The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 278: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4744

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $100
Cards, business notices, ship and steamboat factors, do. 50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 50

Advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, every yearly advertiser.

Proportionate rates of small advertisers is limited to one square in extent and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the week, such as sales of real estate, auctions, and plantation sales, horses or lots of ground to let, lease or sell, runaway slaves, city consuls, &c. &c., will be charged half as more and at the ordinary rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Business announcements of manufacturing, advertising daily for the year, can be charged 100 dollars rather 2 cents or Eastern duty, and 1 additional for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles recalling the attention of the public because of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, in the best position in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No notice or resume of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcements of Candidates for political offices shall be charged at the price of other advertisements.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ ADVANCES.—Postal advances made on consignments to the Editor of our interests in Havre.

☞ ADVANCES.—Postal advances made on consignments to the Editor of our interests in Havre.

E. ROSSEL,
Interpreter and Notary Public,
Will have his office at 60 Carondelet street, where any one in need of his services can find him.
Refers to the merchants of the city, the consul of Belgium and Mobile bar.

Removal.—Dr. Gessner Harrison has removed to the corner of Adele and Carondelet streets, one square below the Circus.

SURGICAL DEPOSITORY.

☞ Physicians and Architects are hereby informed that office is for sale. Its cheapness and central situation affords, both to the purchaser and seller, many advantages.

J. TEPPAZ AND BROTHER, Druggists and Apothecaries, have removed their establishment from the corner of Chartres street to the corner of Bienville street, No. 109.

PUKE & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND MERCHANTS
No. 3, Chartres street, New Orleans.

CARTHAUS PAYAN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 3, Chartres street, New Orleans.

MORTON & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants
No. 3, Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions attended to at all hours.

☞ REMOVAL.—Eug. Hagedorn & Co. have removed their office to No. 57 Carondelet street.

☞ REMOVAL.—W. MILGRAN & Co. have removed their office to No. 32 Poydras st.

☞ REMOVAL.—FRANCIS LAMIRE has removed to No. 27 Old Levee.

☞ REMOVAL.—DESIRE TRAUT has removed from No. 21 Carondelet street to No. 19 Old Levee.

REMOVAL.—B. D. GOSLEE & BOTELARD have removed to No. 21 Magazine street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN PARSONS
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 91 Canal street. NEW ORLEANS.

HAUKE TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York

☞ The undersigned give notice to their customers in the public in general, that we sell Flour, Corn meal, &c. &c. by retail at the store of Mr. BLANCHARD, Bienville street and at Mr. F. DUCONGE'S flouring store, No. 46 Chartres street.

E. & A. SOUBIE, Factors' agents.

☞ WM. WILSON has removed from No. 20 to 4 magazine to No. 28 Royal st.

☞ C. ROSENBERG, Brandy Manufacturer, has removed from No. 3 to 4 magazine to No. 28 Royal st.

☞ The undersigned has the honor to call the attention of the public that they have established a Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the collection of accounts payable at this city. A DURAND

LYMAN BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
And Agent for the sale of Lumber,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Alexandria, Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and all points on the Mississippi and its tributaries.
No. 3, Commercial Place, New Orleans.

NORTHAM BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine St.,
corner of Julia, New Orleans.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods
and dealers in
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
Nos. 61 and 63 Magazine st.

PEDRO WOLFE AND COTTONS,
No. 21 Perdido st.,
H. De Goer, Pacific, New Orleans.
Wolfe, New Orleans, No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH, BRYAN,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 Commercial Place,
New Orleans.

REFERS TO—Benjamin Story, Esq.
Messrs. Gowan & Marx, New York.
" Bowen, Ferguson & Co. " "
" John Heath & Co. " "
" Thos. Wilson & Co. Liverpool, England.
" James & Thomas Kennedy, Bristol, do.
" Thompson Bryan, Esq. Singapore, Java, &c.

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission, Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 56 Poydras street.

Will make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to their address.

☞ R. DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.

☞ Business hereafter conducted in the name of DITTRICH & CO., will be continued by them.

☞ J. SHANNON continues the Steamboat Agency business, and will attend faithfully to all orders entrusted.

New Orleans, July 1, 1844. 6

PRINTS—6 cases prints, received per ship Pandora, and for sale by J. B. BATHBONE & CO.
419—3 Canal

OLIVE OIL—75 baskets superior Olive Oil, from the most celebrated estate now bearing (from the Oregon), not unlike Lucca, and for sale by HUBBARD & CO.

ASSORTED FRUITS IN BRANDY—Peaches, Apricots &c. &c. for sale by HUBBARD & CO.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 4th proof, in J. Dupuy, for sale by BOUDRIES, WOODS & CO.

RED WINES, Favorite Medoc, St. Julien, Medoc, Vin Ordinaire, Fronsac, Wine Wine, &c. for sale by H. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

CHERRIES IN BRANDY, first quality, Swiss, Assortment, Ketchup, sweet, for sale by H. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

SUPERFINE CHAMPION ANNISETTE, of Bordeaux, Stone, for sale by H. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

LEAD—1400 pigs lead for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co. corner Old Levee and Bienville st.

CANDLES—50 boxes (full weight, prime quality), 100 bags do for sale by TUPTS, HOBART & Co., 9 Gravier.

MALAGA WINE—200 casks sweet Malaga wine, just received and for sale by TUPTS, HOBART & Co., 9 Gravier.

BOOTS AND SHOES—300 cases assorting, a good assortment, for sale by TUPTS, HOBART & Co., 9 Gravier.

NAILS—100 kegs 4d to 20 dy, very low, for sale by TUPTS, HOBART & Co., 9 Gravier.

BALANCES—Brown's Patent balances, all sizes, constantly for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

MALAGA WINE, in 30 gallon Sun sweet Malaga wine, on board the Ann Eliza and Port Gibson, for sale by FIELD & Co.

BAR IRON AND HARDING, rod, sheet and shoe, just received by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co.

HEMP—200 bales superior New rotted Kentucky hemp, for sale by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co.

STAR CANDLES, 40 boxes (sperm & Patent), landed for sale by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co.

BROGANS—2 cases Brogans, of most approved kind, received per Georgia, and for sale by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co., 58 Old Levee.

EMPTY BUTTLES—100 baskets, for sale by H. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis.

ASHER'S BURGUNDY, 1st quality, for sale by H. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis.

BOTTLE WAX—100 baskets, for sale by H. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis.

HERRINGS—3 kegs fresh Holland Herrings, for sale by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co., 52 Tchoupitoulas.

FLOUR—950 bbls St Louis brands, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co., 82 Tchoupitoulas.

HEMP—50 bales Manilla, three rotted hemp, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co., 82 Tchoupitoulas.

LANDING from Queen Victoria, from Rotterdam, Champagne wine, Star brand, for sale by AUGTE. ROUDIER, 70 St Louis

WHISKEY—15 brls old Bourbon whiskey for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas.

CHEWING TOBACCO—10 boxes (good wine's consented) for sale cut chewing Tob acco, for sale by BUDDEKE, WOODS & Co., 52 Tchoupitoulas.

OIL—100 baskets superfine olive oil, 50 baskets superfine olive oil, for sale by BUDDEKE, ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 St Louis

SARDINES—200 boxes of sardines prime oil in oil; 400 do half do sardines preserved in oil, for sale by BUDDEKE, ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 St Louis

SEGARS—A complete assortment of cheroots, Regalia, Standing from stem and Spanish segars, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas.

BLANKETS—suitable for planters, for sale by A. GORDON, WILLE & CO., 93 Bienville street.

WHISKEY—50 brls Old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co., 82 Tchoupitoulas.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1844.

SPECULATIONS.

The political letter writers and quidnuncs about Washington are now days full of *ifs, ifs and ifs* and surmises in regard to Texas, Mexico and other great subjects of National concern. The following speculations by the correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* appear to possess some plausibility. Webster expects to be Secretary of State, Johnson and Barrow, our Senators, we conjecture, being double. We have no authority for believing that these gentlemen have changed their views upon any question since the vote upon Mr. Tyler's treaty, and we feel tolerably certain that no bill for annexing Texas, based upon the terms of that Treaty, will meet their sanction:

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

An attempt is promised this week by the Chairman of Foreign relations, to pass through the House a bill for the immediate annexation of Texas. It probable will pass the House without much debate; but will meet the fate of the bill of the last session in the Senate, unless much modified in that body, and the truth were to be, that the whole question of annexation depends for its present success or defeat, upon the course Gen. Benton deems it politic to follow. He will consult his fate in the Senate; a fact demonstrable from an examination of the present political character of that body. In the place of Wright and Talmadge, who both opposed annexation the last session, the Senate receives Foster and Dickinson, both of whom have since their arrival here, subscribe to the advocates of annexation. It is true, the tenure by which they hold office is of a temporary nature, and hence they have an opportunity to demonstrate by a positive act their attachment to the "Lone Star," their own political existence may go down forever, with much propriety, since we are assured that the New York Legislature contains a majority of anti Texians. And it such be the case, it is clear that the anti-Wright influence in the Legislature of New York, by preventing the election of Senators hostile to the Governor elect, Mr. Van Buren will consent to resume—according to the opinions of his friends here—his former seat in the United States Senate.

Contemplating, however, the remaining of the present N. Y. Senators at their present post for the session we find a majority of four votes in favor of annexation. The Legislature will instruct her Senators to vote for it—an instruction which Archer will disregard, and Rives obey—in the change of temper of the Hon. Harry of the West. Should Messrs. Tennessee and Louisiana Senators should not resist a Treaty, it is more than probable that Messrs. Huntington and Niles will.

To test the present intentions of Col. Benton to allow the annexation of Texas to this country this session, one million of dollars (one million two hundred thousand dollars) was introduced by him in opposition. He intended by to manage the question, as to remove all doubts in interference in, or influence over, its decision, to leave in obscurity, or much modify the principle or theory, mostly to disregard Mr. Calhoun's wishes, and, above all, so to manage the treatment of the question, as to expose what he considers the folly and improvidence of Mr. Tyler's attempt to decide upon a subject of so much importance.

He therefore publishes through his organ, the Globe, an ipse dixit motion to treat the whole as settlement of the question for Col. Polk's administration, and thus he will accomplish.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

By some mishap the letter of our Washington correspondent did not arrive yesterday. We must, therefore, rely upon the Baltimore and Washington journals for a summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 19th inst.

SENATE.—The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW appeared and took his seat. Several petitions were submitted—among others, one by the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON from A. Lesueur & Co. and the petition of Col. Nathaniel Hoggatt, for the confirmation of certain sales of the public lands in Louisiana.

Mr. Breese gave notice of a bill to grant to the State of Illinois a right of way through the public lands of the United States, and for other purposes.

The various subjects of the President's Message were considered and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of his instruction addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, directing patents to be issued in favor of the claimants under the Houmas claims, in the State of Louisiana, with a copy of the report of said claims, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, and of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to said claims, or to such parts or portions of said instruction as the Secretary may deem not incompatible with the public interest.

The foregoing resolution was now brought up by Mr. McDuffie, who, in pursuance of notice, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compact or annexation and union between the United States and the Republic of Texas, signed by Jos. C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Isaac Van Zandt and F. Chas Henderson, on the part of Texas, on the twelfth of April last, in the following words, (here followed a copy of the treaty rejected at the last session.)

Resolved further, That the joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the said United States shall be in force so soon as the supreme authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States so soon as he shall be officially notified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Resolved, further, by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions and intended that whatever was stipulated on the part of the United States by the said exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid compact, shall be done immediately, or in a like period after the ratifications on the part of Texas shall have formally agreed to these resolutions.

A large concourse had assembled in the Senate Chamber under the expectation that Mr. McDuffie would accompany the introduction of his resolutions by a speech, but were disappointed. The resolutions were then read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Benton then gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a bill "to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States."

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution requesting the President to lay before the Senate a copy of any instruction which may have been given to the American Minister in England on the subject of the title to and occupation of the Territory of Oregon, since the 4th day of March, 1841.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly after, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report the amount of unclaimed dividends in the hands of agents or trustees of the old bank of the United States.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from the American Statistical Society, setting forth many errors in the census of 1840, and the various statistical tables compiled therefrom. It was referred to a select committee, but a motion to print was negatived.

Mr. Adams next presented a memorial from certain inhabitants of the city of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the reference to the Committee for the District.

The presentation of this petition occasioned immediate excitement, and efforts were made to waive its reception. Mr. Brown of Indiana moved that the question "Shall the petition be received?" do lie on the table.—After brief discussion, the motion was negatived:—yeas 97; nays 99. The question then recurred, "shall the memorial be received?" and was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 101 yeas to 81 nays.

The question then arose as to its reference to the committee on the District of Columbia, whereupon Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. moved to lay the memorial on the table. This was lost:—yeas 88; nays 99. Motions for adjournment were made and negatived, and the petition was ultimately referred to the District Committee.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the Naturalization Laws be so amended as to require 21 years residence in the U. States by foreigners before being admitted to the rights of citizens. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—Elder David Mead, of Roxbury, Delaware county, New Jersey, a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, committed suicide a few days ago, by hanging himself, while laboring under a state of aberration of mind. He was discovered by his wife within ten minutes from the time he left his house, suspended by a rope, from a brace in his barn. Her screams brought her daughter at once to the spot, who immediately cut her father down and bled him with a pen knife. Physicians were summoned immediately and every effort was made to resuscitate him, but in vain. He died in about twelve hours from the time he was discovered.

CHINA AND THE U. STATES.—It is understood, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, that the treaty concluded between the Government of China and the Commissioner of the United States for that purpose (Mr. Cushing) was yesterday submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon.

☞ Hon. EDWARD KING of Philadelphia has been nominated to the Senate as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The entertainments this evening are set apart for the benefit of Mr. James Wallack, Jr., who has selected for the occasion, "*The Maids' Tragedy*," and a new burletta entitled "*A Lad in the Wonderful Lamp*," in which he will personate the principal characters. We anticipate a crowded house.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The new drama from the French of Victor Hugo, translated by J. W. Weston, Esq., entitled, "*Lucretia Borgia*," will be presented this evening for the first time, in which Mr. C. Webb will personate the character of Duke d'Este, and Mrs. Farren, Lucretia Borgia. Mr. T. Placide will also appear in the farce of "*My Valet and I*."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The trial of Robert E. Kinsly, for manslaughter, was concluded at a late hour on Thursday night. The jury, after some hours consultation, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged by the Court, from any further consideration of the case. The accused, it will be recollected was on acting Pilot of the steamer *Buckeye* at the time of the collision of that boat with the *De Soto*, and was charged in the indictment with misconduct and disregard of duty; causing by his negligence the collision between the boats, which resulted in the sinking of the *Buckeye* and the death, by drowning, of a number of persons, passengers on that boat. The Hon. Bale Peyton, U. S. District Attorney and Judge Woodruff appeared on the part of the prosecution and Messrs. King and Finney, for the defence.

CRIMINAL COURT.—George Gallisky, W. A. Hotchkiss, and Adam Lauet, charged with larceny, were yesterday arraigned, and severally pleaded not guilty.

William Ripley, for assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Bills of information were filed by the District Attorney, against Daniel Connolly, Jose Tarou alias Spanish John, and William Baker, for larceny.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney in the case of Joseph Francois, charged with harboring a slave.

The trial of Peter Woosly, for murder was continued.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Francis Formigan, charged with stealing a trunk, was yesterday examined, and in default of bail, was committed to the Parish Prison, to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

Philip Lee, arrested for assaulting and beating James Caverny, was required to furnish bail in the sum of $400, to keep the peace.

Henry Pullen alias Black Hawk, was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days, under the Vagrant Law.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—On Tuesday last, a German named Flugge, living on Customhouse street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, missed from his trunk a bag of gold containing 134 pieces of coin, amounting to $740. Suspecting that the robbery had been committed by Joseph Nenan, who lived in the same building, he procured a search warrant, and after a diligent search had been made by the officers and a watching found, he gave up all hopes of ever recovering his lost treasure.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John Keller, called at the Recorder's office and procured a warrant to search the premises of Neran, for some articles of clothing and kitchen utensils, which he was led to believe had been stolen by Neran and his wife, and were secreted upon their premises. After a short search, officer Trescaro discovered an iron pot, which was identified as belonging to Keller, secreted in a well in the yard, and in examining under a pair of stairs found a new tea kettle, containing the gold belonging to Flugge, with the exception of $20, was found.

Fine man Neran, it will be recollected, was arrested last summer at the instance of Keller on the same charge, but as none of the stolen property was found in his possession, he sued Keller for damages and obtained a judgement for $250, which sum was paid over to him by Keller. Both Neran and his wife are in custody and will be examined this morning, before Recorder Genella.

☞ The officers of the steamboat *Belle Air* have our thanks for late Cincinnati and other papers.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerks of steamers *Breezing* and *Edna* for late Natchez, Mississippi, and Red River papers.

☞ The total number of deaths in New, for the week ending December 7th, was 139—of these 2 were from consumption.

DR. STEPHEN ROE, one of the most successful physicians in New York, died suddenly in that city a few days ago.

DR. ARBUTHNOT, the Edinburgh papers announce the sudden decease of this remarkable Leithmost practitioner.

☞ The celebrated *Congress Spring* at Saratoga produces its owner, Dr. CLARKE, an income of twenty thousand dollars a year. The fact was elicited at a recent trial before Vice Chancellor JAMES[ON].

We are surprised, says the Richmond *Times*, at the strange silence of the Democracy of the South at the repeal of the famous 21st rule. A year or two ago such an event would have raised a perfect tempest of indignation among them; but now it scarcely excites a passing remark. But this is in keeping with the system of tactics of the leaders, which is to make every thing subservient to party purposes; and the clamor about the rule was only answered the purpose, as far as it could in the South, they display their real feeling of indifference about it, by their silence. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* says:—

"Five years ago the vote of yesterday on Mr. Adams's resolutions would have shaken the Capitol to its very foundations. Now, not one man in a dozen has a thought.

"There has been some faint talk of a Southern caucus, but they will not be silly enough to do anything on the subject: if they should be we shall have a "burst up" in the ranks of the Democracy at once.

"The South will find that their Northern Democratic allies are abolitionists, and will promote the objects of the abolitionists.

"It is by no means certain as yet, however, that the abolitionists will, as a body, oppose the annexation of Texas. Mr. Birney, I believe, is in favor of it."

☞ We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the subjoined manly and creditable tribute to Mr. CLAY. It is from the pen of the Editor of the *Jeffersonian Republican*—a paper opposed in politics to the political views entertained by the distinguished American Statesman. We may differ from our contemporary in regard to a *majority* of the people being hostile to Mr. CLAY as a political leader, but that does not prevent us not only from applauding the magnanimous and patriotic feeling which dictated the article, but the graceful, elegant and eloquent style in which it is conveyed:

Mr. CLAY.—This eminent gentleman, if we may judge from recent indications, has taken a final leave of public life, and determined to pass the remainder of his days in the seclusion of his farms. We consider this a solution a wise one, though we can well appreciate the feelings of his friends on the occasion. His retirement from the arena on which he has long and so honorably engaged a part, will be felt throughout the civilized world. As a statesman, he ranked in the very first class, as a legislator, he has left his opinions impressed on the most important statutes of his country; and as an orator, for more than a quarter of a century he has stood without a peer, illustrating the classic eulogiums of Greece, and the mountain tops of South America with the sunlight of his genius. The statesman, the orator and the legislator now belong to history, and to her keeping we leave them. With the utmost respect for every feeling of opposition does away, but the recollection of his public services survives. A majority of the people opposed Mr. CLAY as the leader of a polished party, but as one of the great men of his country, whose name stands among her brightest jewels, he received and admired as all. Other men of his particular creed, will arise to fill his place; but long will it be before the mantle of his lofty intellect, his unsurpassed eloquence and his lion-hearted spirit falls upon any of them.

THE PROPHET ARRIVED.—The following passage from an article in the *Globe*, in reference to the late intelligence from Mexico, seems to look with complacency to two wars in the prospective:

"We take it that the present state of the relations between Mexico and this country forbids the expectation that anything can be done by negotiation to reconcile Mexico to the admission of Texas into the Union. Diplomatic altercation in the present state of things can have no other effect than to exasperate the existing animosities between the two countries. Hence, we apprehend it is the policy of the Mexican military dictator to produce a rupture as soon as possible, inasmuch as he can do nothing with the revenue of Texas with the unassisted resources of Mexico, and as open war with the United States, might, and probably would unite the whole population of Texas in the use of the sword of England. The only mode of putting an end to these brooding mischiefs, is to make Texas again what it once was—a part of our Union. This cannot be hoped for, however, until the democratic party obtains a majority in the Senate; an event that cannot occur until after the 4th of March."

We perceive no science has a "squinting" towards an Extra Session, at which the new administration will have an opportunity of developing its policy at once in relation to Texas and other matters.

THAT "HORRIBLE AFFAIR."—That rumor of murders and suicide, in Richland township, Dark County, Ohio, given in these columns some days ago, is confirmed. The awful deeds were committed at 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st ult. It appears that Mr. J. E. Stevenson was the murderer. His husband, had gone to bed with his son, a lad of fifteen, and a little daughter, the latter in a trundle bed. Mrs. Stevenson, who was a step-mother to the boy, otherwise ordinarily kind, crept upon her husband's head open in several places, and then with a razor almost severed the lad's head from his body, and wounded the little girl, inflicting not fatally. At daylight Mrs. Stevenson was found about half a mile distant, dead, having hung herself to the limb of a dogwood with a bridle. Mr. and Mrs. S. were married but a short time, both having had children by former husbands. The only reason assigned why Mrs. S. committed the bloody deed, is, that she was afraid, from some circumstances, that her husband would so manage matters as to defraud her children, by her former husband, out of their property.—*Cincinnati Bulletin.*

DUTIES AT NEW YORK.—The amount of receipts at the New York Custom House for the week ending on Saturday last, was $123,916 49. The receipts for the month of November were $505,453 62, do in October; $1,330,247 78; and for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, $21,305,452 99.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that the BARON DE GROOT, Minister resident of Prussia, near the United States, appointed in place of BARON DE ROENNE, who has been promoted at home, has arrived at Baltimore with his family from the city of Mexico, where he resided a number of years in the same capacity. He will forthwith proceed to Washington to present his credentials.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

SEIZURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

We have a file of the Buenos Ayres British Packet to the 12th of October. The Packet of that date gives a long and evidently one-sided account of a very rare piece of gasconading by Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. frigate Congress—nothing less than the capture of the whole Argentine blockading squadron.

The accounts given by the Packet is in substance that on the 29th of October a pilot-boat schooner, called the Sancala, and armed by the Insurgent general Oribe, to protect the commerce of Buenos against the cruisers of the Monte Videans, gave chase to some Monte Videan fishing boats, one of which was alongside of a barque in the harbor, which received the crew of the fishing boat on board.

The Sancala, after capturing several of the fishing boats, came alongside of the blockading flag ship and delivered some despatches from Oribe, after which she got under way. Meantime the barque which had protected the fishermen, and which proved to be the Rosales, having on board Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of New York, (who had a difficulty with the Argentine Government, some time ago, owing to the seizure of his ship, the Herald,) had sent a boat on board the frigate Congress, which soon after manned some of her boats and sent them to board the Sancala. The crews of the boats, on boarding the Sancala, hauled down the Oriental flag, hoisted that of the United States, and sent the officers and crew on board the Congress.

The Sancala, being now manned by U. S. officers and seamen, captured the Ninth of July, one of the blockading squadron, and, to make short of the story, the other vessels of the squadron, on learning the capture of his Captain Voorhees, some with and some without a show of resistance. They were the Ninth of July, the Twenty-fifth of May not striking until a shot had been fired over her from the Congress.

Captain Fitton, of the Twenty-fifth of May, when he came on board the Congress, declared to her commander for all this procedure, but Captain Voorhees refused to give him any, subsequently however, when Captain Fitton was about to leave the Congress, Voorhees told him that some of the muskets sent from the Sancala, when in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the Rosales, and that that was the reason.

Captain Fitton, continued that the Sancala did not belong to the Argentine squadron, but was hired out by Oribe, and carried the Oriental flag, upon which, says the Packet, Captain Fitton asked Voorhees if he had been too hasty and sighed due to Capt. F., and the other Argentine officers that they were at liberty to rejoin their respective vessels, and hoist their flags—a liberty of the latter availed of by Capt. F. alone, to avail himself without ample apology and reparation.

Subsequently, however, went on board his vessel and there upon energetic protest, which he sent to Capt. Voorhees.

Shortly after a new commodore arrived and took command of the Argentine squadron, when Capt. Fitton ceased to hoist their flags again and proclaim the re-establishment of the blockade.

At the date of the last advices from Monte Video (at Buenos Ayres) the Northern affair occasioned the Sancala with her officers and crew, on the plea that no papers were found on board, showing her character.

The Packet affirms that the attempts to transfer Brazil in a war with Buenos Ayres have utterly failed, and gives a long account of the visit of Admiral Parkenorry commander of Monte Video, to escape from Brazil, after being denied passports by the Brazilian Government. He had got as far as Santa Catharina, but was there arrested and sent back to Rio de Janeiro.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in the Brazilian province of Pernambuco, and large reinforcements had been obliged to send thither a large reinforcement of troops.

General Oribe had published a decree prohibiting the introduction of merchandize from Monte Video into any other port of the Oriental Republic.

The latest accounts from Rivera are given in the Packet of September 1st, from which it appears that he had attempt to treat there to gain possession of Cerro Largo, a small town on the frontier, he and his force were took to flight on the approach of Gen. Urquiza and had not been treated of since.

Captain Norris, of the barque Creole, arrived this morning from Monte Video, reports that when he sailed, on the 15th of October, the United States frigate Congress, sloop Boston and brig Brambridge were lying the harbor.

We regret to add that he also reports the death of Commander W. D. Newman, of the Bainbridge, by drowning, on the 11th of October.

He represents the seizure of the Argentine squadron to have had for its cause an insult to the United States flag by firing into the Bainbridge.

We have been favored with private letters, by which it appears that one of the Argentine vessels of war fired into the U. S. schooner "Bainbridge," Commander Newman, which fire the latter did not return, under the conviction that it was a mistake. His conduct, however, gave rise to much comment, which to prevent upon his return he committed suicide by jumping overboard on the first of October. It is quite probable that the seizure of the Argentine vessels was in part caused by their firing into the "Bainbridge."

VIRGINIA.—A sale has been concluded at Commune house, Chelsea, of a property of article, made one of the different public entertainments offered there by the Baron de Berenger. Among the lots were two sables, the one bought by Alexander Ziegler for the sum of 1,000 guineas, the other by Jacobus Stanier in Paul. The auctioneer stated that there were many instances of sealing by lesser sums, installed rumors producing considerable sums, and he alluded to the singular terms of sale of one Count Trantonmandorf, Master of the Horse to Charles X., who, after paying down a large sum of money, agreed to pay a certain number of dollars a month till completed.

"There has been some faint talk of a Southern caucus, but they will not be silly enough to do anything on the subject: if they should be we shall have a "burst up" in the ranks of the Democracy at once.

"The South will find that their Northern Democratic allies are abolitionists, and will promote the objects of the abolitionists.

"It is by no means certain as yet, however, that the abolitionists will, as a body, oppose the annexation of Texas. Mr. Birney, I believe, is in favor of it."

☞ We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the subjoined manly and creditable tribute to Mr. CLAY. It is from the pen of the Editor of the *Jeffersonian Republican*—a paper opposed in politics to the political views entertained by the distinguished American Statesman. We may differ from our contemporary in regard to a *majority* of the people being hostile to Mr. CLAY as a political leader, but that does not prevent us not only from applauding the magnanimous and patriotic feeling which dictated the article, but the graceful, elegant and eloquent style in which it is conveyed:

Mr. CLAY.—This eminent gentleman, if we may judge from recent indications, has taken a final leave of public life, and determined to pass the remainder of his days in the seclusion of his farms. We consider this a solution a wise one, though we can well appreciate the feelings of his friends on the occasion. His retirement from the arena on which he has long and so honorably engaged a part, will be felt throughout the civilized world. As a statesman, he ranked in the very first class, as a legislator, he has left his opinions impressed on the most important statutes of his country; and as an orator, for more than a quarter of a century he has stood without a peer, illustrating the classic eulogiums of Greece, and the mountain tops of South America with the sunlight of his genius. The statesman, the orator and the legislator now belong to history, and to her keeping we leave them. With the utmost respect for every feeling of opposition does away, but the recollection of his public services survives. A majority of the people opposed Mr. CLAY as the leader of a polished party, but as one of the great men of his country, whose name stands among her brightest jewels, he received and admired as all. Other men of his particular creed, will arise to fill his place; but long will it be before the mantle of his lofty intellect, his unsurpassed eloquence and his lion-hearted spirit falls upon any of them.

THE PROPHET ARRIVED.—The following passage from an article in the *Globe*, in reference to the late intelligence from Mexico, seems to look with complacency to two wars in the prospective:

"We take it that the present state of the relations between Mexico and this country forbids the expectation that anything can be done by negotiation to reconcile Mexico to the admission of Texas into the Union. Diplomatic altercation in the present state of things can have no other effect than to exasperate the existing animosities between the two countries. Hence, we apprehend it is the policy of the Mexican military dictator to produce a rupture as soon as possible, inasmuch as he can do nothing with the revenue of Texas with the unassisted resources of Mexico, and as open war with the United States, might, and probably would unite the whole population of Texas in the use of the sword of England. The only mode of putting an end to these brooding mischiefs, is to make Texas again what it once was—a part of our Union. This cannot be hoped for, however, until the democratic party obtains a majority in the Senate; an event that cannot occur until after the 4th of March."

We perceive no science has a "squinting" towards an Extra Session, at which the new administration will have an opportunity of developing its policy at once in relation to Texas and other matters.

THAT "HORRIBLE AFFAIR."—That rumor of murders and suicide, in Richland township, Dark County, Ohio, given in these columns some days ago, is confirmed. The awful deeds were committed at 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st ult. It appears that Mr. J. E. Stevenson was the murderer. His husband, had gone to bed with his son, a lad of fifteen, and a little daughter, the latter in a trundle bed. Mrs. Stevenson, who was a step-mother to the boy, otherwise ordinarily kind, crept upon her husband's head open in several places, and then with a razor almost severed the lad's head from his body, and wounded the little girl, inflicting not fatally. At daylight Mrs. Stevenson was found about half a mile distant, dead, having hung herself to the limb of a dogwood with a bridle. Mr. and Mrs. S. were married but a short time, both having had children by former husbands. The only reason assigned why Mrs. S. committed the bloody deed, is, that she was afraid, from some circumstances, that her husband would so manage matters as to defraud her children, by her former husband, out of their property.—*Cincinnati Bulletin.*

PUCK AND HORR.—The rumor gains strength and credence, that Mr Polk has written a letter of two cold columns, in answer to the application of retiring Dutchess here for an expression of his opinions upon the great question of unlimited sovereignty. The "insurgents," as John Tyler very properly calls them, now rest all their hopes in the House of Representatives. They ask only for an endorsement of Burke's Report and the resolutions of his resolutions. Even here they may find themselves mistaken. The Southern Democracy will pause before they give their sanction to doctrines which, legitimately carried out, would put an end to their favorite institution. A little more than a majority of opinion from the House of Representatives would do them, we doubt if they will get even that. But there is one thing in their favor: they are accustomed to such disappointments. They placed great reliance upon the action of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, but found among their brightest lights, some who opposed and abused it. Other men of his particular creed, will arise up to fill his place; but long will it be before the mantle of his lofty intellect, his unsurpassed eloquence and his lion-hearted spirit falls upon any of them.

DEATH OF HON. WM. PRESCOTT.—It is with deep regret that we learn that Hon. William Prescott died at his residence in this city on Sunday morning. He was apparently in his usual health, at breakfast; but soon after complained of pressure on the region of the heart, and fell instantly dead. He was a graduate of the class of 1783, (Harvard) and we presume was about 80 years of age. Judge Prescott was a public officer, with distinguished honor to himself and advantage to the people, and was a