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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.

WHAT OF MEXICO.

It is perhaps scarcely fair to judge of President BUCHANAN's message from the meagre epitome furnished by the telegraph; but the view taken of the Mexican question in that document happens to be so explicit and intelligent as to preclude the suspicion that the telegraph has materially curtailed it or marred its sense. The President, we are told, after referring to the distracted condition of Mexico, says that, were it not for the hope of obtaining justice from the approaching power of the Liberal party, he would recommend taking possession of a portion of the Mexican territory sufficient to indemnify us, and settle the claims of private citizens against that republic. He likewise urges the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua, as a means of preventing aggression on our territory. There can be no misunderstanding this language. Mr. BUCHANAN means, in no many words, propose to seize and hold temporarily or permanently any part of the Mexican republic, in satisfaction of the wrongs inflicted by the government of that country on American citizens, because he hopes that the prospective triumph of the Liberal party will ensure the peaceful settlement of existing difficulties. Nevertheless he proposes a half-way measure in recommending the establishment in Sonora and Chihuahua of military posts, as a means of protecting adjacent American territory from encroachment or aggression.

It strikes us that the message fails to meet the point. The triumph of the Liberal party is not uncertain as it seems to anticipate, and if it were, we have no stable guarantee that it will accomplish more in the way of justice and satisfaction than its predecessors. There have been Liberal governments—so styled—in Mexico before. We have seen Comonfort in power, and know how he was betrayed by liberal and patriotic sentiments, but the misfortune has ever been that, though the abstract opinions of Mexican Presidents might have been favorable to the prompt and honorable settlement of all complaints on our part, their absolute impotency has rendered their good intentions unavailing. This has been invariable. Nay, experience has proved that outrages upon American citizens, acts of gross and arbitrary injustice have been perpetrated under all the Protean administrations which have succeeded each other in Mexico. Hence the conclusion that there is little to expect from any change in the personnel of the rulers of that unhappy country. Other governments than that of Zelaya may have the disposition to act rightly, but want the power to enforce their wishes against the predominant prejudice, ignorance and brutality of the masses. We are sadly afraid that if our policy be to wait for atonement until a Liberal government in Mexico is ready to offer it, the fabled Greek Kalends will come and go, and we shall be still found patiently waiting upon Providence. This system of procrastination has been the bane of our diplomacy in all our transactions with the so-called republics of North America. We were not without hope that the representations of the press in every direction, the repeated outrages committed on the persons and property of American residents in Mexico, and a strong manifestation of popular sentiment in favor of a more prompt and vigorous course, would have induced the President to break through the gyves and fetters of red tape, at reference, and to propose a method tangible and decisive. We regret to say that he is almost as milk-and-water as ever.

It is true that there is in the message one specific recommendation, to wit: the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. But this is simply a proposition for self-defense. The Territory of Arizona lies upon the border one of both those states, and being extremely rich in mineral treasure, and offering a fine field for agricultural industry, it is rapidly filling up with a hardy and adventurous race of our population. Sonora and Chihuahua, on the contrary, are progressively undergoing depopulation. The feeble and enervate Mexican—slothful and timid—flies before the cruel and rapacious Indian, and seeks safety in more closely inhabited regions. By degrees the abandoned districts, who are particularly active and enterprising, have driven away the Sonoran and Chihuahuan, until in probably a single generation the white man will be entirely banished from both States, and Territories once renowned for their salubrious climate and silver mines, will be converted into the hunting-grounds of the Comanche and Apache. To prevent so disastrous a denouement it is not sufficient merely to place a regiment of United States troops in those States. They might protect the frontier, but would not preclude the savages from occupying every inch of country lying under the jurisdiction of the United States. Now there is a method practicable by which Arizona may be secured from the incursions of Indians, Mexicans released from obligations she is unable to fulfill, and the claims against that country in a great measure liquidated. It is to take possession of Sonora and Chihuahua—to open these Territories to immigration, and at the same time to employ an adequate military force for the purpose of expelling the Indian tribes. We believe Mexico, if compelled either to surrender her nominal sovereignty over these States, or to risk another war with the United States, would gladly accept the more peaceful alternative. We are not even disposed to dictate rigorous terms to our helpless and enfeebled neighbor, but are willing to pay a fair amount for the proposed acquisition. In no other way can we settle the question satisfactorily. The United States can hardly occupy Mexican territory save by treaty stipulations or with the consent of the government. Nothing, we fear, should happen to object to the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua—and from her Spanish junction we look for nothing else. What then? Are we forcibly to occupy these States? With just as much right might we seize and annex them—say, with more, for such an act would be one of larger injustice for a thousand years to come. Resort to force, we repeat, is the only feasible mode of extraction from the Mexican embroglio is to act boldly, expeditiously and resolutely. To expect justice from Mexico by exchanging official notes and courtly remonstrances is the dream of a novice in politics and the fancy resort of a shallow diplomacy.

DR. BODENHAMER.—The friends of the distinguished practitioner will be gratified to learn that he will revisit New Orleans and pass the winter in security. Dr. Bodenhamer writes us that he hopes to be here about the 21st inst. His wonderful skill and success in the radical cure of diseases of the lower bowels, to which the inhabitants of warm climates are particularly subject, will ensure him an extensive practice among the afflicted, and the prospect of his visit will give great satisfaction to numbers who are anxious to place themselves under his care.

The weather has undergone a radical and highly agreeable change—from muddy, murky and warm, to clear, serene and bracingly cold. This is our normal winter weather. Long may it last!

THE CIRCUS.—The lovers of circus amusements were *alive* to such delights last evening, when there was a due house to see the sights at the Amphitheatre. The half-hour we were present satisfied us that the company, so far as changes have been made, is an improvement in some of its features upon the one which was so successful last season. The clown, Billy Kay, was novel in many of his *jeux d'esprit*, and is superior, we think, to any jester we have yet had in the ring. Little Kate Ormond has grown some, but not enough to prevent her from being an interesting *a petite coquette* of the troupe as ever. She is a little prettier, and gives us the "Highland Fling" and shows the "poetry of motion" charmingly. The nautical *scena* in equitation, by Nathaniels, as the drunken sailor on horseback, and the gymnastics of the troupe were good; but more anon, when we shall have seen more of the company.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Shakspeare's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing" was reproduced before another good audience at this theatre last night. In the expressions of dissembling love, Mr. Jordan was a rather striking Benedict, and Mrs. Boyce quite a *facetious* Beatrice. That Chinese *Pas de Trois*, by the *demoiselles* Misses A. and H. Gale and Miss Jackson, was an amusing and, to judge from the applause of the audience, a most capital *ad*—the most decided of the kind which we have ever witnessed. The *demoiselles*, Mlle Zoe included, are pretty in person, graceful in motion, and necessarily captivating in all their *res gestae*, and particularly when making the strong *poses* and assuming the fascinating *poses a la mode* of the art Terpsichorean, till of the rose they seem

"The only rival Love, the human
Loveliest weight on lightest foot,
Joy abundant woman!"

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The closing quotations of Cotton are as follows: Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Fair Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7 1-16d.; Middling Mobile 7d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuffs market has been generally dull. The Flour market is very dull. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 19 to 20s. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour 21s. Ohio 22 to 24s. Wheat, Southern White, is quoted at 6s. 6d. to 7s. Corn closed with a declining tendency. Mixed Corn, 28s.; Yellow 29s.; White 31s. to 32s.

PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is inanimate. There is little enquiry, and prices are weak. Beef is dull. Pork dull but prices steady.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Lard dull at 53s. 6d. to 54s. Potash 30s. 6d. Pearlash 44s. Common Rosin 4s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine 40s. Rice firm. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, November 24.—The London Flour market is firm. Coffee closed firm. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow is quoted at 51s. 3d.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The President's message is about fifty thousand "sems" in length.

THE NICARAGUAN FILIBUSTERS.

CAPT. MAURY DETERMINED NOT TO BE TAKEN.

MOBILE, December 8.—The schooner Susan, with the Nicaragua emigrants on board, has not yet put out to sea.

The revenue cutter McClelland watched the schooner closely all of last night, but lost sight of her for two hours.

Lieut. Stone, of the cutter, is still held on board the schooner.

Capt. Maury went on board the revenue cutter by invitation of Capt. Morrison.

The schooner is now at anchor just inside of Grant's Pass, and Capt. Morrison has agreed not to meddle her until four miles out at sea.

Capt. Maury has expressed his determination not to be taken, and his passengers stand by him.

No armed men from the cutter's boat are allowed to come on board the schooner.

Later from the Filibusters.

THE REVENUE CUTTER AGROUND.

SCHOONER SUSAN ESCAPED.

MOBILE, December 9th, 2 P. M.—The dispatch sent in this morning, referred to the movements of the Nicaragua expedition on Monday night.

Later information, direct from the scene of operations, has just been received, from which it appears that the filibusters are far at sea, out of the reach of pursuit.

The schooner Susan, with the Nicaragua emigrants on board, escaped the vigilance of the revenue cutter, and put to sea on Tuesday evening.

The revenue cutter McClelland, in attempting to overhaul her and keep within gunshot, got aground in the shoal water of Mary Cove, and had not been able to get off at the time our informant left the lower harbor.

The schooner is supposed to be some three or four hundred miles at sea by this time.

The success of Captain Maury in evading pursuit, and in resisting seizure while in the harbor, gives very general satisfaction to our citizens, and those interested in the enterprise are rejoicing at the result.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—APPOINTMENTS ON COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The House of Representatives met to-day at 12 o'clock.

The speaker announced his appointments to fill vacancies and make changes in the various committees.

John V. Wright, (Dem.) of Tennessee, and Jas. M. Cavanaugh, (Dem.) of Minnesota, have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee of Ways and Means.

John S. Phelps, (Dem.) of Missouri, Wm. B. Maclay, (Dem.) of New York, and Justin S. Morrill, (Rep.) of Vermont, are appointed on the Committee on Taxes.

James A. Jackson, (Dem.) of Georgia, is appointed to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Lands.

Mr. H. M. Garnett, (Dem.) of Virginia, is appointed on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Z. B. Vance, (K. N.) of North Carolina, Robert B. Tripp, (K. N.) of Georgia, and Wm. H. Kim, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, are placed on the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Guy M. Bryan, (Dem.) of Texas, is placed on the Committee on Military Affairs.

J. J. McRae, (Dem.) of Mississippi, on Foreign Affairs.

Lawrence O'Brien Branch, (Dem.) of North Carolina, is appointed on the Committee on Territories.

C. L. Vanlandingham, (Dem.) of Ohio, on Revolutionary Pensions.

Paul Leach, (Dem.) of Pa., J. F. Farnsworth, (Rep.) of Illinois, Invalid Pensions.

Geo. W. Palmer, (Rep.) of New York, on Roads and Canals.

Oliver A. Morse, (Rep.) of N. Y., Dan'l W. Gooch, (Rep.) of Mass., and David S. Walbridge, (Rep.) of Mich., on Patents.

Wm. Newland Nisbitt, (Dem.) of Indiana, is placed on the Committee on Accounts.

John A. Searing, (Dem.) of New York, John Dick, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Marcus Powell, (Dem.) of Virginia, John C. Hankle, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, and Francis C. Spinner, (Dem.) of New York, are placed on the Committee on Mileage. Wm. W. Phelps, (Dem.) of Minnesota, is appointed also on this committee, in place of Niblack.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

The chairmen of the various committees are the same as last session, with the exception of W. M. Royce, (Dem.) of Ala., on Elections, Joshua S. Phelps, (Dem.) of Mo., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Chas. J. Faulkner, (Dem.) of Va., on Military Affairs, and Geo. W. Hopkins, (Dem.) of Va., Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Morris, of Ill, gave notice of a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges in the Territories by the people thereof. Also a bill to admit sugar and salt into our ports free of duty.

Judge Watrous's case was brought up and discussed at some length.

Mr. Iverson gave notice of a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and substitute therefor a system of immigration.

Mr. Fenton gave notice of a bill to establish the franking privilege, and substitute therefor a system of immigration.

A letter from Dr. Forney was presented by the Indian Bureau and read, which stated that the Indians between the Arkansas river and Salt Lake were destitute and degraded, and were willing to make a treaty to obey the laws of the United States.

Dr. Forney returned to Utah on the first of November, after making a tour of enquiry in respect to the revolt of Indians, which involved the Mormons, and in regard to other outrages in that region.

In the discussion upon Judge Watrous's case, Mr. Chapman, of Pa., declared himself in favor of Tappan, but was opposed to the impeachment of Judge Watrous.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, Charles Jones was elected Door keeper.

The selection to fill vacancies and make changes in the various committees of the Senate has not yet been made.

At a Democratic Senatorial caucus it has been arranged to substitute Green for Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. (?)

THE SLAVER ECHO CASE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 9.—The Judges of the United States Court in the case of the slaver Echo declare that the law of 1820 is constitutional.

The Echo prisoners have been remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the court on the charge of piracy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1000 bales. Middling Uplands 11 5-16 to 11 7-16. Flour is firm. Sugar steady. Orleans Sugar 7 to 7½c. Cotton steady at previous quotations.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—The Flour market is firm at $4.50 to $5. Whisky steady but dull. Molasses 34 to 35c. Sugar 5½ to 6¾. Western Mess Pork—Sales of 1000 bbls., deliverable in March, at $18, and 1000 bbls. sold on the spot for $17.50. Hogs have declined 10 to 15c per cwt. Lard dull at 11c.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—The river at this point is rising, with 22½ feet water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—The Ohio here is falling, with 8½ feet water in the channel.

PITTSBURG, December 9.—There is now ice in the river here. The river is rising, with twelve feet of water in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The Mississippi at this point is falling at the rate of one inch per hour.

Navigation above here is regarded as closed for the season. The upper rivers are filled with heavy floating ice.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The Flour market is quiet at $4.[illegible]. Wheat firm. Red Wheat is quoted at $1.[illegible]. Corn is very scarce and held at 90 to 90c. Oats quiet at 76 to 80c. Pork firm at $17.50. Hogs active at 6 to 6½c.

FIRE AT CAIRO.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—A fire broke out at Cairo last night, which destroyed the Telegraph office and the greater part of Springfield block, situated in the business portion of the city.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—The steamer Planter arrived from New Orleans to-day.

The steamers Monongahela and J. R. Roe have left for New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 9.—The steamer Cora Anderson passed down at 11, and the John Raine at 12 o'clock last night. The Eastport passed down at 1, the Imperial at 4, and the Robert Watson and Stephen Decatur at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Altamont passed down at noon to-day, and the Nebraska at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Schooner Susan and Revenue Cutter McClelland.

The Mobile *Mercury* gives the annexed statement from Capt. Maury, of the schooner Susan, in reference to the attempt of the officers of the revenue cutter McClelland to seize that vessel:

While beating down Mobile Bay, on Monday, December 6th, at half-past 12 P. M. the schooner Susan, H. Maury, master, to the northward of the fleet, was brought to and boarded by the U. S. revenue cutter Robert McClelland, J. J. Morrison, commander. The boarding officer was S. B. Caldwell, second lieutenant of said cutter, who demanded to see the schooner's papers; upon which Mr. Maury replied that he had not cleared, but was bound into the fleet to get ready for sea, the schooner then having her signal flying for a water boat. Lieut. Caldwell then returned to the cutter.

Soon afterwards, he (Lieut. C.) revisited the schooner, and claimed her as a prize, in the name of the United States, and ordered the schooner to return to Mobile. He ordered the schooner to be filled away, and the helm to be put up; whereupon Mr. Maury, master, denied his right to do so, and immediately brought the schooner to anchor; but Mr. Maury stated to Lieut. Caldwell that he had no objections to an officer of the cutter remaining on board as a guest, until the schooner was ready for sea.

Lieut. Caldwell then fired a pistol as a signal, and the cutter immediately sent another boat, in command of Lieut. Geo. T. White, who came alongside and stated as the orders of Capt. Morrison to Lieut. Caldwell, to take the schooner to Dog River Bar and anchor, and if he wanted an armed crew, he (Capt. Morrison) would send it to him. Lieut. Caldwell replied that he would go back to the cutter and see the Captain. Lieut. White with six men remained on board of the schooner. Soon afterwards Lieut. Caldwell, accompanied by Capt. Morrison, returned to the schooner, with arms (pistols and cutlasses) in their boat. Capt. Morrison, upon stepping on board, enquired, "Who commands this vessel?"—to which Mr. Maury replied, "I am the commander." Thereupon Capt. Morrison claimed the schooner as a prize to the United States.

Mr. Maury asked under what authority he made the capture. Capt. Morrison replied that he did so as a government officer, and by virtue of orders from the Customhouse at Mobile not to let the schooner pass below Dog River Bar. Mr. Maury replied that such a course would be illegal, and that he would most assuredly resist any such attempt. Mr. Maury also gave orders forbidding any armed men coming on board, and stated to Capt. Morrison that he intended taking his vessel into the fleet. Capt. Morrison then said that by virtue of the Customhouse orders he would sink the schooner Susan if she undertook to get under weigh from where she then lay.

After some further conversation between Capt. Morrison and Mr. Maury, in which the former expressed his determination to take the schooner to Dog River Bar as a prize to the United States, and the latter expressed his determination not to be taken as a prize, the parties then had violated no law, Capt. Morrison and Lieut. Caldwell returned to the cutter, leaving on board Lieut. White as a guest of Mr. Maury.

The schooner then got under way and proceeded on her course to the fleet in Mobile Bay. The cutter also got under way, and stood to the westward, with her starboard tacks on board, the wind being to the southward.

HARRY MAURY,
Master schooner Susan.

Atrocious Murder—Excitement.

There is said to be great excitement in Northumberland county, Virginia, in consequence of the discovery of a cruel murder. The Alexandria *Sentinel* has the following particulars of the affair:

There had been a party of persons engaged in trafficking with servants for stolen goods, and they carried it to such an extent that the community, in self-defense, determined to put a stop to it, and held a public meeting and passed resolutions notifying the perpetrators of so much evil to dispose of their property and leave the county in a limited time; and generously resolved to secure them against loss in case they had to sell at a sacrifice. The time specified arrived, but they still remained, when a number of persons repaired to the premises of one of the party, and in searching the house discovered signs of a scuffle having taken place, and upon examination found a short distance off the premises the dead body of a colored man in a brutally lacerated condition, covered over with dirt. After the body had been found, a man who lives in the neighborhood testified that he had been a witness to the murder, and had been deterred from revealing it by the threat of the murderers. He said that several days before, saw two men passing to the place, he heard the cries and groans of a person apparently in great agony, and upon leaving his wagon and going to the place whence they proceeded, he found the colored man suspended from a tree, and the persons mentioned cutting him to pieces with branches of switches, and had at the time a fire burning under him, and that he cut him down as soon as he could, but too late to save his life, as he died soon after, suffering intense pain. He also said that there were some free negro accomplices, who cut the switches with which he was scourged. They were immediately arrested and given nine and thirty lashes upon their bare backs and ordered to leave the county. The excitement was so great that many were in favor of lynching the demons who committed the foul act, but law and order prevailed, and they were handed over to the authorities, who committed them to jail to await the judgment of the law. The reason given for the commission of the deed was that the negro, with whom they had been trading, had informed against them. His name was Bill, and he belonged to Mr. George Brent. The Coroner's inquest brought in a verdict that the deceased was shipped to death, and implicated four men named Blackerby, and two others named Coleman and Marsh, in aiding and abetting in his death.

An Oriental Idea of the Opera.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing over the name of "Mohammed Pacha," gives the following account of a visit to the opera:

Arrived at the temple of melody, we were shown into a private box, which was admirably adapted alike for the purposes of seen and audience, and being seen by them. This mutual inspection, I am told, is the principal object to be attained by visiting the Academy.

I cannot repress my admiration at the ingenious nature of the contrivance for the mutual gratification of the parties in the opera house. It appears to be a representation of human life and passion in a strict original way; though by means of well-established formulæ, which, when familiar, readily explain to the hearer the otherwise mysterious plans of the dramatist.

A tenor is always an unfortunate lover, and, like all lovers, immensely self-conceited.

A soprano is a pale and theoretically beautiful maiden, with a stern parent, a proclivity to balconies, moonshine and tears, and resolutely determined to have white flowers strewn over her early tomb.

A baritone is a villain of cut throat visage and massive muscles, who persecutes the unhappy couple aforesaid.

A basso profundo is either a villain of more consummate rascality, or a servant of low but humorous character, or a soldier of deep lungs and strict morality, just as the composer may deem expedient.

A contralto is either a peasant girl who knows nothing; a gipsy who knows every thing, or a page of tempting appearance, whose business it is to do as little as possible for the benefit of society, and as much as possible in the way of mischief.

The chorus is a collection of very ugly but quite harmless persons of both sexes, who are alternately dejected and delighted, as the principal characters are sad or merry; and who manifest their emotions by a small number of chords and a large number of discords. They also incidentally fill up those portions of the plot and action of the opera as would otherwise be entirely incomprehensible.

In the meantime the orchestra play the part of commentators with uncommon skill; is the soprano weary of the world? The flutes and hautboys sob and sigh. Is the tenor gradually arriving at the conclusion that this world is a Sahara with but one oasis—or that he has not loved the world nor the world him? The violins and cornets wail and pour melodious woe. Does the contralto take pleasure in informing her stalwart persecutor that he has not burned his own brother? The violoncellos and trombones unite to express the astonishment of the bereaved party. Is the muscular villain preparing to make all good angels weep? The ophicleides, and double and contrabasses, give notice of his diabolical designs by groans and hisses, and curses deep and loud. Is confusion, moral and social, prevalent upon the scene? The entire force of the instrumentation is employed to give the hearer a lively idea of the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds, and chaos come again.

Thus, O Abel Ben Hassan, you see with what natural and pleasing pictures of human existence the Americans are accustomed to regale themselves at the corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—*Brother Killed by a Brother.*—Last night, about twelve o'clock, two brothers, named respectively John Conroy and Thomas Conroy, both sons of Mr. John Conroy, who for so many years has had charge of the mail department of Barnum's City Hotel, got into a difficulty at the Green House, Gay street, near Front, and after quarreling, Thomas drew a pistol and shot his brother dead on the spot. The ball entered near the left eye. The reports of the weapon was heard by several of the police of the middle district, who carried the body to the station house. The deceased was a single man, about 26 years of age. The murderer thus far has succeeded in effecting his escape.—*Baltimore American.*

DEATH BED OF ROBERT OWEN.—Mr. R. Dale Owen, in a letter to a friend, thus describes the last scene in the life of his father:

It is all over. My dear father passed away this morning at 5½ o'clock, and passed away as gently and quietly as if he had been falling asleep. There was not the least struggle—not a contraction of a line or muscle—not an expression of pain on his face. His breath gradually became slower and slower, until at last it ceased so imperceptibly that even as I held his hand I could scarcely tell the moment when he no longer breathed. His last words, distinctly pronounced about twenty minutes before his death, were, "Relief has come." About half an hour before, he said, "Very easy and comfortable."

His great object appeared to be to convince us that he did not suffer, and that he was satisfied with our attentions to him. He is to be buried on Monday next, in the same vault in which his father and mother lie. The rector, Mr. John Edwards, who has kindly called upon him five or six times since he has been here, will officiate."

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—Petersburg, December 3.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The hall was more crowded than on yesterday. Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper, nominated Mr. Letcher for Governor. Timothy Rives, Esq., of Prince George, in opposition, was speaking at noon. He took up Mr. Letcher's record and proved in hot shot right and left, making quite a sensation. Mr. Rives was talking yet, and will reply this afternoon. It is thought that no vote will be taken to-day.

During the debate of last night, Mr. Jackson, of Wood County, gave the lie to Mr. Sedden, of Stafford. It is rumored to day that the parties left for North Carolina this morning to fight a duel.

Afternoon session.—Mr. Rives concluded at 4 o'clock. He was succeeded by Mr. Pryor, who is making a powerful speech for Letcher. The crowd is immense, and applause frequent and tumultuous. A ballot can hardly be taken to-night.

SHIPWRECK.—Philadelphia, December 3.—The schooner Georgiana, from Alexandria, bound to Boston, struck a sunken wreck on the 24th, and sunk. The crew were rescued and have arrived here.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN INDIA.—Mr. Chas. Buxton, an English member of Parliament, in a recent address to his constituents, thus spoke of the wholesale executions which have occurred in India:

How many persons do you think we executed in the city of Allahabad? Just realize the awful horror of but one execution—the fearful mental agony of the man who feels the rope round his neck, and then the drop falls. In that city we executed in cold blood *thirteen hundred persons!* (Shame!) In the Punjaub, where no outrage whatever was committed, we executed *five thousand persons!* I read that myself in a letter from sir John Lawrence. Is it not awful to think of hanging and shooting five thousand human beings? And if this was done in the Punjaub, what must have been done in Bengal, where rebellion really raged? Why, we seem to have put to death almost without mercy any man who took side against us. For instance, a Rajah saved the life of Mr. Mitchell and other Europeans. In the under compilation he is added the rebels. He was caught and hanged. I knew the family of an officer of the Bhopaul Contingent. They told me that when the contingent mutinied, two hundred of them, with great difficulty, saved the life of this gentleman and his brother officers, and also refused to march off and take up arms with the mutineers. Well, Gen. [illegible] arrived; and what did he do but put to death these very two hundred men, on the ground that they had fought against their brethren! And I heard Mr. Layard give an account of a new execution, which was heavily recited to hear. (Shame, shame!) A friend of my own wife lives with glee how he had destroyed eighty villages in a district established by him, and that after a wholesale massacre of their prisoners they hung the bodies into a pit, and covered them over with earth, leaving some immense and ready sale wandering into camp. He was again shot down before he could finish the story. Davis was arrested, and a man named Pat Feely were held, however, to give an account, the 13th, of the manner in which they got the jewelry, on suspicion of having stolen the articles.

Two suspicious fellows, A. W. Bentley and Mike Lynch, were held to answer for having in their possession a recipe for making love potions, or *poudres des amours*, together with recipes for counterfeiting, and catalogues of the names and residences of suspicious characters.

RECORDER WILDE'S COURT.—There were a large number of "found drunk" cases yesterday, and no other worthy of mention.

RECORDER ADAMS'S COURT.—Lieutenant Newland and G. M. Zinser were examined on the charge of falsely imprisoning Peter Kaiser, President of the Board of Trustees of the German Evangelical Church—during the late controversy between the Trustees and the preacher—and the accused were committed for trial in the Criminal Court. John Fabian, Secretary of the said Board of Trustees, was also committed for trial in the same court on the charge of assault and battery upon S. M. Zinser during the same difficulty.

FIRE.—A fire, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed the kitchen attached to Mr. Henry Guyot's residence, on Hospital street, between Dauphin and Bienville streets, story and a half frame house adjoining, owned and occupied by a Mrs. Hines, who bore her loss grievously indeed, not having any insurance. Loss about $1500. The kitchen was insured.

BURGLARY ON STEAMER WM. M. MORRISON.—Several state-rooms on this boat were entered Wednesday night, and a number of passengers robbed to the extent of from $50 to $500 each. They were principally returned Californians, who had gone on board on their arrival in this city. The burglars made a full sweep wherever they went, forcing the locks to the state-room doors, breaking open the trunks, and in some instances putting imitation coin in the pockets which they emptied. There were probably five or six of them, acting simultaneously at the poor Californians remained undisturbed, till they awoke to realize their misfortune.

LEG BROKE.—A man named Antoine Cosse was taken to the Tremé post on Wednesday evening—thence to the Charity Hospital—with his leg broken by a fall into the Carondelet Canal.

FORGERY.—Mrs. Sauty, of Craps street, reports having found a little female child, apparently about twenty days old, on her door steps yesterday morning.

☞ CAUTION! CAUTION!—Beware of counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—The public are aware that for many years Hostetter's Bitters have, by their merit as the best tonic known, gained a celebrity beyond any other compound of the kind. Its immense and ready sale has induced unprincipled parties here and in St. Louis to counterfeit them extensively with an obnoxious and dangerous compound, which they offer to the trade, and, not otherwise disposed of them at cheap rates. We caution our customers and dealers generally against fraud, and request persons never to purchase a bottle of Bitters unless they are certain it is genuine. Also notice, when purchasing elsewhere, the name of Dr. J. Hostetter on the side of the bottle, and the same impression on the cap covering the cork, and our autograph signature on the label all over the accompanying wrapper.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

IMPORTANT.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED?
YOU FEEL NERVOUS?
ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES?
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANY THING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE?
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT?
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FEEL DIZZY.
Then use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

These Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas and South America, for 75 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $3.

Beware of worthless imitations. Dr. C. M. Jackson's is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec1 1m 3 aw 3dc 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Nearly a Panic.

This morning there was a great rush to get some of McLean's strengthening Cordial. Its astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It is universally used by all those who are exposed to malaria or fever districts as a preventive for Chill, Ague Fever, Every body and the rest of mankind are all to try it, and they begin to become healthy and strong, and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it.—*New York Evening Mirror.*
dec1 2w 3aw dac

Prof. De Grath's Original Electric Oil.

THIS GREAT DISCOVERY IS NOW GRATING a great sensation in the Medical world, and throughout Europe and this country. It will cure the following (not every thing):

WARRANTED TO
Cure Fever and Ague in one day
Cure Chills in five minutes
Cure Deafness in one hour
Cure Rheumatism in one minute
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to five days
Cure Inflammation in one day
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache and Burns in one minute
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula and Abscess in ten days
Cure Bruises, Wounds and Tetter in one to three days
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck and Ague in one day
Cure Felons, Broken Breast and Salt Rheum in three to six days
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation and Pleurisy in one to ten days
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout and Erysipelas in five to ten days
Cure Frozen Feet, Chilblains and Stiff Joints.

Sold at 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle by J. WRIGHT & CO.
dec6 6dac 21 and 151 Chartres street.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisements of John Duncan & Sons.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, a Young Man speaking German and English, who can keep a set of books and sell goods business. None need apply without good city reference.
dec10 3t P. EPPIN & CO. Red Store.

Sarsaparilla.

50 BALES Sarsaparilla, landing ex brig Mary Jane, from Tampico, entitled to drawback. For sale by
dec10 3t C. TIO, 85 Toulouse st.

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP, a fine GREAY HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, price $100. Apply at No. 500 Bayou Road, North west corner of Robertson street, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
dec10 3t

MARSEILLES—Landing ex ship Caraccia, from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—200 bags Marseilles Plaster; 20 do Sulphur; 20 do Sal soda; 20 do; 100 do do do 11 do; 25 casks Bergamas wine; 10 boxes Olive Oil; 100 boxes Castile Soap, Mollly, Prat & Co.; 300 do castile soap; 400 do olives, capers and pickles; 150 do orange flower water.
PIAGGIO & VIGNA, Jr.,
dec10 No 29 Canal st.

BRANDY—2 half, 8 quarter and 20 eighth pipes Martell Brandy, 1815, 4th proof, landing ex ship C. A. Morrison, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
KUG. ROCHERAU & CO.
dec10 3t 17 and 19 St. Louis st

CLARET—24 casks St. Julien claret, landing ex ship C. A. Morrison, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
KUG. ROCHERAU & CO.
dec10 3t 17 and 19 St. Louis st

RECEIVED per ship Augusta and Waverly, from New York—100 baskets Piper Heidsick champagne, quarts and pints; for sale by
dec10 J. N. CURIEN, 28 Toulouse st

RECEIVED per ship C. A. Morrison, from Bordeaux—20 casks ordinary claret, Chateau Senora, Nants; 25 boxes eau de vie; 2 cases, 25 baskets each, superfine kalsetz. For sale by
dec10 J. N. CURIEN, 28 Toulouse st

WE HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, per ships Barnabas, Webb and Rumner, from Liverpool and London—
Cheddar and Stilton cheese;
Cracknell, captain and machine biscuits;
A full assortment of English pickles and sauces;
Anchovy and shrimp paste; curry powder;
Durham mustard, table salt, and orange marmalade.
Per ships Memphis and Aramede Snow
Maraschino, Danzig gold water;
Fruits in juice, and in brandy;
Brandy cherries, strawberries;
Dried prunes in jars and boxes.
Per ships Odessa, New Hampshire and Malaro
Max Sotaine cabinet champagne;
Gruyere, Dutch and Fate Grasse cheese.
Per ships Washington and Ernestine, from Hamburg and Bremen
Liel asparagus; red currant jelly;
Green beans; strawberry, raspberry and cherry jam;
Prepared milk; eel in jelly, &c.;
Westphalia hams, &c.; Sapsego cheese and Dutch herrings;
Oopenhagen cherry cordial, and white and red currant wine.
For sale by DUNTZE & CO,
dec8 corner Royal and Conti sts

OLIVE OIL—Landing ex ship Morrison, from Marseilles—250 baskets, 24 oz., Pessal fin; 50 do 12 oz., do; 500 boxes, 22 oz., do; for sale by
dec8 6t P. B. SIGOND & GOUTIN, 13 Bienville st.

HAVANA CIGARS—We have just received, by ship Suffolk and brig Brownsville, 10,000 Presos, 10,000 Londres Regalia, 48,700 Half Regalia, 49,200 Londres, 40,000 Millar, of brands Meridiana, Veneziana, Globo, Lucero, Perla Gorda, Trovadore and