The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS. FRIDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$10 00
CONTINUA PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISEMENTS—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and sixty that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

CESAIRE OLIVIER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 21 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

F. E. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M.

J. B. STEREL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books in case, or made to order.

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

JUST RECEIVED FRANCISCO TIO. F. HIRCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Teneriffe, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices.

WM. F. TALBOT, No. 20 Toreau st., 3d Municipality, just received, for sale a large and likely Lot of NEGROES, Consisting of Blacksmiths, House Servants, Field Hands, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call regularly from Virginia.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ST LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, is now prepared to make Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, in connection with the Marine and river business. Office 2d Ship street. A. BROTHER, Agent. T. BERMUDEZ.

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office No. 180 Royal street.

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LIOT, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that on the first of January, they have united their offices at No. 44 Royal street, next door to Bienville and Customhouse (residence of Dr. Liot).

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Convent of this city, to which they are attached, will necessitate their absence many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, deemed it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well on their own account as for the benefit of their numerous clients, in order that one of them may be always at home, ready to serve every person who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and attention bestowed by them, induce them to hope for a share of the patronage of the public. 18

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street. HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, & &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths—Laying and Repairing Lead Pipes—Sheet Lead of every description. Ship work, &c. promptly put and attended. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f13—ly

DUFEAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 113 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Brown where he will board horses and lodge carriages at the most reasonable terms. He will also sell horses and carriages at the most reasonable prices. He will also sell his horses.

M. Dufeau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Shoeing at No. 140 Burgundy street. n25—ly

Agency Sun Fire Office, Co., New Orleans, November 7th, 1846.

THE Board of this Institution terminated on the 1st of November, and the Trustees have declared a dividend of Twenty per cent on the premiums received during the year ending 31st October last, payable to the assured, either in cash, or the certificate of the Company, at their option. The business of the Company for the year ending 31st October last, is as follows:

Premiums received		32 per cent
Losses	36	
Expenses	14	
	50	100

The Company continues to insure against fire in New York on the same terms as heretofore.

The Board of Trustees also resolved, that no division of profits should be made until the accumulated earnings shall amount to one million of dollars.

The outstanding scrip and assets available to meet losses, amounted to $905,655 62, on the 4th ultimo, to which may be added more than $90,000 for premiums taken since, which in the opinion of the undersigned, affords the most ample security for their policies.

Thus, the Sun Fire Office continues to insure against fire, marine and river risks. I. MATTHEWS, Agent.

N. B. Policies issued at the corner of Camp and Common streets.

Scrip will be received in exchange for the scrip certificates issued, if so desired. n10tf

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY, in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between Conti and Bienville streets, for the transaction of every description of collections, business, keeping of account books, copying, &c. &c.

No fee or commission should be required in important business transactions with such securities.

Office will be open from every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. Monday and Friday 7 o'clock P. M.

They have also special agents for the sweeping and repairing of chimneys in the city.

H. BERTUS, H. RUFFIER.

New Orleans, August 20, 1846. au21 7

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector, 111 Dauphine Passage, between Conti & St. Louis, WILL undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and physicians for the monthly or annual collection of their bills, and will frequently furnish good settlements for all large accounts entrusted to him.

He will undertake collection in the country, or any part of the South, and will institute judicial proceedings at his own expense, when necessary.

He will assume the agency for house rent and servant hire.

He is disposed to honor him with their confidence, are respectfully to examine the subjoined list of references:

J. A. Bend,	A. Boublanc,
W. F. Myers,	R. R. Jennings,
J. H. Ashbridge,	J. A. Baudouin,
Bing & Snelson,	A. Macureau,
Thomas Augustin,	Dr. J. C. Landreau,
J. A. Baquie,	Dr. Von Poelnitz,
J. D. Lambert,	Dr. C. Fagot.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE. THE UNDERSIGNED Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

All losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of the North, and settled with promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.

ODIN & WILCOX, Committee. W. R. FOSDICK, A. C. LAWRASON, Agents.

WHITE LEAD. The subscriber, agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of R. Conkling & Co., is now receiving a fresh supply, which he offers at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at the works of R. Conkling & Co., will, on trial, be found equal to any English lead. As I am the only agent in this city, this brand can only be got from me.

ROBT CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

SUNDRIES:
1000 bbls Thomaston Stone Lime.
500 do Hydraulic Cement.
300 do Plaster Paris.
21 do Marble Dust.
200 sacks Salt.
Receiving Hair in sacks, sacks and barrels, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & Co., 11 Red Sticks, 3d Municipality.

☞ A lot of Sugar Lime, a very superior article, either in casks or barrels, for sale by the barrel. n4 6m

NEW PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 80, CHARTRES STREET. BETWEEN Bienville and Conti streets, where the following medicines that have gained such a high reputation throughout the United States can be purchased:

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.
Dandy's Marginal Balm.
Dugald's Indian Chologogue, a celebrated remedy for Fever and Ague.
Davis's Magical Pain Extractor.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.
Fallopian's Vermifuge.
Peaglice's Anodyne Cordial, for Bowel complaint.
Godfrey's Cordial, a never failing remedy for old sores, pimples on the face, and all cutaneous diseases.
Hay's Ointment, the greatest Pile destroyer in the world.
Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
M. Lane's Patent Vermifuge, the Mother's comfort.
Wistar's Pills, Tooth Ache Drops.
Together with a large assortment of the most valuable medicines now extant, too numerous to mention.

Also, for the ladies, a large assortment of perfumery—All goods sold at this house are warranted genuine. Try Johnson's Toilet Soap, a new article only 25 cents a cake. n30

PARISIAN HAT STORE, A. Marchal, 57 Chartres st. JUST received ex ships Probus, Kentucky and Dacia from Havre, a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufacturers of Paris, such as Pinaud, Meunier and Stone.

30 cases extra velvet silk hats.
6 beaver hats.
10 felt do superfine.
4 Tyrolese do.
4 hats for boys.
300 doz cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet Grecian caps. Assortment and age umbrellas, riding whips, &c. &c. nov 3

AT LIQUIDATION BELOW COST PRICE A. MARCHAL, 57 Chartres st. WILL, until the end of December next, at which time he will dispose of his stock at Auction, at very low prices, the following articles received ex ships Probus and Kentucky, from Havre—

Silk hand black and pilot cloth petasots; Tartan de do do; black and colored cloth dress and frock coats; black and colored cassimere pants; fine satin and cashmere vests; cloth and india rubber cloaks; shings, braces, cravats, night gowns, socks, drawers, handkerchiefs.

Also, real Tartans—Broadcloth; superfine do; pure cassimere; satin; tartan, &c. &c.

Merchants from the country are invited, before making their purchases, to call and examine, they will find it to their advantage.

N. B. All sales will be made for CASH. n3

CARPET STORE, 22 Chartres street.—CA BROUSSEAU & Co. have now on hand a large and choice assortment of carpeting, &c. among which are, Axminster & Tapestry; English and American Brussels, in great variety; Imperial and Ordinary 3 ply; Ingrains, of all qualities; Venetians, for halls and stairs; Rugs, Mats, Crumbcloths, &c. &c. Floor Oil Cloths, various qualities, from 2 to 24 feet wide; Matlings, of various widths, colors and qualities; all of which will be sold at low prices on account of the new tariff; also, fancy chairs, for negro clothing, at manufacturers prices, by the dozen. o26—3m

CURACAO—30 cases for sale by AUG MOLIER, 99 St. Louis street

Friday morning, Nov. 20, 1846.

Congressional Vote in New York.

Locofocoism flounders terribly in its efforts to explain away its overwhelming defeat in the Empire State. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the votes of the Anti-Renters made JOHN YOUNG Governor of New York, we should like to know whether the 23 Whig members of Congress owe their success to the same cause? How is it that, Whigs are elected in Districts heretofore strongly Locofoco, and, altogether unassisted with Anti-Rentism? The Locos do not seem aware, when they speak of the causes that defeated SILAS WRIGHT, that that gentleman owes the vote of his party in almost every county in the State, and they take very good care not to mention that the opposition of a large number of Whigs in New York to the nomination of Mr. YOUNG lost that gentleman at least ten thousand votes. Look for instance at the city, at Kings, Richmond and other counties, and compare the Whig Governor with the Whig Congress vote, and it will be seen that with a united Whig vote YOUNG's majority would have been fully 20,000.

We find in the N. Y. *Express* the annexed table of majorities on the Congress tickets in each of the 34 Districts in the State of New York, and we call the particular attention of our Locofoco brethren to it:—

Districts.	Counties.	Whig maj.	Loco maj.
1	Suffolk and Queens,		250
2	Kings and Richmond,		350
3–5	Lowest wards of New York city,		49
4	Eastern do do		696
5–4	Middle and West do do	576	
6–6	Upper wards do do	143	
7	Westchester and Rockland,	300	
8	Dutchess and Putnam,	280	
9	Orange and Sullivan,	1,080	
10	Ulster and Delaware,	950	
11	Columbia and Greene,	1,000	
12	Rensselaer,	1,800	
13	Albany,	2,400	
14	Washington and Essex,	2,000	
15	Clinton, Franklin and Warren,		950
16	Saratoga, Schenectady and Fulton,	600	
*17	Herkimer and Montgomery,		540
*18	St. Lawrence and Lewis,		1,000
19	Jefferson,	37	
*20	Oneida,	1,333	
21	Onego and Schoharie,		350
*22	Chemango, Broome and Tioga,		109
23	Oswego and Madison,	400	
24	Onondaga,	250	
25	Cayuga and Cortland,	500	
26	Tompkins, Chemung and Yates,	60	
27	Wayne and Seneca,	50	
28	Monroe,	1,700	
29	Ontario and Livingston,	2,250	
30	Steuben and Allegany,	1,200	
31	Chautauque and Cattaraugus,	2,200	
32	Erie,	1,250	
33	Genesee and Wyoming,	2,250	
34	Niagara and Orleans,	650	
		24,866	4,437
		4,437	
Whig majority in the State,		20,419	

*In these Districts, which have elected Old Hunkers to Congress, we give the majorities for Governor.

The Native Americans polled for their candidates for Congress in the city, Kings, Richmond and Dutchess counties about 5,500 votes, which, if added to the Whig vote, shows a majority in the State against the Locofocos of over *twenty-five thousand*.

Of course, these returns are not official, but are as near correct as can be had at present, being rather under than over the mark.

In order properly to estimate the force of this victory, there are sundry circumstances to be taken into consideration. The State of New York was divided into 34 Congressional Districts by the Locofoco Legislature of 1842. The apportionment, instead of being based upon the supposition of an equal vote by both parties, was framed in accordance with the vote of the State in 1840, when HARRISON received 12,000 majority; that is, the State was so districted, that the Whigs, it was believed, could only obtain half the delegation when their majority reached twelve thousand. Never before did our party carry a majority of the members of Congress. At the last Presidential election when Mr. POLK received five thousand majority in New York, the Whigs elected nine members of Congress, or a little more than one fourth the delegation. The New York correspondent of the *Union*, himself declares that 21 out of the 34 Districts ought to have returned Democrats—thus demonstrating the gross inequality of the apportionment. In spite, therefore, of these tremendous obstacles to success—in spite of the accumulation of Locofoco majorities in two thirds of the Districts, the Whigs have chosen twenty-three out of thirty-four members: and it is worthy of remark that of the corporal's guard left to Locofocoism, two of the Congressmen in New York city, and one in Kings and Richmond counties, are chosen by a minority vote.

If the Locofocos were to look searchingly and in a spirit of impartial enquiry into this result, they would be at no loss to determine the causes that effected it. How many Free Traders are elected in New York? Exactly seven, all told. Four of the Locofocos elected are strong Protective Tariff men, and are chosen by Whig votes. In reality the administration party have less than one-fourth the delegation. Locofocoism has sustained this Waterloo defeat, because the people of the Empire State are opposed to the New Tariff Act for prostrating American and encouraging British Industry. The Sub-Treasury and the Mexican war had likewise probably some agency in routing Locofocoism; but the pervading and principal cause was the policy of the administration in regard to Free Trade. New York is almost as strongly attached to the doctrine of Protection as Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We received yesterday one Boston paper, the *Advertiser*, which contains returns from little more than half the State. They sum up as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

	1846. Bridge.	1846. Davis.	1846. Scott.	1845. Bridge.	1845. Davis.	1845. Scott.	1844. Davis.
Suffolk, comp.	6469	1986	1498	5815	2313	484	1898
Essex, 20 towns	6077	3419	9457	5356	2714	1358	1488
Middlesex, 31	6154	6858	1690	5833	4367	845	1348
Norfolk, 19	3574	1809	709	3847	9491	499	556
Worcester 19	557 (maj.)			3481	1684	809	603
Bristol, 17	4127	2804	546	3694	3381	540	253
Plymouth, 18	3078	1758	908	2689	2337	587	337
	29976	15765	7708	30695	26447	5115	6743

Of the representative to Congress, Mr. Winthrop in the Boston district, Mr. Ashmun in the Connecticut River district, and Mr. Rockwell, from Berkshire, Mr. Hudson from Worcester, and Mr. Adams, are all elected. In the 9th district, Mr. Hale is either elected or falls a few votes short of a majority.

The Senate and House of Representatives are overwhelmingly Whig.

DELAWARE.—This State has been heard from but partially, New Castle County gives the Locofoco candidate for Governor, 61 majority, and the Whig candidate for Congress 78 majority, and elects the full Whig ticket to the Legislature. From these returns it is inferred that Thurp (l. f.) is elected Governor, Houston (w.) elected to Congress and that both branches of the Legislature will be Whig. Private information from Delaware some time ago led us to apprehend a defeat. We are glad that the Congressman and Legislature will be saved. Mr Thurp's personal popularity has caused him Whig votes enough to make his election probable.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—We call attention to Dr. Macaulay's advertisement in our columns. He is well-known to the community as a highly efficient and capable instructor of youth, having passed many years in that most arduous and perhaps most thankless profession. Dr. Mac. is a ripe scholar and a good one; a sound mathematician; familiar with the most approved methods of mental and moral discipline, and in every respect qualified to render ample justice to the expectations of parents who may confide their children to his care. We perceive that among the advantages offered by his institution, is the important one of early habituating the frame to active movements and the endurance of fatigue by subjecting it to military training. Apart from the opportunity of acquiring that elementary knowledge of tactics which in after life, is frequently found of marked usefulness, this system is extended by the striking benefit of giving to the youthful body litheness, elasticity and strength. Parents would do well to visit Dr. MACAULAY's establishment and see the pupils go through their exercises.

PLANS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The Washington *Union* notices the various speculations of the press in regard to the Mexican campaign, and after alluding to the most current, remarks, thereby with its usual extreme lucidness and precision. "We would most respectfully advise a little more caution to be practised by the ingenious men who undertake to the press in laying down plans of the campaign and of the marching of troops. These ingenious speculations may, after all, turn out to be mere visions of the imagination."

☞ The Albany *Journal* reminds its readers that since the organization of the Whig party the Whigs of the State of New York have voted before behind a Whig Governor; that they have had Whig majorities in the Assembly four years, and in the Senate two. But that they have now, for the first and only time, secured a Whig majority in their Congressional delegation. New York will be strong, therefore, (says the *Journal*) in the counsel, and still stronger in the character and talents of her Whig Representatives.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—The terms of service of the following Senators will expire on the 4th of March next:

"Maine, George Evans. †New Hampshire, Joseph Cilley. Massachusetts, John Davis. Rhode Island, John F. Simmons. New Jersey, J. W. Miller. Delaware, Thomas Clayton. Virginia, Wm. S. Archer. North Carolina, Willie P. Mangum. (One vacancy.) South Carolina, *John C. Calhoun. Georgia, John M. Berrien. Alabama, *Dixon H. Lewis. Mississippi, *Joseph W. Chambers. Louisiana, Alexander Barrow. Tennessee, R. Jarnagin. Kentucky, J. T. Morehead. Illinois, *James Semple. Arkansas, *Chester Ashley. Michigan, Wm. Woodbridge.—Texas, *Samuel Houston.

The places of several Senators have already been supplied as follows:

Maine—John W. Bradbury, dem. Louisiana—S. W. Downs, dem. Mississippi—Henry Stuart Foote, dem. Rhode Island—John H. Clarke, Whig. New Hampshire—John P. Hale.

The Senators who hold over on the 4th of March, 1847, are 23 Democrats, 12 Whigs.

*Democrats.

MICHIGAN.—The returns are still incomplete, but it is thought that two of the Locofocos are elected to Congress, and probably the third—making the delegation stand, as now, all Locofocos.

In the last Senate the Whigs had only one member, the Locos 19. In the House there were 15 Whigs, out of a total of 50 members. The Whig gain this election has been very great; but hardly enough to overcome the great majority which the Locos had last year—though the result has shown that a determined effort might have done it. The Legislature now elected choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Woodbridge, Whig.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather of Wednesday last, there was quite a large attendance at the Orleans Theatre. *La Sylphide*, although brought out under every disadvantage, was entirely successful, and the dancing masters, especially those of Melle. Trabatoni and Melle. Adelaide Lehman, exceedingly well sustained. The ballet is to be repeated to-night, no doubt to a much larger audience, this being probably the last opportunity the public will have of seeing the ballet company, which will retire to make room for M. Davis, who has just arrived with his new vaudeville and opera company.

☞ Schr. *Midas*, THOMPSON, from San Antonio Lizardo, 13th inst., states that the U. S. brig *Somers*, was the only vessel left at Vera Cruz to blockade that port; and the frigate *Cumberland*, at San Antoine Lizardo. The balance of the squadron had sailed on the 12th inst. for Tampico, consisting of the U. S. steamer *Princeton* Commodore CONNOR, U. S steamer *Mississippi*, Commodore PERRY; frigates *Potomac* and *Raritan*, steamers *Spitfire* and *Vixen*.

LATER FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.—The schr. *Midas*, Capt. Thompson, from Anton Lizardi, 13th inst., reports that on the day previous, the squadron sailed for Tampico; which consists of the steamers Mississippi and Princeton, the Raritan, Potomac, Spitfire, Vixen and the balance of the fleet.

Official Despatches.

The *Union* of the 11th states that the War Department had received despatches from General TAYLOR. They were written on the 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th October. But the detailed official letters on the operations before Monterey did not accompany them—much delay having occurred in making out complete returns from the various subordinate commanders of the army. The despatches are therefore comparatively brief and unimportant in their character. The government paper, however, furnishes the following abstract of their contents:—

In his letter of the 8th of October, General Taylor states that he had mustered out of service the entire force of mounted Texas volunteers. One company of Texas foot volunteers, which has rendered excellent service in the campaign, was then on the march to Camargo, there to be mustered out of service.

The general states, that a brief force is to be stationed at Loredo on the east bank of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of protecting that frontier of country from Indian depredations, and enabling the government of Texas to extend its jurisdiction with more facility to the river. With the advice of Governor Henderson, he has authorized General Lamar, the President of Texas, to raise a mounted company of eighty men for this service, for twelve months. As very small force is now in service from the State of Texas, he trusts that this step will be approved by the department.

The 2d infantry, with some of the artillery companies left in the rear, and an additional volunteer force, had been ordered forward to Monterey, together with a heavy battery train.

No credible intelligence has been received from the interior at the date of this letter. General Arupuda, at the last advices was at Saltillo, probably with the bulk or greater part of his army. (But subsequent accounts, in private letters from Matamoras, state that he had retreated from Saltillo, and would make San Luis de Potosi his rallying point. He was expected to make a stand there, and perhaps to be joined by Santa Anna, in case Gen. Taylor should extend his advance in that direction.)

The general states, that he had been unable as yet to prepare his detailed official report of the operations before Monterey—the last report from his subordinate commanders having been at that moment received. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, will vary little from 500—600 of which was sustained in the attack on the lower part of the city on the 21st.

Lieut. Dilworth, 1st infantry, had died of the wounds received on the 27th ult.

In his letter of the 13th October, Gen. T. encloses a statement of a recent atrocious murder, which had been perpetrated on the 5th, in the streets of Monterey, upon a Mexican lancer, by one Fitzsimons—Captain Hays of the Texan rangers was present, soon after, at the scene, and had no doubt of the guilt of the man. He is now in confinement. Some difficulty had occurred as to the proper disposition of the accused, as there seems to be no American tribunal competent to meet the case. The Mexican governor had complained of the act, and desired that the man might be brought to merited punishment. The general replied that the case should be submitted to the government before any action would be taken there.

In his last letter, General Taylor deeply regrets the necessity of reporting the death of the brave Robert H. Graham, 1st lieut. of 4th infantry, who died, with several other officers, of wounds received.

GEN. KEARNY.—The Washington Union, in noticing a statement that Gen. Kearny, who joined the regiment of Mormons, was about to return to the Rocky Mountains, says that they learn that he is a "gallant and liberal Whig."

The Washington Union is misinformed. General Kearney is not a Whig. Although not a partisan, he is to be classed as a Democrat, and he is freed from his restraints which his station, as a military man, imposes upon him, he would be found acting with that party, so far, at least, as he could conscientiously do.—*St. Louis Republican.*

DARING BURGLARY.—ANOTHER GOVERNMENT LOSS.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Flag and Journal*, of the 13th has the following:

A daring burglary was perpetrated in this city, on Friday night of last week. An entrance was effected by a window into the store of Mr. P. L. Sink, and the lock of a partition door having been forced, the robbers made their way into the front room, and thence removed an iron safe containing nearly *nine hundred dollars in specie*. They must have left through the front door, which they left unbarred.—Nothing but the chest was carried away. It was found the next day in a ravine towards the river where it had been forced open and rifled of the money. A quantity of paper was left uninjured. A hammer and a prine, employed by the burglars, were left upon the spot. This money was the property of the General Government, in the keeping of Captain J. H. Dearing, Mission Agent at this place. As no neglect can be imputed to him, we trust that he may not be held responsible for the loss, as he is a highly worthy and public spirited citizen, who received no compensation for the discharge of his official duties, generously performing them for the benefit of our revolutionary and other pensioners.

DAYTON, (OHIO) NOVEMBER, 6.

MELANCHOY.—Four of the hands employed in the brewery of Mr. J. W. Harries, and who sleeps in the building, took a pan of ignited charcoal into their bedroom on Wednesday night for the purpose of warming it. The men did not appear as early as usual the next morning, and Mr. Harries went to their room to wake them. He called one who lay near the door, and he seemed to be aroused, and Mr H left the room. After waiting some time, and finding that the men did not come down, he sent one of his hands to call them again. The messenger found one of his men, his own brother, dead, and three others either stupified or senseless. Two of these recovered, so as to be able to walk home, while the other remained in a most critical condition during the day, but is out this morning. The name of the deceased was Henry Thomas. It seems strange that, after the occurrence of so many deaths from the use of ignited charcoal in close apartments, and the pains which have been taken to make its fatal effects generally known, there should still be cases like the above to chronicle.—*Journal.*

☞ The following is a description of a gold sword to be presented to Gen. Taylor, by the State of Louisiana. We find it in the New York Commercial Advertiser, which paper states that the sword was at the store of Messrs. Bel, Tompkins & Co., for exhibition, for a few days previous to its shipment. The design was executed by Hyde & Goodrich, of New Orleans, and manufactured by A. P. Ames, of Springfield, Mass.:

The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved and wrought ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battles of the Pale Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscription:

"Presented by the state of Louisiana, to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinion held by the people of this state of the skill, conduct and judgment shown by him during his military life, but particularly during the battles of Pale Alto on the 8th and of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surrounding the battle scenes appear the coat of arms of Louisiana, and in the centre of the scabbard the American eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate rectangles of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and studded, and protected by a massive gold chain. The head represents a revolutionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious cairngorm stone.

MRS WALDO, at the last accounts, was dangerously ill, with but little hope of her recovery.

City Intelligence.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The investigation in the case of Dunn, charged with embezzlement, was resumed yesterday morning. Recorder Baldwin examined two witnesses, Mr. Wanur, the present Collector of taxes on drays and carriages for the Second Municipality, and Mr. Konos, Comptroller. The Recorder took last evening the testimony of Mr. Calhoun, late Comptroller, and will give his decision to-day. The accused was assisted by Messrs C. K. Johnson and Larue as Counsels. Messrs Hunt and Michel appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Francisco Gedow alias Charles Dali was yesterday arrested, charged with harboring the slave Sarah belonging to Mr. Jose Larondé, which intent to carry her out of the State. The accused will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Michael Lagormarcinez was arrested yesterday upon a charge of breach of trust. He furnished bail for his appearance before the committing magistrate of the First Municipality.

CAUGHT.—John Boyd, an inmate of the Second Municipality Workhouse, who had walked out of that establishment, without leave, on Tuesday last, was arrested yesterday by two police officers of the First Municipality, and delivered over to Recorder Baldwin.

☞ An Inspector of the Customhouse arrested yesterday a slave named Antonio Bosse, supposed to be a runaway, who came here on board the Spanish brig Dueude, Captain Guavadion, from Havana.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The attention of the First District Court was yesterday wholly taken up with the case of Ignace Bessac alias Pepen, charged with stealing $1000 from Mr. Estoban. The money was since recovered. All the witnesses for the prosecution, and several of those for the prisoner were heard. The case was continued to this morning.—The Attorney General, and Counsellors Collins and Preaux, for the State. P. Soulé and L. Davigneau, for the accused.

THE BALLET IN NEW YORK.—A new troop of dancers arrived in New York a few days ago from Genoa. It embraces Signora Cucea, Fanny Martin and Signori Morra, Rossi and Raggio, Signor John Rossi, a renowned Magician, came over in the same troop.

☞ We were startled last evening, says the Mobile *Advertiser* of Wednesday, to hear of the death of one of our most estimable citizens, Edward H. Tent. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health in the morning, and ere the setting of the sun was numbered with the dead. Some disease of the heart, we learn, was the cause of his sudden decease.

THE BOREAS SUNK.—The Boreas started from this port for New Orleans, on Wednesday evening last, loaded with about two hundred tons of produce, and just below the mouth of the Meramac she struck a snag yesterday morning, and sunk nearly up to her boiler deck. The cargo will be sold in a much damaged condition, and possibly the engine may be taken out. There was insurance on the boat to the amount of two thousand dollars. She sunk about a mile below where the Tonnalecha sunk a few days ago, and the wrecks of the two boats are now in sight of each other. Eight or five miles on the Mississippi will soon exhibit such monuments of the despotic folly of National Executive.—*St Louis New Era, 6th.*

Beauties of the Sub-Treasury.

Time and again we have demonstrated the practical operation of this miserable project of financial quackery, forced upon an unwilling people in obedience to the rescript of the Baltimore Convention. But all its beauties are yet unsaid and unsung. It is only not mischievous, when inoperative, because impracticable. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, gives several examples of the mode in which this expensive and embarrassing measure is carried out, and the charming results that follow—We select one or two. *Ah uno disce omnes!*

On the first of October last, the Navy Agent of this city made a requisition on the Treasury Department for the money to pay the expenses of the Navy Yard, officers, &c. The Navy Agent was informed that a strong box of the Government, not from the Government funds to the amount of more than four hundred and forty thousand dollars—but in a draft on New York. The Navy Agent could not get specie for his draft, and the Sub-Treasury he would not allow him to take bank bills, which could alone be converted into specie. Nor can he even receive a draft from a bank. He is, therefore, compelled to go to New York with his draft in hand, and is accompanied by another person under his employ, and who is required to act as a guard of the specie which he is to draw. At New York he finds he cannot well get the specie, and consents to take the notes of one of the Deposite Banks, which are brought to the city of Washington. The Navy Agent now presents himself to the Banks here, and requests that specie will be given him for his New York notes. With these notes it is not easy to procure specie, and the New York notes are finally paid over, but not to him, but to the officers and men who are in Government employ. These notes are finally paid away, and as a great favor some of the Banks here gave their own notes in exchange for New York notes in small sums. The Navy Agent in the mean time discharges the officers and men of the service.

The Navy Agent in the mean time applies the Government for his expenses to and from New York, to obtain Government funds for the expenses of the Washington Navy Yard, and the person in his employ is allowed $65 for his services as intended guard for the specie. This is so much like a ransom in Mexico, and the official paper is so fond of referring to a certain "Mexican party," that I commend the fact to its consideration.

One other example let me give you. The Secretary of the Treasury, as you remember, left Washington on or about the 1st of October last, upon the not very successful mission of cheapening the interest on Treasury notes. His assurance was when he left here that he might almost realize the fable of Midas the Phrygian king. Mr. Walker presented himself in Wall street with some thing like the aspirations of Midas before Bacchus. He wished his Treasury Notes converted into Gold, and so, agreeably to his model, might have run his petition:

"Give me," said he, nor thought he ask'd too much,
"That with my *Treasury Notes* what'er I touch,
Changed from the nature which they held of old,
May be converted into yellow gold."

Whether Mr. Walker thus prayed or not I will not say, but it is certain that he was a long time absent from his post,—that his mission availed him nothing, and that the Government is not in good credit. While the Secretary of the Treasury was in New York the Turner of the frigate *Constitution*, just in came to this city for funds to pay off the crew and officers of that ship, which amounted to five hundred dollars a day. This requisition laid in the Treasury Department for eight days awaiting the return of the Secretary. The President then conferred the appointment of Secretary temporarily upon Mr. Young, who signed the requisition, and the money was then paid, but not until *four thousand dollars* had been lost by the delay.

Other requisitions to the amount of *eight hundred thousand dollars*, and in the form of remittances for the Army were laid over in the same way.

No longerance than November 4th, the Navy Agent here received on his requisition a draft on the Mint at Philadelphia for thirty thousand dollars. To obtain this money it is found necessary to visit Philadelphia, and to take specie back. Accordingly the Agent with his companion starts for the city of "Brotherly Love" and returns with his specie well guarded and safely delivered. The cost of transportation is the travelling expenses of each person, twenty-six dollars for each, besides two dollars a day for compensation, or more than twenty per cent. on the money received. The transactions in the South must indeed have cost much more than this, but from fact nearer at hand you may have some better idea of the practical operations of this most foolish and embarrassing scheme. I cannot doubt that one of the first acts of Congress will be the repeal of this odious measure.

DIED.—At St Francisville, on the 14th instant, Mrs Wilson, AMES HARRY, aged 44 years; born CAROLINE EMILIE ZENA GRENELLE.

LATEST DATE.

NEW YORK	Nov. 11	LIVERPOOL	Oct. 10
WASHINGTON	Nov. 12	HAVRE	Oct. 16
CHARLESTON	Nov. 14	HAVANA	Nov. 6
CINCINNATI	Nov. 9	VERA CRUZ	Nov. 11
BRAZOS ST IAGO	Nov. 12	TEXAS	Nov. 11

COMMERCIAL

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT,
NOVEMBER 19, 1846.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to about 2,800 bales. Prices are the same as those paid prior to the receipt of the advices per steamer Britannia from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Inferior	6	@6
Ordinary	6½	@6¾
Middling	7	@7¼
Good Middling	7½	@7¾
Middling Fair	8¼	@8
Fair	10½	@10¾
Good Fair	11	@11½
Good and Fine	12	@00

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LISTS.

Good	6	@6
Common	6	@6
Extreme prices	6	@6

No sales of TOBACCO to-day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The transactions in Sugar to-day sum up about 400 hhds, former and 200 latter at former rates.

FLOUR—In this article we notice sales to-day of fully 7,000 bbls, the greater portion of which was taken for export at $5 30 cents, which is a decline of 25 cents ⅌ bbl, on yesterday's prices.

PROVISIONS—The only transactions of consequence in Provisions to-day, are as follows:—200 bbls. Mess PORK at $9 50 ⅌ bbl., and about 300 bbls. and 1,000 kegs sold at from 6@7½ ⅌ lb.

EXCHANGE—We notice no alteration in Exchange.

FREIGHTS are steady—no engagements to day.

☞ The ship WINNEBAGO, Captain Melcher, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. The consignees are requested to take out their permits and receive their goods on the Levee within five days from this date, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Public Stores, at their account and risk.

ADE MOLIER, 99 St Louis st