THE DAILY BEE,
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) $10
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In all cases subscribers must give the name of the Post Office, Parish and State to insure the delivery of the paper.

The New Orleans Bee.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND PRINTING.
Bee Job Printing TEN times, in each department, on the Bee Job Press, and more that price for one advertisement one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.
Advertisements on the 8th or 9th page One Dollar per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted in the Editorials will be charged Two Dollar for every square of ten lines, for each insertion.
The purchase of Annual Advertisements entitled to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in nature to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,483.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

It is pretty well determined that we shall not have the benefit of transatlantic telegraphic communication during the present year. The unfortunate rupture of the cable at a period when the calmness of a summer ocean is to be succeeded by autumnal storms and tempests, postpones the accomplishment of this great bond of union between two hemispheres to the year 1858. The enterprise is, however, deferred, not defeated. There is no reasonable doubt that when the experiment is renewed, such wise and timely precautions will be taken against the recurrence of the mishap which frustrated the first effort as to leave no apprehension of another failure.

Meanwhile, if we cannot have a submarine line of telegraph, we may obtain something nearly as important and valuable. It is stated in the Washington *Union* that Messrs. HIRAM O'REILLY, JOHN J. SPEED AND JOHN SPEYERS have associated themselves together for the bold undertaking of constructing a continuous line of telegraph, to extend from the Father of Waters to the shores of the Pacific. The gentlemen whose names are connected with this stupendous scheme have been among the earliest, most sagacious, most persevering and most successful persons engaged in establishing lines of telegraphic communication. At a time when the project of uniting New York and Washington seemed to offer difficulties quite as formidable as any now anticipated in routes ten times the distance, they were foremost in the display of the knowledge and practical energy requisite for such undertakings. They were uniformly successful when telegraphing was in its infancy; and as they have never engaged in any work of the kind without carrying it into effect, there are good grounds for the belief that they are prepared to encounter and overcome all obstacles to the gigantic plan now in contemplation.

Messrs. O'REILLY & Co. propose to complete the line to the Pacific within eighteen months. We do not learn the exact route they intend to pursue. If the great deserts and prairies intervening between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, along the Northern portion of the continent, be selected, it will become necessary to protect the wires from the destruction to which they would be subjected by the bands of barbarous Indians who inhest that region. This might be achieved by insulating the wires, and burying them some distance in the earth. Such a plan would, however, prove difficult and costly. It would be no easy matter for the workmen to conceal their operations from the preternaturally acute senses of the savage, while the expense of insulating and burying would probably be at least double that of the usual mode. Not having seen any detailed description of the mode in which these gentlemen purpose to conduct their enterprise, we are not willing to start hypothetical objections. It seems to us clear, nevertheless, that the only absolutely safe and practicable route for a telegraph line to the Pacific would be from this place, across the State of Texas, and through New Mexico and the lower part of California to San Diego—thence in a Northerly direction to San Francisco. Such a route is the most expedient as well as the shortest.

It is scarcely necessary to animadvert on the necessity of a telegraphic line to the Pacific. The Home journals contain a letter received from a friend, in reference to the utility of such line. The writer remarks: "Important as is the newly established mail route, how much more important is the speedy establishment of a telegraph line, that will bind together in electric unity the extremities of our glorious confederation. When, said where, such a great result is to be produced so speedily and with such moderate means, as by the completion of a telegraphic line from the Mississippi to the Pacific? The late shocking catastrophe gives an impulse to the popular anxiety for this great enterprise. Millions of people throughout the Union would be relieved from torturing suspense, were the telegraph ready to transmit questions and answers between the Atlantic and Pacific States concerning those who were, or were not, among the victims in the *Central America*. The sacrifice of so many human beings is bad enough; but the uncertainty and suspense concerning the persons who *were, or were not*, in the ill-fated ship widens immensely the circle of anxiety among the relatives and kindred and friends are connected with California—uncertainty that must continue with increasing fervency, until the *names* of the victims shall be ascertained by the comparatively slow process of the mails."

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Thomas Miner, commander, arrived in our port last evening. The *Daniel Webster* left New York on the 17th inst. and crossed back on the supposed track of the *Central America*, but saw no vestige of the ill-fated steamer. She arrived at the Morro Castle on the morning of the 21st and landed passengers and mails in Havana, and then proceeded to Key West, arriving about 11 P. M. left Key West 24th at 4 A. M. The California mail steamer, the *Star of the West*, had not arrived, and was four days over due.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Daniel Webster*:

FROM NEW YORK.—A Fitzhenrion, Mrs Wm. Hoe, Maria Hall, Wm Hall, Wm Schwatt, Mrs Schwatt and family, Co Clark, H Duffy, Mrs M K Wolcott, A Cortlas, Mrs Alterman and two boys, W H Wise, Mrs M Stratton, two Miss Park, one and 30 in the steerage.

To Havana passengers.

THIRD DIVISION OF THE PRACE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising column that Mr. A. SARTORIS announces himself to-day as the official candidate of the American party for the office of Third Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The Donaldsonville Fig *last says*: A fire broke out Monday, about 11 P. M., in the back part of the bakery occupied by Mr. Tanquez, on the corner of the doors from the Postoffice. Fortunately the prompt attendance and unremitting efforts of a number of citizens subdued the danger, one element before it had got fairly under way. But for this the whole or greater part of the valuable stores on the Point would probably have been destroyed. Why have we no fire company?

GEN. W. T. HASKELL.—We regret to hear, says the Nashville *Patriot*, a confirmation of the painful rumor, which has been several days afloat, to the effect that the great intellect of the once brilliant Haskell, whose eloquence has electrified thousands, has fallen. Private advices state that his friends have found it necessary to keep him confined. The Memphis *Young Navy* says:

The great mind of the gifted Haskell has given way, and his friends intend to send him to the asylum at an early day.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The *Autaugan* says that a young and valuable slave woman, the property of Col. J. J. Seibles, was instantly killed by lightning on the 15th instant, while picking cotton in the plantation of her owner.

According to the census taken in 1851, the total population of Lower Canada was 890,261, and of Upper Canada 952,004, making a grand total of 1,842,265. On the 1st of January, 1857, the estimated population, based upon official returns, was, of Lower Canada, 1,220,314; of Upper Canada, 1,350,923—making a grand total of 2,571,237, showing an increase, in between five and six years, of 729,172.

Alluding to the existing vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, the *Journal of Commerce* with great force and truth remarks:

It is very fortunate that this vacancy has occurred at a period when it will be so certainly filled by a statesman who is perfectly sound and reliable upon all the great constitutional questions which have too long divided popular sentiment upon vital issues, and too dangerously agitated the country.

UNIVERSAL DEMOCRACY.—The New York *Mirror*, of the 23d, says:

Our "Red Republican" friends had a characteristic meeting last evening, to commemorate "the glorious era of '92." About 150 Universal Democratic and Social Republicans were present. Around room were hung pen-printed slips: Italia, 1849; France, Insurgés, Allemagne, 1848; Espagne, 1836; Pologne, 1831; France, 1830, 1792, 1789 and 1776; while at the end of the room was suspended a beautiful engraving of the celebrated Beranger. About half-past seven o'clock the company sat down to a plain and substantial supper, consisting of cold sliced potatoes and claret, beets and *lombons*, with several hashes, for which French *cuisiniers* are famous.

After supper the meeting was organized, and fiery speeches of the usual stamp were delivered. The principal toasts were: "To the Christ!" "Socialism is our Christ," said the speaker); "To Equality." "To the Martyrs of Liberty." "To the Holy Alliance of the People." "To the red flag," &c., &c. Of course there were the usual allusions to that "infamous wretch," Louis Napoleon, and to the coming millenium of universal liberty, equality, and fraternity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG, September 30.—The Allegheny City Bank continues to pay specie.

BURLINGTON, N. J., September 30.—Our banks pay specie for small notes, and promise to resume fully as soon as the Philadelphia banks do.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 30.—The banks here are satisfied that the crisis has passed, and have no thought of suspending.

NEW YORK, September 30.—There is a much better feeling exhibited in all kinds of business. The panic is considered over.

There were no failures reported to-day.

STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE FOR NEW ORLEANS—HER RUMORED DESTINATION.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The steamship *Tennessee* leaves this port to-day for New Orleans.

It is rumored that her movements are connected with another Nicaragua expedition.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Swift Brothers & Johnson, bankers, have temporarily suspended. There is but little excitement.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Samuel Hotelling & Co. have suspended.

BOSTON, September 30.—The bank presidents have resolved to extend their discounts to the amount of $1,000,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The *Persia* sailed for Liverpool to-day. She carries no specie.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Orders have been sent from the Treasury Department for the transfer of a large amount of bullion from the New York Assay office to Philadelphia for immediate coinage.

Four hundred thousand dollars of government stocks were received to-day for redemption.

Money tight. Banking houses all paying specie.

WESTERN NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Two companies of U. S. troops left Fort Kearney on the 5th, for Salt Lake. The 5th and 10th infantry had reached Fort Laramie.

Col. Hoffman seized five kegs of powder from a Mormon train.

Returning Californians say that the Mormons are preparing to fight.

Elder Kimball, in a sermon at the tabernacle, had said that with his wives he could whip the 2500 United States troops sent against them.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Cotton quiet. Flour and Rice heavy. Corn 72c. Sugar dull.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—Flour $4 25 to $4 50. Oats 36c. Rye 56c. Wheat 86c. a 95c. Whisky 15½ to 16c.

OHIO FINANCES.

COLUMBUS, September 30.—The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio have unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the branches of the State Bank of Ohio have the ability to, and will, continue specie payments, regardless of the course pursued by the banks of other States.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—Money quiet, but unsettled. No failures to-day. Exchange on New York 5 to 7 per cent. premium.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 30.—The Milton Relf passed down at 11 A. M., and the T. C. Twichell at 7 P. M.

PROPELLER BURNT.

Chicago, September 30.—The propeller *Louisiana* was burnt to-day. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The Treasury Department is doing all that is possible to relieve the money pressure. The applications for the redemption of large amounts of United States stocks are steadily increasing.

The warrants issued under the Bounty act of 1855 were 1,628, requiring 242,000 acres of land.

The administration has received no definite information from W. C. Jones relative to Nicaragua.

The Costa Rican Minister claims that his government has a perfect right to say about the transit route, but it is believed that the administration will not favor that assumption.

BRECKINRIDGE WITH AN ARAB SAINT.—There is one nuisance in Cyrene too characteristic of the country not to be mentioned. A small community of Israelites, or Marabouts, as they are called here, has established themselves lately in one of the largest tombs not far from the fountain. They belong to an order recently instituted by a reputed saint, called the Sheikh Esebenousy, and their President, in Germain is a fanatic of the first water, and has all the dirt and dirt he is very proud of it. Christian. He busily employed himself after my arrival herein impressing upon my servants the degradation of serving me. The consequence was that they all grew so insolent—I must except the cook—that I was at last obliged to change them. The groom—an outlet of pride and a drinker of wine in the town—here missed none of his five prayers and between the devotion of my servants and their visitors, I was in imminent peril of all day long with "Allah akbar." I was glad to see so much religion among my people; but I wished it productive of a little more civility. Not content with giving such good lessons to the servants, his saintship was, it seems, seriously annoyed by my presence here; and particularly at my having once or twice passed before the cave which he inhabits. He sent some of his people here to say that if I or my Christian servant again passed before his door, he would spit on us; but Mahommed, who received the message, knew how to deal with it, and, by chance, that same storm, which I was engaged below, among some of the other tombs, my servant took the path, little suspecting that he should thereby meet the holy man's displeasure.

Two Arabs, armed with large stones, came to oblige him to quit the path. Mahommed, luckily, had his gun in his hand, and they consequently retreated. Next morning, I sent to Abou Bekr to explain to him the insult offered me, assuring him that not a day should pass then otherwise without my taking the path in question. It was too delicate a matter, it seems, for him to deal with directly—the church assuming here, as elsewhere, a separate jurisdiction: he therefore sent one of his sons to the superior of the chief convent, with letters to request the punishment of the offenders. Meantime, I kept my word, and in going out in the evening, I took the road, when I found an assemblage of some thirty Arabs, of all ages, prepared to bar my passage. As I advanced quietly, they drew on one side, but as I passed them, one small stone was thrown at, but missed me; on which, I turned, and going straight among them, desired to know the name of the fellow who had thrown the stone. This information, naturally enough, I could not obtain from them; but I pointed out the man who threw the stone, remarking that he was more than ordinarily ugly; I therefore threatened that I would have both him and them punished. The next day the offenders were brought before the great Sheikh's secretary at Derna, and, I discovered, of good sense and manners—who condemned them, with their superior, to fifty strokes apiece of his three-tailed courbasch—a punishment which was immediately administered, and will not, I hope, soon be forgotten.—*Hamilton's Wanderings in North Africa.*

MR. D. S. Morrison, of Hot Spring county, Arkansas, has a very extensive field of corn, and going into it, some days ago, he got bewildered and lost, and wandered through the field for three days, subsisting on green corn. He was found by his negroes on the fourth day.

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English steamers, in waters contiguous to the United States, have fared little better. Within a short time we have had to record the loss of the fine iron steamship *Canadian*, on the Lake Huron, also the steamship *Clyde*, and several steamers in the West India islands.

A calculation as to the number of lives lost in these steamers makes a total of about seventeen hundred. This loss being irreparable, no speculation can be derived from the fact that it has been ascertained it might have been prevented by a division of these ships into compartments by water-tight bulkheads, but that opportunity to make the adoption of such a means of safety compulsory upon the owners of all sea-going steamers, and thereby doing much to prevent the recurrence of catastrophes such as we too often have occasion to deplore.

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COURSES OF NEW COIN.—Within the past three months 9,050,000 new cents have been issued from the mint in the city, weighing 45 tons.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GOOD ADVICE.—In a letter from William Wirt to his daughter occurs a passage which we give for the benefit of our readers. They are simple truths. He says:

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself agreeable to others is to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him. And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Burns so happily calls "the small sweet courtesies of life," in which is no parade; whose voice is so still to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind and attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment—at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—*Matilda Heron Arrested.*—Matilda Heron was arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing several little articles of female apparel, from a house in the Northwestern part of the city. Who would have supposed the hitherto unpedaled so accorded in need of clothing; who would have expected to find the great representative of Camille in the humbler rôle of a stationhouse? Alas, that she who has thrilled thousands of the most cultivated and intellectual by her histrionic personations, should "stoop to the sordid and mean of a prison."

So thought we, when we heard of Matilda's arrest, purposely confounding persons with names. We entered the station-house, and there, instead of the deeply-burning eye and Parian brow resting beneath a night of sweeping hair—such as are the great artiste's—we beheld a draggled and degraded figure, about whom there was an odor of vile tobacco and vilier liquor. No wondrous pathos, no mysterious sympathy was in that voice; and yet it was Matilda Heron, but the antipodes of her whom the world knows by the name.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

HEAT FROM THE SUN.—Although the sun is the most obvious and conspicuous source of heat for the earth, it is by no means its sole source. Of the enormous quantity of heat that streams away in all directions from its surface, the earth receives but a small fraction. But it is neither lost nor wasted; he not only warms the earth, but assists to warm the universe. Our globe catches a trifling portion of his rays, but they go forward to distant regions, where all are finally intercepted by the wandering host of orbs with which the heavens are filled. And what the sun does, all the other stars and planets are also doing. A mighty system of exchanges is established among the bodies of space, by which each radiates heat to all the rest, and receives it in turn *from* all the rest, according to the measure of its endowments. The whole stellar universe thus contributes to our warmth. It is a startling fact, that if the earth were dependent alone upon the sun for heat, it would not get enough to make the existence of animal and vegetable life possible upon its surface. It results from the researches of Pouillet that the starry space furnishes heat enough in the course of a year to melt a crust of ice upon the earth eighty-five feet thick, almost as much as is supplied by the sun. Thus may appear strange, when it is considered how immeasurably small must be the amount of heat which the sun may spare of these distant bodies. But the surprise vanishes, when it is remembered that the whole firmament is thickly peopled with stars that in some places thousands are crowded together with in a space no greater than that occupied by the full moon.

DEMISE OF THE MORMON.—The New York organ of Brigham Young, the *Mormon*, has suspended publication rather abruptly, with out assigning any reason. In its last issue it utters a few parting words that sound like the last dying speech of Richard the Third, telling us that the world is going to the devil, the *Mormon* considerately going first to prepare the way. Hear it:

The mantle of darkness is fast enshrouding the nation; wickedness is visibly on the increase; in short, peace is taken from the earth, and the "Prince, the power of the air," rules triumphant among the children of men. The melancholy spectacle the earth that rolled in purity for ages, finds itself the creature is now covered with corruption. Man, created in the image of God, is now degraded below the brutes that perish; and the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, through transgression of the laws of heaven, is covered with a mass of corruption, as a chip meet, is degraded and debased—his victim of his partner in crime. Every generation is worse than its predecessor, and the end must be a wreck and ruin.

MONEY THROWN AWAY.—The Richester *Democrat* states that Mr. Joseph Fitton, Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., has given $25,000 to found a professorship in the new University of Rochester. It would better have given the money to some charity which is doing work at home, and leave the negroes in Liberia to go back as fast as possible to the barbarism to which they are inevitably tending. Or if he does not like to give his money without a substantial return in the form of a "chair," let him give it, and the twenty five thousand dollars, buy twenty five negroes with it, and set them at work, so that they may do of use to somebody. It will never educate so many people as it would where else) to the extent that there will be able to take care of themselves.—*Charleston Courier.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER SMITH'S COURT.—A young boy named Jack Pinch was yesterday arraigned in this court on charge of having stolen a watch, the property of Mr. Paul Martin, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Dumaint streets. It appears that the boy, for arrangement, he kept very quiet. There for Sunday, entirely having a proper idea of its charge, of which he was ignorant. Mr. Martin was fined for exam nation on the 18th inst. Jack, being too well to deliver it. By chance, that same storm, which I was engaged below, among some of the other tombs, my servant took the path, little suspecting that he should thereby meet the holy man's displeasure.

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Marcellin & Albrecht's Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

Manufacturing industry is one of the principal sources of public wealth. As such, it is entitled to the encouragement and fostering kindness of the press. We therefore extract it a duty to produce every species of manufacture established amongst us, and especially all enterprises of an extensive and important character.

A few days ago we took occasion to describe the valuable properties possessed by the bi-sulphite of lime, and to point out the immense benefit it had conferred on the sugar interests of our State. It is unnecessary to recapitulate our statements, especially as the sugar-planters properly appreciate the value of this defecating agent, and know that its employment has now become indispensable.

We have already referred at some length to the establishments of Mr. BONNABEL and Mr. U. LAPYE, and having been recently enabled to inspect that of Messrs. MARCELIN & ALBRECHT, near the depot of the Jackson Railroad, we are justified in considering it as incontestably one of the most important in New Orleans. Their manufactory is really a model of its kind. It is arranged on an immense scale, and in conformity to a new plan invented by the proprietors themselves. The machinery is constructed in such a manner, and with so much power, as to be equal to any in use in the United States; and the results obtained by its application are truly marvelous. The product of these works is of the highest excellence, and has nothing whatever to fear from competition. We understand that these gentlemen manufacture in the short space of two hours bi-sulphite of lime of the strength of 14° Baumé. Messrs. MARCELIN & ALBRECHT are, therefore, fully entitled to the confidence and patronage of the sugar-planters. They undertake to furnish invariably their bi-sulphite at 10° uniform strength, and guarantee that it will not fall below that standard.

The reputation of these gentlemen stands already high in the interior of the State. Mr. ALBRECHT was favorably known as the partner of Dr. BERNARD, and Mr. MARCELIN as the superintendent of the works founded by him, and conducted by him eight months ago in copartnership with Mr. H. BONNABEL. The introduction of this article in Louisiana, and the erection of the works necessary for its preparation, are due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. MARCELIN. He was likewise the founder of the Southern Chemical Works, in which a bi-sulphite was manufactured so superior in quality and strength that it was purchased with avidity by our planters.

Such are the claims of Mr. MARCELIN to public confidence. No one will contest their sufficiency. In spite of the power of the machinery, and the extent of the works conducted by him, conjointly with Mr. ALBRECHT, the greatest possible activity will be required to fulfill the orders already entrusted to him, as well as the additional ones he will undoubtedly receive between the present time and the commencement of the grinding season. The sugar planters may rest assured that the bi-sulphite they procure from this establishment will prove entirely satisfactory. We direct attention to the advertisement of MARCELIN & ALBRECHT in another column.

HAVANA.

By the arrival of the *Daniel Webster* we have received Havana papers to the 24th September.

Sugars were still dull and inactive. Quotations for white of all kinds nominal. Nos. 12 to 20, 6½ cents; 10 to 11, 10 to 11½; 12 to 14, 11 to 12½c.; 20 to 25, 14 to 15c.; 17 to 18, 13½ to 14½c.; 10 to 12, 11 to 12½c.

Exchange on London, 10½ to 11½ per cent. premium. New Orleans, 1 to 1½ per cent. premium. Mercantile discounts, 10 to 12.

The election for Alcalde Ordinario of the new Plant ers' Bank of Havana resulted in the choice of Senor D. Joaquin Munoz Izaguirre as President. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Senores Marques de Almendares and Sr. D. Anastasio Carrillo y Arango, this last Director.

The Conducesos papers record the dread full murder, near the village of, on the 9 Junio, of Senor Don Jose Maria Cabrera, eighty years of age, of large wealth, and beloved and respected by all. The author or object of the murder was unknown.

The privilege for extracting oil from several plants and clarifying olive oil was granted by the Captain-General to Messrs. D. Juan Sanchez Ortiz, D. Hermenegildo Barrera and D. Eduardo Bueno.

The following is a complete list of vessels in the port of Havana on the 22d inst.:

English brig Cordelia, Tobin; American ship Gem, Washington; Hamburg, English brig Dorcas, Foster; English brig Elizabeth, Young; Dutch brig Wilhelmina, Boyer; Estonian Barr, Oldenburg; American schooner Waterwitch, Morrow; American ship N. Corwin, Mount; American ship Ann Dumbia, Sears; American ship Ann Dumbia, Sears; American ship Holmes; American ship F. M. Morales, Burmaster; American brig North Star, Grant; American ship Cornelia, Bartlett; American ship Lion, M Cain; American schooner Matron, Taylor; American schooner Prosper, Perkins; American schooner Isabella, Lewis; American schooner Bernard, Carter; American schooner Tom, Hallowell; American schooner Tom, Hallowell; American schooner Tom, Hallowell