, Wade, Sumner, James and Geyer appeared and took the oath prescribed.

Mr. MORTON presented the certificate of the Governor of Florida of the election of Honorable Stephen R. Mallory as a Senator from that State for six years from 4th of March last.—Also a certified copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of that State in said election; the said record being claimed by the Hon. D. L. Yulee as evidence of his having been elected to that office.

Mr. Bright moved that both papers be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Clay opposed the motion, and argued that Mr. Mallory having the Governor's certificate, was entitled to be sworn now.

Mr. Berrien and Mr. Mason both argued against the admission of Mr. Mallory to the seat until the matter had been investigated.—They did not consider, in this case, the Governor's certificate the best evidence.

Mr. Foote and Mr. Hale urged the case of Mr. Shields, two years ago, as conclusive that the member having the certificate was entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Seward advocated the motion for a committee.

Mr. Bright withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mallory was sworn in.

Mr. Bright moved the appointment of a select committee of five members to whom are to be referred the papers in this case, which motion was adopted, and to-morrow, at one o'clock was fixed for the election of the committee.

Mr. Foote introduced a joint resolution directing the appointment of a committee of the two Houses of Congress to wait upon Kossuth on his arrival, consecutively to him in the name and on the part of the United States assurances of the most profound respect, and tender him in the name of the people of the United States the hospitalities of the metropolis of the Union.

Twelve o'clock was fixed as the hour of meeting.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a number of California bills.

After which the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Clerk called the roll, and 218 members answered to their names.

Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, nominated Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Jones, in proposing Mr. Boyd, stated that he did not know he had been nominated by the caucus for which he held out on Saturday night, but because he considered him a trustworthy and staunch democrat.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, stated that the whigs had held a caucus this morning and had passed a resolution agreeing to the compromise measure, and stated that, actuated by the same principles, which had been avowed by the gentleman from Tennessee, he should vote for the member he had nominated.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, viewed the resolution which had been passed by the whigs as a sort of snare, by which to mislead the South, and said he felt bound to rise and expose the finesse.

A discussion of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Meade, Brooks, Richardson, Cabell and Fowler took part, for the purpose of defining the position of gentlemen themselves, and the party with which they are connected, relative to the Compromise measures, which, however, was cut short by Mr. Giddings, who said such opportunity would be afforded for discussing the subject, which had already occupied too much time illegitimately, and which would, he pledged himself, be repeatedly brought up before two months had elapsed.

The votes were then taken for Speaker, when 118 were cast for Mr. Boyd, and 94 for various other members, among whom were Messrs. Evans and Bowie, of Maryland.

The Speaker was then conducted to the Chair by Mess's. Disney and Stanly, and was sworn by Mr. Giddings, being the oldest member of the House. He then, in a neat speech, returned thanks for the confidence with which he had been honored, and accepted the situation to which he had been elevated, with a fixed determination to promote the ends for which they were assembled, in a manner agreeable to themselves and advantageous to their common country.

Resolutions were then passed for notifying the President and Senate that the House was organized; after which the choice of a Clerk was proceeded with, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Forney who had 129 votes, Mr. Walker 78, and there were more scattering.

When the motion was made to continue the rules as in force, Mr. Giddings moved to an amendment, that the subject be referred to a committee to amend the same, pursuant to a petition from his constituents to that effect.—The previous question being subsequently carried, the original motion was put and the former rules adopted.

Messrs. Glossbrenner, as Sargeant-at-Arms; McKew, as Doorkeeper, and Johnson, as Postmaster, were then nominated and unanimously elected to fill those stations.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Treasury Notes Outstanding, December 1, 1851.

Amount outstanding of the several issues per acts prior to 23d July, 1846, as per records of this office,	$135,611 61
Amount outstanding of the issue of 23d July, 1846, as per ditto,	17,550 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per ditto,	9,400 00
	162,561 61
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, all under date prior to 23d of July, 1846,	130 00
	$162,411 61

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1851.
N. SARGENT, Register.

☞ A Mr. Young, of Manchester, (Eng.) has succeeded, by grinding and polishing, in producing a Lens still, some time ago, was "taken as the greatest want of the age."

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1851.

Ere this, you have received the news brought by steamer Cherokee, which arrived from California, last Saturday night, with her pile $1 2 millions. The intelligence, you will observe, is more than usually rife with shootings, stabbings, hangings, "horrid affairs," etc. The three largest shipments of gold dust received by this arrival, are for—

Adams & Co's Express,	$590,445
American Exchange Bank,	553,312
Beebee & Co,	140,000

Total, received by these 3 concerns $1,283,757

This does not look as if the gold product of California was falling off. We shall not be at all surprised when we hear of the discovery of veins deeper and richer than any yet found, and the return of the gold fever.

Mining is all a lottery. A few days ago, I had in my possession a *pocket-handkerchief full* of gold dust, belonging to two brothers who dug it out at Salmon river in six weeks time; obtaining $1,000 worth in a single day. These young men are the sons of Mr. Wilkeman, a banker in Boston. For two years prior to this lucky strike, the younger of the two brothers, (now a fine, rugged hearty looking youngster,) had been mining at Deer Creek, with no little success, that when joined by the other (who reached San Francisco, about 4 months ago, after a passage of 5 1-2 months round the Horn,) he was in debt, and just recovered from a fit of sickness. They immediately repaired to new diggings at Salmon river, and were so fortunate that in a few weeks, they obtained "a pile" commensurate with their moderate desires.

Then with commendable prudence and good taste "struck a bee-line" for their home in Massachusetts, where they arrived in good order and well conditioned, right side up. It is pleasant to have such an instance as this to record, for to one in a hundred, those who go to California are sadly disappointed. Driven to the direst necessity by ill-success, some become desperate, and prey upon the more fortunate.—Some of these would shoot a man, or cut a throat for five dollars. Others sicken and die for want of nursing. Hundreds become destitute and licentious. Even those who "do well," and preserve a degree of respectability, rarely return to us with their morals in as good preservation as they were when they left us. I have observed numerous little indications of this fact even in men who you would have believed, had moral independence and strength sufficient to preserve their habits of thought and body, manner of expression, &c. &c., free from occasional nation. One of the best cases that I have noticed is a man who was correct not only in his morals but in his language also. Together with a good deal of dust, he has brought home with him, another acquaintance, a most vulgar and wicked habit of swearing. On the whole, therefore, I think that young men will fare quite as well in the long run to stay at home.

The project for "Preaching the Gospel, on suitable occasions, in the streets and the market places, and wharves and parks, and wherever congregations of people may assemble or hear, in accordance with the municipal regulations to which obedience is due," is not yet in operation, but is maturing.

In consideration of the fact that about 10,000 arrests for criminal conduct are made in this city every three months; that 6,000 men shops (either brilliant or beggarly) are open every day in the week; that the Sabbath is almost appropriately observed by Sunday excursions, dance-houses and "Beauty and Booty concerts;" that millions of irreligious foreigners have landed at this port during the last ten years; that there exists among a portion of the natives a spirit of opposition to order and to laws regarded as obnoxious; that hundreds of the population are professed Atheists, declaiming that a sufficient number of stupid votes had been polled, or *repeated* when rejected, the 11 may be changed the jury in effect, that if they were unable to find, after five minutes absence, brought in a unanimous verdict for Burns.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—James Galloway, a well known vagrant, was commenced yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, to the work house for six months. He had been in the habit up on the shore of stealing a cap, which from the evidence adduced was most scandalously proved.

STEPPING OVER A CHILD.—Phoenix, a slave, was arrested yesterday by Officer First Municipality, on the charge of having done his dray over a child lying at the corner of Rampart street and Bayou Road, thereby grievously maiming and injuring its life. The case has not yet been examined.

COMMITTED.—John Barrere and Anthony Webber, charged with assault and battery, were committed yesterday by Recorder Canulo for trial before the First Court.

RECORD MUNICIPALITY COURTS.—The body held a meeting last evening, but nothing of importance was done, beyond the transactions of regular routine business.

☞ TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., about two o'clock, a frightful collision took place between the steamers Dix Vernon and Archer, resulting in the loss of the latter vessel, with a still more serious loss of life. This accident occurred at Enterprise Island, about five miles above the mouth of the Illinois river—the Dix Vernon descending and the Archer ascending the Mississippi river, on her way to Galena, with a large freight and a good many passengers, The St. Louis *Republican* says:

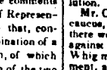
The collision, we are told, was not very violent, but the Archer was an old boat, and it did not require any great force to cut her in two, and she sank in the Upper Mississippi, and left this port on Wednesday evening last. All the passengers were on deck, there being really no cabin, and consisted of persons emigrating to Iowa. The whole number of lives lost by this catastrophe was thirty-four, of whom ten were deck hands or firemen engaged on the boat. One whole family, with two exceptions, were drowned. Their names are given as James Sayers, men; Mrs. Sayers, do.; Jane Sayers, Mary Sayers, Caroline Sayers, Margaret Ann Sayers, Sarah Sayers, Ellen Sayers, and Susan Dick. The survivors were the pilot and Mr. Lant, Col. S. St. Hreene La Breton, of the 45th Regiment, for the commands of Alabama Greene, attached to the 1st Brigade, at the head quarters of the 6th Regiment.

The returns to be duly certified by the officers holding the election, and transmitted according to law to the Major General commanding First Division. By order of

MAJOR GEN. JOHN L. LEWIS,
L. E. FONTAILLE, Inspector 1st Division. 10

Grand choice of Pianos.
At Manufactory Prices on account of Liquidation.

A. PERRIER,
310 Royal, between St. Philippe and Ursulines sts



A splendid assortment of Pianos of PLEYEL and BRADY'S manufactory, pianos with system Pleyel, Pianos of 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, from $800, $825 and $950.

Pianos, Pleyel and Erard, large size, at $500, $600 and $650.

A. PERRIER being on the eve of a departure for the North and for France, informs his friends that he will attend to all commissions concerning Pleyel and Erard Pianos, that may be entrusted to him.

HARMONIUMS ORGAN of three registers, for sale at $100 and $150.

Mirror Pianos, upon which persons ignorant of music can execute in one moment, any Polka, Mazurka, &c. The Mirror enables the performer to see the movements of the machinery and of the hammer on the wires 410

LANDING ex ship Reindeer—75 boxes assorted As Prints, in Brandy, 25 do do Prunes, in do; 30 do do Apricots, in do; 45 do do Pears, in do; 25 do do Cherries, in do, for sale by

410 F. BOURIEU.

TO CONFECTIONERS AND FANCY GROCERS.—Just received by ship Louisiana from Marseilles, 1 jar crystal Fancy Fruits, assorted, in the jar; 30 boxes assorted Confects, superfine and extra; 75 do do Carcass and Marseilloise, extra; 100 do do Vermouth, La Nailly, Fils & Co., for sale by

410 A. GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee.

CRUYERE CHEESE—5 tons genuine, received by ship Globe, from Havre, and for sale by

J. N. CURIER, cor. Conde and Dumaine sts

LANDING ex ships Clinton and Shannon—200 La tons canal Coal; 4 cases spool thread, for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARAYIN & GRATIAA,

410 30½ Poydras st.

SUGAR CANE PLANT, of the "Christian" quality, expected by the brig Henri Vernon, from Havana, for sale by DELVAILLE & BORRO,

410 34 Old Levee st.

CLARET, &c—Landing ex ship Medemak—99 casks Claret, Lunares, Medoc; 99 do do Castelnau; 99 do do Lestrenes, Leoz; 99 do do St. Estephes, &c; 30 boxes Pardieux, Philippe & Canard; 1 do do assorted Asparagus; 2 do truffled Pies, for sale by

46 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 102 Royal st

CLARET AND WHITE WINES—Landing ex ship Clinton, from Bordeaux—35 casks Claret, St Julien Medoc; 30 bals White Wine, Haut Sauterne—for sale by

J. LAMBERT,
43 3w No. 66 Magazine st

LANDING—ex bark Rotterdam, from Bordeaux, 14 546 casks Claret, ordinary; 10 do do Leoville; 20 do do White Wine; 100 bbls do, for sale by

46 CHARLES CAVAROC, 20 Bienville st.

50 BOXES Superior French Soft Tallow—for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANOSDUROY,
46 13 and 15 St Louis street

CIGARS—270,000 Cigars, Regalias and Millers, in store for sale by

46 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 102 Royal st.

HAVANA CIGARS—18,000 of picked brands, and of varied descriptions, for sale by commission Cornelia, from Havana, and for sale by

J. M CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.
42 but. Commissioner and Bienville sts

SEGARS—92,000 Regalias, various brands, landing from schrs. Mary Ellen and Despatch, for sale by

46 E. CARUZAC,
39 Old Levee st.

LANDING—ex schooner Foley from Havana, 45 bbls Molasses for sale by

WILLIAMSON, ZARAYIN & GRATIAA,
46 30½ Poydras st.

DRIED BEEF—10 barrels superior smoked Dried Beef, for sale by

WILLIAMSON, ZARAYIN & GRATIAA,
46 30½ Poydras st.

CIGARS—Landing ex ship Medemak, from Bordeaux—30 cases Cigars, Regalias Imperiales; 30 do do Regalias Britanicas; 30 do do Regalias Londres; 30 do do Regalias Grandes; 30 do do Regalias Petites; 30 do do Regalias Grandes Cabinet; 30 do do Regalias Petites Cabinet