The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 40: VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS. MONDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 24, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4790

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year; In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

Regular advertisers (French and English,	$25
Merchants and Shippers,) each and	
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat	
Saloons, &c., - - - - - - - -	20
Insurance office, public institutions, - -	50

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business or the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, hosiery or lots of ground to let, lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged ten per cent only under the ordinary rates.

All notices of a political character (except official notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

CITY BANK
New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that in accordance with the charter, there will be an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Monday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M.

f 20 R J PALFREY, Cashier.

A VERY superior family of NEGROES for sale, consisting of a man about 30 a French and American Cook, his wife a Creole, washer and ironer, and two fine Children, will be sold on accommodating terms to a family in the city, apply to J A BEARD & Co.
f 25 Banks' Arcade

A SUPERIOR French and American Man Cook is hire—A good artiste and capable to take charge of the cooking of a Restaurat or Hotel. Apply to
f 25 J A BEARD & Co, Bank Place

FRENCH MEDICINES.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Chancellor, a fine assortment of Rosier and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. f 24 1m

COAL as dive bituminous coal delivered—5000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large proportion, for sale by the cargo or less quantity delivered free of cartage at the levee per bbl.
f 24 WEAR MURPHY,
104 132 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 32 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Salzerines, low priced;
1 do do medium do do;
1 do rich and medium do do;
1 do new printed French merinos;
1 do new plaid French merinos;
1 do new jaconets, very low;
Flowered barèges, mousselines and fancy hair-cloths;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
Fancy trimmings, very rich;
Several pieces of cashmere at all prices;
Also—Satins, of all kinds and colors, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chenille, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use.
f 18

FOR SALE—200 pipe and table Bordeaux cabinet wine; 200 do do do; 3000 gallons do do; 30 puncheons of Monongahela whiskey; 100 boxes Havana cigars; 500 boxes do do; 70 bbls Havana coffee; 500 do do sugar; 100 casks claret; 50 do Sauterne; 50 do Burgundy; 50 do Rhine wine; 50 do Port wine; 200 bbls No 1 do; 200 kits mackerel; 200 do salmon; 100 do Nova Scotia codfish; 500 kegs soda; 100 do pearlash; 600 mats Cassia buds.
f 18 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

WHITE LEAD, &c.—100 kegs prime No 1 lead extra and No 2 do; 200 do 200 lbs each; 200 do 100 lbs each; 100 do 50 lbs each; 100 do 25 lbs each; 6 do superior patent; 60 do permanent dry; 10 bbls linseed oil; English, in store and for sale by
f 11 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

WINE—300 cases Bordeaux wine, assorted, in 6 bottle flasks and quarters; 75 do do 12 bottle do do; 50 do do Claret, Lafitte and Leoville, 1834; 40 do do old Claret, Lafitte and Leoville, 1834; 50 do Sauterne and Paullac, 1834; 10 do Pauillac, 1835; 10 do Margaux, 1835; 10 do Marcobrunner Rheingau and Grunhaus, 1834; 50 do Champagne, 1834.
f 10 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 16 St Louis

GUNPOWDER—Curtis, Pyle, Mills and Company, respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have appointed Messrs. Fisher & Cole their sole agents for the sale of their favorite manufacture, in this market, offer for sale by
f 20 REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH MADDER ASHED or Direct Importation. An excellent article for cultivating the plant, the people from it as much larger than when sugar or cotton. Apply at the west store of
f 18 WM DINN, 11 Commerce

FRESH HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A superior article for sale at the seed store of
WM DINN,
f 16 11 Commerce

COGNAC—6th pieces J. J. Dupuy's brand, in hampers, of a choice lot for sale by
f 20 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

TEAS—Just from imperial of gunpowder of rare flavor and qualities; prime pouchong, souchong and young hyson for sale by
f 19 J W STANTON & Co,
corner Magazine and Lafayette

RICE COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee in double linen and single twilled bags, for sale by
f 19 J W STANTON & Co,
corner Magazine and Lafayette

WINES—Received by late arrivals—161 cases claret, St Emilion—40 do Lafitte, R Mouton's, 1840—9 do Lafitte (Rothschild's), 1839—10 St Julien—10 Haut Brion—30 half cases do—30 do Sauterne—200 boxes claret Saint Julien—30 do Lafitte—10 do Leoville—10 do Margaux—40 bottles champagne, very good quality for sale by
f 20 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

BRANDY—In half pipes and 30 qr pipes Bordeaux and 30 qr pipes Cognac, of the brand of Dupuy's and Co's Cognac champagne.
f 17 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

BRANDY—8 half pipes and 30 qr pipes Bordeaux and 20 qr hogsheads Cognac, for sale by
f 17 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
41 Poydras street

CORDIALS at 141 Magazine st, and a yard in the rear of the building, various moderate apply to
f 18 B BITTERLIN,
20 Poydras, corner of Tchoupitoulas

SARDINES—1000 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil, of St Chambas, Rome and Basset of La Rochelle, landing on packet ship Baltimore, for sale by
f 21 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville

COFFEE Rio.—190 bags Rio Coffee; 85 do Havana do, 20 do Java do; 10 casks white Havana Sugar; for sale by
f 20 DARAN, QUEYROUZ & Co,
11 & 16 St. Louis

TALLOW—50 bris superior, in fine shipping order now landing from steamer Louisiana, for sale by
f 20 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

HAVANA SEGARS—20 000 assorted qualities, landing from steamship Alabama; 20,000 Regalias Florida, from brig Rapid, now processing for sale by
f 19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SEGARS—20 000 Regalias and Millers, Uguet and Cabanas's brand, landing per steamship Alabama, from Mayaguez, for sale by
f 19 E THEARD,
50 Old Levee

BALLOONS, &c.—3000 round demijohns 5 gills each, 500 tenned empty bottles; 400 m. half long pointed bottles; 200 superfine long do; 10 m demijohn do; 4 bbls bottle of terms; 100 bbls tenned for sale by
f 20 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 16 St Louis

BRANDY AND WINE in casks entitled to drawback—50 half pipes brandy, 4th proof; 400 cases St Julien red wine, for sale by
f 11 FOUGET, SON,
147 Royal

PORK SALE—3000 mess pork, the cargo of ship Baltimore for sale by
f 14 WM MURE, 2 & 4 Old Levee

CANDLES—Sperm and Mexican, on Levee from steamer Louisiana, for sale by W M PERSON, 31 Chartres, corner of Customhouse street, will close the balance of the above named goods received from the wreck of the ship Natchez, and will astonish purchasers—good quality De Jaunes 9d to 9½ do 10 do 10½ do 11 per lb.
f 21 HALL DRUGGED SELLING OFF

C. M. SIMPSON offers to the Ladies great bargains in Bell and Evening Dresses, having just received a large and heavy assortment of closing them, will sell at one half usual prices, 32 Chartres corner Customhouse st.
f 20

PLANTATION DRY GOODS—to sales every 3 & Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at the store of the subscriber, 41 Magazine st
f 18 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras

HAVANA SEGARS—Regalias branded Uguet, Cazan, Valle Cubana, Mahi, Regalia, Prime Cabanas, Mahi, Regalia, Prime Cabanas, landing and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
f 18 34 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE—200 basket Marseilles oil, Pinenard, 12 bottles to the basket; 100 do Flagniol and Pascal, 24 bottles to the basket; 100 Schaeffer & Co, 12 bottles to the basket; 50 do Spanish wine; for sale by
f 18 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 16 St. Louis

SEGARS—Landing on brig L Street from Havana—30 M Regalias Imperiales; 15 Regalias, 10 M Cazadors, 30 M Millers, for sale by
f 11 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
11 and 16 St Louis

HAVANA SEGAR—Receiving on steamer Alabama 25 M and brig Tita, from Havana—30,000 segars, Regalias Cazadors, Preparados, Tayeuseas, Millers & Damas of the Cabanas, to sell Mahi, Victoria and Palma brand.
f 11 J JOHNS, 14 Exchange Place

WINE—300 brls white wine, Count Mascarin Bonne and Grevey, 150 cases do Sauterne and Haut Sauterne; 50 do claret; wine vinegar, for sale by
f 10 DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co,
11 and 16 St Louis

RIO COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio coffee, put up in double linen and single twilled bags, received per ship Lafayette, for sale by
f 19 J W STANTON & Co,
corner Magazine and Lafayette

RED WINES in bottle—Received per late arrivals—Chateau Lafite, Rothschild's 1840—Chateau Lafite, Rothschild's 1839—30 do Lafite, R Mouton's 1840—9 do Lafite (Rothschild's), 1839—10 St Julien—10 Haut Brion—30 half cases do—30 do Sauterne—200 boxes claret Saint Julien—30 do Lafite—10 do Leoville—10 do Margaux—40 bottles champagne, very good quality for sale by
f 20 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Rapid, from Bordeaux, 30 qr pipes Dupuy & Co's brand, 4th proof; 6 do do, 3d proof; 2 pipes Cognac, 4th proof, for sale by Dupuy's and Co's Cognac champagne.
f 17 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

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COGNAC FIRST PROOF—In pipes F Gabard & Co's brand, under the keys of the Custombouse
f 20 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

COGNAC CHAMPAGNE—Castillon's brand in half and quarter pipes, of superior quality, for sale by
f 20 EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 19 St Louis

HENRY BAGS in bales and bundles, landing, and for sale, for sale by
f 20 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

JAVA COFFEE—100 bags prime Old Government Java Coffee, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
f 20 40 Gravier

CANDLES—50 boxes superfine Candles, in Brother's Chemin, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
f 20 40 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—50 boxes white Havana Sugars, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
f 20 40 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRY 24, 1845.

THREE EXPRESS MAILS have arrived since our last publication, bringing dates from New York to the 15th inst.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

The roaring of artillery at early dawn and the myriads of flags flattering from mast and spire, which the rising sun disclosed, marked the intcoming of another anniversary of the natal day of the Father of his country. At an early hour the city presented the appearance of a vast martial camp, the different military companies were seen wending their way to their several appointed rendezvous, preparatory to their movement toward the grounds upon which the mimic battle was to be fought. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Legion, the party in opposition, formed in battle array upon the "Oak Plains," some three miles above the city, and quietly awaited the onset of the attacking party, which consisted of the regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Washington Regiment, Capt. Todd's company of State Artillery from Mobile, and six companies of U. S. troops, four of which were from the garrison at Baton Rouge, and two from the Barracks below the city. At 11 o'clock, the sharp cracking of the rifles of the "skirmishers" announced the approach of the "enemy," and in a few minutes the rattling of the musquetry and the booming of cannon, told that the onslaught had commenced. The scene had now become as noisy and exciting, as the most "bloody minded belligerents" could have hoped for or anticipated. We will not attempt to describe the desperate charges made by the cavalry, the marching and counter-marching of the infantry, the advancing and retreating of the artillery, whose deep mouthed thunder from their cannon, made the earth fairly quake and filled the atmosphere with such volumes of villainous smoke, that it was only at occasional intervals that we could catch a glimpse of the maneuverings of the belligerents, or form an estimate of the victims to the "horrors of war." Of the amount of noise and quantity of smoke which the discharge of over 50,000 cannon and musket cartriges could effect in the short space of an hour, we leave for the imaginations of our readers to depict. It would also be invidious for us to particularise the names of some of the companies, whose manouvering would have done honor to war-worn veterans, but we cannot refrain from awarding all praise to the Mobile artillerists for the knowledge of tactics and the precision and rapidity of their movements, which was displayed upon the occasion. The clock work like movements of the U. S. regular troops, reflected great honor upon themselves and the officers under whose training they have acquired such perfection.

After the close of the sham battle, the two divisions of troops, amounting to about 2,000 rank and file, were united in line and reviewed by his Excellency Governor Mouton, escorted by a most brilliant cortege of field officers of this and other States, and their respective staffs; amongst whom we noticed the veteran Major Gen. Gaines of the U. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, Maj. Gen. J. L. Lewis, Maj. Gen. Isaac Johnson, Maj. Gen. E. D. Sparrow, and Maj. Gen. Fisher.

The review being over, a most beautiful collation was served in an adjacent field, which was partakes of by our citizen troops and their invited guests.

We are happy to state that not an accident, so far as we have heard, occurred during the combat, which is almost astonishing, taking into consideration the immense crowd of spectators which thronged the field and at times almost kept the opposing "armies" from carrying on the war. The festivities of the occasion were slightly marred by the occasional absence of rain, which came up about the close of the review and continued during the afternoon and night.

The celebration by the Pupils of the Public Schools of Municipality No. 2, was also a most interesting exhibition. At 9 o'clock they assembled at their respective school rooms, and marched to Lafayette square, where a procession was formed under the direction of their tutors, which moved down Camp to Canal street, along Canal to St. Charles street, up St. Charles to the levee, St. Grapp's Church. The ceremonies were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Clark, and after an anthem being sung by the pupils, J. P. Benjamin, Esq. delivered an address which was highly admired and exceedingly appropriate and affecting. After a number of national airs had been sung, and a prayer offered up for their future well being, the ceremonies were brought to a close.

During the evening a grand military ball was held at the Washington Armory, which was attended by the beauty and fashion of the city.

The St. Charles Theatre was also attended by Gov. Mouton, Gen. Gaines, Maj. Gen. Lewis, and their respective staffs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 13th instant, Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, requesting their Senators to vote for Texas and Oregon. Mr. F. said he believed in the doctrine of instruction, but did not intimate he should vote on the Texas question.

Mr. Foster presented a resolution in reference to the best method of defending the northern and northwestern lakes. It lies over under the rules.

Mr. Evans reported a bill authorising the South Carolina Rail Road Company to import atmospheric pipes free of duty.

Mr. Ashley of Arkansas, introduced a joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union.

The morning business being disposed of, Mr. Archer called up the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the resolutions from the House concerning annexation. He moved to postpone them indefinitely, whereupon Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in a speech of two hours, against annexation. He opposed the resolutions as involving an unconstitutional power. He had constitution objections to annexation, but without them he could not consent to annex Texas unless by the consent of Mexico.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morehead's remarks the subject was postponed till the next day.

In the House, a resolution was agreed to, that all debate on the Iowa and Florida bill should terminate in two hours. The subject was then immediately taken up.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Morse of Me., to strike out of the Florida constitution that clause which forever prohibited the Legislature from abolishing slavery, and which prohibited any free colored man from landing in any of the ports of Florida. An exciting debate of a personal character followed between Messrs. Morse, Baily of Virginia, and Weller of Ohio. Mr. Morse's amendment was rejected by a vote of 87 to 76.

At two o'clock the bill was passed by a vote of 165 to 34.

Little more of interest occurred during the sitting.

In the Senate on the 14th, after the presentation of memorials and the usual morning business, the joint resolutions on the subject of Texas came up for discussion. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at considerable length, in favor of annexation. He considered the resolutions the very best form for the admission of Texas which could have been adopted, and expressed his anxious desire for the consummation of the measure. He complimented Mr. Morehead for his able and eloquent speech, and then proceeded to argue the constitutional question, relying upon the clause which gives to Congress the power to admit new states—this he seemed to regard as entirely sufficient. In regard to slavery, though opposed to it, as it was tolerated by the constitution, he should support it. He denounced the abolitionists as the enemies of the slave and mankind.

Mr. Rives of Va., had the floor awarded to him, when the subject was informally passed over for the present.

The bill from the House for the admission of Iowa and Florida, was taken up and by a vote of 24 to 22, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the Cumberland Road bill was taken up. It appropriates $150,000 for each of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The bill was laid aside after brief discussion.

The naval pension bill was agreed to in committee of the whole, and the West Point Academy bill was taken up. A long debate followed, several of the Ile orleans opposing the bill and denouncing the academy with the utmost vehemence. The bill was however passed—yeas 95, nays 42.

Shortly after, the House adjourned.

THE PASSAGE OF the Postage reform bill at the present session is considered quite problematical. It is said that the House committee, to which the bill from the Senate was referred, have recommended that the bill introduced some time since in the House should be substituted for it. Should this motion prevail, the measure is killed for the present session; for it is impossible that in the short period yet left, the two branches of Congress can act upon a perfectly new measure of so important a character, and which will probably elicit much discussion.

TEXAS.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury is now apprehensive that the Texas resolutions will fail in the Senate. Three democrats, it is said, will vote against them. Benton's bill, adds the same authority, cannot pass the Senate, and if it should, it cannot pass the House.

MR. POLK IN WASHINGTON.—The President elect arrived in Washington on the evening of the 13th inst. His arrival was heralded by the roar of ordnance, and a committee of 25 members of Congress from the several states, (Vermont being unrepresented, because in her delegation no friend of annexation could be found,) waited on him and bade him welcome. The crowd was large, but no enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. POLK was accompanied by Mr. DALLAS, and by Col. Wm. V. BUTLER of Ky. He was addressed by a member of the Democratic Club of Washington, and made a brief reply, not touching on politics, but simply expressive of his pleasure at renewing old associations and acquaintances.

Mr. POLK, says the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, appeared to be somewhat jaded, but in good health. He looks much older than when he was Speaker of the House, and his hair has become quite grey.

It is certain, say the letter-writers, that Col. BENTON of Kentucky, will be Secretary of War, but beyond this Mr. POLK's friends declare that no member of the new cabinet has been agreed upon.

BOSTON STILL WITHOUT A MAYOR.—The citizens of Boston tried for the seventh time on the 19th instant, to elect a mayor, but with no better success than on the former occasions. The result was as follows:

Parker, (whig)	3,349	Davis, (native)	4,269
Horner, (dem.)	1,456	Scattering,	17

A trial was made at the same time to elect three Aldermen, but with the same result. The Atlas says that the extreme inclemency of the weather lost the true whig ticket many votes.

A FORGED CHECK for nearly eighteen hundred dollars was presented on the 13th instant, at the counter of the Union Bank at Baltimore and paid.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco majority in the Senate of Virginia on the 13th instant, refused to go into the election of U. States Senator in place of Mr. Rives, whose term expires on the 4th proximo, and postponed the order from the House indefinitely.

"Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline."—We have received a copy of the prospectus issued by the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, for publishing a quarterly periodical, at the low rate of $2 per annum. Its object is indicated by the title. We know not of any undertaking more honorable to the human heart and intellect, than the attempt to introduce in the vague and varying system of prison discipline, those wholesome and salutary reforms which experience and philanthropy may point out, and which may tend to redeem this department of retributive justice from the clinging reproach of subjecting the victims of the law to a penalty which demoralizes and deprave instead of bettering his moral condition. The proposed journal will be devoted to the exposition and promulgation of correct views on prison discipline, police systems, asylums for the insane poor, societies for the aid of discharged prisoners, and other reforms immediately connected with these subjects. It has been undertaken purely with a view to promote the cause of humanity and moral reformation, and as such will, we trust, receive the liberal support of all who are connected for the welfare of their fellow men.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—At Rochester, (N. Y.) on the 6th inst., one of the Polish exiles of the name of Lyon Phelips, (that name being supposed to have been assumed after coming to this country,) and about 35 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room at the Clinton House.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES have recently occurred in the cities of Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y. In the former city, an immense clothing establishment occupied by Mr. J. C. Vaughan, in Lloyd street, was entirely consumed. Loss about $30,000, of which one half was insured. In Rochester, a long row of stone buildings in Elizabeth street, was totally consumed. The loss is estimated at $80,000—of which $3,400 only was insured.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Ninth Congressional District—now represented by Henry Williams, Isaac Goodnow—another unsuccessful attempt was made on Monday to elect a representative. Mr. Hale, whig, received 4 455 votes; Williams, *loco*, 4,423; Swain, *abolitionist*, 686; scattering 271.

COL. JOSEPH S. LANCASTER, of Duval county, Florida, has been nominated as the whig candidate for Congress, at the election to be held in May next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Anderson will, this evening, repeate his favorite character of Claude Melnotte, in the beautiful play of the Lady of Lyons.

☞ We would call the particular attention of the lovers of the sweetest of all music, to the GRAND CONCERT of MR. BARTOS, a celebrated Flutist, who will be assisted by the Campanological band of Swiss Bell Ringers. Concert to commence this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Washington Armory Hall.

☞ The Mobile State Artillery, Capt. J. S. Todd, left yesterday for their home. They were escorted to the Rail Roads by detachments from several of the volunteers of the city, and a parting salute was fired by the battalion of artillery on the occasion.

We do not recollect ever to have seen a better disciplined and finer looking body of young men. The gentlemanly bearing and courteous demeanor of both rank and file, during their short sojourn amongst us, have won the admiration and esteem of our citizens.

RECORDER GENDIS' COURT.—John Riley arrested on a charge of petit larceny was yesterday brought before the Recorder, and committed for 60 days to the work-house.

Bruggeman, charged with having in his possession goods not his, stolen from the Water Works' Company, gave bail for his appearance for examination.

Denis Lynch, charged with stealing a sword, the property of Auguste Browne, was remanded for further examination.

Lopez, a slave of Mr. Levergne, charged with driving a carriage over a child of Mr. Francis O'Neal, will be examined this morning.

☞ A person who refused to give his name, was yesterday arrested by the First Municipality police, charged with breaking open the trunk of Mr. Silvester, corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets, some four or five weeks since.

☞ Thomas, alias Michael Connoly, charged with stealing a silver watch from P. S. Martin; and Augustus Meer, charged with stealing $16, from John Secore, will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

WATER PROOF CARTRIDGES.—The Committee on the Militia in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of the use in the army and navy of a new cartridge, which is the invention of Mr. Samuel Colt, of New York. A large number of certificates from eminent military men are appended to the report, showing that these cartridges, which are made of tin foil, are both fire and water proof. Commodore McIntosh gives the following account of some highly satisfactory experiments on the subject:

"The experiments were made on the 15th November, with a brass 6 pounder, Mr. Colt loading the gun—Colonel Hamilton not objecting (very properly, in my opinion) to a soldier's doing so, without the sponge being used, and two were used in succession in service. Fifteen cartridges were fired in quick succession; a common percussion lock and water were used; the vent was not served, and the priming wire and sponge were dispensed with. The committee were now desirous of examining the gun which was done with a small looking glass. No deposite was discovered; and the touch-hole remained perfectly free, the firing was therefore continued; and after a further discharge of ten more cartridges in quick succession, a cartridge was rammed home, and allowed to remain a few minutes and a half before firing, to discover if any thing remained in the gun by which it might be ignited."

The experiments were now continued under the same circumstances to the 45th cartridge, which was rammed home, and allowed to remain five minutes, to ascertain if the heat of the barrel in the gun was sufficient to dissolve the tin foil, or if any matter remained by which the cartridges could be exploded. This appeared not to be the case, the committee expressed themselves satisfied with the result. The gun was desirous to be cleaned after firing, still loading the gun; but the committee were satisfied that any number of guns might be fired with the same result.

Mr. Colt now submitted for our inspection musket cartriges that had been three weeks immersed in water. On opening them the powder was found to be perfectly dry, and fit for immediate use. One of them was then placed on the ground and covered with loose powder; the powder was then burned, leaving the cartridge uninjured. A coal of fire was now placed on it, which of course dissolved the tin foil and exploded the cartridge, taking, however, a much longer time than was anticipated by any one present. It has also been supposed that the tin foil was not of sufficient strength to bear transportation when done into cartridges over rough and broken ground. This, I am also told, is an error—a board of ordnance officers at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, having tested this fact by placing a quantity of them loosely in a box, which was fastened to a horse, and he made to go at his full speed over a rough field for one hour, without injury to them. The use of tin in lieu of brass, though other reasons, on the ground of humanity to persons engaged in loading guns, who suffer so frequently from explosions.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18, 1845.

SHIPWRECK.—The brig Lander, of Boston, Mr. Captain Lowder, sailed from this port on the 25th of January last, for Boston, with a cargo of cotton and rice, went ashore at Quiet's Mole shoal, the same night, a consequence of mistaking some light, and had not their boat been on board after striking. The cargo would be saved in a short time—principally insured in Boston. The vessel is now, on her first voyage, and will be a total loss, except sails and rigging; also insured in Boston for $7,000.

☞ The N. Y. *American*, an old and able journal, though ultra in its hostility to the south, has been discontinued, Mr. King, the editor, having transferred its list of subscribers to the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, with which paper he is hereafter to be personally associated.

Mr. BLACKFORD, the U. S. Charge D'Affaires at New Grenada, arrived at New York a few days since. The *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"Among the last official acts of Mr. Blackford, before leaving Bogota, was the adjustment of the claim growing out of the seizure and detention of the schr. Vandalia, Capt. Robbins, at Rio Hacha, in 1836, for an alleged infraction of the revenue laws. It is understood that the owners of the vessel and cargo will be indemnified, and an ample compensation awarded to Captain Robbins for his long and unjust imprisonment.

"Mr. Totten, the engineer and contractor for the construction of a canal from the harbor of Carthagena to the Magdalena, had commenced operations with great spirit. The work was begun with all due ceremonies, the Governor of the Province throwing up the first shovel full of dirt."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Zurich*, Captain Johnson, arrived at New York on the evening of the 13th instant, from Havre, which port she left on the 5th January, bringing papers to that day, four days later from Paris than have been received. The *Zurich* had a quick passage but a very boisterous one.

We find nothing in the papers of much interest.

A letter from Tahiti states that of 600 men composing the French garrison, 137 have been killed or wounded in the different contests with the natives.

The Patrie states that General Delarue, who had just returned to Algeria, is charged with the mission of fixing the limits of the frontiers of Algeria and Morocco.

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of Baron Alexander de Humboldt on his way to Paris.

The disease and delirium of M. Villemain have increased. His resignation as Minister of Public Instruction was accepted with expressions of deep regret by the King. He is also compelled, from the severe illness of his attendants, but was not seriously injured.

On the 27th an amnesty was accorded to the insurgents of the provinces of Lugrone and Huesca, with the exception of the leaders.

The French Chamber of Deputies was definitely constituted on the 30th, M. Sauzet taking his seat as President. Great excitement was manifested among the members concerning M. Villemain. After the usual formalities the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1846. The result, though more favorable than that presented by the budget of the preceding year, was less so than had been expected, in consequence of increased expenses in the departments of war and marine. The excess of the receipts over the expenses, is 2,519,446 francs; in 1845 it was about a million. The Minister entered into an explanation of the causes and history of the two hundred million loan recently effected, and compared the condition of the French navy now with that at former periods. A reduction of two millions on the interest of the floating debt is proposed. The expenses of the ministry, the courts of judges and prisons are postponed for the present: an additional sum of 970,800 francs is demanded to increase consular salaries, and the department of public instruction requires an increase of 490,000 francs. To agricultural and commercial interests of 119,000 is required, and in public worship 9,530. The same services of the war department requires an increase of 1,129,812 francs: for Algeria the actual increase is 7,877,817. In the colonial estimate of 277 269. The expense of collecting taxes is greater than in 1845. The aggregate estimate of expenses is 1,206,027 832. The Minister spoke in warm terms of the policy of carrying forward the public works and congratulated the Deputies on the favorable report of the public affairs.

The French fund opened with an advance on the 3d, on the previous day it was down. The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with a reply to the speech from the throne, has required of the government all the documents and information necessary to elucidate the several questions arising out of the speech from the throne.

The King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived at Brussels from Paris, and left immediately for the palace of Laeken. The Brussels journals state that the King continued on well, to the great satisfaction of his people. He merely required the persons of his household on New Year's day.

The Russian sinking fund, amounting to 233 000,000 of francs, destined to redeem the paper money in circulation, has been publicly deposited in a vault for safe keeping.

The advance in the price of American timber within the last twelve months has been nearly 50 per cent—The extraordinary rise is attributed to the steady demand and the diminished stocks, caused by the great amount of shipping employed in the grain trade.

A letter from Barcelona gives some details relative to the late inundation. Much misery was also never seen by the oldest inhabitants. It commenced at 3 in the afternoon, and lasted until 6. The whole population were kept on the alert during that hour, running from the shops along the walks of St. John were inundated, and some had a metre's depth of water in them. The Plaza of the Borne and the Placia resembled a lake. The fine gardens of D. Bolivar are almost entirely destroyed by the flood. The damage is estimated at 10,000 pesos (50,000fr.) The village of St Andrew suffered considerably. The waters arrived there so rapidly as to carry away a flock of sheep, with their shepherds, and many of the former were lost.

The deposits at the Paris Savings Bank in December were 3,059,407 francs, from 21