A. S. WEMPLE, Proprietor,
No. 82 Chartres Street.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in support to our square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Dec. 20, 1852.

WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS BOR[illegible]ELON.
of Ouachita.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN RAY,
of Ouachita.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
D. D. AVERY,
of Baton Rouge.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
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. C. LATHROP.
A. P. SIMPSON.
JOHN T. PEEBLES.
THIRD DISTRICT—H. RANKEY.
C. R. WHEAT.
JOHN C. THEAFE.
T. G. HUNT.
J. N. HAWTHORNE.
JOHN STORM.
FOURTH DISTRICT—PAUL PECQUET.
V. HERMAN.
O. DERLAND.
FIFTH DISTRICT—J. L. FARR.
J. GIBSON.
SIXTH DISTRICT—J. BARNETT.
W. PAUL.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—E. LAVILLE.
H. C. CASTELLANOS.
J. B. FLEPP.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—J. B. LARARKE.
A. P. LARARKE.
NINTH DISTRICT—WM. FILES.
EIGHT BANK AT ——A. B. SEGER.

For Aldermen—1st District.
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.
PHŒNIX N. WOOD.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from the Bend.

THE TRUE ISSUES.

The Democratic party in the coming contest, ingeniously strive to blink the issues before the people. It is true that, compelled by dire necessity to assume a virtue, if they had it not, their leaders went to Baton Rouge and concocted a series of resolutions about Internal Improvements, Democracy, Total Population and Free Banking, which were purposely overwhelmed beneath an unintelligible farrago of verbosity. It is likewise true, that since the opening of the canvass, the Locofocos have occasionally pronounced a feeble panegyric upon the objects of that party, much after the fashion of a man who should be constrained to cry "Hurrah" for his opponent, by the mute eloquence of a pistol at his head. All this, however, has been transacted literally exhorted by the progress, paramount success and practical results of those manly and undisguised projects of reform originally planned and faithfully carried into execution by the Whig party. But for the exertions of the Whigs—persisted in, despite the vehement hostility of Locofocism, the projects of Internal Improvement would still lie oppressed beneath the dead weight of an exploded and effete Constitution—their energy would be paralyzed, and their commerce would remain in the decaying and declining state in which it existed at the period when the Democratic party came into power. We should have had no New Constitution—no railroads—no impetus given to industry and enterprise. Trade would have been still fettered by a disordered or insufficient currency, and public spirit would have been as effectually hampered and oppressed, as it was from the year 1845, until within a few months past.

It is no matter of astonishment then that such topics are sore ones to the Democracy—points on which they are extremely tender and vulnerable—which they would heartily desire to eschew and ever, touch gingerly and perforce. They know—the public know, and well and honest man believe that the reign of Democracy in Louisiana has been fruitful of little else than mischief—that it has been a reign of incapacity and inertness, of inveterate prejudice and hoary error; of unflagging hostility to reform and of tenacious adherence to backneyed dogmas that have generated nothing but evil. It is an incontrovertible and undeniable fact, that the Whig party started the great questions which have since effected so prominently into the policies of the State; that this party perceiving clearly that Louisiana could never rise from her sunken and pitiable condition, under the withering influence of a moribund law trained by Democratic hands exponent it were, to impede her movements and keep her down, boldly proposed to break to pieces that instrument of error and to substitute for it a charter more liberal, more suitable to the spirit of the age, and the requirements of the people. The so called democracy derided this issue—fought against it bravely of slavishly—opposed the calling of a Convention—opposed nearly all of the most beneficial provisions adopted by that body—and finally baffled but not yet annihilated, opposed, as far as they dared, the ratification of the new Constitution, assuming one objectionable feature, as a specious pretext for the attempt to reject the whole. And now, recognizing at length the futility of their efforts, and conscious that they have rendered themselves odious and unpopular by their contracted policy, they find themselves compelled reluctantly to endorse opinions and doctrines which they inwardly detest, and which they conscientiously hold further inability be some unexplained. No wonder, forsooth, that Internal Improvements and Reform are unpalatable topics to the Democracy, and that they intensely prefer saying nothing about them, and confining the canvass to mere political rhodomontade and personal attacks upon the Whig candidates.

Let impartial men look at the present and prospective condition of our State, and they will acknowledge the practical good wrought by a Whig administration acting under a comprehensive and enlightened policy. For the first time for many a long year, prosperity appears to dawn upon us—railroads have been planned and are already in process of construction. We have a Constitution under which such Corporations can be something more than inert and lifeless carcasses, and as a necessary consequence, the energies of our citizens have been roused, and their exertions successfully turned to give them substantial vigor and endurance. Labor is now amply remunerated. Never, even in the golden days of the past, have the hardy Sons of Toil obtained more solid rewards for their exertions than they do now. Never has labor been in more constant demand. Large numbers of workmen are now actively employed on both the great railways of the State. In a very short time, the demand for labors will be materially increased. A feeling of confidence animates the community. Men feel as if they had something worth stirring for in view—as if industry were at length certain of success. We can look to the future, not only without gloom or apprehension, but with a hopeful assurance of golden days. These are the fruits of the masterly, the courageous policy adopted by the Whigs of Louisiana. We need hardly ask what would have been our position, had Democracy shaped the destinies of the State. The past is faithful a record of democratic rule. We all know what had that party prevailed two years ago, we should now have no Constitution—no railroads—no projects of public improvement, but would have vegetated in languor and supineness, even as we did from 1845 to 1852.

And yet, the Democracy ask the good people of Louisiana to entrust them again with the conduct of public affairs. If, indeed the citizens are demented, if they regard with sorrow the harbingers and heralds of improvement which environ us, if they think it is time for the State to relapse into the "slough of despond, and to surrender all her rights, and all her lofty ambition and proud and just expectations to her competitors—then let them hug Democracy to their bosom—let them discard the tried and faithful friends who whose counsels have stimulated the State to a sense of her resources and power, and have infused vigor and vitality into her veins—let them place in power those who misunderstood and combated her true interests. The result will neither be tardy nor indefinite. We shall see how low railroad stock will fall; to what a point of depression the price of labor will decline; how impossible it will be to obtain payment of just amounts as they become due; how confidence would be checked, how enterprise would be shackled, how public spirit would be frozen. Let the experiment be tried, and we will answer for its ensuing success.

ST. JAMES.—The Whigs of St. James have nominated for the House Messrs. TRESDULE LA GROLE and EMILE LOCAUL.

DEATH AT PRATER.—On Sunday, while Mr. Thos. Gould was kneeling at prayer in the Baptist church, corner of Ashland and Lombard sts, Philadelphia, he suddenly fell over and expired in a few minutes afterwards of the heart.

Popular Superstitions.

A curious book in these days of mystification and quackery, is HERBERT MAYO'S "Essays on Popular superstitions." The author is one of the most accomplished physicians in Great Britain and is not only a thoroughly informed man, but an elegant and forcible writer. Dr. Mayo's best is one that believers as well as skeptics in the new philosophy, may peruse with pleasure and profit. He does not set to work to revoke the strong proposeonsions of the credulous, by pronouncing an prominent condemnation of mesmerism, Vampirism, ghosts, and the like, but he takes up these various subjects in the spirit of an impartial and discriminating enquirer, and seeks to reconcile their apparent truth with the laws of nature—some of which are even still but obscurely understood. Dr. Mayo explains many seemingly supernatural phenomena, by the aid of Reichenbach's "Od force," as many of our readers may never have heard of "Od," we will briefly inform them that a certain German professor, *Reichenbach* by name, a profound scholar, eminent for his acuteness, his talent and his philosophic mind, has proved to the satisfaction of those who Dr. Mayo takes the trouble to follow him, the existence of a certain power or element pervading nature, impalpable, imponderable, and only visible under certain conditions, analogous in its relations to electricity—existing probably throughout the material world, and capable of being elicited directly from various individuals. To this power or element he gives the name of "Od." We can assure our readers that "od" ought to be written with another D, for it is odd enough in all conscience. "Od" gives amazing help to Dr. Mayo, it enables him to devest ghosts of most of their terrible attributes, it makes corpse-lights and other sepulchral terrors mere emanations of odic-light, in fact it strips superstition of nearly all its horrors, and dresses it fantastically, but yet becomingly in the garb of science.

"Od" is not, however, the alpha and omega of Dr. MAYO'S Essays. There are topics with which the learned German's discovery has nothing to do, and which MAYO discusses with infinite skill and ingenuity. His dissertation on "France" and its various forms, is replete with interest, while the rationale offered is the only plausible theory of that anomalous manifestation we have seen. At the time Dr. MAYO wrote his book, spiritual communications were unknown. He has doubtless heard of them by this time, and and we trust that in the second edition of his admirable Essays, he will devote a few pages to the consideration of a subject it at insetting foolish heads insane and puzzling wiser ones.

EXHIBITION OF THE CAMP STREET ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Prompt in the holy cause of charity, and foremost in the field, are the lady managers of the Camp Street Orphan Asylum. They have signalized their praise-worthy labors, by a Fair, to be opened this evening at Armory Hall, and which will be continued, we presume, during the holidays. A very large and tasteful variety of articles will be offered for sale, most of which are specially adapted to this season of festivity when gifts and tokens of esteem and affection are usually interchanged. We are requested to state that contributions of all kinds will be thankfully received, and we take particular pleasure in invoking the kindly sentiments of the community in behalf of this most meritorious exhibition.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due D. APPLETON & CO., publishers, through J. B. STREE, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Home Scenes, by Grace Aguilar.—This volume embraces some of the posthumous works of Miss Aguilar, together with several stories written by her at various periods, for literary magazines, &c. The productions of Miss Aguilar, possess considerable merit. They evince descriptive talent and powers of individual delineation of a high order. Their moral tone is unexceptionable.

Shabby Genteel People, and other stories, by Wm. M. Thackery.—The author of these stories, is the firm part of Appleton's popular library of the best fiction, and the literary idol of the day. All his scraps and fugitive pieces—everything he has thrown off in a careless hour are sedulously collected and republished. Many of the stories in the volume before us are already known to the public, but they have all a peculiar merit, either in the felicity of their style, or the originality and peculiarity of the conception which renders them acceptable.

Knick-Knacks, by Louis Gaylord Clark.—This is a collection of the thousand and one good things, literary tit-bits, choice spician morsels, confected by the editor of the Knickerbocker during his connection with that cream of periodicals. Scores of them will provoke mirth, and others will move tears. Appleton, by the way, has got up this volume in very beautiful style.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Tonight, at the St. Charles Theatre, will be performed, for the benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, "Paddy the Piper," "Customs of the Country," "Sprigs of Tulane," and "In and out of Place." Mrs. Williams will appear in each piece. Mlle. Valtevo will dance the Julee of Xeres.

NATCHITOCHES.—The Whigs of this parish have nominated a full ticket for the Legislature, viz: John B. SMITH for the Senate, and Messrs A. H. PIERSON, S. CLARK, and L. PRUDHOMME for the House. The Democratic ticket in the same parish is as follows: For Senator, DAN. BROWS; for Representatives, COL. DURCEST, A. LECOMPTE, and J. R. BOSLEY.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Foreign contributions to the Crystal Palace, the New York *Tribune* says, are flowing in daily. Among them are many things which will tend to elevate artistic feeling in this country.

☞ Two cases of Small Pox have appeared in the town of Windsor, Claiborne Parish.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship *Mexico*, Capt. Place, we have received Texas papers to the 17th inst.

Rains have been abundant in Texas of late, and the rivers are all in fine condition for steamboat navigation.

J. S. Mayfield, Esq., of La Grange, died a few days since. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and took an active part in the political affairs of Texas.

RAILROAD MEETING IN GRIMES COUNTY.—Mr. Travis left Anderson, Grimes county, on the morning of the 24th. There was a railroad meeting in anderson of a THOUSAND souls enthusiasm on the subject. The agents of two railroads were at the point. The Red River Railway Company received a number of subscriptions. The confidence of the final success of this road was firm. The other agent met with cold feet and temperance. It must be recollected that the Austin and Houston Railroad is to be a branch of the road proposed to be run up from Houston to some point on Red River. It is gratifying to learn of accessions to the subscribers for stock in that scheme—it is an evidence of earnestness on the part of our fellow citizens of other counties, which if responded to by the Colorado people, will make the probability of the completion of the work amount almost to a certainty —*South. Rev.*

INDIAN NEWS.—Dr. P. N. Lockett, direct from Fort Croghan, brings intelligence of the stealing of three horses from Mr. Vandever, by the Indians, about two weeks since, while he was at Fort Mason. With that exception there has been nothing to disturb the peace or quiet of the frontier in that region.

The Tonowhas and the Caddoes are at Fort Croghan. They are quite friendly and engaged in hunting. They kill a large quantity of game, including bears, deer, turkeys, etc. The country in the vicinity of the Fort abounds in all the requisites to render a hunter's life agreeably exciting.—*Southwestern American.*

SUGAR CANE.—In the store of F. Dietrich is a specimen of three canes grown by Mr Joseph Burleson, son of the late General Burleson, in the bottom of the San Marcos river. They are quite ripe, measure 11 feet 6 inches, and have 22 joints. The indication that the San Marcos lands are capable of producing as fine cane as any in the Union, is obvious. These lands are yet cheap, and are behind none in fertility. The climate is fine and salubrious.—*Southwestern American.*

DEPLORABLE EVENT.—We learn from the Donaldsonville *Vigilant*, that on the 11th inst., Mr. J B. LANDRY, a young man aged 22, went hunting, accompanied by his brother, a boy of some 9 or 10 years. Having started a cover of partridges, the two brothers separated, and the youngest placed himself behind some bushes for the purpose of driving the birds towards the elder. Unfortunately, the latter did not know precisely where his little brother was standing, and firing at the partridges as they rose, lodged the contents of his gun in his brother's breast. The wounded child was immediately taken home, but in spite of medical skill and attention, died in the course of the day. We are pained at hearing that the grief of Mr. J. B. LANDRY is so intense, as to occasion fears that it may result in mental alienation.

TRIAL OF THE CALORIC SHIP.—A despatch from New York of the 16th says: The experimental trip of the Ericsson Caloric Ship was made yesterday, and proved entirely successful. The engine is the most fallacious, is one of the greatest events in modern science.

INSUBORDINATION.—Since the abolition of flogging it the merchant marine, without the establishment of any other efficient punishment, there has been a growing spirit of insubordination, which, if not speedily checked will inflict a fatal blow upon our commercial prosperity. In a recent report will be found an account of a revolt on board the packet ship Isaac Wright, just cleared for Liverpool, which has resulted in the arrest of six of the offenders, and the consequent detention of the vessel in the stream, with sixty passengers on board. The laws which expended sailors on board of merchant vessels from whose have at sea have been liberally interpreted in their favor, and they have been almost uniformly well treated, with the largest liberty consistent with the maintenance of order and the discipline necessary to work ship. But, since the abolition of the cat, a large portion of these who ship for service and draw their advance seem to think that the only rule for their conduct is their own caprice. This results directly for the owners, while at the same time it exerts an evil influence upon the seaman.—*N. Journal of Commerce.*

Letter from Lord Maidstone to Mr. Macaulay.

As a curiosity we copy the following letter from Lord Maidstone, alluded by allusions to him in Mr. Macaulay's late speech at Edinburgh:

[From the London Times, Nov. 5.]

We are requested by Lord Maidstone to publish the following letter, which we do verbatim:

21 South Audley street, Nov. 4, 1852.

MATTSTONE and MACAULAY.

TO T. B. MACAULAY, ESQRE M. P. FOR EDINBURGH:

SIR:—The world at large will be surprised to find, that you cannot address your Philistines at Edinburgh, for an hour together, without the introducing a subject upon which you are as ignorant as you were twenty years ago of WILLIAM PITT'S morals, or of *James* (query John?) Viscount of Dundee's christian name.

You may, or may not, merit the comprehensive title once applied to you of "book in breeches" but you should recollect, that many books (including the two first volumes of your own history,) are generally consider'd very pleasant reading, and very poor authority. Still, as a profess'd historian and moralist, it cannot have escaped your notice that, duty accuses every man who changes his opinion *consentaneously* from the change of inconsistency. Otherwise, all arguments and evidence must be dispensed with definitively.

If your friends at Covent Garden had allow'd me the Englishman's right, (which is their character as Liberals they very consistently denied me,) viz: a hearing, I might have clear'd up the difficulty in less than five minutes; but that worthy *pleb* was so engag'd in cheering Sir J. Shelley's platitudes, cursing General Evans' explanations, and exhibiting to half backs which he had flogged in Spain—that it would have been better for me to have taken a hint from the clown of the theatre opposite, and unfurl'd a series of legends at them, instead of opening my mouth.

But without the direct evidence of a public explanation, charity if not chivalry might have led you to conclude that one who can count kin with the great *James Graham*, (not *John*, mind) nor *Ac of Netherby*, must have had good and honorable reasons for taking a step which you are pleas'd to brand with inconsistency; and for which you, after the long parliamentary experience you boast of, are not ashamed to coin base and ingenuous motives.

To raise a laugh at the expense of the absent, and the helpless, has long been the prevalent practice of what is facetiously termed Whig humor. In the last category I have no desire to figure. Give your own orders, Mr. Macaulay! They shall be punctually attended to, "according to the measure of the wheat of the assailant." It will be for you to cry *Ohe*, when you have had enough. In the meantime, *Gare a qui me touche!*

If this charge of inconsistency depends upon yourself, I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that there is no foundation for it; and if you depend upon another for your information, pray put in practice the ridiculous directions you have thrust into the mouth of Appius Claudius, and—

"Stop him, alive or dead!
Ten thousand pounds (in *copper*) to the man
who brings his head!"

I am, sir,
Yours, as you use me,
MAIDSTONE.

THE WRECK OF THE WESTERN WORLD.—In the Vicksburg *Wing*, we find the following details of the sad calamity, a brief account of which we published on Saturday:

On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, as the steamer Harry Hill, ascending the river, was passing around, and closely hugging the Princess bar, (about opposite the above the city,) the pilot discovered the Western World coming down, and directly meeting them. The bell of the Harry Hill was immediately rung, but as the boats were coming in opposite directions, no response being given by the Western World, to the signal bell of the Hill, and as a collision was inevitable, the pilot of the Harry Hill, in order to protect his boat from the force of the descending boat, threw out the bow of the Hill, which strikes the Western World a little in front of the wheel-house—crushing and sinking her immediately. It is said that the wreck of the Western World is utter and complete. The most afflicting fact of the disaster, however, was the loss of human life. We have not been able to gather the exact number of persons lost, but it is supposed that some dozen of our citizens have losings have been, by the culpable negligence, or wickedness of the officers of one or the other of the boats, sent to the bottom of the mighty river waters," without warning or preparation. We cannot, from the facts before us—and we give them as we have received them—understand why a dangerous collision was unavoidable, if it was necessary to throw out the bow of one of the boats. Under such circumstances it occurs to us, that they might have passed each other without a serious collision. The officers of the Hill may, however, have had good reasons for thinking differently. And if so, they were certainly right and justifiable in protecting their boat, and the lives of their passengers from the reckless and dangerous negligence or ignorance of the officers of the descending boat.

This is certainly not a case in which *all of* the parties can get up the customary certificate, that "no blame can be properly be attached to the officers," &c. Blame must and will attach to the officers of one or the other of the boats, in this instance, and when the matter is developed by investigation, we trust that the guilty criminal or criminals will be visited with as severe punishment as the human laws can inflict. Monstrous wrong is done to the living, and the dead, and great injustice visited upon careful and competent steamboat officers, by permitting the ignorant and the guilty to escape punishment.

Since the above was in type, we have been furnished the following memorandum by one of the passengers of the Western World:

The Western World, from St. Louis to New Orleans, came in collision with the Hill, at 3 o'clock, and about two minutes the cabin fell from the hull, and the hull capsized. The boat carried 200 tons of freight. She had board about 60 cabin and 100 deck passengers, about 25 of whom were drowned; also, 3 or 4 deck hands. The Western World floated about 15 miles, when it was caught, and one woman and child taken from it. The cabin was uninjured. Several passengers returned from St. Louis, on the Hill, and the rest came down on the Mohican and Gen. Lafayette. So little time had the passengers to save themselves, that most of them lost their baggage. One man lost two thousand dollars. There were 82 head of cattle on board, only 7 of which were saved.

THE PARIS PRESS.—The press of Paris has generally fallen off in circulation since Louis Napoleon deprived it of liberty. The *Journal des Debats* alone has kept up its previous figure of 12,000 copies. The *Constitutionnel*, which, previous to the *coup de Etat*, circulated 30,000 copies, rose soon afterward, to 33,000, and it was then the special organ of the usurper, but has since fallen off to some 26,000, notwithstanding a reduction of its price to 32 francs, or $6 a year, which is considerably less than the cost of paper and stamps.

This journal has, however, just been sold to M. Mires, the proprietor of the *Pays*, a rival editor, and now the favorite of the Emperor, for the sum of 1,600,000 francs, or about $300,000. The *Pays* sold 18,000 copies before December; it now sells no more than 11,000. The *Siecle*, the organ of the Democratic Republicans, has fallen from 28,000 to 20,000; the *France*, Girardin's paper, from 21,000 to 19,000; the *Patrie* from 24,000 to 19,000; the *Gazette de France*, Legitimist, from 3,700 to 3,500; the *Univers*, Catholic, from 9,000 to 5,000; the *Assemblee National*, Fusionist, from 12,000 to 6,500; the *Union*, Legitimist, from 5,000 to 4,000. The circulation of the entire daily press of Paris, excepting the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Government, has fallen off some 65,000 sheets daily under the reign of the new Napoleon.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITION.—To show the effect produced by the Northern Abolitionists, were any evidence of their inhumanity wanting, we need only call attention to the subjoined circular, which, says the Charleston *Courier*, we copy *verbatim*, from one anonymously forwarded to the Postmaster of this city. It requires, however, no comment at our hands, as its contents exhibit in plain terms the heartlessness of those who under the specious pretence of conferring a benefit, consign their dupes to utter misery and destitution:

FREE LECTURE.—There are in Canada about thirty thousand colored Refugees, a majority of whom are destitute of homes. Extreme suffering has prevailed among them during the past winter,—many freezing for want of raiment. Others famishing for want of bread. A large majority of their children are without schools, and growing up without education. A plan has recently been started for the effectual and permanent relief of these poor people. A general meeting in their behalf will be held at the Town Hall, Watertown, (this Sabbath) evening, November 21st, 1852. Rev. Mr. Foote, (who has spent some time in Canada, and who brings most cordial testimonials from whose and good men, of different religious and political views,) will address the meeting. Other Clergymen will also be present.

A large attendance is requested.

Watertown is about 8 miles from Boston.

CALIFORNIA.—We believe there is now no country under the sun, equally inviting to ably to California. She has all the elements of prosperity, and is making them all available; but the greatest element of all is her gold which is yet abundant, and so like to be for many years to come. Ten years hence, in all probability, she will number more than a million of souls, will have several large cities, a prosperous agriculture, a prosperous commerce, and the inexhaustible "diggins" to fall back upon if anything else fails or goes wrong. With a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, which has to be built, because it is a national necessity, being essential to the general interest, it would hardly be possible to calculate the rapidity of her progress. There will be some difficulty, perhaps, in agreeing upon the route, and upon the plan of construction of the road—whether the Government shall build it, or give the building of it to a contractor. By one way or the other, however, the road has eventually to become a "fixed fact." It may cost $100,000,000. Agreed. Then in less than ten years after being built, it will have more than reimbursed to the public, one way and another, the whole of the apparently enormous outlay. Then let as go at it aight and main—*nemanus pedibusque—Washington Union.*

SEVERE STORM.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* of Saturday, says:

We are informed that a storm of extraordinary violence passed along to the west of our town on Monday night last. On the Negroset, a family of negroes, who had been asleep in the night, had four of their number killed by the falling of timber. Mr. Hailey, on Red river, had his gin house blown down and his cotton gin and tained much injury. We hear of houses and fences destroyed all over the parish. An immensity of timber has been felled, and the roads along the course of the hurricane entirely obstructed. At Pleasant Hill, in De Soto parish, the Academy was blown down. We shall no doubt, be put in possession of information of still further destruction to life and property, in a day or two.

TWO MURDERS IN KENTON COUNTY MISS.—On the 7th inst., John Edwards, a boy of eighteen years old, had some high words with a man named Aiken, but parted without any difficulties. Shortly after, he told a companion that he thought "he would go back and kill the d—d scoundrel;" whereupon he did return, and in the language of an eye-witness, "deliberately proceeded to cut Aiken all to pieces." Aiken was living on the 9th inst., but without hope of recovery. Edwards got off without molestation!

The next morning after this outrage, the uncle of young Edwards, John J. Edwards by name, a notorious desperado who had fled from Alabama a few years since for a similar crime, started to go with his nephew, and place him out of reach of the law. Passing through DeKalb, he induced Col. Jas. H. Sims, a very respectable citizen of that place, to accompany him, and (according to his own story,) are generally consider'd very pleasant reading, and very poor authority. Still, as a profess'd historian and moralist, it cannot have escaped your notice that, duty accuses every man who changes his opinion *consentaneously* from the change of inconsistency. Otherwise, all arguments and evidence must be dispensed with definitively.

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I am, sir,
Yours, as you use me,
MAIDSTONE.

THE WRECK OF THE WESTERN WORLD.—In the Vicksburg *Wing*, we find the following details of the sad calamity, a brief account of which we published on Saturday:

On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, as the steamer Harry Hill, ascending the river, was passing around, and closely hugging the Princess bar, (about opposite the above the city,) the pilot discovered the Western World coming down, and directly meeting them. The bell of the Harry Hill was immediately rung, but as the boats were coming in opposite directions, no response being given by the Western World, to the signal bell of the Hill, and as a collision was inevitable, the pilot of the Harry Hill, in order to protect his boat from the force of the descending boat, threw out the bow of the Hill, which strikes the Western World a little in front of the wheel-house—crushing and sinking her immediately. It is said that the wreck of the Western World is utter and complete. The most afflicting fact of the disaster, however, was the loss of human life. We have not been able to gather the exact number of persons lost, but it is supposed that some dozen of our citizens have losings have been, by the culpable negligence, or wickedness of the officers of one or the other of the boats, sent to the bottom of the mighty river waters," without warning or preparation. We cannot, from the facts before us—and we give them as we have received them—understand why a dangerous collision was unavoidable, if it was necessary to throw out the bow of one of the boats. Under such circumstances it occurs to us, that they might have passed each other without a serious collision. The officers of the Hill may, however, have had good reasons for thinking differently. And if so, they were certainly right and justifiable in protecting their boat, and the lives of their passengers from the reckless and dangerous negligence or ignorance of the officers of the descending boat.

This is certainly not a case in which *all of* the parties can get up the customary certificate, that "no blame can be properly be attached to the officers," &c. Blame must and will attach to the officers of one or the other of the boats, in this instance, and when the matter is developed by investigation, we trust that the guilty criminal or criminals will be visited with as severe punishment as the human laws can inflict. Monstrous wrong is done to the living, and the dead, and great injustice visited upon careful and competent steamboat officers, by permitting the ignorant and the guilty to escape punishment.

Since the above was in type, we have been furnished the following memorandum by one of the passengers of the Western World:

The Western World, from St. Louis to New Orleans, came in collision with the Hill at 3 o'clock, and about two minutes the cabin fell from the hull, and the hull capsized. The boat carried 200 tons of freight. She had board about 60 cabin and 100 deck passengers, about 25 of whom were drowned; also, 3 or 4 deck hands. The Western World floated about 15 miles, when it was caught, and one woman and child taken from it. The cabin was uninjured. Several passengers returned from St. Louis, on the Hill, and the rest came down on the Mohican and Gen. Lafayette. So little time had the passengers to save themselves, that most of them lost their baggage. One man lost two thousand dollars. There were 82 head of cattle on board, only 7 of which were saved.

THE PARIS PRESS.—The press of Paris has generally fallen off in circulation since Louis Napoleon deprived it of liberty. The *Journal des Debats* alone has kept up its previous figure of 12,000 copies. The *Constitutionnel*, which, previous to the *coup de Etat*, circulated 30,000 copies, rose soon afterward, to 33,000, and it was then the special organ of the usurper, but has since fallen off to some 26,000, notwithstanding a reduction of its price to 32 francs, or $6 a year, which is considerably less than the cost of paper and stamps.

This journal has, however, just been sold to M. Mires, the proprietor of the *Pays*, a rival editor, and now the favorite of the Emperor, for the sum of 1,600,000 francs, or about $300,000. The *Pays* sold 18,000 copies before December; it now sells no more than 11,000. The *Siecle*, the organ of the Democratic Republicans, has fallen from 28,000 to 20,000; the *France*, Girardin's paper, from 21,000 to 19,000; the *Patrie* from 24,000 to 19,000; the *Gazette de France*, Legitimist, from 3,700 to 3,500; the *Univers*, Catholic, from 9,000 to 5,000; the *Assemblee National*, Fusionist, from 12,000 to 6,500; the *Union*, Legitimist, from 5,000 to 4,000. The circulation of the entire daily press of Paris, excepting the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the Government, has fallen off some 65,000 sheets daily under the reign of the new Napoleon.

THE FRUITS OF ABOLITION.—To show the effect produced by the Northern Abolitionists, were any evidence of their inhumanity wanting, we need only call attention to the subjoined circular, which, says the Charleston *Courier*, we copy *verbatim*, from one anonymously forwarded to the Postmaster of this city. It requires, however, no comment at our hands, as its contents exhibit in plain terms the heartlessness of those who under the specious pretence of conferring a benefit, consign their dupes to utter misery and destitution:

FREE LECTURE.—There are in Canada about thirty thousand colored Refugees, a majority of whom are destitute of homes. Extreme suffering has prevailed among them during the past winter,—many freezing for want of raiment. Others famishing for want of bread. A large majority of their children are without schools, and growing up without education. A plan has recently been started for the effectual and permanent relief of these poor people. A general meeting in their behalf will be held at the Town Hall, Watertown," this (Sabbath) evening, November 21st, 1852. Rev. Mr. Foote, (who has spent some time in Canada, and who brings most cordial testimonials from whose and good men, of different religious and political views,) will address the meeting. Other Clergymen will also be present.

A large attendance is requested.

Watertown is about 8 miles from Boston.

CALIFORNIA.—We believe there is now no country under the sun, equally inviting to ably to California. She has all the elements of prosperity, and is making them all available; but the greatest element of all is her gold which is yet abundant, and so like to be for many years to come. Ten years hence, in all probability, she will number more than a million of souls, will have several large cities, a prosperous agriculture, a prosperous commerce, and the inexhaustible "diggins" to fall back upon if anything else fails or goes wrong. With a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, which has to be built, because it is a national necessity, being essential to the general interest, it would hardly be possible to calculate the rapidity of her progress. There will be some difficulty, perhaps, in agreeing upon the route, and upon the plan of construction of the road—whether the Government shall build it, or give the building of it to a contractor. By one way or the other, however, the road has eventually to become a "fixed fact." It may cost $100,000,000. Agreed. Then in less than ten years after being built, it will have more than reimbursed to the public, one way and another, the whole of the apparently enormous outlay. Then let as go at it aight and main—*nemanus pedibusque—Washington Union.*

SEVERE STORM.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* of Saturday, says:

We are informed that a storm of extraordinary violence passed along to the west of our town on Monday night last. On the Negroset, a family of negroes, who had been asleep in the night, had four of their number killed by the falling of timber. Mr. Hailey, on Red river, had his gin house blown down and his cotton gin and tained much injury. We hear of houses and fences destroyed all over the parish. An immensity of timber has been felled, and the roads along the course of the hurricane entirely obstructed. At Pleasant Hill, in De Soto parish, the Academy was blown down. We shall no doubt, be put in possession of information of still further destruction to life and property, in a day or two.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1852.

The accounts by the Africa have occasioned a favorable influence on the Cotton market, and the sales to-day reached 11,000 bales, at a further improvement in prices of ¼c.

LIVERPOOL CLARIFICATION—COTTONS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Inferior	2¾ 3¼	Fair	4¾ 5¼
Middling	3¾ 3¾	Fair Fine	5¼ 5¾
Middling Fine	3¾ 4¼	Good Fair	5¾ 6
Fine	4¼ 4¾	Good and Fine	6 6½

In Sugar, there was a fair business doing, with sales of 1000 hhds. Pale, 5¾@6¼c. Above 1000 bbls. Molasses were disposed of at 24 ½ @26c per gallon.

The sales of Flour amounted to 1,500 bbls. at $4 @ for Ohio; $4 25@4 50 for St. Louis, and $4 00@5 12½c for extra brands. Of Corn, 2000 sacks were sold at 68c for inferior, and 69@70c for white and yellow.

Provisions have declined. We notice sales of 1000 bbls Pork at $17 for Mess, and $16 for M.O. Of Bacon, 125 sacks were sold at 7½c for Sides, and 7½c for Shoulders. Of Lard, 300 bbls brought 11@11½c, and a small of at logs 10c @ 10.

Whiskey is selling at 21c @ gallon; transactions limited.

Nothing of consequence was done in Coffee.

Exchange is in good demand. Sterling 10¾ @ 10¾ ¼ Paris 5 20@5 30. Bills on New York at 60 days ¼ @ 2% @ cent dis. Checks 1@1¼ @ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9 @ cent p.
France	5 20@5 30
New York, sixty day bills	¼ @ ¾ cent dis
Do. Sight	¼ @ ¾ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	2½ @2¾ @ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	2½ @2¾ @ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	4—2@ @ ct. prem

An American ship was taken for Liverpool, at 15-16d., which is decline, and a Norwegian brig for Trieste, at 3c. Also, a brig for New York, with Sugar at ⅝.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Fort Towson	Raby, Johnson	12
St Louis	Le Seure, Taylor	12
Louisville	Eclipse, Thompson	5 p m
Cincinnati	Bride, Robertson	5 p m
Leflore	Sea Lee, Klannan	5 p m
Cincinnati	Ohio, Black	5 p m
Louisville	Tempest, Rennes	5 p m
Atakapas	Union, Forgey	12 m
Covington	Lamar, Duncan	12 m
Cincinnati	Alex Cook, Scott	5 p m