The New Orleans Daily Picayune.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]
TF Advertisements continued at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
TF The publisher cannot guarantee advertisements to be inserted on the day they may be received, but will always do his best to insert them with the utmost dispatch.
TF The publisher cannot be responsible for the accuracy of any advertisement unless it be handed in before 12 o'clock, M.

No. 1952 Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. | Vol. 24 NEW SERIES No. 7014.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 18, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BORDELON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAGAN,
of Quachita.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Bossier.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
G. C. M'WHORTER,
of Concordia.

FOR Attorney-General,
R. N. OGDEN,
of Orleans.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
T. B. THORPE,
of Baton Rouge.

For the Senate.
J. W. STANTON.
F. A. LUMSDEN
THOMAS A. SNOW.
JAMES ROBB.

For Representatives to the Legislature.
First District—H. M. SUMMERS, W. L. CAMPBELL.
Second District—C. CATHROP, J. P. SIMPSON, JOHN LEFFO.
Third District—H. J. BARNEY, C. R. WEAVER, JOHN L. PHEAFR, T. G. HAYNE, J. N. BAUTHORNE, SIDNEY STORY.
Fourth District—J. PICQUET, F. BEKERMAN, O. LEGRAND.
Fifth District—J. F. BURNS, F. BUISSON.
Sixth District—J. P. BARNETT, H. H. HOWARD.
Seventh District—F. LAVILLE, H. C. CASTELLANOS.
Eighth District—J. B. LEEPE.
Ninth District—WM. PILCE.
Eight Ward, At-Large—A. B. BELLE.

For Aldermen at Large Districts.
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
PHŒNIX N. WOOD.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MORE FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.

The elaborate report drawn up by the Superintendent of the Census, C. G. Ellis, is absolutely crowded with interesting details, some of these we have already given, but many others equally important and valuable yet remain. In fact the Report may be considered a *catalogue raisonne* of statistics, collated with infinite care, and collected and arranged with such surprising energy and promptitude.

The ratio of increase in the population of the country is unusually regular—just about 3 per cent per annum, or three fold that of Europe. Forty years, our country has more than trebled its population. It has derived something from immigration, but less than is usually imagined. According to the census returns, only two millions and a quarter, or less than ten per cent of the population, were born in Europe—Ireland contributing one million, Germany half a million, and other countries the remainder. This result will take many by surprise. The amount of annual immigration would appear to be large, the placing of the foreign population of the country at a much higher figure; but it should be remembered, that the change of residence, and the peculiar prominence of Europeans to the epidemic disorders of the United States, would and have kept among the natives of this country, who are always ready to impute to a foreigner the blame of bringing their condition.

There are 9,217 deaf and dumb, and 9,702 blind persons in the United States. The blind and deaf are nearly equal each other, and the number may be estimated at 15,000 each. Pauperism is not so great as, it might have been expected; it is not very prevalent. Of the population of June 1850, there were but 53,353 persons in the United States, receiving subsistence from public charity—of whom 30,016 were natives. Here, therefore, is another common opinion proved erroneous. The issues of papers in the country are not equal to what the Scientific American and New York *Tribune*, from which we have opened, and most other statistics, think; that Mr. Kennedy has underrated the number of the indigent and the amounts declared for their maintenance.

There are 36,001 churches in the United States, of which the Methodists own 12,467, the Baptists, 8,725, the Presbyterians, 4,584, the Episcopalians, 1,730, the Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran and German Reformed, 3,952; the Catholics, 1,112, the Episcopalians 1,122, the Hebrews, 31; the Unitarians 243, the Universalists 491. The aggregate accommodations afforded by these churches is for 13,819,486 worshippers; and the average value of church property is $856,[illegible].

The farm lands of the United States are set down as amounting to 113,032,622 acres of improved and 184,921,345 of unimproved—total 297,953,967 acres, valued in the average at $10 per acre.

The agricultural products of the country, together with the rate of increase, are given at length in the report. We can only refer to a few prominent articles. The production of Tobacco, in 1850, was 199,752,046 pounds; of Cotton, 3,000,000 bales; of Potatoes, 101,610,560 bushels; of Wine, 227,860 gallons; of Spirits, 10,411,[illegible] Malt Liquors, 84,000,000 gallons; of Hay, 13,762,[illegible]; the production having fallen off in one fourth, that of 1840; of Sugar, 281,[illegible] lbs.

The statistics of Domestic Animals show a rapid and steady increase. There is in the Union an average of one horse to every five persons. Of Neat Cattle there was in 1850 eighteen and a half millions. Sheep have largely increased at West and South, but have diminished in the North. The production of Wool has the same considerably augmented.

MAJOR RANKIN.—We understand that the Whigs of the Third Representative District are anxious, if with so deep a sense of the services of a second term, that they have resolved not to accept his resignation, and are determined to run him anyhow, upon the principle that it is a Whig duty and so able a representative has no right to withdraw his services from his party and the people, and more especially at the Swamp Land question is still an open matter, and the Major will be the man to bring all the light of his ability and experience to bear upon this important subject.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—A sad accident occurred at the Point Street Theatre, Baltimore, on the evening of the 10th inst. Madame Ellen Lapparte, one of the actresses, while leaping over the musician from one of the dress boxes on the fire, slipped and fell to the stage a height of thirty five feet, fracturing her skull, and so seriously injuring her, that she died in a few minutes.

☞ CHARLES THEATER.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams perform this evening at the St. Charles, being the last night but one of their engagement. In the interesting drama of "Ireland as it is" Mr. Williams plays "Ragged Pat," and Mrs. W. "Judy O'Trot." Mrs. Williams besides appears in her amusing character of the Yankee Girl in the interlude of "Jonathan Ollapod," while in the Burlesque of the Irish Thrush and the Swedish Nightingale, both their admirable performers take prominent parts.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mons. Petin, the unrivalled aeronaut, will make an ascension in one of his enormous balloons on Sunday the 19th at one o'clock, P. M., from Lafayette square. Mr. Petin is not only the most intrepid, but probably the most scientific aeronaut in the world. He is the man to propose to test by actual experiment the possibility of navigating an aerial vessel, and who has invented a machine for this purpose, with which he is entirely confident of success. He has repeatedly attended, in the course of the spring, to test the theory, by making an air voyage from Philadelphia to some distant part in the country. In the meanwhile he visits one city for the purpose of exhibiting his vast balloon, and of entertaining the citizens by a series of ascensions. We trust he will be amply patronized, and we assure the public that he is a gentleman of extensive attainments, and profoundly versed in natural philosophy.

WAX STATUES.—Venaglia's Wax Statues continue to attract crowds of visitors. Nothing finer can be conceived than some of these figures.

☞ The Newfoundland Telegraph Line is progressing rapidly. The ten mile submarine cable, from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, the first link in the great telegraphic line of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is now completed, and works well. The across Prince Edward Island will be finished by the 25th inst. A force is now employed in stretching the land wire across Newfoundland.

☞ The bill lately introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina for altering the election of Electors of President and Vice President by the People (they are now chosen by the Legislature) has been postponed, after some discussion, to the next session of the Legislature.

☞ The omission of any and country buyers is called to the sale of one hundred and fifty packages and half packages of Imported Foreign and American Dry Goods THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by Thomas & Co., at their auction room, No. 49 Royalte street.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City, Capt. Powell, with Havana and Vera Cruz advices to the 15th instant, we have the report up full of Saturday's news of the terrible earthquake at the Island of Cuba. It occurred at half past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, throwing down numerous buildings, spreading terror and consternation among the people. There have scarcely any lives lost, but much damage was approximated from the serious condition of a large number of private buildings and public edifices, which had been early dilapidated by the shock.

The oscillations of the Earth was felt at Bejugan, Manzanillo and various towns and villages some distance from St. Jago. In the latter place the cholera was still prevailing.

The final news from Havana is of little importance. The Ravels are performing to crowded houses.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 11th. The following numbers draw the principal prizes: No. 31,256 $32,000; 7,363 $16,000; 36,[illegible] $16,000; 18,549 $6,000; Nos. 3,784, 4,541, 12,144, 29,009, 29,109 each $2,000; Nos. 1,600, 9,286, 3,907, 8,688, 10,089, 13,183, 19,408, 27,230 and 31,290 each $1,000.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. ROBB.—By the following letter, addressed by Col. CAMPBELL to the Chairman of the Whig Nomination of the Fourth District, it will be seen that Mr. JAMES ROBB is constrained by ill health and pressing avocations, to decline the candidature for State Senator. We feel deep regret at being compelled to lose the valuable services of this gentleman, and trust that the Convention will lose no time in designating his successor:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1852.

To Robert A. Crunkar:

Dear Sir—I am authorized to inform you, as Chairman of the Whig Nominating Committee of the Fourth District, that Mr. Robb is obliged to decline the honor of the nomination for Senator to the State Legislature. The bad health and pressing engagements, both private and in connection with the duties of the first North-Carolina Railroad Company, Mr. Robb trusts will be regarded satisfactory reasons for declining.

You will oblige Mr. Robb by making his withdrawal public, and by the expression of his grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on him. Very respectfully, &c.

W. R. CAMPBELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, O. J. Graffan, master, arrived yesterday morning, in 5 days from San Juan. The cause of such unusual detention of the Webster partly owing to a collision between the *S. S. Lewis*—the Pacific steamer—and a sailing vessel in the Bay of San Francisco, by which she was prevented leaving till the 17th ult., and partly from an accident happening one of the San Juan river boats, which is said to have the effects of striking a snag. The *Star of the West* left for New York on the 9th. The vessels remaining at San Juan were as follows, viz: Barques *Edmonds*, barque, brig *Eclipse*, brig *Torrance* and *Jones*, and schooner *Borden*.

H. M. brig *Persian* sailed on a cruise on the 6th inst. H. M. steamship *Trent* arrived at San Juan on the 6th, and sailed the following day.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Daniel Webster*:

J. Harper, James Eagle, Forman McCoskey, West, Hall, B. West, T. Hayt, J. A. Thompson, L. Green, Thompson, Lightfoot, P. C. Johnson, Van Horn, Elang, M. Johnson, Fox, Beal, J. S. Coffin, A. D. Hunter, E. Eagle, Boyer, C. Brown, W. Fletcher, Schenck, Norton, Hosford, J. Foster, Dorsey, Harrison, J. Rives, Harris, Gaston, Mitchell, Lyle, Boyer, H. O. Kane, Moore, J. Welch, Jenkins, J. Snyder, Thomas, Hoover, Bailey, Brewster, Preston, H. Prescott and lady, Mr. Pam Parker, J. S. Morris, R. Mitchell, Lyle, Rosser, J. Dorsey, Summers, Steel, Wardlaw, Hopkins, Gibbs, Jones, W. Gibbs, Bailey, Bell, J. Hoffman, J. C. Lyon, J. S. Freeman, Malcolm, G. W. Smith, Shipley, Gailey, Bowden, Jameson, J. Jones, Hogan, Hamilton, Mitchell, Pierce, Cook, Hoffman, Hogan, Hamilton, McIntyre, Pierce, A. C. Pierce, Hoffman, Cook, Hamilton, Hogan, Hoffman, Cook, J. B. Cowell, J. A. Cowell, Greenough, Brewster, Hall, J. P. Philips, Bakey, J. Force, Mansel, A. A. Cook, Wolf, Jones, Robinson, Fitz, Wood, Wood, Gibbs, Gibbs, Wooley, Lane, Landrum, McDonald, Alston, Thomas, Hoffman, Hoffman, Hoffman, Hoffman, Mc-Donald, Eaton, Hall, Robinson, Bendit, Mason, Mason, Mason, Brewster, Barrett, Le Gille, Hilton, Campbell, Hilton, Lewis, Gray, Jackson.

By the *Daniel Webster* we have received San Francisco papers to the 15th ult.—the latter than were brought by the *Philadelphia*.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamer *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 16th, bringing Liverpool dates of the 27th ult.

The Niagara brings 59 passengers. She arrived off on the morning of the 22d ult.

The Arctic arrived at Liverpool at midnight, on the 24th ult.

The steamer Washington was off Cowes the morning of the 21st.

The Franklin's repairs were not completed when the Niagara sailed.

ENGLAND.—Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, in answer to a question from the Earl of Clarendon, that the object of a short New House (adjournment for Christmas was to facilitate the controversy on protection and Peelite.

D'Israeli and in the House that the Administration visited no pledge by remaining in office with a house opposed to protection, for they never intended to repeal any measures of the free trade.

Parliament finally fully confirmed the doctrine of free trade, and this the question may be considered as settled.

FRANCE.—The great change in the Government of France was progressing quietly, and the Empire was considered as fully established, with the exception of the ceremonials to attend the proclamation and coronation of the Emperor, and the partaking on of royalty by the subordinates of the Empire.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamer *Gen. Lafayette*, Capt. Brown, from Louisville, we learn that on the morning of the 14th inst., at our clock, near Princeton, the steamer *Western World*, from St. Louis for this port, and the *H. K. W. Hill*, bound for Nashville, came in collision, which resulted in the total destruction of the former. The *Western World* was struck on the larboard bow, and passed by her clerk's cabin. She filled in about fifteen minutes, turned on her larboard side, and remained in that situation about ten minutes. Her boilers and deck fright then gave way, which caused her cabin to break loose from the hull. The hull turned bottom up, and both cabin and hull floated off together. The hull was left on the river about one hundred miles, and locked on a sand bar. The cabin was passed by the steamer *Gen. Lafayette* about 115 miles below the scene of disaster, still floating but much torn to pieces.

The boat, cargo, papers and books are a total loss. She had about eighty head of cattle on board, which were all lost. They belonged to Ashbrook & Graham, of St. Louis. All the officers, crew and cabin passengers were saved. Twelve deck passengers were lost. The baggage of the passengers and crew was lost.

The steamers *Mohican* and *Gen. Lafayette* brought down the passengers and part of the crew of the *Western World*.

Very Hungry.

The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Olds, of Georgia, delivered at the Democratic Celebration in Washington, last week. It needs no comment:

"Sir, if Franklin Pierce comes to the work assigned him by the Democracy of the country, as I have no doubt he will, there will be as big a mass kicked up in Washington city on the 4th of March as there was at Mrs. Smith's house (as related by my friend the "Buckeye abroad") when little Jake Smith ran over to Mrs. Brown's to tell her that "Ma's drunk; man was drunk; the old cow had a calf John had swallowed a pin; Jim had got the delirium tremens barking at the tree; Sarah Ann had fallen in the well and drowned herself; and Pa's gone to Washington to get the Locofocos to give him a place." "Why, Sal broke the butter plate; Susan has spilt the molasses, and John has set down in the scalding tallow we had for dipping candles, and one of the Maltese kittens has got his head into the molasses jug, and we can't get it out—AND WE ARE ALL SO HAPPY! IMPERIAL MUNGRY." [Shouts and cheers.]

Mr President, in my imagination, the 4th of March is passing before me, and I think I see the Whig Galphin office-holders pouring out of the various government departments, with the tears running down their pinched noses, and their lamentation is, "that Webster is dead; Fillmore has flibbertigibbed; Scott has got a TWO-American call; North Carolina has swallowed Graham; and Tom Corwin has got the delirium tremens looking for northern abolition votes." [Loud and prolonged cheering.] And that and all, either, Mr. President—for Toombs has broken their butter-plate; Gentry has split their pancakes; and Seward has set down in the scalding tallow, and had for dipping "higher law" candles; and Frank Pierce has cut into the Presidential chair, and we can't get him out, AND WE ARE ALL SO HAPPY IMPERIAL MUNGRY!" [Roars of laughter and prolonged shouting.]

MR. WEBSTER.—There has been some talk about Congressional obsequies to Mr. Webster, but the Massachusetts delegation will yield, it is said, to the precedent of Mr. Logan's case, who died in 1843, as Attorney General and acting Secretary of State. His death was not noticed by Congress, and accordingly Mr. Webster's will not be.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.—The President elect has written a brief letter to the Democratic committee of Philadelphia, who had tendered him a reception on his arrival in that city, on route to Washington, in which he says:

"I am grateful for the kindness manifested by my fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania and should rejoice to go to Washington in the quietness and gravity of a patriot. I have no time to devote to matters not immediately connected with the duties and responsibilities before me.

"Having entered on a task where what is fitting, proper and desirable, to the best of my judgment, I will do, regardless of consequences, what I shall be called on to do. There is no probability that I shall be in Philadelphia before the first of February, and it is quite possible my journey may be delayed till now the time of that month."

☞ The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, combats the opinion that our Indian neighbors are condemned to the red man's extinction. He contends that as civilization and barbarism cannot co-exist, together, it is right that the superiority of the former should be asserted; and though the nations employed often wrong the feeble, it is too often true, because while own perverse and violent nature. The Government has expended enormous sums of money to reclaim and civilize the Indians with in our limits. The results, while stifling in comparison with the sacrifices of the efforts, yet show to prove the practicability of the Indian's redemption, and to stimulate to renewed exertions. The extension of our settlements, and the increasing overland intercourse of our Pacific possessions demonstrate the power and resources of our Government and people, and it is wise we do more to rehabilitate the wildest tribes, and be recognized all of the Indian, as one of the white man. Many of the tribes have recovered from indolence, vice, and an obstinate adherence to aboriginal habits; but the majority are condemned by their nature to be thriftless, peaceful and industrial parasites. The religious and other schools therefore have been established are general, if properly conducted, to be productive of more than unusual labor as part of their instruction. The Commissioner thinks poorly of "the merely wandering tribes."

Timely and sufficient measures are urged from the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California. The Commissioner suggests the plan of forming the Indians, in general colonies, one to be located in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State. A significant paragraph relates to the relation to the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in Oregon. The plan involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, but it is submitted that that objection will be found to apply to any mode of fixing satisfactory relations with the tribes concerned.

Mention is made in the report of the failure of the Government for a number of years to execute certain treaty stipulations with various tribes. It was stipulated on the part of the Government that sums should be paid to the Sioux of the Mississippi, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi and Missouri, the Winnebagoes, and others, amounting in all to upwards of $2,268,000; and that the same should be safely invested in stocks yielding not less than five per cent. The money was not exhausted at the time, and Congress, instead of making the investment, decided to vote annually the amount of the interest, allowing the principal to remain as a debt to be discharged at a more auspicious season. In this form of interest not less than $3,048,248 has been paid from the treasury—a sum equal to two thirds of the principal, which remains undiminished. It is obvious that such policy, long continued, would prove a most costly one for the Government and the Indian wards, and the Commissioner, taking advantage of the plethoric condition of the treasury, proposes that our treaty obligations in this regard shall be fully and at once discharged. He thinks, too, that investments on Indian account may be advantageously extended to other cases than those in which they are specifically authorized. Speaking of California, he says: "Our treaty stands from the want of uniformity in our Indian treaties." The propriety of enacting a regular code of Indian laws, and the high importance of vexatious questions, and incapable of harmonious adjustment, is pointed out as desirable, and the Commissioner believes that to some extent it is practicable, to substitute treaties containing stipulations for assimilated provisions, all send me to the consideration of the several tribes, and to their permanent settlement under judicious and efficient laws. Such a method, he concludes, would in a comparatively brief period beneficially change the whole aspect of our Indian affairs.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on the 10th instant.

In the House, the President's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Houston moved that the message of the President and the various subjects it embraces, be referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to refer that portion of the message which relates to the tariff, to a select committee, who shall have power to call for witnesses and collect testimony, and report by bill or otherwise, by the 25th of January. He said he thought the subject was most proper for discussion, and did not understand why his motion of a former day was voted down.

He was opposed to the increase of a surplus in the treasury, and to a reduction of the national appropriations to reduce it. The operation of the tariff of 1846, he said, was defeated by the diversion of revenue for other objects. He repeated the arguments which he advanced on a former occasion, on a former day, to refer the tariff to a select committee, for the purpose of doing away with all unnecessary duties, increasing the free list, and reducing the duties on raw materials.

Mr. Lockhart, of Indiana, moved an amendment to refer the subject to a committee with instructions to modify and reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, opposed the motion of Mr. Brooks, and vivened the situation of the country as similar to that of England, when a new ministry came into power, and appealed to the country for a majority, in the hope that a new President would assume office, in accordance with public opinion, and consequently be enabled to carry out his views. He would fine to discuss the tariff, particularly as the House would be well occupied with the appropriation bills, and other matters of importance.

In opposing the motion of Mr. Brooks, a New York lawyer, he did not consider the tariff of 1846 so unalterable, but he was he thought the present was a proper time to discuss it.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, was in favor of discussion, and also of the resolution originally proposed by Mr. Brooks. He was surprised to find the free trade party in the House voting against it. He considered a protective system as unjust and impossible, the object being to create a revenue.

The surplus in the Treasury, he said, forced the tariff into prominence, subject upon the House and the country, and he was for the adoption of arguments based upon the principles of political economy. He said that an import system will not act in distinct duty, but will yield sufficient with revenue. The discovery of the gold mines of California, he said, had preserved the country from a financial revulsion, but they could not prevent it forever.

He concluded by saying that there was not a member of Congress from the present or the coming the question of revenue, and he was satisfied that the free trade members would have voted for the original resolution of Mr. Brooks had they not considered that it was a trap set for them when coming from that quarter.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, considered that the reduction of the tariff, as the gentleman from South Carolina contended, would increase the importation, and would consequently accelerate the evil which he alleged to dread.

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, contended that by reducing the duties it would increase the importation of goods, and thus, instead of depleting the treasury, the effect would be to increase the surplus revenue and produce insecurity of property of men who had invested their capital in manufacturing.

Mr. Duncan, of Mississippi, said it must be admitted on all hands, that the tariff of 1846 was not a revenue tariff, but which is to injure the interests of manufacturers. He was in favor of the resolution submitted by the member from New York, as he was satisfied there was time during the present session to effect some alteration.

On motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

☞ The greatest event of Mr. WEBSTER's life was his Speech in the Senate of the United States in reply to Senator HAYNE, in the year 1830. Of scarcely inferior magnitude, whether we consider the occasion or the incident itself, was his great Speech in the Senate of the U. S. on the 7th of March, 1850, on the Compromise question. Copies of that speech are, or have been, in the hands of all the country. They are already entirely familiar with it. But not only is the great speech of a great man, on a great occasion, interesting to general readers, but the process of its construction—how far it was premeditated, and how far inspired by the thought of the moment—is a matter of interest to literary readers at least.

Respecting this latter speech, Mr. Lanman's "Life of Mr. WEBSTER furnishes us with the following memorial, which the recency of the great Statesman's decease clothes with a peculiar interest:

FROM THE "PRIVATE LIFE" OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following are the original notes of Mr. WEBSTER's speech in the Senate on the 7th of March, 1850, and given by him to the Hon. EDWARD CURTIS the next day:

"Introduction, &c.

Stirring times, winds let loose, &c. I speak for union and quiet.

1. History of events which have brought on this state of things.

2. Slavery—how regarded now. North and South—absolutists. Impatient waiters.

3. How regarded in 1789.

4. What has changed the view?

Religion, the North—Cotton, at the South.

5. Acquisitions.

Cession by Georgia, 1802; Louisiana, 1803; Florida, 1819.

6. *Finally Texas*, 1845.

This sealed the whole matter. Bad Resolutions.

MY GENERAL PROPOSITION.

7. *Who brought in Texas?*

"Northern Democracy." Votes in the two Houses. Mr. Dix—Mr. Niles.

8. *As to my own speeches.*

9. As to California and New Mexico, the law of Nature.

10. Then what is the value of the Wilmot Proviso? Not.

Polk.

11. Now the aggressions complained of South and North.

Speech. Conclusion.

12. Two ideas.

13. Conclusion.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

HOWITZER IN PHILADELPHIA—*Destruction of a Hose Carriage, &c.*—The Fairmount Hose Carriage, one of the most beautiful and costly carriages in our city, was taken from their house in Spring Garden this morning, by five rowdies belonging to another company, run out beyond the Monument Cemetery, and broken to pieces. Seven hundred feet of hose belonging to the Fairmount was destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

INSURANCE ON THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—It is stated that the steamer *City of Pittsburgh*, running between the Valparaiso, was insured for $300,000 upon the cargo and freight.

CORNUAL, N. H., Dec. 10.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.—A bill is now before the Legislature, granting licenses for the sale of spirits and liquors, under certain restrictions.

TELEGRAPHED TELEGRAPHS.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE N. O. PIC.]

[By the Telegraph Line.]

Thirty Hours Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTA

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advancing.

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Friday Dec. 17.

The Cunard steamer Arctic, has arrived here, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 9th instant, three days later than the intelligence by the Arctic. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton Market since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales embrace 48,000 bales, of which 18,000 have been taken for speculation. Prices have been steady at the improvement noted per Arctic on the 1st inst., and the quotations at the close are also advanced. The Commissioner blocks poorly of "the merely wandering tribes."

Timely and sufficient measures are urged from the proper disposition and management of the Indians in California. The Commissioner suggests the plan of forming the Indians, in general colonies, one to be located in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State. A significant paragraph relates to the relation to the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in Oregon. The plan involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, but it is submitted that that objection will be found to apply to any mode of fixing satisfactory relations with the tribes concerned.

Mention is made in the report of the failure of the Government for a number of years to execute certain treaty stipulations with various tribes. It was stipulated on the part of the Government that sums should be paid to the Sioux of the Mississippi, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi and Missouri, the Winnebagoes, and others, amounting in all to upwards of $2,268,000; and that the same should be safely invested in stocks yielding not less than five per cent. The money was not exhausted at the time, and Congress, instead of making the investment, decided to vote annually the amount of the interest, allowing the principal to remain as a debt to be discharged at a more auspicious season. In this form of interest not less than $3,048,248 has been paid from the treasury—a sum equal to two thirds of the principal, which remains undiminished. It is obvious that such policy, long continued, would prove a most costly one for the Government and the Indian wards, and the Commissioner, taking advantage of the plethoric condition of the treasury, proposes that our treaty obligations in this regard shall be fully and at once discharged. He thinks, too, that investments on Indian account may be advantageously extended to other cases than those in which they are specifically authorized. Speaking of California, he says: "Our treaty stands from the want of uniformity in our Indian treaties." The propriety of enacting a regular code of Indian laws, and the high importance of vexatious questions, and incapable of harmonious adjustment, is pointed out as desirable, and the Commissioner believes that to some extent it is practicable, to substitute treaties containing stipulations for assimilated provisions, all send me to the consideration of the several tribes, and to their permanent settlement under judicious and efficient laws. Such a method, he concludes, would in a comparatively brief period beneficially change the whole aspect of our Indian affairs.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on the 10th instant.

In the House, the President's message was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Houston moved that the message of the President and the various subjects it embraces, be referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to refer that portion of the message which relates to the tariff, to a select committee, who shall have power to call for witnesses and collect testimony, and report by bill or otherwise, by the 25th of January. He said he thought the subject was most proper for discussion, and did not understand why his motion of a former day was voted down.

He was opposed to the increase of a surplus in the treasury, and to a reduction of the national appropriations to reduce it. The operation of the tariff of 1846, he said, was defeated by the diversion of revenue for other objects. He repeated the arguments which he advanced on a former occasion, on a former day, to refer the tariff to a select committee, for the purpose of doing away with all unnecessary duties, increasing the free list, and reducing the duties on raw materials.

Mr. Lockhart, of Indiana, moved an amendment to refer the subject to a committee with instructions to modify and reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, opposed the motion of Mr. Brooks, and vivened the situation of the country as similar to that of England, when a new ministry came into power, and appealed to the country for a majority, in the hope that a new President would assume office, in accordance with public opinion, and consequently be enabled to carry out his views. He would fine to discuss the tariff, particularly as the House would be well occupied with the appropriation bills, and other matters of importance.

In opposing the motion of Mr. Brooks, a New York lawyer, he did not consider the tariff of 1846 so unalterable, but he was he thought the present was a proper time to discuss it.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, was in favor of discussion, and also of the resolution originally proposed by Mr. Brooks. He was surprised to find the free trade party in the House voting against it. He considered a protective system as unjust and impossible, the object being to create a revenue.

The surplus in the Treasury, he said, forced the tariff into prominence, subject upon the House and the country, and he was for the adoption of arguments based upon the principles of political economy. He said that an import system will not act in distinct duty, but will yield sufficient with revenue. The discovery of the gold mines of California, he said, had preserved the country from a financial revulsion, but they could not prevent it forever.

He concluded by saying that there was not a member of Congress from the present or the coming the question of revenue, and he was satisfied that the free trade members would have voted for the original resolution of Mr. Brooks had they not considered that it was a trap set for them when coming from that quarter.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, considered that the reduction of the tariff, as the gentleman from South Carolina contended, would increase the importation, and would consequently accelerate the evil which he alleged to dread.

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, contended that by reducing the duties it would increase the importation of goods, and thus, instead of depleting the treasury, the effect would be to increase the surplus revenue and produce insecurity of property of men who had invested their capital in manufacturing.

Mr. Duncan, of Mississippi, said it must be admitted on all hands, that the tariff of 1846 was not a revenue tariff, but which is to injure the interests of manufacturers. He was in favor of the resolution submitted by the member from New York, as he was satisfied there was time during the present session to effect some alteration.

On motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

☞ The greatest event of Mr. WEBSTER's life was his Speech in the Senate of the United States in reply to Senator HAYNE, in the year 1830. Of scarcely inferior magnitude, whether we consider the occasion or the incident itself, was his great Speech in the Senate of the U. S. on the 7th of March, 1850, on the Compromise question. Copies of that speech are, or have been, in the hands of all the country. They are already entirely familiar with it. But not only is the great speech of a great man, on a great occasion, interesting to general readers, but the process of its construction—how far it was premeditated, and how far inspired by the thought of the moment—is a matter of interest to literary readers at least.

Respecting this latter speech, Mr. Lanman's "Life of Mr. WEBSTER furnishes us with the following memorial, which the recency of the great Statesman's decease clothes with a peculiar interest:

FROM THE "PRIVATE LIFE" OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following are the original notes of Mr. WEBSTER's speech in the Senate on the 7th of March, 1850, and given by him to the Hon. EDWARD CURTIS the next day:

"Introduction, &c.

Stirring times, winds let loose, &c. I speak for union and quiet.

1. History of events which have brought on this state of things.

2. Slavery—how regarded now. North and South—absolutists. Impatient waiters.

3. How regarded in 1789.

4. What has changed the view?

Religion, the North—Cotton, at the South.

5. Acquisitions.

Cession by Georgia, 1802; Louisiana, 1803; Florida, 1819.

6. *Finally Texas*, 1845.

This sealed the whole matter. Bad Resolutions.

MY GENERAL PROPOSITION.

7. *Who brought in Texas?*

"Northern Democracy." Votes in the two Houses. Mr. Dix—Mr. Niles.

8. *As to my own speeches.*

9. As to California and New Mexico, the law of Nature.

10. Then what is the value of the Wilmot Proviso? Not.

Polk.

11. Now the aggressions complained of South and North.

Speech. Conclusion.

12. Two ideas.

13. Conclusion.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

HOWITZER IN PHILADELPHIA—*Destruction of a Hose Carriage, &c.*—The Fairmount Hose Carriage, one of the most beautiful and costly carriages in our city, was taken from their house in Spring Garden this morning, by five rowdies belonging to another company, run out beyond the Monument Cemetery, and broken to pieces. Seven hundred feet of hose belonging to the Fairmount was destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

INSURANCE ON THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—It is stated that the steamer *City of Pittsburgh*, running between the Valparaiso, was insured for $300,000 upon the cargo and freight.

CORNUAL, N. H., Dec. 10.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.—A bill is now before the Legislature, granting licenses for the sale of spirits and liquors, under certain restrictions.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

Sugar Market.

[illegible]

Molasses Market.

[illegible]

Tobacco Market.

[illegible]

Cotton Market.

[illegible]

Flour Market.

[illegible]

Grain Market.

[illegible]

Provisions Market.

[illegible]

Freights.

[illegible]

Exchange.

[illegible]

Stocks.

[illegible]

Insurance.

[illegible]

Arrival of Vessels.

[illegible]

Clearances.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

Steamboat Departures.

[illegible]

To Morrow, Sunday, December 19th.

[illegible]

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

WANTS, LOST ETC.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]