The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

Thanks to the officers of the steamboats Magnolia, Alton, and Gregon, for late papers.

The Fair at the Armory Hall last evening was well attended. It will be continued to-night.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR, ETC., IN MOBILE.—The election on Monday for Mayor, as reported—unofficial, but believed to be correct—resulted in the re-election of C. C. Langdon, by a majority of twelve votes. The Aldermen stand eight whigs to six democrats. The return for Common Council we have been unable to obtain. We shall publish the official returns in our next. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to the Board of Aldermen:

First Ward—S. B. Slater, Chas. T. Ketchum....*Second Ward*....R. H. Slough, P. P. Brown....*Third Ward*—H. B. Rowlston, Joseph Morrison....*Fourth Ward*—William Hopkins, A. R. Mosher....*Fifth Ward*....W. W. McGuire, John Rogers....*Sixth Ward*....Henry Steinberg, T. B. Howard....*Seventh Ward*....George A. Cleveland, Isaac Cain.

THE NEW STEAMER MAGNOLIA.—We visited yesterday the new Magnolia, and can say, without hesitation, that she is rather ahead of any thing in the way of steamboats that has ever visited our wharves. She has the size of the Autocrat, the beauty and elegance of finish of the Bostona, and a running capacity which, it is believed, will surpass that of either of them and of every other boat on the Mississippi. The Magnolia has a wheel 40 feet in diameter, (greater than that of any boat on the Western waters,) buckets only 12 feet in length, of which, however, there are 16 in number—just 10 more than are allowed by the rule in the construction of wheels, which has ordinarily been conformed to. This is a decided innovation. Many old engineers say it will prove a failure. Captain Thomasson, who commands the Magnolia, on the contrary, says this peculiar construction of the wheel will add greatly to the speed, as it obviously will to the steadiness of the boat. With eleven revolutions to the minute, she made, with great ease, 18 miles an hour on her downward trip. This is a remarkable performance; and gives assurance of speed, under a pressure of steam, unequalled by that of any boat that has preceded her. The Magnolia has six boilers, 30 feet in length; a cocoa constructed on an entirely new and improved plan, and many other improvements in the machinery, which make her the admiration of the most experienced and competent engineers. Her cabins are immense and superbly fitted—especially the ladies'. These cabins at night, are brilliantly lighted up by gas, which is generated by a simple process on board. Her culinary department *beats all*. This was constructed to suit the particular fancy of the Captain, who likes as well to gratify his passengers with splendid dinners as to amuse them with the best of jokes. To conclude, the Magnolia is a star boat, and Capt. Thomasson is a star commander. She will enter the trade between this port and Vicksburg.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

This is the last volume in the beautiful series of Cooper's novels, got up by Putnam. The improvement in American typography, shows itself in this and similar editions of other American authors. Mr. Putnam is entitled to great credit for the beauty and cheapness of his editions. Irving, Miss Leslie, and Cooper, are among the number. Why not publish an edition of Brown's novels. They were the earliest and the best of the American fictions. These are to be found at Morgan's.

HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION. By Robert McFarlane: New York: G. P. Putnam.

This is an interesting history of inventions, or rather crude attempts at the discovery of a motive power, from the description in the Amadis of Gaul to the building of the Pacific. For sale at Morgan's

ALLIGATOR SHOOTING.—On a recent trip of the R. C. Oglesby from New Orleans to Alexandria, in about one hour and in a run of twenty miles, three passengers killed 55 alligators. These creatures have been driven out of the Mississippi river, but the number does not seem to diminish in Red River. Every boat plying on that river carries guns and ammunition, and the passengers and officers amuse themselves in killing these lizards. Thousands are annually destroyed; but the dismal region extending from the mouth for one hundred and fifty miles, furnishes them retreats in which their young are reared. They are as abundant now as they were fifty years ago. In Florida they are now extensively killed for their oil and hides—the tough skin on their belly is tanned and used for saddles. An inexhaustible supply is annually produced.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Miss Dean was received by a full but not crowded house. She appeared in *Julia*, which she played with much beauty. Several of the scenes called forth most enthusiastic and long continued applause. She was called out, and walked across the stage, bowing her thanks. She was very well supported by the company. Miss Dean is a favorite here, as she justly deserves to be, and we are confident she will increase the number of her friends and admirers.

A valuable Building Lot, belonging to the succession of Thomas Hodgins, will be sold at public auction This Day, at Burke Arcade, by J. A. Beard. The Lot of Ground is situated in Foxglove street, next to the residence of Judge Grivot.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE.—To-day, Thursday, at ten o'clock, will come off, at F. H. Peitipain's Auction Rooms, No. 8 Canal street, the large Catalogue Sale advertised for some days past. The goods being most desirable, and the terms very liberal, they will, no doubt, attract general attention, and command a numerous attendance of our city and country merchants.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER COLUMBUS.—A dispatch in the Mobile Register states that the steamer Columbus was burned in Chesapeake Bay on the 26th, and adds that no lives were lost. In the Evening Picayune of yesterday, however, there is another dispatch to the effect that nine lives were lost by the calamity.

THE TORNADO.—It was Cape Girardeau, Mo., not St. Louis, which was so severely visited by a tornado on the 27th ult.—reported here by telegraph. The other particulars—the destruction of the College buildings, the Convent Church, and about twenty dwelling houses, with the loss of two lives and the injury of a great many persons—are all confirmed. [Evening Picayune.

SENTENCES OF THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The Naval Court Martial which has been in session for several weeks, on board of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, having disposed of all the cases before it, has adjourned. The following are the sentences, which were approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Wm. Ryan, tried for mutinous conduct, etc., was found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced from a coal-heaver to a landsman, to serve the remainder of his time in confinement on board the Pennsylvania, and then be disgracefully discharged from the service. John W. Dorsell, tried for mutinous conduct, was also found guilty, and sentenced to be put in solitary confinement in one of the cells of the Navy Yard, at Gosport, and to be fed on bread and water for one month. John Dyer, U. S. Marine, tried and found guilty of disobedience of orders, was sentenced to wear a ball and chain for two months, to do the scavenger's work at the Barracks, and to be locked in solitary confinement from sunrise to sunset, during that period.

Peter Treason's Proclamation.

It is hereby made known, that if the immortal Calhoun's great principle of secession be acknowledged one, and the elements of this great confederacy are to be dissolved into their original state, and the great work is to be accomplished by the giant mind of the indomitable Sunie, who seems to be charged with the giant task since the demise of its great originator; and after the said Sunie shall have succeeded in uprooting the lofty columns of the proud Republic, and shall find himself the sovereign ruler of the Principality of Louisiana; and he the sovereign ruler as aforesaid, shall call upon the sovereign people of the aforesaid Principality of Louisiana, in his edict formally issued, commanding them to assemble at a given time and place, armed and equipped as he shall direct, and then and there hold themselves in readiness to march—under a banner which he will have prepared for the occasion—to the confines of the young State of California, situated in the realms of the far-off Pacific; then and there to commence a bloody war upon the inhabitants of said young State, in propagation and furtherance of one of the great principles for which he, the said Sovereign Sunie, will be zealously contending:

Then, said in that case, be it known to the world, that I, Peter Treason, throwing myself upon my reserved rights as a "sovereign in a confederacy of equals," will resist the edict of the aforesaid Sovereign Sunie, and in case he persists in his aggressions upon my rights as one of the aforesaid sovereigns in a community of equals, I shall claim the right of seceding from the aforesaid Principality of Louisiana, and like the famous politicians and soldiers of the Lagoon, shall cut myself out a little sphere for myself, which I will cause to be properly fitted in a state upon the confines of the bloody Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, city of New Orleans; then and there causing due preparations to be made within the borders of the aforementioned two sacred lots, to make a firm and glorious resistance against any and all encroachments of what I, the said Peter Treason, shall conceive to be my sovereign rights; and in order that the world may know that I am in earnest about the matter, I shall forthwith cause to be put in order an old musket that has seen much service, and a broadsword of prodigious dimensions, together with sundry articles of war too numerous to mention. All of which is solemnly proclaimed. PETER TREASON.

The Supreme Court.

"The Supreme Court is composed of a majority of our enemies"—so said Mr. Soulé the other night; let us examine this matter. "The Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, is well known to be right on the Southern question. Extracts from his oration delivered on the Fourth of July, were extensively copied. He was appointed *by J. K. Polk*. Judge McLean has been denounced by the Abolition Convention of Pennsylvania, for charging against some negro stealers, in a suit brought by the owners. The Convention says of him: "His name deserves to be enrolled high on the scale of everlasting infamy." A pretty good certificate for a Southern meeting. Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, has recently decided the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Judge Nelson, of New York, was appointed by President Polk. Beyond this endorsement by a Southern President, we know nothing of his opinions. These are the four Northern Judges. The Chief Justice, Taney, is a Maryland democrat. Judge Daniels is a Virginia democrat. Judge Wayne is a Georgia democrat. Judge McKinley is an Alabama democrat, who, as Senator, advanced the opinion that the public domain in a territory became the property of the new State, and who, as Judge, overturned his own opinion. Judge Catron, of Tennessee, is a democrat. Thus it will be seen that five out of nine of the Justices who compose the Supreme Court are Southern democrats. Judge Woodbury, while a Senator, was the supporter of the Southern side. McLean and Grier have sustained the Fugitive Slave bill. Yet these men are "*the enemies of the South.*" The Judiciary is the conservative principle in the Federal Constitution. A momentary madness may carry away the Legislative Department, and infringe upon rights secured by the Constitution; but the Supreme Court has always been true to liberties. There is not a single instance in which it has ever flinched. It is on that tribunal that the South must rely. Yet Mr. Soulé would destroy the confidence of the nation in the integrity of this the last and strongest bulwark of Constitutional rights.

A PICKWICKIAN QUARREL.—Langdon, the Yankee Mayor of Mobile, and editor of the Advertiser, recently commented on the resolutions passed at a Southern Rights Meeting somewhere in the interior of the State. He spoke of the doctrines avowed in the resolutions as infamous. Whereupon a number of the individuals, who had taken part in the meeting, proceeded to Mobile to call him to account for applying such an epithet to them. But the worthy Mayor refers them to his article, which does not speak of *persons* at all, but discusses *principles*. On a review of the article, the gentlemen found they were scalding themselves with "a *hasty* plate of soup," and quietly went home again. Will our friend of the Herald send them *that* grammar?

The Law School.

Christian Roselius, Esq., the Professor of Civil Law, delivered his introductory lecture last evening. A number of the lawyers were present, who, together with the class, made a large and intellectual audience. We should be glad to publish the lectures of both Judge McCaleb and Mr. Roselius, if we had space. As it is, we must be content to give short passages from each. Speaking of the neglect of the Civil Law by English writers, he stated there was no English work worth reading on the subject. But he must have overlooked the Scottish Commentaries. The jurisprudence of that Kingdom is based on the Roman law. And the lawyers of the Scottish Bar have written many valuable works on the subject. Scotland had a code of written law long before the barbarous customs of the English had taken form in the Common Law. We hope the learned Professor will do justice to these writers. The School is in a highly flourishing condition, and the term opens under better auspices than at any previous session. Judge McCaleb and Mr. Roselius, are of themselves competent to give character to the School, independent of the useful labors of Mr. Randell Hunt and Judge Munroe.

"Let us now direct our attention for a moment, to the best sources of information to assist us in our proposed course of study. When Louisiana was colonized by the French in the early part of the eighteenth century, the laws of Paris were introduced as the private law of the colonies. At that period the Northern part of the kingdom of France was governed by a great variety of customs, some of which had been received to writing before the year 1510, during the reign of Louis the 12th. In the South of France, the written law (*droit ecrit*) or Roman law prevailed. But even in those provinces of the kingdom governed by the Roman law, numerous innovations was exerted to rise a subsidiary system of laws. About 1769, after the cession of the Province of Louisiana by France to Spain, the Spanish law was introduced by the celebrated Don Alexander O'Reilly. That system of laws is substantially identical in its leading general principles with the Roman law, as handed down to the Spaniards. It was compiled, or rather translated, under the title of *Las Siete Partidas*, by order of Alphonso el Sabio—Alphonso the Wise, king of Leon and Castile, who succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Third, in the year 1252. He was entangled in a contest with Rodolphe of Hapsburg, for the German Empire, in which enterprise he failed; but during his competition for the Imperial crown, and consequent absence from his kingdoms, the Moors invaded his territories. To add to his misfortunes, his own son Sanchez dethroned him. He died broken-hearted at Seville, in 1282. Much praise has been justly bestowed on this collection of laws; and it continues to govern Spain, Mexico, and the whole of South America, up to the present day. Although it must be admitted that many salutary innovations and modifications of the Roman law, were made by Alphonso, yet a candid comparison of *Las Siete Partidas*, with the *Pandects*, and the other compilations of Justinian, will lead to the conclusion, that nearly all that is really valuable in the former is traceable to the latter.

"In 1808, a meagre and incomplete digest of the existing laws was published by the territorial government of Louisiana, which is known by the title of Moreau's Digest. In 1825, the present Civil Code was promulgated, which, in the main, has been copied from the Code Napoleon, literal, however, with many features of the Spanish law. By the 25th article of this Code it is provided, that—

"'From and after the promulgation of this Code, the Spanish, Roman and French laws, which were in force in this State, when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and the laws of the Legislature of the Louisiana, when it was the Territory of Orleans, and of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, be and are hereby repealed in every case, for which it has been especially provided in this Code, and where they shall not be invoked as laws, even under the pretense that their provisions are not contrary or repugnant to those of this Code.'

"Still the Spanish law remained in force as to all cases not specially provided for in the Louisiana Code. But in 1828 the Legislature passed an act expressly repealing that law *in toto*.

"From this rapid and faint sketch of the legal history of the country, it is evident that the foundation of the laws of this State in civil matters is the Roman law. Indeed there is scarcely a principle enunciated in a single article of the Code, whose origin cannot be traced to the Roman jurists. Hence it has always been conceded by all the intelligent members of the profession, that the study of the Roman law, in connection with our own Code, is indispensably necessary for a thorough understanding of the laws of Louisiana.

"Besides, there are other advantages to be derived from the study of the writings of the Roman lawyers. In them alone do we meet with that admirable union of theory and practice; that concise yet clear exposition of principle, accompanied by a forcible illustration of its operation to a particular state of facts, for which we look in vain in the works of other writers.

"Among the modern writers, Domat is one of the best introductions to the study of the Civil law. At a time advanced stage of his course, the legal student cannot select a safer guide than Pothier.

"The best commentaries on the French Code, (which is to a great measure, the proto-type of ours,) are those of Toullier, Troplong and Marcade.

"Nothing has been written in the English language on the Roman law above mediocrity. There is not even a translation of the Pandects in English.

"The German legal literature has been enriched during the last half century by some of the greatest productions on the Roman law, to be met with in the language. Savigny, Hugo, Glück, and others, have conferred imperishable glory on their language and country, by their works on the Roman jurisprudence.

The Rights and Wrongs of the Sailor.

Judge McCaleb, in his introductory Lecture on Admiralty Law, when speaking of the rights and obligations of Masters and Mariners, alluded, in the following terms, to the hardy and gallant seamen:

"And herein you will have an opportunity to remark the wisdom and equity of those rules by which the relations of these interesting classes of men—so inseparably connected with and indispensably necessary to the prosecution of the commerce of the world, are assorted and controlled. You will find that while a proper authority on the one hand is upheld, it is at the same time restrained within reasonable limits; that while on the other hand strict obedience is exacted, the most ample protection is at the same time afforded.

"There is perhaps no feature in Admiralty Law more wise and beneficent, than the care with which it asserts the rights and provides for the protection of the helpless, ocean-tossed mariner. The importance of the subject cannot be properly estimated by a consideration of the position in society occupied by seamen; for they are indeed hardly considered, in a social point of view, within the pale of civilization. We must look to the general interests of the commerce of the world, which, upon the high seas at least, can only be carried on through their agency and co-operation. Thus regarded, then others so insignificant and far the most part degraded children of the storm, suddenly rise to an elevated point in the scale of human existence. Thus regarded, we can readily understand the wisdom of those laws which have provided so many safeguards for their protection, and which are ever inclined to throw over their petty frailties the mantle of charity and forgiveness. Their rights have claimed in all great commercial countries the attentive study of the most illustrious members of our profession.

"Invitudation of these rights, the learning and ability of Doctors' Commons, in England, are daily exhibited, while the most eminent champions of the American Bar are proud at all times to render their services in the same honorable cause.

"In looking over the reports of the decisions of the High Court of Admiralty in England, we shall find such as Sir John Nicholl Lushington, Adams and Robinson, constantly arrayed in defence of mariners—and some of the most learned and able of the decisions of Lord Stowell have been delivered in cases involving their rights. In our own country, and especially among the members of the Bars of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the albeit talents are always at the command of the peculiar and improvident class of men, while the judicial opinions of such men as Story, Washington, Thompson and Ware, show with what vigilance their interests have been protected. To this fascinated and tender regard for the poor sailor, may be attributed the increase and prosperity of the commerce of every nation, which has taken the precaution to know over them the aegis of a wide legislation. What would be our commercial and naval marine without our bold and hardy seamen? Degraded as they may appear, in a social point of view, they are emphatically the sinews of the commerce that whitens every ocean, and brings the most distant countries into familiar communion; while on the decks of your gallant cruisers, they are the herald of freedom, who 'bear the name of your country in thunder round the world.'"

BINGAMAN COURSE RACES.—*Second Day.*—Yesterday was a glorious day for a race, and one of the most interesting ones we have ever witnessed came off over the Bingaman Course. Purse $400, three mile heats.

The entries were *Rube*, *Tally-Ho*, *Capt. Elgee* and *Stockton*, all of them well known, and known favorably to a large portion of the furniture of the South. There was consequently considerable betting on all points, but *Rube* was the favorite against the field, and in many cases at two to one odds. The track was in much better condition than on the first day, but the attendance was not as large as we had anticipated. At a little past 2 o'clock, when money was being laid out extensively on time and on the different nags, the bugle sounded for the—

First Heat.—The start was a fine one, *Tally-Ho* leading, *Elgee* next and *Rube* behind. They kept this position until they were rounding the home stretch of the first mile, when *Rube* made a rush at the crowd and placed himself third. On the back stretch of the second mile he passed *Elgee* and made himself second, manifesting an intention to run for the heat, but *Tally-Ho* shook him off, and kept the lead with much apparent ease. In the third mile *Elgee* made some good running and pushed *Rube* and *Tally-Ho* considerably, but without any success. *Rube* appeared to push hard for the heat, and ran at *Tally-Ho* on the back stretch with much vigor, but he was shook off. On the home stretch he tried it hard again and came in under very severe pursuasion; but fail to no purpose, as *Tally-Ho* won the heat with ease in 5:55½. A few of the friends of *Rube* now looked down in the mouth, but the majority of them, those who had seen his previous performances, were still confident of his ultimate success. There was all sorts of betting at this time, and we were unable to keep track of it.

Second Heat.—*Tally-Ho* had the lead, closely followed by *Elgee*, who ran at him on the first turn as if to take the lead, but he failed in the attempt, although he kept close up throughout the first mile, as also did the balance of the party. In the second mile, they all pushed up smartly, and on the back stretch *Rube* shot ahead, but he was not able to maintain his position, *Stockton* taking him at the turn into the last quarter, and beating him in by about a neck, making one of the most beautiful runs we have ever seen, leaving *Tally-Ho* and *Elgee* to leeward of the distance flag.

When Gilpatrick, the rider of *Rube*, dismounted, he made a charge against *Stockton's* jockey of foul riding, stating that he struck his horse over the head with his whip. A moment afterwards, Mr. Kenner, the owner of *Stockton*, came up and preferred a charge of foul riding against Gilpatrick, stating that he had reined in on *Stockton* at the turn into the home stretch, and ran him almost against the fence. After some deliberation, the judges gave the heat to *Stockton*; time 5:50. *Rube* still had a host of friends, and although he had not yet won a heat, bets were freely offered that he would win the race. Indeed we have never seen a horse stuck so so faithfully by those who backed him at the start. *Stockton* also had many backers, and many bets were offered on him, when the two nags were brought up for the

Third Heat.—*Stockton* led off and maintained his position throughout the first two miles, causing the hearts of his friends to enlarge, and the countenances of *Rube's* crowd to become very much elongated, but in the third mile the aspect of things changed most materially. *Rube* came in at the end of the second mile at a killing pace, and went at his competitor with an evident determination to cut him down. On the back stretch, he challenged, and amid the shouts of his friends he passed and took a respectable lead. All efforts on the part of *Stockton* to change the order of things was perfectly useless, and *Rube* came home a winner in 5:52½. All sorts of odds were now offered on the favorite, and his friends became enthusiastic in their feelings, but they could not get many bets, and the "animals" were called for the

Fourth Heat.—*Rube* took the lead, and although *Stockton* made several efforts during the first mile, to come up, he was no where, and *Rube* led a long way in advance throughout the heat, winning easily amid the deafening shouts of his friends, in 6:41.

We subjoin a summary:

WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1850.—Three Mile Heats. DAY.—Second day, purse $400.—Three mile heats.

T. B. Patterson's ch. g. *Rube*, by Trustee; 5 years old	4 1 1 1
D. F. Kenner's b. c. *Stockton*, by imp. Mercer, dam by John Richards; 4 years old	2 2 2 2
W. J. Minor's (J. & H. Cavis') br. c. *Tally-Ho*, by John Hankins; aged, out of Miss Bowie; 4 years old	3 3 3 3
T. J. Wells's g. c. *Capt. Elgee*, by Levia Ann, dam Reel, by Gimcrack; 4 years old	3 dis.
Time—5:50;—5:52½;—6:00;—6:41.	

PASSENGERS ON THE OHIO.—The following is a list of the passengers on the steamship Ohio, which left New York on the 26th ult.:

Hon T Butler King and family, Hon Mr Schoonmaker and lady, Mr Trask, lady and three daughters; James G Bennett and lady, Miss Bennett, Mr Lawrence, Mr Lasse, Mr Lasse, son and servant, E G Ryde, Mrs H G Robinson and servant, Mrs Devereux, two Misses Devereux, Mrs W Clark and two servants, E A Clark and lady, Miss Clark and nurse, Mrs J Bates, C W Denison, Mrs Anna Merrill, Jose de la Puen, lady and two children; Wm Wade, Mrs J W Welch and two children, Mr Wade, Mrs Lasse, Mr Lasse, Mr Vago Gay, C L Strong, S Morrell, J Davis, J Harrod, Mrs Harrod, J M Woodruff, Charles L White, Jacob Hansen, B Hoffman, Mrs Hoffman, Mrs Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, J C Valentine, Samuel Pickwood, J L Rogers, Mr Price, Isaac Henry Walker, John P C Thomson, Miss Mundelsoh and nurse, Mr Edmond Mundelsoh, Mr Carl Mundelsoh (infant and daughter, Mr Proctor and two children, Miss Baker, Miss Sandiver, Mrs S A Deland, Mr Kenner, lady and sister, Mr Pendleton, Mr Wells, lady and two small children, Mrs Wheelwright and son, T A Ritchie, Geo P Dennis, E B Higgins, Mr Allen, G S Hein, Texanda, L H Clymon, Col Stuart, J Eastman, Johnson, S Schell, F A Sawyer, Wm Harmon, R U Thomas, G L Noyes, D Calhoun, B F Montague, H T Paine, T G Dickens and brothers, Mr Reed and brothers, J Roe, McKenzie, Ferguson, Gwin, Burt, J J Thompson, F Acheson, C Poole, H C Conger, R Vickman, Lund Kent, B A Woodward, Manderson, E Conner, Miss J Brown, M Wickham, Mr Hill, E Finnerick, Servant of C Wolfe, Mr Traula and two females servants, L Dunham, J Silles, M Cudick, Dunnelson, Cudick, J A Gilbert, A Sands, C W Denison, A Wadwell, J E Stoell, Houghton, Thayer, Lawrence, Hill, J Black, E Stock, wife and family, Mr Cudebec, R F Negus, D T Xaeg, A Cudick, G Stock, G E Turner, W A Cook, C M Johnson, F Conner, A Clarke, B Draper, M Landerine, F McAvoy, R S Marshall, Mr Parker, J Schanck, J W Greenon, A Weaver, E Ellinger, R W Guayle, Mr Peel, Capt J Porter, M Fenley, J H Flint, W White, Mr Peckham, F Fox, R H Sill, J M Shotwell, J Walkins, C F Dix, H S Weaver, A C Prescott, J L Mills, W W Simmons, Stephen Keeler, C C Fox, Mr A Merrill, Mrs Plummer and daughter—21 in steerage.

E. H. Flint, Esq., finished grinding on Saturday last. He has not, we are informed, made quite a half of a crop; but the quality of his sugar is very good. Others, we learn, will also have finished in a few days; and as we remarked on a former occasion, the crop of this parish (Rapides) is destined to be a short one—not more than a half of what we expected will be made. This is owing principally to the long drouth and several early severe frosts which we have had. [Alexandria Democrat, Nov. 27.

Ducks, geese, and other wild game, are quite plentiful in our market at this present time. [Alexandria Democrat.

EMIGRATION.—A large number of wagons have passed through this place within the last week, on their way to Texas. [Ibid.

A GREAT ARTESIAN WELL.—The famous Artesian Well commenced in 1832, at Kissengen, a city of Rhenish Bavaria, is just finished. This immense work, of which the workmen began to despair, has given results which have never been seen before. Kissengen is situated in a saline valley, at nearly 300 metres above the level of the Baltic sea. In the month of June, 1842, after seventeen years of labor, they had succeeded in reaching a depth of 560 metres; in matter about thirty-nine inches,) before getting to this it was necessary to cut through several beds of salt separated by masses of granite. They then arrived at a first bed of carbonic acid gas, followed by new masses of granite, and finally the 11th of this month, a violent concussion knocked away, without injuring anybody, the scaffolding which masked the orifice of the well, and there was immediately presented the curious spectacle of a column of water twelve centimetres in diameter, which rose with prodigious force to the height of thirty metres, spouting then on all sides like the branches of a magnificent palm tree, and thus forming the most extraordinary jet d'eau imaginable. The water, clear as crystal, comes from a vein of a temperature of sixty-six degrees Fahrenheit, and gives a volume of twelve cubic metres a minute. It is forced by an atmospheric subterranean of carbonic gas acting with the force of fifty ordinary atmospheres.

Letter from Gen. Hamilton.

We see in the Charleston Mercury of the 28th a letter of considerable length from Gen. James Hamilton "to the people of South Carolina." It bears date the 11th November, at his sugar plantation on Oyster Creek, in Brazoria county, Texas.

This letter, we should think, will operate as something of a damper on the rampant disunion spirit in that State. Gen. Hamilton has, for more than twenty years, served the people of South Carolina, as a member of the State Legislature, as Governor of the State and as a member of Congress. There are few names connected with the history of this State which has had more prominence or greater brilliancy. He was a conspicuous and able champion of nullification, and, in that memorable excitement, went as far as he that went furthest. He has been distinguished for his devotion to the interests, and a faithful representative of the peculiar views, of the people of South Carolina. They have, in return, shewed their confidence in him, and their appreciation of his public services, by repeatedly rewarding him stations of the greatest responsibility and honor. It must be in the recollection of all, or most, of our readers that the present Governor of the State first tendered to him the seat in the U. S. Senate, made vacant by the death of Mr. Calhoun; but which, from motives of great delicacy, highly honorable to himself, he declined to accept. Such is the man who now addresses the people of his native State. It can scarcely be doubted—it is certainly to be hoped—that his temperate counsel will be sensibly felt. May it have some little influence in arresting the mad career of the ruling authorities of that State.

Gen. Hamilton says that, after having made diligent efforts to ascertain public sentiment in several of the Southern States, through which he has recently traveled, he has arrived at the conclusion that not one of them, besides South Carolina, is prepared for a secession movement. He speaks particularly of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In none of these, he says, will South Carolina find sympathy; nor, of course, in any other of the slaveholding States, which are well known to the country to be less, than those mentioned, under the influence of such sentiments as predominate in South Carolina. On this point he concludes:

"If, therefore, the admission of California, the passage of the Boundary Bill, and the Act restricting the sale of slaves within the District of Columbia, are one or all of them, adjudged by South Carolina the *casus fœderis* to cause her, justifying a dissolution of the Union, I think it may be assumed, as a fact, beyond all doubt, that a majority of the people of no one single other Southern State concurs with her in this opinion."

Speaking of the admission of California, he says:

"But it is said that the adoption of the inhibition of slavery in the Constitution of California, was the result of an intrigue of the Van Buren party, and his Cabinet, to avoid the responsibility of the Wilmot Proviso. The recent testimony furnished by Gen. Riley and Capt. Jones, would seem to place the strong denial of this fact by the late President and Mr. King beyond dispute. I cannot believe that men of honor should lie at all, but more especially without a motive. But admitting the interference of Gen. Taylor, this might have furnished a justification for his impeachment; but it could not have infringed on the constitutional power of Congress to admit a new State into the Union, if it were fit. The truth is, fellow-citizens, we left California by a want of concert of action and energy on the part of the Slave-born S. states. I early suggested to several distinguished statesmen one or three of the Northern States, that the Legislatures of the slaveholding States should each appropriate a bounty fund of $10,000 or and some more to go to California. I know without this extraordinary stimulus, our pioneers would be forestalled by the Northern people. We cannot, we cannot by force on our backs outlanding on the Constitution and Jupiter to compel our fellow-citizens are not now adapted by the just laws of the Southern States to conservative Northern enterprise, we shall lose both Utah and New Mexico, not by the action of the Mexican population, for there hundred thousands much of those Territories, were of control effectually due portion of their population. But I venture to predict the South will do nothing. But after the union has come upon us, and we see that lost that those two States, we shall have to wind some the most pungent resolutions and eloquent manifestoes emanate, demonstrating and demonstrating the signal injustice of this Union's aggression."

In regard to the Texas Boundary Bill, he says:

"I think that in this conflict the President was no match for Gov. Bell. He could have given him six in the game and have beaten him. As it was, he was beaten by nine in his favor. Indeed, to the bold language and fearless stand taken by the gallant Governor of Texas, I attribute a portion of the success of the whole affair. In point of fact, an acknowledgement of the claim of Texas to the disputed territory, and a treaty to settle for its cession were the minimum terms of Gov. Bell's policy. But I hesitate to know, as a matter of fact and not a dream, that neither the President nor his Cabinet intended his message as a threat to Texas, but as a solemn warning to the whole country, more especially the free States, that such war was their fate if such measures should have succeeded, the Boundary question had not been settled. You may think, with Sir Lancelot O'Trigger, that it was a pity to spoil a fine accommodation, as you, fellow-citizens, act it was a pity on Texas had a right to settle for herself. But it seems that Texas the surrendered some four degrees of latitude of her dominion in favor of the Union. Texas has not surrendered one inch of a territory in which slavery could exist for two years. Classes rights as well be taken to the Sea Island cotton planters of Georgia, as to have taken a grant of degrees from January to Continue to have inflicted transportation and over the year, and dominion size