The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1852.

A. R. WHITE, Publisher,
No. 62 Chartres Street.

TERMS:
Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to stop.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square for three days, $1 00; for one week, $2 00; for one month, $6 00; for three months, $15 00; for six months, $25 00; for one year, $40 00.

Liberal deductions will be allowed to those who advertise by the year.

Notices inserted among the Marriages and Deaths will be charged one dollar each.

Advertisements not to be charged must be marked on the manuscript, or they will be charged for.

Advertisements will be inserted at intervals to be designated by the advertiser, or they will be inserted every THIRD time for each insertion.

Yearly advertisements will be limited to the number of squares for which they are paid, and no more will be inserted, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Yearly advertisements will be charged at the rate of three dollars per square for each insertion.

Yearly advertisements will be charged extra for alterations, unless they are made at the request of the publisher.

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, July 26, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St. Bernard: (substitute, J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans: (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension: (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston: (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET, of St. Martin: (substitute, J. K. ELDER, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita: (substitute, ——— ———, of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, it will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

DEMOCRACY NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Locofoco party are certainly playing a deep and wily game. They have a Southern face and a Northern face. When they turn their faces towards the tropics, they talk of nothing but the Compromise and FRANK PIERCE's devotion to slavery. When they direct their countenance towards the North Pole, they splutter loudly of their hatred of the Compromise and of their candidate's being a genuine Northern man.

Take one instance: The Washington *Union*, talking to the South, swears lustily that Gen. PIERCE never made a Freesoil speech in New Hampshire, and calls the published discourse which he delivered on the 2d January last, in which he said that he LOATHED slavery—a forgery. The N.York *Evening Post*, preaching to the North, thanks the *Republic* for bringing to light this same speech, expresses its entire conviction of its genuineness, congratulates Freesoil Democracy on such a glorious leader as Mr. PIERCE, and begs the *Republic*, if it has any more documents of the sort, to send them along as speedily as possible. Thus the South is completely hoodwinked on the one side, while the North knowing Mr. PIERCE perfectly, quietly chuckles at the deception, and proceeds to offer irresistable arguments to the Abolitionists to induce them to support the Democratic candidates. Here are some samples of the style in which abolition votes are counted.

The Vermont *Patriot*—a Locofoco abolition sheet, says:

Some of our Abolition subscribers taking umbrage at our support of Pierce and King, stop the *Patriot*. This appears to us a game that two can play at, for while we probably have not on our list a dozen subscribers who will not support the Democratic nominees, the Abolition papers have hundreds on their list

of voters they will. They must necessarily prefer a man who LOATHES slavery and regards the Fugitive Slave Law as "opposed to humanity," to the man who battled for the Compromise, made Union speeches, and accepted the Whig platform, with no reservation whatever.

Now hear the *Evening Post*:

From the New York Evening Post.

The *Tribune* asks "Does *The Post* forget *its* own threats with those of *Preston King, D. S. Carter, &c.*, as to the effect of a Scott, &c. creature, if passed by the Pierce Baltimore Convention?"

We do not forget nay such threats, because we made none. Will the *Tribune* have the kindness to mention any threat we have ever made that we have pocketed? We remember but we have said that the nomination by the Democracy of any candidate who was disposed to make the Compromise measures *a test of Democracy*, or the adoption of any platform which supposed such a test, would be prejudicial if not not fatal to the object; but we never said that we should not support any candidate adopted by the National Convention, if fairly organized. What we did say we were justified in saying. We had a right to suppose that Gen. Scott would continue to occupy the position on the slavery question which had procured for him his strength in the Whig Convention. We had a right to suppose that the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* were pressing his nomination in good faith as a candidate who reflected their opinions upon the "peculiar institution." We admit that we were mistaken in both of these assumptions.

If Gen. Scott and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when the Whig party of the Union assembled at Baltimore, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a Baltimore platform there is no doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been preferred by him. But now he is presented as the express champion of "finality," *of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform*. The very sentiment which would have given Scott strength, if he had adhered to the principles of the party which presented him, will now, and ought to, ensure its defeat. The Democratic abstract resolutions of slavery are quite as liberal and just as any ever professed by Gen. Scott, and whose general position ever commanded our unqualified admiration.

So, our Compromise democratic friends will perceive that the *Evening Post* objects to OLD CHIPPEWA that he is the express champion of "finality"—to WHICH THERE IS NOT A WORD IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. This is a fine specimen of Locofoco abolition tactics. General Scott and the North denounced as the advocate of the Compromise, and Mr. PIERCE eulogized as non committal. In the South, the game is equally effective, though diametrically opposite. Here Mr. PIERCE is claimed as the champion of finality, while General SCOTT is reviled as the opponent of the Compromise.

If the people do not see through these tricksters and despise them, they have not half the sagacity for which we give them credit.

HAVANA.—By the *El Dorado* we have received our files of Havana papers to the 17th instant, inclusive. They are absolutely destitute of interest.

Mr. WEBSTER's Hungarian ball, as his farm at Franklin, nearly killed Mr. John Taylor the tenant, a few days ago. The animal seized him on his horns, inflicting a wound in his thigh five inches long and three inches deep, threw him over his head, dislocating his shoulder, and turning upon, would doubtless have killed him on the spot, had not several men rushed into the yard to his rescue.

THE EMPIRE CITY.—This steamer was in port at Havana when the El Dorado was so summarily ordered off, and was immediately despatched to Key West in the relief of the latter. On arriving there she found that the N. Y. mails and specie were on board the El Dorado, and the connection not having been formed at Havana, the agent deemed it best to send the Empire City at once to New York. In consequence of this, we are informed by passengers, Mr. Leonard, that the steamer will leave here to-day (the 26th) as advertised. This is the first failure that has ever occurred in this line, and none regrets it more than the agent himself.

Gen. Scorrt has been importuned by so great a number of his old brother officers in the war of 1812, who were engaged with him in the battle on North Mountain, and who have sent on a large committee to urge his attendance, that he has consented to go to the grand meeting of old officers and soldiers at Lundy's Lane, which takes place during the present month.

The Norwich *Mercury*, in reply to the Evening *Post*, who said of New Jersey in its boasting calculations, that—

"In one word in Newark, 132 Whigs have already enrolled themselves as members of a Pierce and King association!"

replies "that *there is not a single Pierce and King club or association in it.* We do but know, it adds, of seven Whigs who will vote for Pierce and King, while we are daily informed of respectable adopted citizens, former members of the opposite party, who avow their determination to give their influence to the election of Winfield Scott."

N. YORK CITY BANKS.—We take the following figures from the quarterly statement of the condition of these Banks, published on the 17th instant, by the *Courier and Enquirer*. It embraces seventeen Incorporated Companies and twenty-four Banking Associations:

Capital,	$29,145,650 00
Registered stock, in circulation,	7,939,820 00
Bid registered, do	364,180 00
Deposites,	49,717,443 64
Circulation,	12,791,132 00
Due banks in City,	3,283,760 00
Due to Directors,	1,202,749 00
Other Discounts,	69,995,995 62

We would respectfully solicit the attention of buyers to the two rates of Flour This Day by Hyde & Burns, Auctioneers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.
6 Week later from California.

The steamship *El Dorado*, Lieut. MITCHELL, United States Navy, commanding, reached our harbor on Saturday evening, having left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., with three hundred passengers and $700,000 in gold dust. She arrived at Havana on the 20th, where she remained but a short time, being ordered off by the authorities at that port. Capt. Mitchell had made his vessel fast to a buoy in the harbor, and informed the Captain of the Port that he was short of water and fuel; but the latter would not let the ship remain, and threatened to cut her adrift if they did not leave immediately.

The *El Dorado* was therefore compelled to go over to Key West, where her passengers and gold were transferred to the Empire City. The El Dorado then took on board the cargo of the Empire City and about fifty passengers, and sailed for this port on the 23d. The *Empire City* also left Key West the same day for New York, with the mails and passengers of the El Dorado. The *El Dorado* was detained at Aspinwall, waiting for the arrival of the Golden Gate at Panama, which vessel brought the mails from San Francisco, with dates eight days later than those brought by the Illinois.

The *El Dorado* lost fourteen of her passengers and crew during the run from Aspinwall to this port,—and nearly all hands belonging to the ship have been down with the Chagres fever. The sailing-master, purser, mates, and a number of the hands have not been able to leave their berths during the passage to this port.

The bark *Volunteer* was at Navy Bay, with the captain, mate and all hands down with the Chagres fever. The ship *Affghan*, of New York, bark *George Henry* and brig *Globe* were in port at Navy bay discharging.

The passengers by the El Dorado report that there was much sickness on the Isthmus when they left, and non-acclimated persons were dying daily.

The *El Dorado* brought $25,000 in gold dust to this city, consigned to Adams & Co., B. A. Dyer, W. L. Cushing & Co., Louisiana State Bank and order.

By the *El Dorado*, we have received Californias advices to the 20th June, inclusive. Almost the only item of interest contained in the papers, is an account of a most disastrous fire which occurred at Stones on the 17th, and destroyed property to the amount of a million of dollars. It began in a building on the Plaza, called the Hotel de France, and spreading in a southerly direction, swept the city to the outskirts. Thence diverging northerly, it consumed all the principal buildings. The *Herald* says that almost the whole city has been consumed, with the exception of a few scattered buildings on the outskirts, together with a great portion of the suburb Sonorita, the fire having been stopped in the neighborhood of the Barnum House, by the judicious application of the axe and rope. A continuous line of houses of nearly half a mile in length, many of which have been built at an expense of from $2,000 to $20,000 each, has been thus swept away at a breath.

The following is a list of the principal sufferers:

Messrs C Peoble, & Co., (Hide-and-Tallow & Hardware,) $30,000; Josephus Hawley, bankers, $5,000; Captain Alonzo Green, $40,000; Chatfield & Turney, $6,000; Empire House, $10,000; Thrall, Perkins & Co., $5,000; P S Marcy & Co., $10,000; Charles Holden, $15,000; J H Ward $15,000; A A H Tuttle, $7,500; Masonic Hall, $25,000; Lyceum Hall, $5,000; Lewis Hall, $7,000; H Pinet, $5,000; O. Bonte, $2,000; S Rose, $3,000; Lewis Cheve, $6,000; E Rose, $5,000; John M Nottingham, $15,000; Stevens & Co., $4,000; Bennett & Co., $5,000; E. Richards, $6,000; Lewis Hayes, $6,000; Watkins & Co., $4,000; Gunst & Adkins, $2,000; Peter Mohrs, $18,000; George L. Mayer, $4,000; A Pikins $4,000; Andrew Jackson, $2,000; Cowell & Flint, $3,000; J Woolf, $1,500; J F Messick, $3,000; W Heron, $1,000; Wm Turner, $1,000; Wm Phillips, $1,000; W C Bennett, $4,000; S C Phillips, $2,000; California Exchange $1,000; M B Sprear, $6,000; Allen & Wilkinson, $2,000; Dr. Logan, $1,000; Brush & Co., $1,000; Ford, (New York store) $4,000; J J Ivers, $4,000; J M Wilson, $2,000; Wm Hall, $4,000; Johnson Bros. $3,000; Sylva Ruth, $4,000; Joseph Sellers, $5,000; Iowa House, $2,500; J Carothers, $2,000; Mrs. Lucy Lewis, $2,000; Lewis Rosenfeld & Martin, $15,000; K Lineberg, $3,000; I Oliver, $1,000; Wm Hall, $3,000; H Cohen & Co., $3,000; Wm Cogswell, $1,000; J Cook & Co., $2,000; J Taylor, $2,000; Myer & Cohnlin, $1,500; A Hachmeister & Co., $3,000; Parish & Co., $3,000.

The *Alta Californian* learns, by a correspondent from the Southern Mines, that the notorious Parker H. French, whose extensive swindling operations in Texas have rendered him so notorious, died a short time since, in Durango. There are no particulars given. The report is given on good authority.

METER'S UNIVERSE.—We received by yesterday's mail the second part of this work, the first of which we noticed a short time since. It is published at 164 William street, New York, by HERMAN J. MEYER, at 25 cents a number. The design of the work is to give well executed copperplate engravings of the most noted places and objects of interest in the world, with descriptions of them in print. The present number contains very good engravings of the Royal Exchange, London, with a short account of it, the date of its building, &c., and the City of Constantine, in Africa, the principal scene of the French power in Africa, situated about one hundred and sixty miles from Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas, upon an almost quadrangular table formed rock which rises on all sides perpendicularly to the height of three or four hundred feet. Besides these two pictures there is in this number of the Universe a correct delineation of the appearance of St Cloud with its past and present history, and New York Bay, from Staten Island Light House.

LATER FROM MEXICO

By the arrival of the schooner *Juan Fernando*, from Vera Cruz, we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th instant inclusive.

Don Juan Rodriguez, a respectable citizen of Cienazas, was assassinated on the 11th ult. by the Indians. The papers are filled with accounts of the ravages of these barbarians in all the frontier States.

The Italian Opera Company are still in Mexico, playing to crowded houses.

Heavy rains had occurred in the State of Guerrero, causing great damage to the crops and destroying a vast quantity of cattle.

We perceive that the difficulty, as usual, is invariably robbed on its way to the capital. The Mexican papers mention this with great *sang froid*, and seem to consider it quite a matter of course.

The project of convoking an extra session of the Government has, according to the *Monitor*, been rejected by the Ministry.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The National Intelligencer, (N. Y.) of the 10th has the following:

MONEY TO BE MADE BY SOMEBODY.—Some time ago, subsequent to the nomination of Frank Pierce at Baltimore, we were at Jones' Hotel in Philadelphia, and in speaking of the nomination of Pierce, in company with several gentlemen, one of them stated that he would like to risk $25,000 that Frank, if he lived, would be our next President. We know he had the dollars, and that he made the proposition in earnest—On our return to this city we wrote a paragraph, simply stating the proposition, without naming the proposer. It appears that no one has been willing to accept the proposal until within the last few days, and that Mississippi is the gallant State in which it resides at least one of two Whig gentlemen who will not allow the Whig party, or General Scott, to be beaten without they lose a fortune by the Whig disaster.

The New York *Express* says: The gentleman who is ready to take the bet, we are informed, is a Mr. Beckett, of this city. He says he is ready to stake $75,000, or any sum less than that, at or before the expiration of ten days from the time of the acceptance of the offer; or if a longer time is required he is put up the main stake, he will deposit as forfeit 15 per cent: the time for putting up such main stake not to exceed six weeks from the time of depositing a forfeit. His money, to the full amount of $75,000, is now ready.

The Mississippi gentlemen to whom the Democrat refers, as having accepted the $25,000 offer, are Messrs S. Swain and Paul Hoover, of Jackson.

Our neighbor of the *Courier* had better open a correspondence with Mr. Beckett, or Messrs. Swain and Hoover. It will probably be accommodated with that $5,000 wager, which some of its subscribers profess to be so willing to make.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT MACON, GEORGIA.—We learn from the *Citizen*, that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Scott meeting on the 13th, in Macon, was large, respectable and enthusiastic. Capital speeches were delivered by the Hon. J. J. Jearbrough, of Houston, and Col. A. H. Kenan, of Baldwin. A few pertinent remarks were also offered by Gen. T.P. Smith. A series of spirited resolutions were passed, delegates appointed to the Scott State Convention, to be held in Macon on the 10th of August next, &c. Signs throughout Georgia, indicate an overwhelming enthusiasm for the Whig nominees, and we are by no means ready to consider that State as lost, notwithstanding the defection of several Whig leaders.

"AMERICAN MARINE ARCHITECTURE.—We have received from Messrs. DANIEL DAVISON & ROE, New York engravings of several projected steamers on a new and unique plan, invented by them, and by which they are confident of obtaining vastly increased speed, combined with perfect safety and lightness and buoyancy. Among the ships projected by these enterprising gentlemen, there is to be called the *Ocean Wave*, to run between Charleston and the Hudson river. It will be the largest steamer in the world, capable of accommodating three thousand passengers, and will carry the mails, between the time of the Federal Hall.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 17th.

In the HOUSE, Mr. MACE of Indiana, submitted a bill authorizing the admission of Chicago harbor on Saturday evening, having left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., with three hundred passengers and $700,000 in gold dust. She arrived at Havana on the 20th, where she remained but a short time, being ordered off by the authorities at that port. Capt. Mitchell had made his vessel fast to a buoy in the harbor, and informed the Captain of the Port that he was short of water and fuel; but the latter would not let the ship remain, and threatened to cut her adrift if they did not leave immediately.

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A motion having failed to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the House resolved itself into Committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the Indian appropriation bill.

A motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arks., to amend the bill by inserting a provision raising the amount of $2,000 for residences of Indian agents to $15,000, which was opposed by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, and rejected by the Committee, but on motion of Mr. Houston, in consequence of information received from the department, the sum was increased to $3 500.

Mr Sibley of Minnesota, moved that $50,000 be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of furnishing food and clothing to the Indians, who may be suffering from destitution and want, under proper guards and restrictions.

The motion was opposed on the ground that there was no recommendation from the department, no evidence before the Committee, and no law authorizing such an appropriation, and ultimately discarded to, as were the amendments varying the sum.

The Committee rose before the bill was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

It is understood that a motion will be made to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the importation of iron free of duty was laid on the table, and it is expected the motion will prevail.

Circular Instructions to the Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1852.

The Department has received information that the Spanish Government, by a Royal Decree of 5d January, 1852, has authorized the admission into the ports of Spain and islands adjacent, on a footing of equality with Spanish vessels as to tonnage duties, of vessels of all nations which may succeed in the benefit in their respective territories to the vessels of the Spanish mercantile marine, and that the American Minister at Madrid had made an arrangement with the Spanish Government by which their decree could be put in force as decree to foreign vessels should take effect, as regards the American flag, on and after the first day of May last.

The Collectors of the Customs are therefore requested and instructed to admit Spanish vessels arriving from Spanish or other foreign ports, the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico excepted, to entry on the same footing as American vessels as regards tonnage duty, light money, and all other dues to the United States, so far as respects the vessels but the provisions of the act of the 12th July, 1832, as regards Spanish vessels arriving from the ports of Cuba or Porto Rico, are to remain in full force, and the collection of light money which may have been exacted contrary to the tenor of the preceding instructions from Spanish vessels entering the ports of the United States since the first ultimo, will be returned to the Department under the usual certificates and formalities.

Under the circular instructions from this Department of 13th June, 1849, Spanish vessels from the ports of Cuba have been admitted to entry free of tonnage duties on arriving with cargoes of molasses or in ballast, the exportation of American vessels arriving in port of that Island being exempted from the customary foreign tonnage duty, provided they sail in ballast for the loaded outward with a full cargo of molasses.—The Department, however, has, recently ascertained that the exemption of the vessels of the American vessels arriving in ballast is not accorded to such vessels unless they likewise depart in ballast, and that full tonnage duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton is exacted if they take away any portion of a cargo of the produce of the island, molasses only excepted. Under these circumstances, the Spanish vessels do not considered itself authorized, under the provisions of the act of the 15th July, 1832, to admit to entry Spanish vessels in ballast from any other terms than American vessels are admitted into the ports of that Island; and, consequently, all Spanish vessels arriving from said Island in ballast, must pay the same tonnage duty of a dollar and fifty cents per ton, as is exacted in American vessels entering the ports of Cuba, unless they likewise depart in ballast for the United States in ballast; but Spanish vessels arriving from the ports of Cuba with a *full* cargo of molasses will continue to be exempted from the payment of any tonnage duty.

Spanish vessels arriving from a port in Porto Rico, will in all cases, whether in ballast or with cargoes of any description, be admitted to entry on eighty seven and a half cents per ton, being the amount which agreeably to the latest authentic advices in possession of the Department, is exacted upon American vessels in that Island, or less any vessel so arriving from said Island, shall produce a certificate from the principal officer of the customs in the port of her departure, duly certified by the American consul, that a less tonnage duty is charged at said port, upon American vessels, or that the vessel in question particular circumstances are entirely exempted from the payment of tonnage duty, in which case she and vessel shall be admitted to entry on the terms as may be then accorded to American vessels in the ports of Porto Rico.

In all cases where Spanish vessels may arrive from the ports of either Cuba or Porto Rico, and shall produce certificates as above, duly certified by the American consul of any modification in the rate of tonnage duty on American vessels in the ports of either Island, the officers of the customs will report the same to the Department, and if they may also have been already authorized, by the Secretary, to make a similar modification agreeably to the provisions of the act of 19th July, 1832, in the tonnage duty upon Spanish vessels thus arriving from said islands.

Complaints have been made to the Department, that under the instructions of the 5th ultimo, on the collection of the new principal ports, annulling so much of the circular of 13th June, 1849, as exempted from tonnage duty Spanish vessels arriving in an ballast coming from Cuba, various Spanish vessels have past this duty when they had no knowledge of the change at the time of their departure for the United States. The collectors are requested to report all such cases for the consideration of the Department, with the view of affording such just relief as it may be in the power of the Department to grant; and such case will state the time of clearance and departure from Cuba, the time of arrival in the United States, and the amount of tonnage duty paid in each case.

The collectors will report promptly to the Department any authentic information they may receive of modifications in the tonnage or other dues upon American vessels in the ports of either of the above islands, in order that the Department may promptly meet any such modifications in favor of American vessels by extending the same to Spanish vessels arriving in the United States from the ports of either of those colonies.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Creditors of Texas throughout the United States.

As the Committee of Finance in the United States Senate has decided that, in their opinion, the Government of the United States is not bound to make up to the creditors of Texas the difference between the rate at which she has reduced her debt and the nominal or face value of her securities, it becomes useless to press during the present session of Congress a fruitless struggle to secure payment in full on that debt.

The undersigned, therefore, calls upon each of the creditors of Texas as are willing to accept the settlement she tenders them, (which may be seen on the face of the audited certificates they hold,) to signify the same to him at this place, within the least possible delay, that he may have their authority, with that of those he now represents, to immediately Congress forthwith, so to modify the proviso in the boundary act as to relieve the five millions appropriated to their payment from their present suspension in the Treasury of the United States, and thus to enable them to sign their releases separately at the Treasury, and receive their money with the least possible delay.

By thus legal completion under which these releases will be signed, the whole equity to which the creditors of Texas may be constitled will be left open for the consideration of the Legislature of Texas and the Congress of the United States, at a season more propitious to doing ample justice, while the undersigned has no doubt will be accorded.

J. HAMILTON.

Washington City, July 16, 1852.

N. B. As this notice will be, in all probability, highly important to their subscribers, the editors of the different papers throughout the Union are requested, and respectfully requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—An old lady, named Mrs. McKloy, is now living in Philadelphia, who will be 108 years old on the 26th instant. Twenty-one years ago she received what is termed a second sight, and can now see as clearly and distinctly as ever. She does all her house-work; waits upon her youngest daughter, fifty one years of age, who has been blind for three years past; and attends a store or shop they keep in the front room. She was married in 1790, when 46 years of age, and is the mother of seven children, three of whom are dead. She has a distinct recollection of General WASHINGTON, and various scenes of the revolution. Her father, who was a German, lived to be 107 years old. She was born at Allentown, Pa.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

CUSTOMHOUSE OFFICERS.

Henry M. Howard, Naval Officer, Charleston, S. C., re-appointed.

Nathaniel Jackson, Surveyor, Mount Jerome, Mississippi, vice [illegible].

Alfred Gilbert, Surveyor, Urbanna, Virginia, vice John R. Jones, declined.

John P. Kirk, Surveyor, Memphis, Tennessee vice [illegible] Surveyor, Wilmington, Delaware, vice Abbott Lowell, resigned.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship of war *Decatur*, Commander Gregory, and Hospital House Point on board, left the New York

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GREEN OAKS HOTEL, BILOXI, July 21, 1852.

END OF THE SEE.—Yesterday was a gala day with us. In the morning a party of six, including myself, took an excursion to the "*Island*" about one mile distant. The elasticity of the party has been checked from a narrative left at Key West each of whom, before, is the only inhabitant, when it was said had anticipated with a small fortune from Prance to the Chalaux. The hospitable inmate, who was reclining on the gallery, at once arose, met us half way, and with the characteristic politeness of all Frenchmen, bade us welcome, giving unmistakable evidences by his smiles and pleasantries, that he was gratified by the visit. His appearance, take it altogether, was pleasant and prepossessing, and his countenance expressive of thought and feeling. Time, it is true, had left its marks, and it was apparent that more than forty winters had left its frost upon his straggling hair. Twelve years ago he removed from New Orleans, broken in health and fortune, to where we visited him—from which he would never suffer by the vicissitudes of active business. He came to the Island much reduced in circumstances and wish his own hands, though not a mechanic by education, built his dwelling house, arranged and laid off the garden surrounding it, made his own boat, and in short, was the architect and originator of all the comforts and conveniences that he possessed.

In detailing some of the leading incidents of his life, he would become deeply excited and at times speak so fast as not to be well understood. He thought poorly of mankind and had been deceived by those whom he had taken to his bosom and cherished with the deepest and truest friendship. "There was a man," says he, "whom I thought more of than I did of myself and I found him base." Here he broke out in tears. This was but one of many terrible remarks used by him in expressing his disappointment, and never was a more sincere one. It was evident to us all, that living as he was a life of entire isolation without companions, save his dog and fishing rods, there was a contentment and happiness about him that few in the excitement could never experience. He had not a trouble to disturb the serenity of his mind which was at once quiet and peaceful as the calm bosom of the deep before him when not a zephyr rippled its surface. Throughout the day he would sit on his door step, with his dog embracing all he had on earth at a single glance, and when night came, would lay his head down to rest beneath the sound of the waves, to sink to sleep by the music of the waves. His spirit never longed for the revelry without, nor would it entertain under which men wear away so fast.

"Contentment gives a crown
Where fortune hath denied it."

Within the little cottage, which opened upon his humble wharf, was his fish box, filled with the tittest *flounders* I ever saw, and near by, a *dray* from which to shoot all kinds of game that in the season would come to the shores of the Island. He insisted upon giving us a lunch prepared in his own way. At once four fish from the flounders taken from the "fish box" and in a little while they were before us fried in grand style and sprinkled over with a layer of delicious onions.

My friends were in raptures. They ate with an appetite sharpened by the keen sea breeze, and when the old "golden sherry" was brought from the sanctum of the cottage, and the health of the proprietor, there was a spontaneous expression of thanks for the friendly and hospitable reception. While at dinner we were entertained by the sprightly conversation of the hermit. He told us of several remarkable shots he had made at wild ducks, and on one occasion, his dog driving up a flock of ducks, he shot at the whole stock, and our canoe was hoisted for Mr. Pradat's where we arrived just in time to enjoy the good supper prepared for us at dinner.

Not one of our party had an appetite; but whether they had it or not, I observed that every one did justice to the delicious fish, delicate roast beef, fried chicken and delicious mutton. It could not be otherwise. The latter is always so tempting and so constantly laden with game that it is a luxury of the first order to partake of. This, however, is but one of many attractions. The bathing cannot be surpassed on the Lake Shore, and in point of advantages of any place we know of equal to those of the "Green Oaks." The yard is densely shaded by beautiful forest trees, the air is pure, and the perfect verdure spoil on every side the eye is greeted and relieved by sweet roses and other fragrant flowers. This morning, the landscape was delightfully beautiful as the sun rose in splendor, hurling his ghittering beams through the dew drops pendant from every twig and leaf, and checkering the white sand with a thousand dazzling light. Nature seemed to be exultant. The repast was perfect save the rustling sound that ensued from the "fish-worm" known to all not to be acceptable as the breathing of angels. The mountains and valleys have their blended attractions, and are truly sublime to gaze upon, but give me,

"The water—the water!
The deep and the blue thing,
That all day long dances and sings
On its banks blossoming"

LENOX.

Mrs. Clay is now 71 years of age, and although her health is feeble, she is still cheerful and full of life. She has had eleven children, only four of whom live. The body of Henry Clay, jr. killed at Buena Vista, was interred in the family vault at Lexington, Ky. Theo. died, aged 16, in 1824, on her way to Washington. A married daughter at New Orleans died also at the same time. Thomas died in 1828. One daughter and saved 50, in camas, and her recovery is hopeless. She is a general melancholy, and is never seen, in open violation of all social rules. One of the posters was a runaway slave. The matter is undergoing investigation.

VIOLENCE.—Peden Bourne, a mulatto, and Peden Monk, an older and darker mulatto, were on Saturday, arraigned before Justice Bell, on a charge of larceny, and the complaint on the person of a young negro named Elizabeth Bonner, on the night of the 24th inst. Bourne was fined $10 and Monk $5, and in default of the same they were committed to prison.

CHARLES HACKETT.

CAMP STREET.

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

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