STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

Dunciffe, Steamer, Chatham, Master.			Destination
Friday, 5, ST JAMES, Phelps, 5 o'clock			Pittsburg
" " CALIFORNIA, Scaggs, 4 o'clock			Mobile
" " LENORA, Dawson, 10 o'clock			Covington
" " Dr. SATEY, Wilson, 5 o'clock			Coast and Lafourche
" " POST BOY, Pegram, 10 o'clock			Bolize
" " NEW LATONIA, Landry, 5 o'clock			Bayou Sara
" " J. S. GREENWETH, Chenoweth, 5 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " SIMAN POWERS, Hawley, 5 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " NEW WORLD, L. Moore, 5 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " SINGLE STATE, Dunn, 5 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " REST, Bond Hall, 5 o'clock			Pearl River
" " W. E. CLIFTON, Spotts, 5 o'clock			Louisville
" " WESTERN WORLD, Norton, 5 o'clock			St. Louis
" " J. R. CLENDENIN, Brently, 5 o'clock			St. Louis
" " S. S. WINSLOW, Norton, 10 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " W. A. VIOLETT, Gwatney, 5 o'clock			Yazoo River
" " EMPEROR, Jenks, 12 o'clock			Vicksburg
Sat'y, 6, ROCKAWAY No. 2, Davis, 5 o'clock			Memphis
" " MUSIC, Sunex, 5 o'clock			Donaldsonville
" " DOVE, Sun, 5 o'clock			Arkansas River
" " D. WHITE, Butler, 5 o'clock			Williamsport
" " GLENDY BURKE, White, 5 o'clock			Vicksburg
" " NATCHEZ No. 2, Leathers, 5 o'clock			Red River
" " SARANAC, Shaw, 5 o'clock			Batesville
" " STORM, Watts, 5 o'clock			Ouachita
" " ANNA No. 2, Labarde, 12 o'clock			Atchafalaya
" " MOBILE, Pratt, 6 o'clock			Mobile
" " J. T. DOSWELL, Cashmeet, 10 o'clock			Belize
" " CADDO, Dunlitry, 5 o'clock			Donaldsonville
" " SONORA, Salmonath, 5 o'clock			St. Louis
" " TALLAHATCHEE, Wiley, 5 o'clock			Yazoo River
" " GILSON, Harris, 4 o'clock			Mobile
" " SEE, Yorkshire, 5 o'clock			Alexandria
" " SENAR, Wallace, 5 o'clock			Yazoo River
" " STORM, SCOTT, Newton, 5 o'clock			Louisville
" " CONCORDIA, Cable, 5 o'clock			N. Orleans
" " AMBASSADOR, Hunter, 5 o'clock			Cincinnati
" " ROCKAWAY No. 1, Pierce, 5 o'clock			Memphis
Sun'y, 7, MEXICO, Pease, 9 o'clock			Galveston
" " ST. CHARLES, Applegate, 9 o'clock			Bayou Sara
" " GIPSY, Utz, 9 o'clock			Bayou Sara
Mond'y, 8, F. P. SHINBALL, Shimbell, 5 o'clock			Memphis
Tue'y, 9, MAGNOLIA, Thomasson, 5 o'clock			Pickburg
" " PRINCESS NO. 2, Hermes, 5 o'clock			New Carthage
" " BELLE KEY, Key, 5 o'clock			Louisville
" " CORA No. 2, Hosing, 5 o'clock			Ouachita River
Wed'y, 10, C. E. WATKINS, Frost, 5 o'clock			Memphis
Thurs, 11, MARY FOLEY, Dallman, 9 o'clock			Lafourche
Sat'y, 13, GEN. Rapp, 5 o'clock			Memphis
Sun'y, 14, LOUISIANA, Forbes, 5 o'clock			Galveston
Wed'y, 17, BULLETIN No. 2, Church, 5 o'clock			Memphis

☞ The fine steamer Dr. SATEY, Capt. Wilson, will leave positively THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the Coast and Lafourche.

Amusements....This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES — Shocking Events — Judgment of Paris—Musical Olio—La Maja de Seville—Fire Eater.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE — Much Ado About Nothing—Irish Lion.

COMMERCIAL HALL St. Charles street—Don Louis's Comic Opera Company.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS, St. Charles street—Equestrian Performance.

SPALDING, ROGERS & VANORDEN'S CIRCUS, Washington Square—Equestrian Performance.

STOKES' EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets—Equestrian Performance.

☞ See advertisement on third page.

Auction Sales....This Day.

J. M. WEYSOUTH will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 St. Charles street—Furniture, etc.

S. of T.... Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 3 meets at 8 o'clock, at Crystal Fount Hall, 252 Tchoupitoulas street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1851.

Mr. E. H. Mitchell, Purser of the new steamship Philadelphia, will accept our thanks for his polite attentions to the Crescent office.

We are obliged to Capt. A. G. Walthall and our esteemed friend, Tom. Sherer, of the elegant steamer Alex. Scott, for late Louisville papers.

THE PEARL.—This new restaurant bowling and billiard saloon, supplied with the best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., opened last night in very handsome style. It is beautifully fitted, and under the management of clever and polite gentlemen. It cannot fail to be a popular place of resort, as it has every thing in its line, of the best kind, to recommend it. To-day, from eleven to one o'clock, there will be a splendid lunch, and at night another. Ducks, red fish, oyster soup, and all the delicacies of the season will be set out. If there be yet a thing at 50 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre, to-day, (and thereafter, too,) we are very much mistaken, and good things will be much neglected by our epicurean friends.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Dan Rice, the inimitable jester and Shakespeare shows, opened his pavilion opposite our office, last evening. There was a crowded house, and every body laughed immoderately at the funny sayings of Dan, and were delighted with the other parts of the performance.

Executions in Virginia.—The three slaves who were concerned in the late abolition tragedy in Grayson county, Va., in which Bacon, the white abolitionist from Ohio, figured, were executed on the 31st ult., in the presence of an immense concourse of people, who were greatly exasperated against Bacon. The Wythville Republican says he will no doubt be a victim to lynch law, if caught.

New England Female Medical College.—Arrangements having been made for a complete course of medical instruction, by six professors in the different departments, the Boston Female Medical School is hereafter to be known by the name of the New England Female Medical College; and a term under this arrangement is to commence in February.

California.—California is likely to gain the fractional Representative in Congress. The census returns, just received from that far off State, show the number of white inhabitants to be 165,000, and the blacks 1800. This makes the fraction 74,000 over the one representative allowed.

Kossuth's Reception in Philadelphia.—The authorities of Philadelphia are making arrangements to give an appropriate reception to Gen. Kossuth on his arrival in that city. The committee of the Councils are preparing the programme for a grand military and civic procession. The authorities of Southwark, Moyamensing, and Penn districts have resolved to join with the city in honoring the military hero. The Germans of the city are also arranging for a brilliant torch-light procession on the evening succeeding his arrival.

An American Difficulty at Rio.—A letter from Rio de Janeiro states that a gentleman named Frederick Reese, from Philadelphia, who had come out to join the U. S. brig Bainbridge, shot dead there, on the 23d September, an attendant in the house where he boarded. The man imagined that he detected evidences of attachment between Reese and his wife, and violently assaulting Reese one day, he was about to repeat it the next, when Reese deliberately put three balls through his head, killing him instantly. The soldiers arrested Reese, and in the melee another American was so injured that his life is despaired of. Our new minister would at once have work on his hands.

Dr. T. A. Harris, of the Star State Patriot, at Marshall, Harrison county, Texas, is now in this city, soliciting business. He conducts an excellent paper, of very handsome circulation, and one which will well repay the patronage of our merchants. We commend him to their favor.

Fire.—A fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn., on the 26th, which destroyed Novel's grocery, Ford's bookstore, R. C. Anderson's clothing establishment, Foster & Co.'s, and R. P. Bowling's dry goods store.

Suit for Breach of Contract.—Mr. Wardwell, the manager of Miss Catherine Hayes's Concerts, has commenced an action, in New York, against Beale & Co., of London, represented in the former city by Dr. John Joy, for the recovery of the sum of four thousand pounds sterling, nearly $20,000, for a breach of contract. Mr. Wardwell, it will be recollected, had contracted with Beale & Co., for Miss Hayes's services in the United States for one year, but in consequence of Miss Hayes forfeiting her contract with Beale & Co., the contract of the latter with Wardwell was broken, as a matter of course. The present suit is the consequence. Miss Hayes has already paid over to Beale's agent, in New York, the sum of $15,000, which she forfeited.

Panic Feeling in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, who has till lately adhered to the belief that France would be able to get out of her recent troubles without much damage of any sort, talks rather "reversely" now. We quote from his last:

The distrust of the public is daily becoming greater, and during the past four weeks the Bank of France has lost a sum equal to $4,000,000 in gold, which has been withdrawn from it chiefly in the provinces by persons desirous of hoarding the precious metal so as to be prepared for any contingency. Many English work-people have also quitted, and it is likewise said that French families are constantly emigrating to Jersey, Guernsey, Brussels, and elsewhere.

The President's Message.

This document, which we publish to-day, will commend itself to the common sense and patriotic sentiment of the country. It is fair and manly in its tone, speaks clearly and temperately upon foreign and domestic subjects, and shirks no responsibility.

The Message touches upon so many important topics, that, though lengthy, it is unusually interesting. We cannot pretend to notice its arguments in detail, this morning. We can only glance at a few leading questions, and call the attention of the reader to them.

The President's notice of the Cuban affair is somewhat different from what we could have wished. Nevertheless, it is so far based upon indisputable facts, argues so distinctly from the presumption of delusion in those concerned, that we cannot coincide in the strictures of a contemporary. We thought at one time that the Cubans desired freedom, and knowing them to be oppressed, we earnestly advocated their cause. We were deceived, grossly, unpardonably deceived. The Cuban Creoles shamefully abandoned Lopez and the gallant Crittenden, and their unfortunate companions, to a terrible fate. Our sympathy for Cuba died with Lopez, and Crittenden and Kerr. The Cubans were recreant to their own interests, false to their own friends. The Delta has said so. Let the ill-starred expedition be forgotten. It was illegal; but neither the gallant Crittenden, nor the brave Kerr, neither the unfortunate Pragny nor the lamented James, knew that the people of Cuba were indifferent to freedom. Let them—the Cubans—abide their fate.

The remarks of President Fillmore upon the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign States, are clear in argument and admirably toned. They re-echo the sentiments of the earlier Presidents. They show that ours was the first Government to take the lead upon this important question; and that our course, originating with Washington, extorted the praise and endorsement of Great Britain. We have a noble land—the political and social Paradise of the poor. If they are oppressed elsewhere, let them find safe shelter here. We cannot enter upon great wars on questions of nationality which we are not interested in. We guaranty an asylum as safe as a temple. Can more be asked?

Following this, President Fillmore emphatically and peremptorily declares that the American flag shall protect every vessel which it covers from any interruption upon the high seas, that it shall be a positive denial of any right of search, that no vessel in our seas or leaving our coast, with the American flag over her, shall be interrupted or annoyed. The country will endorse that. It is manly and American in its tone, a distinct notification that we will promptly vindicate the immunities of the flag of our country.

In reference to Foreign Affairs, the Message happily combines decision with dignified courtesy. It is clearly shown that our citizens' claims against Portugal will be pressed with firmness, but without any domineering sense of power. Reciprocal trade with Canada—a question of great importance and but little appreciated—is pressed upon the attention of Congress. The case of Kossuth is handsomely and properly presented; and without any *ad captandum* appeals to particular prejudices, our country is indicated as his friendly and hospitable asylum. This is excellent, in "the grace of not too much," and shows with what dignity the President passes over all opportunity for special electioneering. With similar temper, dignity and courtesy, the President points out the propriety of our maintaining the independence of the Sandwich Islands against the encroachments of France. This clearly shows his adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and his clear championship of its merits and practical force. His remarks upon Mexico and inter-oceanic communication yet further illustrate the firmness and moderation with which an American Government claims nothing but what is right, submits to nothing that is wrong. This is the spirit and sentiment of the whole Message, and will every where commend it to well-judging citizens. Clear, calm, manly minds, can alone speak thus, forego all hectoring, and fear no possibility of consequent imposition or misconception. It is noticeable with what singular and delicate courtesy and forbearance the President speaks of such weaker powers as Portugal and Mexico, while with France and England—in reference to Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and the right of search—he is decisive and peremptory, though always courteous. Manly and positive, but courteous, to the strong, forbearing and magnanimous to the weak, our young, powerful and growing country should always be.

That portion of the message which refers to the Tariff, we design noticing upon another occasion; and its importance justifies separate attention. Time and space permit us to notice briefly only two other points in the President's message.

His recommendation of the creation of an Agricultural Bureau, strikes us as excellent. Ours is chiefly an agricultural or planting country, and yet our national legislative care is almost exclusively confined to commerce and manufactures. An Agricultural Bureau would be a great and beneficial national agent for the dissemination of valuable information; and as our agriculturists so largely contribute to the support of the Government, they are as clearly as merchants or manufacturers entitled to realize the active benefits of Government. Government is public power, an agency created to accomplish what is seriously inconvenient or absolutely impossible to private enterprise; and it does not perform its functions when it overlooks so large a proportion of our citizens.

One other point, we notice this morning. The Washington Union said of President Fillmore's last message that that portion of it referring to the maintenance of the Compromise deserved to be written in letters of gold. His present language upon the Fugitive Slave bill deserves no abated eulogy. It is its own best eulogy; and we, therefore, reproduce it here:

"This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark, that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution."

Language could not be clearer or stronger; and ten thousand libels could not, in the face of this, give color to the charge of abolitionism. Following this, the President comes forward to renew a declaration of unfaltering fidelity to the Compromise measures. He declares they have pacified the country, and that he considers and upholds them as "a final settlement." All honor to such honest, manly and fearless patriotism! All honor to the "Compromise" President, unhesitating in staking the fate of his Administration upon the success of the Compromise and the maintenance of the laws, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, and triumphing only in national harmony restored. Whig and democrat can frankly unite in this testimony.

We may note one general matter, of much merit in the Message. It marks out more useful and practical business for the consideration of Congress than any Message yet written in the history of the country. It is an eminently business-like and practical document, and proves President Fillmore and his Cabinet advisers to be hard-working men.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."
[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

SENATE.—Senators Douglas and Badger appeared and took their seats.

The reports of the heads of Departments were received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clemens introduced bills granting lands to several railroads, and also gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution, conferring the rank of Lieutenant General upon General Scott.

Mr. Gwin introduced bills providing for the collection of revenues in California, for the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco, for the sale of public lands in California, and for the creation of a Board of Commissioners on land claims in that State.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill granting land for a railroad from St. Louis to the frontiers of Missouri; and Mr. Morton introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad in Florida.

Mr. Foote brought forward his joint resolution of sympathy for the Irish.

Mr. Underwood introduced a joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable.

Mr. Fish gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish a branch Mint in the city of New York.

Mr. Gwin gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution for the exploration of the Pacific coasts, of China, and of Japan, with a view of establishing commercial intercourse with such ports as may be desirable.

A resolution was introduced calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information, whether the law against flogging in the Navy has, or has not been violated.

Mr. Foote introduced his Compromise resolution, requesting that it be made the order of the day for Monday of next week, stating that he expected to vacate his seat on the 29th of the present month.

Mr. Chase objected.

Mr. Foote said he was flattered to find an objection arise in that quarter, and hoped to find more such from similar sources.

Mr. Chase moved that his bill relating to the public lands in Ohio, be taken up and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foote said he would return good for evil, and vote in favor of the motion. After some conversation between Messrs. Foote and Chase, the latter withdrew his objection to the Compromise bill, and it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Foote withdrew his resolution respecting Kossuth, remarking that he had found opposition in unexpected quarters.

Mr. Seward gave notice of his intention to introduce similar resolutions.

Mr. Hale offered a joint resolution to elect a Chaplain for both Houses, when the Senate adjourned.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, December 4.

The cotton market is steady, but the demand has been moderate, and the sales are limited to 800 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 8 7-8c. Flour is in fair request at $3 94 a $4 18 3-4 per bbl. Corn is steady, with sales of 8000 bushels of Mixed Western at 59c, and 13,000 Round Yellow at 60c per bushel.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, December 4.

There are now only five feet six inches water in the channel, and the river is still falling.

CINCINNATI, December 4.

The river has risen eight inches during the last twenty-four hours. Flour is selling at steady prices. Whiskey dull, with sales at 15 3-4 a 15 7-8c per gallon. Hogs $4 50 a $4 60 per 100 lbs. New Lard 7 1-2c per lb. New Bacon is in fair request at 8 1-2c per lb.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, December 4.

The following steamboats have passed this place to-day, bound for New Orleans:

The Red River, at 7 this morning.
The Duchess, at 11:30 this morning.
The Belle Key, at 5 this afternoon.
The Louisa, at 5:30 this afternoon.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

By the new steamship Philadelphia, Captain Brown, arrived last night, we have received intelligence from California to November 1st, from Chagres to the 25th, and from Havana to the 1st inst. The news from California presents no points of special interest or importance.

The steamship Philadelphia left Chagres Nov. 25, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th.

Left Havana December 1, and arrived at the Balize on the 4th, having experienced strong gales from the North, and a heavy sea.

The P. brings the California mails of the 1st November, 435 passengers, and about $50,000 in gold dust on freight, besides a considerable amount in the hands of passengers.

Affairs upon the Isthmus remain in a quiet state. There is, however, a deep feeling existing, which a slight occasion would provoke into another collision between the whites and the foreign black population.

The accounts of the late affray at Chagres, published in the papers throughout the United States, are greatly exaggerated, and but little reliance can be placed upon them.

List of passengers per steamship Philadelphia from Chagres via Havana:

N R Jennings, lady, two children and servant; Miss Jennings, Miss Rodgers, R U Clark, Mrs Blanc, Mrs Loney, A Foster, Mr Dodd, Mrs Van Court and two children; J R Totman, J G Bennett, E M Patterson, Mrs Brooks, E Hosmer, R T Saunders, J B Minphell, H B Downing, H B Conklin, Jas Mackley, E M Burton, L May, W Goldsmith, W Bender, W C Hall, J C Bricker, F G Keith, Peter Rubio, M Hem, P G Sharp, Smith Moore, J Montgomery, J Reeves, Henry Dennis, J B Avett, C F Webster, W S Maynard, L Barnes, D Edwards, R Barrott, F G Hall, B M Rule, V Voetler, J Joiner, M Greenlief, J Turner, Thos Shaw, Edward Shaw, J Eaton, W Webb, H Clement R Polir, W P Speer, B F Henderson, G C Henderson, B Chinn, H Brown, G M Babcock, L A Zwisler, C Heur, John Summers, J Johnson, J Rosencrantz, D W Bricker, J B Keith, Chas Kerrigan, R S Barnhill, W H Rogers, W Pennington, W S Sanford, F G Soles, J N Brown, A A Adams, C D Hammond, J M Abbot, P R Lilly, J Mayberry, J Smith, P Weeks, J B Erickson, R S Beux, J R Watts, Geo D Conner, J M Shepard, O Spangler, J B Walker, W J Whiting, Edwd Osgood, W Cowiner, T M Newcould, Benj Kending, and $30 in the steerage.

The Philadelphia reports: The brig Josephine, of and from New Orleans, arrived at Chagres on the 22d Nov. Steamer Ohio sailed from Havana for NewYork on the 1st instant. Left at Havana, 1st inst., steamer Georgia, for Chagres next day; bark Isabella, Preble, of Bath; bark Benj. Adams, of Bowdoinham. Spoke, on the 2d inst., in lat. 25° 10' N., long. 84° 22' W., British bark Aurora, of Bath, England, standing to the Southward.

The Convention had been held at Santa Barbara, to take some action in relation to the division of the State. There was considerable difference as to the mode by which it should be done, but the general sentiment was in favor of the division, as the interests of the Southern counties imperatively demand it.

Gov. Bigler has again been seriously ill, but was convalescent.

The Stockton Journal says that law and justice have been triumphantly vindicated in that city. Several desperadoes, whose trials were commenced a few days since, have been found guilty, and received their sentences, in the extreme penalty of the law in each case. Several of the above were condemned to death for horse stealing.

Rents, which at one time were enormously high in Sacramento, were fast being reduced to a moderate rate.

A serious difficulty had occurred between the officers and crew of the Bark Pilot and some of the natives of the Fegee Islands. The Captain of the Pilot fired on the natives, who had surrounded him with hostile intentions, killing some sixty or seventy. The remainder retreated.

Mr. George Endicott, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, died recently in that city. He was President of the Common Council of that city.

A very rich silver mine had been discovered about eighteen miles from Monterey. It promises a fine yield.

Vigilance Committees had been formed in several of the cities, among which was San Diego and Marysville.

There was much sickness in Downieville and vicinity. The erysipelas prevailed to a considerable extent, there having been a number of cases of this disease which terminated fatally.

A fire had occurred at Louisville which destroyed property to the amount of $15,000. Mr. Ridway and Sharp and Mitchell were the principal losers.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Benicio in consequence of a discovery of gold in the vicinity of that place. If the various reports presented by the newspapers be correct, mining was in a flourishing condition. Large sums of money are now realized by the use of the quartz machines, propelled in many instances by steam power. A large population were assembling on the border where Oregon and California meet, to work the mines which had been discovered.

A court-martial was to be held at San Diego on the 20th, for the hearing of charges preferred against Capt. D. Davidson, by Major Heintzelman, for disobedience of orders. Lieut. Col. Magruder President, and Lieut. Murray Judge Advocate.

The San Francisco county Herald has the following in relation to the charges against the officers of the Challenge:

"It was rumored throughout the city yesterday, that the crew of the clipper ship Challenge, recently arrived from New York, had been subjected to a series of horrible cruelties on the passage, and that a number of them were still lying in a precarious state in consequence of the injuries they had sustained. As the Challenge drew in to her berth, alongside Pacific street wharf, a large crowd, drawn together by these reports, awaited her approach. The first mate, fearing danger from the menacing aspect of the crowd, and previously informed that hostile intentions had left the ship before landing and took to his boat. We are informed that he was hotly pursued by a dozen boats filled with men, but by sturdy rowing managed to effect his escape. When the ship was brought alongside the wharf, the crowd boarded her and found many of the sailors in a bad condition from the punishment that had been inflicted on them. A number of gentlemen have called upon us, and made statements going to show criminal severity on the part of Captain Waterman and his first mate—statements which, if well founded, would justly render him liable to the severest penalties of the law. From other sources we have heard stories of dark crimes committed on the passage. Other gentlemen have called upon us and declared that there is no truth in these tales, and that the officers of the ship only inflicted that punishment necessary to preserve the discipline of the ship. We are not prepared to express an opinion as to which of these counter-statements is correct. The sailors have employed counsel and lodged their complaint before the proper judicial tribunal. The investigation which will follow will elicit the state of the facts."

The Indians, which, for a time, were quiet, appear to have re-commenced hostilities in several quarters. The San Diego Herald contains an account brought in by an Indian on the 14th, of a fight between Lieut. Sweeney's command, assisted by the Ferry Company, with the Cocopas and Maricopas Indians, numbering 800 men, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. We copy the account from the Herald:

It seems the Yumas and Cocopas had a difficulty and sent a delegation in to Major Heintzelman, who acted as Indian Agent while he was stationed at the Gila, to settle the matter. He decided the matter, but his decision appears not to have given satisfaction to either party, and they came to the conclusion to "fight it out." The Yumas, who are a brave race, came off victorious. Though the Cocopas were pretty severely whipped, they were not conquered, but immediately entered into a treaty with the Maricopas to assist them to drive the Yumas from the country.

Lieut. Sweeney, who was left at the Gila by Maj. Heintzelman, with only nine men, hearing of what was going on, sent word to the Cocopas that he would allow of no more fighting; to which they replied, that he and his little party would be allowed until the next day at 12 o'clock to "vamose the ranch," and leave them to settle their own affairs. Sweeney, who is as brave a man as ever drew a blade, immediately assembled his little band, which, with the Ferry Company, numbered 21 men, exclusive of a few hundred Yumas, and prepared to give battle to the combined forces of the hostile tribes. The camp was attacked next night by about 800 Indians, many of them armed with rifles and muskets, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Americans and Yumas would have been overpowered and slaughtered, but for the aid of a brass 12 pounder, with which they poured destruction into the ranks of their foe. The fight had lasted four days, when the Indian who brought the news left the Colorado. We We tremble for poor Sweeney's fate, unless he receives aid from this post, which, we regret to say, is not at all likely in the present crippled condition of the army composing the Southern Division.

New York Election.—The returns of the Fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward, New York City, having been thrown out on account of informality, Mr. Snow, whig, is thereby elected to the State Legislature, lower branch, and thus a whig majority is secured in the House.

Death by Freezing.—Patrick Fitzsimmons, the well known coco-grass killer, was frozen to death during the intense cold on Monday night. He was found in his skiff, opposite the Fulton House, his feet in the water and his head inclined over its side. [Alexandria Democrat, 26th.

City Intelligence.

DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Mr. Frazet yesterday appointed D. C. Vandergriff as one of his Deputy Sheriffs. This appointment cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who know Mr. Vandergriff.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body met last evening in special session—ten members present. Mr. Waterman was elected President, and business commenced by reading the message of the Mayor calling the meeting. A message from the Mayor was read, recommending that the Legislature be memorialized and requested to establish an asylum for the insane, in this city; and also for the establishment of an institution for the blind, and enclosing memorials from coffee-house keepers and others, respecting taxes, etc. The first two paragraphs of the message were referred to a special committee, and the others appropriately disposed of.

The orders of the day were then taken up. These were the ordinance to regulate the levee dues and wharfage on vessels, steamboats, etc., and the ordinance to establish a uniform rate of taxes on hawkers, peddlers, merchants, etc.

A motion was made that the Council go into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Collens moved to postpone the consideration of the wharfage ordinance until the last of the month. He thought the duty of the committee was confined to the regulation of taxes—not wharfage dues. He contended that these dues ought not to be disturbed until the decision of the Supreme Court should be rendered.

After some debate, Mr. Lugenbuhl moved to lay the wharfage bill on the table, subject to call, and by the operation of the previous question, it was thus disposed of.

The tax ordinance was then taken up, section by section, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Collens in the chair.

The first article, taxing hawkers and peddlers, was read, and a debate sprang up on the clause requiring one dollar for license. On motion, this clause was stricken out.

Mr. Lugenbuhl moved to strike out so as to give peddlers the right to traffic throughout the city. The amendment was carried and the article was passed.

Article 2. Taxing coffee-houses $250 per annum, payable semi-annually. Amended so as to make the tax payable in advance for the whole year, and striking out the clause requiring the payment of one dollar for the license, and passed.

Art. 3. Fixing the tax on theatres, circuses, ball-rooms, etc., keeping bars, at $150 per annum. Amended and passed.

Art. 4. Respecting cabarets where groceries and liquors are sold—tax $300. Amended by making tax payable annually in advance.

Art. 5. Grocers selling liquors by the bottle or pint $150. Amended to $150 annually in advance.

Art. 6. Wholesale and retail merchants, grocers, auctioneers, agents, etc., $40—amended by additional trades and professions.

Art. 7. Retail merchants and traders, confectioners, apothecaries, etc., $15 per annum. Passed without amendment.

Art. 8. Commission merchants, $40; slightly amended.

Art. 9. Brokers and dealers in money, gold dust, uncurrent money, etc., $125.

Art. 10. Private bankers, exchange dealers, etc., $250; agents of foreign banks, dealing in exchange, $1000.

Art. 11. Foreign insurance agencies $600 @ $4000 per annum.

Art. 12. Domestic insurance companies, $200 per annum for life insurance, and $300 for fire, marine, etc.

Art. 13. Pawn-brokers, $500 per annum, in advance, and fine of $25 daily for non-payment.

Art. 14. Storage warehouses, $25 per annum.

Art. 15. Ship, produce, merchandise, real estate, cotton or sugar brokers, $25; amended to $40.

Art. 16. Soda and mineral water manufacturers, $50.

Art. 17. Billiard boarding-houses, $50 and upwards; amended to $25 for minimum; for 100 billiard tables $100, and over 100 boarders $300.

Art. 18. Private boarding houses of 6 boarders exempted; amended and passed.

Art. 19. Seamen's and laborers' boarding houses, with a bar, $250, and where there is no bar $40 per annum.

Art. 20. Restaurants, with bars, $250; without bars, $150 per annum.

Art. 21. Brewers and dealers in malt liquors, $50 @ $100.

Art. 22. Billiard and pool tables, $40 per annum for each table.

Art. 23. Ten-pin alleys, $20 per annum.

Art. 24. Theatres, amphitheatres, etc., $150 per annum. Transient theatres, circuses, etc., $10 for each performance, in advance; other exhibitions $5 for each performance.

Art. 25. Livery stables, $30—amended by making $25 for those which keep horses, etc. only on board, and $50 per annum for those that keep horses, buggies, etc., for hire.

Art. 26. Non-resident business men $100 per annum.

Art. 27. Dealers on the levee or flatboats, etc., $25—amended to $50 per annum.

Art. 28. Oyster dealers $15 per annum.

Art. 29. Fruiterers, $30—amended to $15 per annum.

Art. 30. Dealers in patent medicines, $100 per annum.

Art. 31. Coal, wood and lumber yards, $20 per annum.

Art. 32. Intelligence offices, $25 per annum.

Art. 33. Cabarets, etc., will pay for each bar.

Art. 34. Negro traders $150 per annum—penalty $25 per negro sold.

Art. 35. Builders and contractors, $25 per annum.

Art. 36. Dancing gardens, with bars, $300; without bars, $50—amended, those having no bars, $250 per annum.

Art. 37. Public bathing-houses, $20 per annum.

Art. 38. Ice-cream saloons, $20 per annum.

Art. 39. Drays and carts, $15, and branding amended to $19 per annum, including all charges.

Art. 40. Hacks and four-wheeled carriages, $20 per annum; cabs and two-wheeled carriages, $15.

Art. 41. Omnibuses, $20 to $75 per annum.

Art. 42. Omnibuses not to be driven with more than four horses—penalty $50; penalties for not branding numbers.

Art. 43. Regulating tires for omnibus wheels.

Art. 44. Regulating brands for carts and drays.

Art. 45. Public or Society ball, $50 per night, and $100 fine for non-payment. Amended to make the tax $250 per annum, in advance, instead of $50 per night.

Art. 46. Street musicians, singers, etc., $20 per annum.

Art. 47. Junk shops, $300 per annum.

Art. 47. Dyers and scourers, $20, and distillers of cordials, etc., $50 per annum.

Two or three more articles were added, and the ordinance, as amended, passed. In all cases, the dollar specified in the original draft of the ordinance, as payment for license, was voted down, and in every case yearly taxes are to be paid in advance for the whole year.

INDECENT LANGUAGE.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday fined Jane Kelly $10, and Wm. Armstrong $5, for using indecent words in public places.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Recorder Caldwell charged Daniel McKnight five dollars for the luxury of having beaten his wife.

BURGLARY AND WORSE.—John Dimond broke into John Durwin's store, and struck Mr. Durwin with a colt. Dimond remains in prison until this morning, when Recorder Caldwell will examine the charge.

ROBBERY.—John Ward, who boarded in a house in Annunciation street, was robbed of a watch, fifty dollars in money, and drafts for $300. The officers are after the thief.

A GRUMBLER.—Ellen Grumble, who keeps a coffee-stand in the Poydras street Market, was arrested by the commissary of the market for grumbling, to the serious annoyance of the neighborhood. The commissary said that she is always grumbling, but she told such a story of the trials of her patience that Recorder Caldwell discharged her.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. J. C. Stewart yesterday stated to Judge Derbes, acting Recorder of the First Municipality, that her house, corner of St. Louis and Dauphin streets, had been robbed of one blue hand-trunk, containing medicines worth $30, one work box with jewelry, etc., of a gold watch and chain, a looking glass, carpet bag, umbrella, shoes, and sundry other articles, and that she suspected that the said property was concealed in the rooms of Madame Vincent, in the same building, or on the premises of Mr. Blanchard, who resides on the opposite corner of the same str et. A search warrant was issued, and the premises indicated by Mrs. Stewart were searched, but the stolen property was not found.

BURGLARY AGAIN.—Mr. R. E. Clary, of the Quartermaster's office of the U. S. Army, yesterday made affidavit before Mayor Crossman, stating that his house No. 152 Customhouse street, had been forcibly entered by a person believed to be Thomas Chrystal, whose evident object was to rob the premises. Chrystal was arrested, and will probably be examined this morning in Recorder Genois' court.

MURDER CASE.—Augustin V. Roger was yesterday examined before Acting Recorder Derbes, on a charge of murder, in having on the 20th ult. killed Theodore Champagne, by stabbing him with a sword. We gave the facts of the case very fully, as they transpired at the Coroner's inquest over the body of the deceased, and will not have repeat them. The testimony yesterday differed very little from that given before the Coroner.

Mr Sonie attended the examination in behalf of the accused, and at the conclusion of the testimony asked to be heard before the Acting Recorder disposed of the case. Judge Derbes accordingly continued the case until to-day.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.....A H Howes, H A Howes, J N Outrander, Josiah McRay, Wm Henry, R H Swartwood, William Sequens, Jefferson, Wm A Dix, Detroit, Mich; A A Bayd, A Schmucker, New Orleans; J McMahan, S W Smith, New York; John G Hyatt, N C Franklin, Ohio; E Bridge, St Louis; J W Garrison, E E Garrison, Mississippi; J W Wilson, John Y Donnelly, Red river; G D Kenshaw, Chicasaw, La; D C Beatel, Vermont.

CONTINENTAL.....Van A Bokum, W L Crenshaw, L O Masters, Tuscaloosa; Dr L A Marchand, P M Lamoumont, Saint Louis, H Hanks, J S Scott, A J Stewart, Iberville; Ed Moutan, A Leblanc, Baton Rouge; L J Gans, NO.

W Blankenage, Missouri; J H Smith, G Glascock Jas Dixford, Mobile; S W Hale New York; Wm Wasser; Paul Revanes; J W Manly and family, North Carolina; J Hamilton, Mississippi; W Gaut, Louisville, Ky; I K Wallace, Texas; C Nason, New Orleans; Mrs Wm Crawford; Mrs Crawford; H Wynne, Mobile, Ala; Henry Moore, Fairfaxna; Wm Kerr, Kentucky; Jas Howell, J Wynne, West Feliciana, La; H F Moroney, P Maier, Mobile's Bend; D L Cage and family, Mississippi; G Dixon, Cincinnati, Ohio; F H Gossett, Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS.....E H Metcalf, Washington; J G Mulford, Mobile; A Pratt, R Geddes, W H P Van Order, E W Sawyer and lady, G B Hall, New Orleans; J B Walker, Mobile; W D Frazer, Montgomery, Ala; J W Sales, Knoxville, Tenn; Thos H Taylor, Chas D Morris, Frankfort, Ky; Sweeney, who is as brave a man as ever drew a blade, immediately assembled his little band, which, with the Ferry Company, numbered 21 men, exclusive of a few hundred Yumas, and prepared to give battle to the combined forces of the