THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEBBER & Co.
Editors and Proprietors.
G. F. WEBBER, R. DARBY,
R. DUFOUR, R. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly,) one year in advance,) 8 00
All accounts to subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before to be allowed to continue.

The Daily Bee.

One Subscription copy will be sent to each Newsroom on the first day of publication, and a continuance of the same will be considered a free subscription, unless the Editors shall be notified to the contrary.
☞ Advertisements without directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged for accordingly.
☞ The publication of advertisements inserted by limited time, and to continue in subscription after that time.
☞ The publication of advertisements inserted by limited time, and to continue in subscription after day.
Office, Corner Chartres and Conti streets.
Vol. 1. No. 1. New Series. Vol. 1. No. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 6, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MESSRS. CORB AND FOOTE.

It is a curious fact in the political history of the last two or three years, that the South has kept quiet a complete sammerset upon the Union question; and has signalized the feat by defeating and driving into the obscurity of private life the very champions whom erewhile it honored and applauded. The most notable instance of political immolation that we have seen is that of the somewhat celebrated HOWELL COBB, of Georgia. Two years ago Mr. COBB was the stalwart leader of the Union party in that State. Under his auspices, that party achieved a brilliant triumph and made him governor. While enjoying the dignity of Chief Magistrate of the Empire State of the South, the Presidential campaign opened, and Mr. COBB took an active and conspicuous part in it, persuading the people of Georgia that consistently with their attachment to the Union, and their love of the Union, they were bound to support FRANKLIN PIERCE and democratic WINFIELD SCOTT. It is now tolerably well established that the Southern States were about dead against SCOTT, on the plea that he was not satisfactory in his opinions on slavery, and that PIERCE was the very man for the South, committed a grievous error; but, taking the charitable view that HOWELL COBB was sincere and honest then, we are disposed to suffer his conduct to pass without cavil or criticism. A few months ago, the Democratic party of Georgia placed in nomination, to succeed Mr. COBB, a gentleman named JENKINS—a strong anti ultra State Rights advocate. The Union men and Whigs selected Mr. JENKINS as his opponent. What was the course of the ex-Secession Cobb—the incarnation and embodiment of the Compromise? Why, he spoke, worked, and canvassed in favor of the Secession JENKINS, and against the Unionist, JENKINS; and to his influence in the Northern section of the State is the success of the former to be attributed. Mr. COBB, having thus turned his back on the party which had loaded him with honors, flattered himself that the State Rights democracy would take him to their bosom, and reward him munificently. Alas for the instability of human expectations! The Democrats hold the treasure, but despised the traitor. They not only passed Mr. COBB by with contemptuous neglect, but, as if to good him by an act of withering scorn, they nominated in caucus for United States Senator, McDONALD, the very man whom COBB beat in 1851, by over eighteen thousand votes, on the merits of the compromise and Union issue. The Cobb men in the Legislature were numerous enough to stave off the election, but the pointed insult—the sting and sarcasm—rankles still in COBB's breast. So much for HOWELL COBB. He took his friends and his principles, in the hope of political preferment. He has forfeited public respect, and has failed to attain the prize for which he sacrificed his honor. The retribution inflicted upon him is unusual, to say the least. In the Fourth of Mississippi the case is strikingly different. Like Mr. COBB he stood by the compromise unflinchingly, and by his eloquent voice and unwearied exertions revolutionized his State, and beat the most popular candidate of the Southern Rights party. He, too, has been sacrificed by his friends. Though assailed with terrible invective and a perfect war of denunciation—though denominated as a renegade, and a whig in disguise, he adhered manfully to his faith, and when he fell overwhelmed by the reaction which occurred, he retired from the field and from political life with a fresh sickness of heart that he was in a minority, but with no intention whatever that he either thought or said wrong, or purposed treachery towards his friends who had fought two campaigns under his leadership—one of victory, and the other of disaster. We respect Gov. FOOTE, highly and we may say that we always do so, to principle, whether triumphant or submitted. Gov. COBB, on the contrary, is universally regarded with supreme contempt, and he will venture to say that the sentiment is not abundantly merited.

Friend COBB is being politically extinguished. It may be reasonably inferred that their services are unpalatable to the South. Slogan and inexplicable anomaly! The South, which is invariable professed to plant itself upon the Compromise, and to abhor all who should seek to overthrow that great measure, or to undermine the Union, now receives honors for FOOTE, defends the President for giving office to Free-soilers, and finds just cause of quarrel with those patriotic Democrats at the North who refuse to affiliate with abolitionists, or to make a bridge for JOHN VAN BUREN as an orthodox Democrat. Tender if the Slavery question should ever again come to the Congress, we greatly fear that the South may vainly appeal to Northern Democrats for cooperation and support.

☞ A new paper is about to be published in Baton Rouge under the title of "*The Southern Democrat*," by Messrs Morehead & Company.—The course of the new paper will tend towards the propagation of the Catholic faith, though it is not exclusively devoted to that object.

☞ The election yesterday, as we anticipated, resulted in the return of the three anti-Know nothing candidates, there being no opposition to them, as a matter of course, a simple form. Mr. Gordon was elected for the Assistant Alderman in the Second District, and Messrs Perry and Yancey for the First.

New Books.—We are indebted to the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., through J. B. STEEL, Nassau Camp street, for the following works:

The Parlor Pleasure Book.—This is a splendid quarto volume enriched with nearly five hundred engravings from drawings by the masters, and containing a variety of little stories, versicles, moral precepts, &c., adapted to juvenile readers. As a gift book for holydays, it is one of the prettiest and most appropriate we have seen.

Gay's Present for all Seasons. By S. G. Goodrich. Another handsome volume, well filled with amusing and instructive tales designed for youth. The name of the author is a guarantee of the excellence of the work.

Messrs Stringer & Townsend, of New York, have sent us, through STEEL, the following:

Mordecai, or, My Father. By Miss Cooke, the author of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland. This is one among the works of fiction which we can conscientiously commend. It is a story of domestic life in Scotland, and abounds in admirable delineations of character and touches of pathos which it is charming to write, and which it is charming to read. The moral purposes are pure and elevated. Use is made of striking characters, Mrs Catharine, is powerfully and yet delicately limned, and reminds us in its vitality and vigor of some of the delightful conceptions of Walter scott. "Mordecai" is the best novel we have read for many a month.

FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.—The Gazette of Saturday says: "At about a quarter of nine last evening, a fire broke out on the premises of Walter Lange, f. m. c., and consumed the newly erected dwelling and outhouses. The fire we learn originated in the kitchen. Fortunately, there was not a breath of air astir, or a large and valuable portion of our city would have been laid in ashes. Simultaneously with the alarm of the fire mentioned above, a cry of the "Bungs" about the Hippodrome caught fire, but however doing much damage, other than frightening the ladies most prodigiously.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature to change the name of Mary Doty Doxy Ann Lewis to that of Mary Doty Doxy Ann Sapp. Both are bad enough, but we think Miss Mary Doty &c, had better stick to "Lewis."

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

At the Orleans, Messrs's inimitable opera of Orleans.

At the St. Charles, the tragedy of Ion—Miss Lucy as Ion, and Mr. GEO. JAMISON as Alraxius.

In the magnificent Amphitheatre, St. Charles street, DAN RICE, and his superb Company, will walk us back to the days of chivalry, with the Equestrian ornament, their beautifully capacioned horses, and classic delineations. With such a galaxy of amusement, who need fear the blues?

☞ On Friday, Mrs. Fetman, living at Boston, having occasion to leave her room for a few moments, locked her door, leaving her two sons, aged respectively three and a half years and one year, in the room. She returned to find the boys in flames and her children both dead.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If James K. Stephens a painter, who left Wetumpka, Alabama, about the close of July last, and the last heard of was in Mississippi, will address the editor of the Sentinel, Selma, Alabama, he will insert something to his advantage.

☞ Will our brethren of the press pass around the notice and confer a favor upon a typo in need.

Selma, November 12.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers is called to the catalogue sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, 6th December, at 10 o'clock, at M. Peyroux & Co's auction room, No. 29 Old Levee, between Royalette and Customhouse streets.

☞ The attention of the trade is called to the sale at auction THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 27 Gravier street, by E. Sykes, under Warden's injunction, of 250 boxes Virginia Tobacco, various quantities and brands, Fe, Fe and pounds, slightly damaged on ship Tennessee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

According to "Sun," the correspondent of the Baltimore SUN, the treaty with England, in respect to the fisheries and reciprocity, has been agreed upon by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton. The project was sent to England in October last, and the approval of the British government is expected.

The treaty is of the most liberal and satisfactory character. It concedes to the British colonies all that they desire, in return for the absolute freedom of the Fisheries to the United States. It gives a registry to colonial vessels, and admits them fully to our coasting trade. It provides also for the free interchange of all agricultural products, and the free admission of our agricultural implements into the colonies.

It is believed that all difficulties are overcome. The prejudices of our protective against the Registry, and the grant of the coasting trade to Colonial vessels, was the chief obstacle. But the time has come for the enlargement of our commercial system. There is no reason why navigation and commerce should not be as free between the United States and British Colonies, as between New York and Pennsylvania.—Give us free trade, although this commercial connection may bring about a political connection.

Mr. Manypenny, the commissioner of Indian affairs, has made his report upon the subject of Nebraska Territory, and it has been approved by the Government. He went out with authority to expend fifty thousand dollars in the extinguishment of Indian titles, but he decided against its policy, and also against the policy of establishing a Territorial Government over the territory of Nebraska.—Colonel Benton will nevertheless insist upon the measure. Senator Atchison will oppose it. It will bring up a serious question in Congress.

THE BATTLE AT OLTENITZA.

Extraordinary Success of the Turks—Turks 12,000 vs. 30,000 Russians.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

If we may venture upon translating into anything like a circumstantial exposition of events the reports flashed across the Continent by the wires of a telegraph, we must prepare our readers for intelligence yet more unexpected than any hitherto received from the seat of war on the Danube. "A battle," it is said, "has taken place, and the Russians have retreated with loss." This might possibly mean nothing very decisive; but from the additional information which has reached us, we are almost compelled to conclude that the encounter was nothing less than a regular engagement between the main bodies of the Russian and Turkish armies, in which the Ottomans, though greatly inferior in numbers, succeeded in completely routing the forces of the Czar.

We observed yesterday that no accounts were furnished of the strength or the operations of the Russians in Wallachia, since the first passage of the Danube by the Turks, had marched to encounter them at Kalafat. It is now asserted that there which we understand the command of General Dannenberg, numbered between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and that it was in position between Krajova and Slatina, so as to intercept the route from Kalafat to Bucharest. The Turks, we were also told by the latest dispatches, occupying Lesser Wallachia—that is to say, the country about Kalafat, with 12,000 men; but as this was evidently the point at which the Danube was to be crossed, it is probable that the force referred to had received constant augmentations from the other bank of the stream. Indeed it was expressly mentioned that a large "body" of Turkish troops were concentrated around Widdin—the fort opposite to Kalafat, and all these could, of course, be brought over at a time without much difficulty when the passage of the river had been once secured. Now, whether the Russians had advanced to attack the Turks, or the Turks in marching up the country encountered the Russians, we are not fully informed; but it is between these two armies that the "battle" reported to have taken place must have been fought. Nor can we have any doubt that it proved disastrous to the Russian troops. We are, it is true, merely told that "14 superior officers were killed," and that "the Russians were retreating up on Bucharest;" but these intimations, if we rightly understand their bearing, imply that 14 *superior* officers were *killed*, how many *inferior* officers and how many *men* must have shared, in all probability, the same fate? And how many of all ranks must have been wounded! Those acquainted with the nature of military calculations would construct a partial list of casualties from the sum given in the dispatch. In the affair at Oltenitza, for instance, though no "superior officer" was reported killed and only six wounded, the total numbers of those placed *hors de combat* seem to have exceeded 700. Nevertheless, this battle must have been fought and won, if we are to accept the present accounts strictly, by some 12,000 Turks against 30,000 or 40,000 Russians!

That it was won we cannot doubt, for the Turks are described as retaining "masters of the field," and the Russians as retiring by what under such circumstances would be their natural line of retreat, "upon Bucharest." Moreover, moreover, had been in circulation for the last day or two to the effect that "the right wing of the Russian army, under Gen. Dannenberg"—which was no other than this very force—had experienced a check, and, as we yesterday remarked, the uncertainty of certain information from Bucharest and Vienna are not likely to tell often in favor of the Turks. We must needs infer, therefore, that any exaggeration of numbers applied to the Turkish forces thus the Russian losses, and the inevitable conclusion arises that the main Russian army has been defeated by the Turkish army, with severe loss, and one field favorable to the former. No doubt the 12,000 Turks at Kalafat had been reinforced, and perhaps largely, from the troops concentrated at Widdin; but it seems barely probable, on any supposition, that they would have been raised to a strength equalling that of the Russians. Omar Pasha had some 60,000 or 70,000 men in Bulgaria. Of these, he had already carried, according to report, 14,000 across the Danube, 18,000 at Oltenitza, 4,000 at Calarasche, and 2,000 at Giurgevo. He was also menacing other points of the stream, and 12,000 of his best troops had been established at Kalafat. This accounts for some 40,000 of his army; so that not more than 20,000, or thereabouts, he could remain to be brought over. But even supposing that as many as 90,000 of these were taken to reinforce the 12,000 at Kalafat, and that the whole Turkish force was concentrated on Lesser Wallachia, would amount only to 32,000 men; indeed, no accounts yet received rate it at so high a strength. Whence, the Russians are plainly set at between 30,000 and 40,000, with strong cavalry and artillery. We wait with some eagerness for the details of so remarkable a battle.

From first to last the movements of the Russians in these transactions appear unaccountable. Omar Pasha crossed at the Kalafat Turks were ultimately raised to a large force by succors from the opposite bank, some days must still have elapsed during which they were but 12,000 strong, and we are to believe the 30,000 Russians doing then? We doubt that. Might imagine, perhaps, that Prince Gortschakoff, having been strictly forbidden to become the actual assailant, was compelled to wait for the attack of the Ottomans; but this hypothesis is at once negatived by the circumstances of the affair at Oltenitza, where General Perfil fell upon the new comers without hesitation or scrupule. Yet, if General Perfil had undoubtedly fallen on them, he could not General Dannenberg do the same at another? If the latter commander could lead his 9,000 troops against the 18,000 Ottomans at Oltenitza, why should not the latter exulted, say 30,000 or 40,000 against the 12,000 Ottomans at Widdin? If all the incidents thus reported are correctly given, the same of the Russian commander to this: That the right wing of the Russians, comprising their principal force, has been defeated, or by the left wing of the Turks, while the Turkish centre has also been victorious at Turkhan, and is on the immediate route to the Russian headquarters in numbers superior to the enemy.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—There is no one exhibition in Christiana, an extraordinary *lusus naturæ*. It consists of two negro children, both girls, of a brownish color, aged two years and four months, and well grown for their age, whose bodies are even more strangely united than those of the Siamese Twins.—Christian and Milly, the little objects now referred to, are united to each other at the lower extremity of the spine, the *sacrum*, of what anatomists call the *os sacrum*, being so blended as apparently to form but one bone, common to the two children. The pelvic organs are entirely distinct, with the single exception of a common termination of the intestinal canal. Below this junction, their thighs, legs, and lower extremities are again separate and distinct, and they can stand, or walk, or occupy sitting or recumbent postures, at will; and either can lie down while the other is sitting.

Their personal identity, aside the *Courier*, does not seem to be at all confounded, or affected by that mysterious anatomical union.—They have no community of sensation, and they sleep, wake, eat, laugh and cry, and perform all other functions, except that of locomotion, to any distance, as independently as any two persons, who are entirely disconnected. The pulse of one, however, is said to beat considerably more to the minute than the other—so that we may conclude Christian to be more *impulsive* than Milly.

These interesting little creatures are good looking, good humored, sprightly and disposed to chat, and be sociable; and they are by no means unpleasant objects to behold. Their mystic mass, as well as their infancy and helplessness, and innocent prattle, renders them objects of much interest and sympathy; and they must form quite a study for the scientific anatomist. Cumberland county, North Carolina is the place of their nativity, and their parents, now living in that county, are the property of James McKay, Esq., and the twins are the property of Messrs. Shelton and Crowson, who present them for exhibition. Their father is about 45 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds—their mother is about 30 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds; and she has children both older and younger than the twins.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The Cincinnati Sun relates a curious case which has recently come up before the Criminal Court of that city. It seems that about a year since Mr. H. M. Irwin left that city for California. During his absence his wife prosecuted a divorce from him, on the ground of a gross neglect of duty on his part, which divorce was granted on the 12th inst. On the next day her husband returned, and, finding the circumstances of things, succeeded in getting the decree set aside. In the mean time, however, he was had married another—now deceased Weaver. The question now seems to be, has Mrs. Irwin committed bigamy? Or, if not, is the *bona fide* wife of Weaver, to whom might any little daughter to belong, to herself or the Irwin?

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[By the Morse, Southern Line.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1853.—10 P. M.

The Message, which, it is expected, will be delivered to morrow, is better than usual.

It reaffirms the principles which have been enumerated by Mr. Marcy in the Koszta case, and proclaims the determination of the President to abide by them.

It will show that our relations with Mexico are promising and peaceful, and that the Gonzalez difficulty arising out of the question of property in the Gadsen Islands, has been definitely and satisfactorily adjusted with Peru.

The importance of opening the Amazon to the commerce of the United States and other nations of the world, is discussed, and it is intimated that the administration is making strenuous efforts to accomplish it.

The fishing question is still unsettled, although negotiations for its arrangement are in progress.

The attention of Congress is particularly called to the importance of having a more accurate definition of the boundary between the United States and the English possessions on the northwest.

The justice of the Spanish claim for indemnity in the case of the schooner Amistad, is conceded; but severe animadversions are made on the conduct of the Spanish authorities towards American citizens in Cuba, and it is intimated most distinctly, that such conduct will not be tolerated and must at once be stopped.

With regard to the subject of slavery, the message is affirm, in the strongest terms, the principles on which the Compromise was based and adopted, and re-asserts the Union doctrines proclaimed in the Inaugural address with explicit and decided emphasis. It declares that the rights of the Southern States are as dear to the President as those of New Hampshire, and that they must be sustained at all hazards and against all opposition open or covert, direct or sinister.

The reduction of duties on certain articles is urged, and the removal of duty altogether in some cases, by the addition of new articles to the free list, so as to make a reduction of fifteen millions on the receipts of the past year.

A very large increase in the extent and efficiency of our navy is recommended, as is also a modification in the strength and organization of the army.

An extension of the public land system will be suggested as rendered quite necessary by the circumstances of change and progress which are operating throughout the Republic. Some modifications of it for application in Utah and New Mexico will be pointed as requisite. Some modification of the laws so as to force actual settlers, will also be recommended, together with an extension of the pre-emption principle.

Important amendments to the Patent Laws will be mentioned as among the chief subjects to which the attention of Congress will have to be addressed.

The judicial system is shown to need very important changes, and it is suggested that probably a reduction of the number of the judges in the Supreme Court as vacancies occur, so as to limit it to five members only, who should be entirely relieved from attention to circuit duties, would be a judicious step. And it is proposed, that, should this be taken, circuit judges should be appointed independent of the Supreme judges.

No appropriations for internal improvements recommended. Reasons for withholding them are assigned at length. These are based upon the injustice, the irregularity, the bad, and total inadequacy of the present system on which they are generally conducted. They are shown to be utterly inadequate to meet the demands of commerce, or afford the necessary protection to human life and property. The question is argued closely and minutely, and it is suggested that Congress should empower the several States to levy tonnage duties for the purpose of raising funds for the works they may deem it necessary to commence. It is distinctly recommended that all appropriations by the General Government, for the purpose of building the Pacific Railroad, be discontinued, and a separate one asserted to appropriate of alternate sections of land, except under circumstances sufficient to induce a judicious individual proprietor to make a similar disposition of his lands.

The power of Congress, under certain circumstances, to construct a military road for the purposes of common defence, is fully admitted, but it is emphatically stated that the President is clearly convinced that the common defence of the country does not demand the undertaking of any such work by Congress as the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

The declaration of the message on foreign policy, particularly in reference to the extension of the territory and principles of the Republic, are boldly progressive; and the "Young America" views and Monroe doctrine are clearly and firmly proclaimed as those which the Administration will cherish and foster.

Evening Picayune.

LATER FROM THE BAHAMAS.—By the arrive at Charleston of the schooner *Golden Eagle*, advices have been received from the Bahamas to the 23d ult., inclusive.

The next revenue of the Islands, for the quarter ending the 30th of September, was £7743 7s 8d.

We have evidently been experiencing for the last three days some portion of the effects of a hurricane. The weather has been extremely boisterous—the wind blowing violently from N. E. to E. From the meteorological table, kept at the office of the royal engineer department, we find the mean height of the barometer to have been:

On the 20th	30. 104
On the 21st	29. 886
On the 22d	29. 821
On the 23d	29. 621

The above is the result of seven observations taken daily between 9 A. M. and 12 P. M., corrected for index error and capillary attraction. The last line is up to 11 o'clock to day.

The greatest force of the wind during the same period was—

On the 20th	5¼ lbs. to the square foot.
On the 21st	7¼ lbs. to the square foot.
On the 22d	9¼ lbs to the square foot.
On the 23d	17¼ lbs. to the square foot.

From 9 P. M. till 1 A. M. on the 22d the mercury of the Barometer oscillated similarly to 20th and 21st, when it rose.

We are happy to state that no material injury has been sustained in the town. Several boats were sunk in the harbor, and many trees have been blown down. A few large sign plates were torn from the roof of the Theatre last night, and carried to a considerable distance.

The storm has abated to day, and the weather now is comparatively calm.—*Guardian 23d ult.*

We understand that the valuation of the goods saved from the ship Henry, has been fixed and agreed upon between the salvors and Messrs. T. Darling & Co., agents, at $95,000. The salvage was settled by the Chamber of Commerce at 45 per cent. The salvors consequently receive $40,750.—*Herald, 19th ult.*

The American barque J. H. Chapin, Charles W. Hoskinson, of Baltimore, 70 days from Leghorn, bound for New York, with a cargo of marble, rags, &c., put into this port on Thursday last in distress.—*Consignees, T. Darling & Co.—Guardian, 5th ult.*

The barque Stanley, of Halifax, Coffin, master, which left Belize on the 16th ult., for Liverpool, with a cargo of mahogany, logwood and cocoa nuts, encountered a hurricane on the 18th instant, which have her on her beams ends and rendered it necessary to cut away the masts and throw the deck load overboard. She was subsequently relieved at this port of her distress, and is now undergoing repairs.—*Guardian, 26th ult.*

Turks Islands.—By an arrival from Turks Islands we learn that the Legislative Council was convened on the 11th ult. for the dispatch of business.

The President, on behalf of her Majesty, nominated and appointed Messrs. James Hamilton, Daniel T. Smith, Copeland J. Stanford, and St. George Duncan Tucker to be members of the Council.

Messrs. Gustavus Lightbourn, G. L. F. Taylor, Daniel Harricks, and George Gibbs are the elective members.

The American schooner Julia Eliza, Johnston master, laden with a cargo of lumber, from Wilmington to Fort aux France, was wrecked on the night of the 23d of September, on the north west point of West Caicos.

Another newspaper is to be started at Grand Turk.—*Herald.*

We learn that a black man had secreted himself on board the brig Forest, while in Charleston, and was not discovered until a few days before her arrival here.—*Royal Gaz. 5th ult.*

☞ The People of Rhode Island have put upon record a very decisive expression of disapproval of the proposition of the Radicals to amend the Constitution of that State. The Providence Journal publishes the complete returns of the election, from which it appears that the Convention is voted down by more than two to one. The following is the vote by counties:

Providence County,	2,407	3,850
Newport county,	443	1,394
Washington county,	413	997
Kent county,	208	728
Bristol county,	701	675
	3,776	7,616

TURKISH STATISTICS.—We find the following in the *Columbian of Cincinnati*:

The social distribution of the Turkish population can at best be only estimated; but the following is an approximate:

	In Europe.	In Asia.
Osmanli Turks,	900,000	4,000,000
Greek Christians,	3,000,000	3,000,000
Armenians,	150,000	2,000,000
Jews,	250,000	150,000
Frank, (Europeans)	200,000	300,000
Tiganes,	800,000	100,000
Albanians (of whom two-thirds are Mahometans)	1,000,000	—
Bulgarians, &c.	2,000,000	—
Various Asiatic tribes,	—	2,000,000
Total,	7,300,000	10,450,000

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.—Cleveland was founded in 1796. In 1840 its population was only 6071. By the census just taken it appears that it is now a city of 35,314 inhabitants. Its importance as a commercial port is rapidly increasing. Manufactures are multiplying. Labor is in great demand. The *Democrat* says: "There are few cities in the world where inducements tend so much as the people of Cleveland. Six hackmen, four of them wholesale, and five newspapers are maintained. The number of newspapers, magazines and periodicals published and read by our citizens exceeds belief. The circulation of dailies in the city is roughly estimated at fifteen thousand copies of dailies, 2000; tri-weeklies, 800; Weeklies, 2300; periodicals, 1000. Four thousand families in the city, on an average, take publications each, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies. Our thousand families, average five publications each; one thousand three each; and two thousand one each. The number of copies of cheap weekly papers circulated here, per month, is 100,000.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted by the Magic Telegraph Line.

By the National Line.

Organization of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5th.

Congress met to-day as usual. In the House of Representatives 217 members were present. After some preliminary proceedings the House balloted for an election for officers. On balloting for Speaker Linn Boyd had 142 votes, and was declared duly elected. John J. Forney was elected Clerk.

The Senate organized with Mr. Atchison, President *pro tem.* in the chair. The credentials of Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas, Bell of Tennessee, and Allen, of Rhode Island, were presented. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, announced the election of John Slidell as Senator from Louisiana in place of Mr. Soule. Mr. Bell took and the other new members were then sworn and took their seats.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him of the organization, and that the two Houses were ready to receive a message from him.

Steamer Europa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5th., 9 P. M.

Nothing is yet heard from the long looked for steamer Europa. It is the general impression here that she had met with some accident in the early part of her voyage, and put back for Liverpool.

Ohio River—Markets—Steamboats.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.

The river here is now falling slowly, with 4 feet water in the channel.

Pork Market.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.

The Pork market is quiet today. Sales 300 Hogs from the hook, averaging 190 lbs. each, at 4¼c. ⅌ lb, on a credit of 4 months.

The total number of hogs killed so far is 114,000 The steamboats Empire State and Mollison have arrived, and the Madison has departed for New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—The London correspondent of an eminent mercantile house of this city writes as follows:

"We have our usual private telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, anticipatory of the overland mail. Canton remained undisturbed, and much business was doing. At Shanghai business was at a stand, owing to the city having been taken possession of by a party of rebels, unconnected, it is said, with the insurgents at Tankieg, being rather a band of Triads, or the Robert Andie society. They seized the Tootal, who afterwards escaped, and plundered the public treasury to the amount of four sacks of dollars. They did not molest the foreign settlement."

WHEELING, Nov. 26.

THE OHIO RIVER—UNION LINE—FREIGHTS.—The river in the Ohio is at an excellent height for boats of all classes. The steamers of the Union Line are now running again in direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and are doing an immense business, especially in freights. The Fall's City, Thomas Swann, Virginia and Baltimore, are the last arrivals, bringing an average of about 300 tons of freight each for the east. On Friday about 80 cars were loaded here for Baltimore with fully 800 tons of freight—the largest load ever sent forward at this point. One lot of 4,000 barrels of flour from Muskingum valley is now arriving for Baltimore, and advices of other heavy shipments are heard. Boat freight is still at 20 cents to Cincinnati and 25 cents to Louisville.

BARDON, MD., Nov. 26.

THE WEATHER—CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.—Navigation is closed at this point. Sixty eight vessels fell down the river, three have cleared, and are anchored in the ice within 3 miles of the city. The shipping agents have contracted to tow the vessels out at $1 per ton. It will take 7 days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

RECEPTION OF MITCHEL.—Large deputations from the various trades unions have gone down the bay in the steamer Clifton, to meet Mitchel, the Irish patriot, who is momentarily expected in the Columbia steamer. The Office was tendered gratuitously by George Law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship New World, from Liverpool, with 734 passengers, arrived this morning, reporting 70 deaths and 15 births on the passage. They were mostly Germans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN CINCINNATI.—The printers' strike on the 8th ult., still continues, principal daily offices have arranged for female labor.

BARDON, NOV. 28.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION AT BARDON.—*Vessels Blocked in the Ice*—Navigation is closed here. The anchor ice with the surface ice making an obstruction of several hundred yards in length, from 60 to 80 vessels with full cargoes are caused in the ice, besides the steamers Dunsit Webster, Boston, and Eastern States. These vessels are made an attempt on Sunday to force their way through but abandoned it, and returned to their wharves.

The ice has now extended about 5 miles. A contract has been made this morning with the Agents of the shipping owners and Col. John O. Dodge to cut a large lane for the vessels to go out and get out the vessels, at $1 per ton, which will amount to about $14,000. The job will last about 7 days, and the railroad force has been hired for the purpose of the ice.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN RUSSIA.—M. B. Lowky, the explorer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archeologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light, when his papers were examined, after his decease. Being occupied in making a survey of his province, he found necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and, in the course of the operation, he discovered in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved in the antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. M. Lowky's opinion, that 2,000 or 3,000 years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been transformed to such an extent as he observed, and if this supposition be well founded, this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Sclavonic invasion, which, if it be true, M. Lowky's discovery will, doubtless, not pass unnoticed, and may lead to important results.

A THEATRICAL MYSTERY.—A great excitement was created in the theatrical circles on Saturday, in consequence of the sudden disappearance of one of the most beautiful and popular actresses connected with Wallack's theatre, Broadway. From all we could gather could the gossip of the saloons or the on dits and scandal of the green rooms, it appears that upon the body, having received a handsome sum from her recent benefit, in addition to her week's salary, she immediately left the city for Philadelphia, without paying usual compliments or parting either to her admirers or her manager. Mlle Rosalie, the name of the fair fugitive, left the city, leaving behind her a handsome sum from her recent benefit, in addition to her week's salary, and, it is said, she has left her engagement at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and Paul in the "Pet of the Petticoats;" but about the hour of rehearsal a rumor reached the theatre that Mlle Rosalie had left for parts unknown, taking train for Baltimore. Mr. Wallack immediately issued a notice of the unknown event to the public, and put up Miss Gilmore to take part of Juliana, and placed Paul in the hands of Mrs. Stephens. With the explanation of the Manager the audience were satisfied, and the piece the performance went off as well, if not better, than could have been expected under the sudden afflicting dispensation.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A FACT FOR AMOLIOTISTS.—A few weeks since a gentleman in this county, who had been a gentleman in this county, and who had been gentlemanized a year or two ago, by her husband, left his wife and family, and, passed through this place on her way to her former manor. She stated that she had tried the pleasures of negro freedom in Pennsylvania, and with all its enjoyments and wrongs, it could not compare with slavery in Virginia. She says that while a slave she had always been well fed and clothed, but in Pennsylvania her labor was not rewarded with these comforts. Her husband refused to come with her, with the hope of changing her mind and to return to Virginia. But each day her anxiety to get back to her old home, that she leaved her husband, and since came back to slavery. Although full in the only form of the blind which has come under our immediate observation, still it is not the only case in which persons have resumed the voluntary servitude. And we doubt not it is more practicable, many others would do likewise.—*Rich. Inq.*

THE CALIFORNIA MIRES OUTDONE.—EXTRAORDINARY GOLD STORIES.—In confirmation of that, *La Libertad*, a paper published in Trujillo, in the republic of Bolivia, says that every day increases the desire there to have the road opened from Bongara to the Amazon, owing to the extraordinary gold, which have arrived at Santiago de Borja, where the road terminates, relating the discovery of gold in the beds of the Abiseo and its affluents. The reports previously received here, of one man taking able to take out twenty-five pounds daily, for months, and, it is added positively, that there rich washings extend for forty leagues. Confirmatory of this report, some time since, that in a handful of sand more than half would prove gold. From Chamapuyan to the margin of the gold district is thirty-six leagues, and the journey can be made during the dry season, in 12 days, by a thousand or fifty miles. Dr. Hoy, of Pennsylvania, found dead at the Liberty House, Verdicts—"Death by the visitation of God." The sound on the right side of the chest, indicates the left hand side; said wound having been inflicted by a knife or dirk, at the time Mr. Hoy was in the morning of the instant."

Our readers will remember that Brown was the unfortunate man who was murdered in the Ravine, Sacramento District. The third district of Charity did every thing to ferret the guilty, and finally succeeded in fixing the crime on Hoy.

Also, on the body of a white man, some months found dead in the New Canal, opposite the last way house. Verdict—"Drowned."

THE TERRIBLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A paper made for the last ten years employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was crushed to death last evening, in the tunnel between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The unfortunate observed in the dark approaching the tunnel, and, in the dark, he was deafly recommended them For Sore Throats. We have never known any remedies used for the disease for which they are recommended, to have so much certain application to offer. See advertisement in another column.

A REPRIEVE.—We do not believe a respite from Capital Punishment. There is a disposition from Capital Punishment. There is a disposition from people—a world in which all the humanity of life have resumed up. To the authors by the pleasing and humanity of life, and the author of Wallack's Helmsman, but the CRUELTY of Sheridan's rather Gow. Then in a word, cordial and attractive philosophy in Southard's German Bitters, which serve to relieve the sufferings of the sick, and to do good with and the executive stream, remedies the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jacob, Phil. Indelible. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.
Agents for Charleston.

REVALENTA ARABICA,
PREPARED BY
Du Barry De Barry & Co., London.

Certificate of the celebrated Physician Pedoph Warner.

SIGNY, 18th July, 1853.

This light and agreeable Farina is very nutritious. At once nourishing and refreshing, it is an admirable food for every kind of invalids. It is particularly efficacious in dyspepsia, and obstinate constipation as well as in pulmonary complaints, nervous irritation, and sleeplessness, hypochondria, hysteria, hemorrhoids, diarrhœa, dysentery, gravel, cramp, and obstinate cough and consumption.

I am satisfied that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has the invaluable property of curing Hectic, attended with night sweats, cough, &c. &c.

This article is likewise extremely useful in dyspepsia, (indigestion) pains in the stomach, heartburn, palpitation, nervous irritation, sleeplessness and low-spiritedness, constipation, incontinence, loss of appetite, flatulency, vomiting, hemorrhoids, diarrhœa, dysentery, gravel, cramp, &c. &c.

Despite that the disease of Lambert, Esq.

F. P. SCHOONER,
No 26 Chartres st.
And at E. GERRAIN, No 167 Royal st.
N. B.—The Farina is particularly recommended to sick persons and convalescents, and of children as a tender nourishment.

THE CALIFORNIA MIRES OUTDONE.—EXTRAORDINARY GOLD STORIES.—In confirmation of that, *La Libertad*, a paper published in Trujillo, in the republic of Bolivia, says that every day increases the desire there to have the road opened from Bongara to the Amazon, owing to the extraordinary gold, which have arrived at Santiago de Borja, where the road terminates, relating the discovery of gold in the beds of the Abiseo and its affluents. The reports previously received here, of one man taking able to take out twenty-five pounds daily, for months, and, it is added positively, that there rich washings extend for forty leagues. Confirmatory of this report, some time since, that in a handful of sand more than half would prove gold. From Chamapuyan to the margin of the gold district is thirty-six leagues, and the journey can be made during the d