The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

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(In all cases the publishers must be furnished with the names in writing, before his can be claimed to the advantage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be taken by the Square of Ten lines, at the following rates, and charged accordingly. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each insertion.

Liberal deductions will be made to those who advertise by the month or year. The terms for such will be known at the Counting Room.

The proprietors of Bee advertisers in Boston and New York will receive advertisements for their Boston and New York papers, and in addition to the regular price only collect one dollar.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning Nov. 25, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Governor WALKER, this day will be observed by the people of Louisiana, as an era of thanksgiving and prayer. The pursuits of business will be generally suspended, and the temples of God will be opened for the reception of all who believe that the remembered blessings of which we are subjects, merit devout gratitude and acknowledgements to the Most High.

Thanksgiving is a custom of Puritanical origin. We do not think it has ever been practised in other countries than America—at least as a stated annual observance. During the calamities of the London plague and fire, divine service throughout the churches of that city was frequently performed by order of the reigning sovereign, and we are aware that after any signal evidence of divine favor, it has been customary in England and elsewhere, to return thanks with all the solemnities of the established church. But it is in America alone, that the practice has grown into a regular custom of setting apart a particular day once a year, for an entire community specially to return thanks to Heaven for its manifestations of kindness and protection. What others may think, we know not, but we have always regarded the custom as peculiarly adapted to the people of a country which, like ours, has been eminently the recipient of Almighty favor. Others have noticed, with great pleasure, a gradual approach to complete uniformity in the selection of the day dedicated to this hallowed purpose. On the present occasion, we believe that the citizens of nearly two-thirds of the States in the Union, will be engaged in the performance of the same grateful duty. Doubtless before the course of a very few years, the practice of naming a certain day will become universal, so that throughout our broad, extended land, from Maine to San Francisco, the people of the whole American Republic will consecrate the same period to thanksgiving and prayer.

It were almost a work of supererogation to point out the manifold reasons why we should render thanks to the great author of our being—for every day and hour bring with them their own blessings, and there is not one of us who cannot find within his individuality undoubted and overwhelming evidence of divine mercy. But in observing an annual thanksgiving, we respond to the recommendations of the Executive less perhaps in an individual than in a national sense. We assemble in the temples consecrated to GOD, and pour forth the incense of adoration, as the citizens of a land, which he has hitherto crowned with the richest fruits of his beneficence. He has given to us peace, prosperity and plenty. Pestilence has not scourged the land. Famine has not claimed its hecatomb of victims. He has preserved our Government, kept together our union, enabled us to continue to dispense the blessings of civil and religious freedom to all who dwell within our limits, and rendered us a model and an example to every nation which is struggling for the amelioration of its political condition. For this we should be grateful—not in the Pharisaical spirit, which, arrogant and bigotted, says "I am holier than thou," but with a sense of profound humility, and utter dependance on that all-wise being, who for his own inscrutable purposes has showered upon us bounties and blessings, which it may suit his wisdom hereafter to withdraw.

The Screw-men's Benevolent Association.

This useful and worthy Association will celebrate their second anniversary to-day. The members will assemble at the Eagle Engine House by the head of HENRY BIRR, Grand Marshall, and march through the principal thoroughfares. At o'clock, they will assemble in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where Mr. ROBERTS has consented to deliver the address.

The occasion will certainly be a most interesting one. The Association, though formed only two years ago, numbers now three hundred members, and has tended in a powerful degree to elevate the social condition of this laborious and hard working class. The society was established solely for benevolent purposes, and it would surprise the world to hear, how large the amount of charitable succor which they have already extended. We expect that the eloquent orator of the day will give a full history of the rise, progress and purposes of the Association.

Whig Meeting.

We invite attention to a call in our columns, very numerously signed, for a meeting of the WHIGS of our city, to morrow evening, at Banks' Arcade, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to ensure success at the approaching State election. The names attached to this call comprise those of many of our staunchest and truest Whigs, and shows that though defeated at the recent election, we are neither disheartened or dismayed, but resolved to give battle to the enemy, and to redeem Louisiana.

FREEDLER'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BUSINESS.—We are indebted to MORGAN, of Exchange Place, for a copy of this popular work. It professes to show how to get, save, spend, give, lend and bequeath money; with an inquiry into the chances of success and causes of failure in business. It is acknowledged to be the most complete treatise on money making ever published. *It is full of practical wisdom and shrewd sense.*

COVELL'S DIGEST OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Our thanks are due J. B. STEEL, No 60 Camp street, for a copy of this volume. It is a digest of English Grammar, synthetical and analytical, classified and methodically arranged, and appears to have been carefully reduced to a comprehensive system.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We understand that Dr MACAULAY, by request, will deliver an address to-day at eleven o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, "On our obligations of gratitude to the Most High for raising up from time to time distinguished men to guide the affairs of the Nation, referring particularly to the public services and lives of CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER." Such a theme, if properly managed, as we have no doubt it will, may be made subservient to the awakening of reflections highly appropriate and becoming even for a day of public thanksgiving.

LOSS OF THE SHIP GALLIA.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: The British schooner Arctic, Capt. Fisher, arrived on Sunday morning from Green Turtle Key, Abaco, with the passengers and crew of the ship Gallia, for New York. The ship went ashore on the reef on the morning of the 29th inst, and in a very short time was a complete wreck. The passengers and crew were landed by the wreckers and all of their effects saved. The Gallia sailed from New York about the 23d, and was bound for this port. She was a splendid vessel, about three years old, built for a New York and Havre packet and was on her second trip to this port. Her contracted value was $100,000, of which amount it is supposed about $60,000 is insured in New York. The accident is attributed to the strong current prevailing near the Bahamas—Captain Fisher having had an observation the day previous and set the vessel's course for the night on the calculation of being sixty-five miles from land, whereas the roar on which she struck at four o'clock the next morning, was only about twelve miles distant from the main land.

☞ Mrs. Bloomer, who edits a paper called The Lilly, published monthly at Seneca Falls, New York, undertakes in the last number of her journal to give the winter fashions of the Bloomer dress, in reply to several letters of inquiry which she has received. Among other presentations of her own style of apparel, she has her lady friends to wear suspenders, the same as those worn by the men, and in the same manner. These, she says, are better than "straps," and she remarks that they are now worn to a considerable extent. At a meeting which was held at Seneca Falls on the 16th ult., some fifty ladies from different parts of New York State, attended in Bloomer dress.

This is just what might have been anticipated when the first encroachments of this creeping sex were calmly submitted to. We have witnessed with tearful forebodings the relentless march of their columns for years past. First they invaded our bonnets, then our hats, then our drawers, and finally, their petticoats and coats, and now they have made a clean sweep by grasping our suspenders. Alas for mankind, in these days of *female Administration*.

☞ Whole-ill Stott was hanged in effigy by low-lived Loafers at Detroit, after it was known that he had been beaten in the election for the Presidency. The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes a letter from an Indian, denying that it was done by Indians. In answer, the *Advertiser* says" the act was perpetrated by some person (we cannot call him a man) whom American citizens of any color or race endeavor to shield, and the brand of infamy given him by the Detroit Press, and the whole community, should be fastened upon him and his associates, and that, "Whom he may concern."

The Wisconsin Senate is composed of 25 members, stands as follows: Assembly—20 Democrats, 5 Whigs. House—45 Democrats, 6 Whigs.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the majority in Illinois in that State will be between 15,000 and 20,000.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received our files of TEXAS papers to the 10th instant, inclusive.

Returns unofficial and incomplete of the Presidential election in 23 counties exhibit the following result: For PIERCE 4,243; for SCOTT 1,700.

The Huntsville Presbyterian says: Mr. Alex Sadler, of this county, with the assistance of a negro boy ten years old, made 600 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of oats, a bale of cotton, gathered six large necks of fodder, and made 2000 by working for his neighbors.

E. C. Townsend, confined on a charge of grand larceny, broke from the Austin city jail, on the night of the 5th instant, and has made good his escape. He left a note for the Sheriff, informing him in prose and verse of his escape, and where he was going.

The Nueces Valley says there was not a word of truth in the statement made by the Western Texas, not long since, that H. Clay Davis had lost eleven of his men in an encampment with the Indians. The Valley adds—that it probably not far from true, that "when eleven of Davis' company are killed, seventeen of the enemy will bite the dust."

The Houston *Telegraph* says:

"Our accounts from the country give us reason to believe that the Texas crop of cotton will be very large, and the opinion generally is that it will be quite double last year's crop. All our planters are now busily employed in picking, and will continue the same time. But in spite of all their efforts, much of the cotton will be lost for want of sufficient help to pick it, before presenting the same at the gin-house for another crop. Hence, our planters have had no time to lend their cotton to the landings on our rivers, and there is, therefore, as we learn, very little yet ready for shipment to this place. This is a matter of regret, as the rivers are now said to be up and in good condition for navigation.—We trust, however, it will not be long before our boats will have enough to do.

AUSTIN RAILROAD.—The Austin Railroad Association has been organized by the election of William S. Oldham, President;

A. J. Hamilton, Vice President;

James G. Swisher, Treasurer;

T. Scott Anderson, Recording Secretary;

George W. Paschal, Corresponding Secretary.

Executive Committee—Wm. Pelham, B. F. Carothers, John J. Crumbles, John B. Banks, Thomas H. Duval.

A resolution was adopted in favor of connecting with the Houston Road, and co-operating in their labors with that company. This settles the preliminaries, and the Association will no doubt at once take steps to enter vigorously upon the work before them.

The Old World and the New—What is said of Us Abroad.

The affairs of this country excite more than ordinary attention in the Old World at the present time. Scarcely a day goes by, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, that at least one of the leading London journals does not devote a column to the United States. In some cases it is laudatory, in others admonitory, and in others again it is abusive. Our brethren on the other side of the water, while startled and astonished at our progress, appear to think that in some matters we are traveling too fast, and that if we do not restrain ourselves, it will be seen ere long by some of the nations of Europe. For with the object of imposing a check. They were particularly anxious upon the subject, at the time of the annexation of Texas, and especially during the Mexican war, and while the negotiations were in progress for the purchase of California. They now manifest a like sensibility concerning Cuba, and some of them even express the opinion that the present administration and Congress, as well known, has thus far faithfully fulfilled its treaty obligations with Spain, and has exerted all its authority to prevent the departure of illegal expeditions from our shores. Proclamations have been issued, arrests have been made, trials have taken place, and vessels have been seized and confiscated.—Nay, some of the public journals in the United States, directly charge that the Government has acted with too much rigor, has in fact yielded too readily to the requirements of Spain. This is, of course, utterly unfounded, but we mention the fact only to show, that while a portion of the British press finds fault to an alleged want of energy, a portion of the American seems disposed, indirectly at least, to take part with the adventurers, expeditionists and revolutionists. All that we can hope is, that for the future, our national affairs and our foreign relations, may be conducted in as wise and enlightened a spirit as they have been for the last few years. But we commenced by observing that American affairs are now receiving more than ordinary attention at the hands of our European neighbors. We rejoice at this. To be properly appreciated, we must be fully understood. Heretofore, many of the blunders committed in relation to us by the old world, were the fruits of ignorance, and no little injustice to boot, sprung up with the truth. This is partially conceded in a late number of the London *News*, as will be seen by the following extract:

"Month by month now, almost day by day, the interest of Englishmen in American politics is visibly on the increase. It may be supposed from this that Englishmen are begining to see the connexion of American politics with those of Europe. It may be hoped that we are growing enough enough to *would the* American at least to take some pains to understand their constitution as well as their usages. Nearly all the benefits of Swindling which the citizens of Pennsylvanians about their bonds was lost from his having made two mistakes offensive to the intercourse, which he hoar'd only of their constitution would have precluded. He pettitioned Congress about the debts of Pennsylvania, with whose debts Congress had no more to do than with those of Austria or the Queen of Madagascar, and he charged Pennsylvania with repudiation, of which offence she was not guilty. She did not pay punctually, as she could, but she never "repudiated" her debts. The most honorable citizens of the United States were satisfy insulted and hurt that the coarser sneer said such sharp things should have taken no trouble to learn those facts of the case which should be known to every school boy. All their school boys understand the outlines of the British constitution, and would be guarded against any mistake so gross as that of confounding the responsibilities of a sovereign State with those of the Federal Government."

The agency of steam has done much in breaking down prejudice and softening irritation, and its powerful influence cannot but be felt in many ways for years to come. Individuals are often estranged by foolish prejudices, and an imperfect acquaintance with each other. And so with nations. To understand the character of a man, we must meet him face to face, and eye to eye. And so also with great communities. Every enlightened traveller fully understands this. In this connexion we invite attention to the following extract from a London letter in the National Intelligencer. It is pertinent and to the point:

"There are certain points upon which the English press and the English mind is literally rampant. Slavery in the United States is one of them. The exaggerated details that one-sided statements on that subject are the theme of the pulpit, the press, the drawing room, the House of Lords, and the highways and byways of England, and much error is engrafted on the public mind, because there are no means of correcting it. We believe that scarcely any American who resides long in London can fail to draw the same conclusions which we have done, and to express his hope that the evil may soon be remedied. We do not deny that any American gentleman with average qualifications for the work might, without much difficulty, profitably establish a weekly American paper in London. Such a paper so conducted must be *thoroughly* and or very particularly in temper: he must hear and forbear; he must steadily keep one object in view, that object being the protection of his country's interests and character, and the defence of her fame and position, by full, free, and temperate discussion; by treating upon her constitution and institutions, by measures of her legislative and judicial proceedings, particularly such as may have a bearing upon commercial or international questions; by a familiar illustration of American literature and brief details of the country's progress in arts and sciences as occasion may suggest. Such a paper must be decidedly American; it would have little to do with European politics excepting so far as they have a bearing upon the American interests. It must be conducted in an American mind and adapted to an English market. We trust, however, it will not be long before our boats will have enough to do.

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An Opium Factory.

FROM HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

At Ghazeepore, one hot and windy day, I went down to the "opium go-downs," or stores. The atmosphere of a hot and windy day at Ghazeepore, it is almost over be thought suitable for invalids or others, may be inhaled in England by any one who will stand in the open door of an oven and breathe a fog of fried sand amazingly blown therefrom. After a two-miles' drive through heat, and wind, and sand, and odoriferous bazaar, we—I and two friends—found our way to a practicable breach or gateway in a high railing by which the store-house is surrounded. A faint scent, as of decaying vegetable matter, assailed our nose as we entered the court of the go-downs; as far as the gate down itself, it was a group of long buildings fashioned in the common Indian style, Venetian-decored, and having a great deal more door than wall. In and out and about these doors there was a movement of scantily-clad coolies, (porters,) bearing on their heads large earthen vessels; these vessels, carefully sealed, contained opium fresh out of the poppy district.—Poppy headed—I mean red-turbaned—accountant-babus basked about, while Barkandaz, (or policemen,) whose brains appeared to be full of drowsiness as any jar in the go-down, were busily lounging about with their swords beside them, or else fastened in sleep beside their swords.

The doorway was shown to us through which we should get at the "Sahib," or officer on duty. Entering the doorway, we passed through a crowd of natives into an atmosphere dragged powerfully with the scent of opium. The moment we were all carrying its vessels; each vessel was half full of opium, in the form of a black, sticky dough, and contained also a slip of paper showing the name of the grower, and men of whose opium was therein presented, with the names of the village and district in which it was grown.

The can-bearers, eager as cannibals, all crowd ed round a desk, at which their victim, the gentleman on duty, sat. Canes were flowing in from all sides. On the right hand of the Sahib stood a native Mephistopheles, with sleeves tucked up, who darted his hand into the middle of each can as it came near, pulled the contents with a mysterious rapidity, extracted a bit of the black dough, carried it briskly to his nose, and hastily pronounced in English a number which the Sahib, who had faith in his familiar, inscribed at once in red ink on the ticket.

As I approached, Mephistopheles was good enough to hold a dainty morsel to my nose, and call upon me to express the satisfaction of a gourmand. It was a lump of the finest I was told. So readily can this native tell by the feel of opium whether foreign substance has been added, and so readily can he distinguish by the smell its quality, that this test by Mephistopheles is rarely found to differ much in its result from the more elaborate tests presently to be described. The European official, who was working with the thermometer at a hundred, would be unable to remain longer than four hours at his desk; at the end of that time another would come to release him and assume his place.

Out of each can, when it was presented for the first rough test, a small portion of the dough was taken, to be carried off into another room, in which the thermometer working its way up from a hundred and ten degrees to a hundred and twenty. On our left, as we went, was a table, whereat about half a dozen natives sat, weighing out, in measured portions of one hundred grains, the specimens that had been just sent to them out of the chamber of cans. Each portion of a hundred grains was placed, as it was weighed, upon a small plate by itself, with its own proper ticket by its side. The plates were, in the next place, carried to another part of the chamber, fitted up with steam baths, and ranged in regular succession and about these baths or tables boys were sitting, who, with spatulas, industriously spread the opium over each plate, as though it were the bread and the opium upon it were a piece of butter. This being done over the steam-bath, caused the water to depart out of the drug, and left upon the plate a dry powder, which, being weighed, and found to be about twenty-three grains lighter by the loss of moisture, is called standard opium. This process, on account of the evaporation, leave a residue of more than seventy seven, the manufacturer is paid a higher price for his more valuable sample; if the we for be found in excess, the price goes down. The opium dough is, of course, lower than the standard. I thought it a quaint sight when I watched the chattering, young Hindoo sitting on the floor waist at work over their heated tables, grinding vigorously with their bust knife blades over what appeared to be a very dirty set of cheese plates. But the best of this name was so great that we felt in our own bodies what was taking place about us, and before there had been time for the reduction of each heated grains of our own flesh to the standard seventy-seven, we beat a retreat from the chamber of evapora tions.

With the curiosity of Bluebeard's wives we proceeded to inspect the mysteries of the next chamber. It was full of vats, and in the vats was opium, and over the vats were cords depending from the ceiling, and depending from the ropes were naked men—natives—themselves naked as the day they were born, kicking and stamping lustily within the vats upon the opium; each vat was in fact, a mortar, and each man a living pestle, and in this rouse a quantity of opium, worth more laces per pound than ever was ever had between my fingers, was being mixed and kneaded by the legs of men, preparatory to being made up into pills.

From the chamber of pestles, with curiosity unsated, we went forward to peep into the vault of the pills.

A rush of imps in the tight brown dresses furnished to them gratuitously by their mother Nature, each imp carrying a ladle in his hand of about the size of a forty pound shot, was encountered as, and almost laid as prostrate as we entered. This—the fourth—chamber was a long and narrow room quite full of boxes and of every tongue industriously talking, and every finger nimble over work. Around the walls of this room there are low stools placed at even distances, and upon each stool a workman rather squatus than sits, having before him a brass cup, of which the interior would fit one half of a bolus. Before each imp, upon a stand, there stands a man without a stool, and a boy with a saucer. The man without a stool has by his side a number of dried poppy heads, out of which he takes a few, and having moistened them in a dark gummy liquid, which is simply compassed of the washings of various vessels used in the establishment, he hands the moistened poppy leaves to the man upon the stool who sits before the cup. The man upon the stool, who has been rubbing the same liquid over his wet fin gers over the inner surface of the cup—as housekeepers, I suppose, better their jelly moulds—proceeds to fit in two or three leaves, then with his fingers spread over them more gum; then add a few leaves more, and fits them neatly with his closed hand round the bottom of the cup, until he has made a good lining to it. His companion without the stool has, in the mean time, brought to his hand a fixed quantity of opium, a nasar weighing two pounds, and this the genius of the stool puts into the cup; leaves are then added on the top of it, and by a series of those dexterous and long-practised twists of the hand with which all cunning workmen are familiar, he rapidly twists out of his cup a ball of opium, within a yellowish brown coat of leaves, resembling, as I have already said, a forty-pound shot.

He shoots it suddenly into the earthern saucer held out by the boy, and instantly the boy takes to his heels and scampers off with his big pill of opium, which is to be taken into the yard and there exposed to the air until it shall have its final coat of opium, when it is called cakes, but they belong evidently to the class of unwholesome confectionary. A workman of average dexterity makes seventy such cakes in a day. During the manufacturing season, 1,600 hands are taken daily from six thousand five hundred to seven thousand cakes; the number of cakes made in the same factory in one season being somewhere about twenty seven thousand. A large proportion of these cakes are made for the Chinese—but they do not at all agree with the Chinese digestion. The manufacture of the opium is not harmful to the health of those who are engaged upon the factory.

The key of a fifth chamber being in our power, we continued steadfast in our enterprise, and boldly locked into the chemical test-room of a small laboratory, of which the genius appeared before us seddenly, with a most benignant expression on his countenance, and offered chairs. His clothes are greasily splashed, and he is busy among opium lime, of which the contents have been pronounced suspicious by the Mephistopheles in the first chamber. From the contents of one of these vats an assistant takes a portion, and, having made with it a solution in a test tube, hands it to the chemist. The chemist, from bottles in which potent and mysterious spirits are locked up, selecting one, adds it, by the mysterious name of iodine, depart into the solution and declare whether he finds starch to be there. The iodine spirit does its bidding, and among the opium, and promptly there flashes through the glass a change of color, the appointed signal by which the magic spirit of starch is bottled up again to be used in the chemical laboratory that "the grower sent this opium fraudulently, added flour to it, in order to increase its weight." The fine is levied, the opium is confiscated, the adulterated drug has a little red ink mark upon its ticket. The consequence of that mark will be confiscation, and the opium is given in a district lying between the adjacents, Ghazeepore and Agra, for cultivation given to ryots, who pay two hundred and twenty-seven thousand laborers. The final preparation of the ground takes place in the month of October and November, and in the most favorable circumstances of soil and season, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds weight of standard opium is said from one bigah of land. The bigah, being a little more than three fifths of an acre, in unfavorable circumstances, the yield may be as little as six or eight pounds to the bigah, the average produce being from 14 to 16 pounds.

To obtain the opium, as is well known, the capsule of the poppy is opened or cut; the hardening is effected with a penknife, and the juice or tear (vertical and horizontal) is collected in single scrolls. This wounding of the hearts of they poppies is performed by the hands of women. The opium having been cut, the ministry of Juice according seems to depend very much upon the condition of the labourers. Those labourers who are fond of opium, and who smoke it, are, they assure it due to be darker and more valuable than those who do not. The juice, when it has run naturally out, is with great care collected, and is then subjected to the first of the processes which I have already named, and known as the opium factory.

The average per-centage of strength in this drug is found and recommended to the chemist by the Patna Agency Department to ensure you and the Ghazeepore Agency Department to ensure you and the Benares Agency Department to ensure you and the Behar Agency Department to ensure you and the Calcutta Agency Department to ensure you and the Malwa Agency Department to ensure you and the Bombay Agency Department to ensure you and the Madras Agency Department to ensure you and the Singapore Agency Department to ensure you and the Hong Kong Agency Department to ensure you and the Canton Agency Department to ensure you and the Macao Agency Department to ensure you and the Manila Agency Department to ensure you and the Batavia Agency Department to ensure you and the Sydney Agency Department to ensure you and the Melbourne Agency Department to ensure you and the Auckland Agency Department to ensure you and the Wellington Agency Department to ensure you and the Christchurch Agency Department to ensure you and the Dunedin Agency Department to ensure you and the Invercargill Agency Department to ensure you and the Queenstown Agency Department to ensure you and the Arrowtown Agency Department to ensure you and the Cromwell Agency Department to ensure you and the Alexandra Agency Department to ensure you and the Clyde Agency Department to ensure you and the Roxburgh Agency Department to ensure you and the Lawrence Agency Department to ensure you and the Tuapeka Agency Department to ensure you and the Waitahuna Agency Department to ensure you and the Waipori Agency Department to ensure you and the Waipahi Agency Department to ensure you and the Waipiata Agency Department to ensure you and the Waipiata Agency Department to ensure you and the Waipiata