The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 271: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4740

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.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS 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.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat business, do.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

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 line of business of the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auction, and plantation notices, houses or lots of ground, to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF A PERSONAL nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to matters of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first one, in each language.

BANKRUPT LIST.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

I. ROSSI,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Apothecary, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
Has always on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, &c.
Removed from the corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets to No. 2 Bienville street, one square below the Exchange. 1y20—1y

SURGEON AND DENTIST.

DR. DEPOUILLY, Surgeon and Architect, has removed his office to Exchange Passage, between Camp and Chartres streets, next to the American Office. n29—1m

J. F. PEPIN AND L. DUVIGNEAUD, Attorneys at Law, have removed their office to the corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, up stairs. n28 3m

FOLEY & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 71 Chartres street, New Orleans. n26

GARTHWAITE EVANS & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 203 Canal street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee streets.
n7 1y

MORTON & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 25 Magazine street.
☞ Plantation orders carefully attended to. 1y

☞ REMOVAL.—John Ray has removed his store from No 186 Royal st to No 17 St Louis st. 1y20

☞ REMOVAL.—R. W. SILSBANK & Co. have removed their Book Store to Royal st. 1y20

☞ REMOVAL.—FRANCIS LAMPRE has removed to No 7 Old Levee st. n21

☞ REMOVAL.—JOSEPH HAYS has removed from No. 2 Levee, to No. 29 Old Levee st. n26

☞ REMOVAL.—H. DE GOER & BOPPLARD have removed to No. 21 Magazine street. n26

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
JOHN PARKINS.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street, New Orleans.
n26

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York. 1y

☞ The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that they have their coal wharf located at the store of Mr. B. MACARTY, No 28 Bourbon street, and at No 2 P. DUCOMB'S, Drug store, No 29 Chartres street.
o7 D. & A. SOULIE & Co.

☞ WM. MURRAY has removed from No. 39 Camp street to No. 24 Royal street. o1

☞ The office of the British Consulate remains from No. 49 Camp street, to No. 28 Royal street. o1

☞ The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that his office is situated at Exchange Passage, between Levee and Commercial streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent persons and their sections of property. n24—1y A. DURAND

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes,
and Sherar' Patent Balances,
70 Magazine street.

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS.

H. DE GOER & BOPPLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods
Have removed to
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND AGENCY OF
NEGRO, WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Bopplard, New Orleans.
n21 New Orleans No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 70 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
New Orleans.

REFERENCES—Benjamin Story, Esq. / John Haggin, Sr. Esq. } New Orleans.
Alexander Grieves, Esq. /
Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. / New York
John Mullen & Co. /
Isaac Low & co., Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq., Magherniel, do.
jl4 1y

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 3 Poydras street,
Will make liberal advances on merchandize consigned to their address.

☞ DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.
The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & Co. will be continued by them.
☞ J. SHANNON continues his Steamboat Agency business, and will sign individually on account thereof.
New Orleans, July 1, 1844. tf

ABSORBED FRUITS IN BRANDY, Prunes Apricots &c. for sale by 30 Bien ille street.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY, the proof of J. J. Dupuy, for sale by 30 Bienville street.

RED WINES, Pontac, Medoc, St. Julien Medoc, Mo ut Rau Pontac, White Wine Sauterne, for sale by
n16 M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

CHERRIES IN BRANDY, first quality, Swiss, Absynth, Kirchwasser, for sale by M. LUCAS,
n16 30 Bienville street.

SUPERFINE CHAMPION ANISETTE and Jamaica Rum, for sale by M. LUCAS,
n16 30 Bienville street.

OLIVE OIL—200 flaskets in wholes and half bottles now landing from ship Oregon, for sale by OKO GREEN & BRO. 92 Gravier

JAVA COFFEE—200 bags Old Java, superior quality just landing, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 92 Gravier

SUGAR—950 boxes Havana White, Yellow and Brown for sale by F. TROISGROS.
n16 56 Old Levee

LEAD 13000 pigs lead, for sale by J. W STANTON & Co.
d16 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

CODFISH—80 dozens codfish, prime quality; 100 bbls do for sale by
d16 TUPTS, HOBART & Co. 9 Gravier.

MALAGA WINE—30 qr casks sweet Malaga wine, just received and for sale by
d16 TUPTS, HOBART & Co. 99 Gravier.

BOOTS AND SHOES—300 cases Comprising a good assortment, for sale by
d16 TUPTS, HOBART & Co. 99 Gravier.

NAILS—300 kegs Old Colony brand, assorted sizes, for sale by TUPTS, HOBART & Co.
d16 99 Gravier.

BALANCES—Stevens' Patent balances, all sizes, consolidity for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 70 Magazine.
d16

MALAGA WINE, &c. 20 Indian brig sweet Malaga wine, 20 do do do, 30 do old Port wine, for sale by
d16 BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—Best jute and coir superior, for sale by BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.
d16 92 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—200 bales superior New Ianted Manilla hemp, for sale by BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.
d16 92 Tchoupitoulas

STAR CANDLES 40 boxes Stars & Dipped, for sale by BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.
d16 92 Tchoupitoulas

BROGAN—Tavern consistive of mens calf sewed, calf pegged and kip brogans, for sale by WM. FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 brls empty, for sale by H TALAMO, 78 & 80 St Louis

ANKER'S GUBNOLET 15 baskets for sale by
d13 H TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis

BOTTLE WAX—100 lbs wax, for sale by
d13 H TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis

HERRINGS—100 kegs fresh Holland herrings, for sale by
d13 BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—200 bbls St Louis brands, for sale by
d13 G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 91 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—350 bales Missouri dew rotted hemp, for sale by
d10 G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 91 Tchoupitoulas

WHISKEY—50 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by
d10 G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 91 Tchoupitoulas

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKEY 12 bbls, Mon Whiskey 5 11 years old, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE.
d13 70 Magazine street.

UMBRELLAS—12 Cases Gingham Umbrellas, 26 to 36 inches, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE.
d13 70 Magazine street

LANDING from Queen Victoria, from Havre—100 cases Champagne wine, Star brand, for sale by AUGIE MOLIER, 90 St. Louis
d18

WHISKEY—10 brls old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by
d18 SMULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH.
77 Tchoupitoulas

CHEWING TOBACCO—10 boxes Gridwin's celebrated Chewing Tobacco, for sale by BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas
d18

OIL—100 baskets superfine olive oil, 42 boxes superfine olive oil, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 St Louis
d11

SARDINES—100 boxes of sardines preserved in oil; 600 half do do do do do do for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 St. Louis
d11

RIO COFFEE—300 bags "prime Mountain Grain" Rio Coffee, just up in dock and for sale by J. W STANTON & CO.
d 10 Corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC., 18, 1844.

NO STEAMER.—Such was the announcement placarded yesterday on the Post Office windows. Some anxiety begins to be expressed for the arrival of the European mail steamer. At the last advices she had been out 18 days.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

In the *National Intelligencer* of the 7th and 9th instn., is contained a very voluminous correspondence between the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the late charge d'affaires to Texas, Gen. Howard; Mr. Shannon, the present Minister to Mexico, and Mr. King, Minister to France. The subject of the entire correspondence, remote or direct, is the question of Annexing Texas. Much light is thrown upon these letters by our knowledge of the recent correspondence between Mr. Shannon and Mr. Rejon, followed by the suspension of official intercourse with the Mexican Government by the representative of the United States. Mr. Shannon's letter renders a summary of Mr. Calhoun's instructions perfectly unnecessary; for the American Minister at Mexico has closely copied the original draft, employing in most instances the very language suggested, so that his letter to Rejon is a complete *ejaculation* of Mr. Calhoun's missive.

The letter to Mr. King from the Secretary of State is, so far as the abstract reasoning is concerned, one of the ablest and most ingenious expositions of the designs of Great Britain in abolishing slavery in her West Indian Colonies, and of her motives in seeking to effect it elsewhere, that we have ever perused. We learn from this document, that Louis Phillippe, King of the French, has declared that in no event would any step be taken by his Government, in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint—in other words that the French Government have no intention of *interfering* in any manner with the designs of the United States upon Texas. Mr. Calhoun expresses great gratification at this declaration, and then proceeds to show in a very elaborate and plausible argument, that France can have no possible interest in the question, while England is disposed to prevent its consummation by motives of self-interest and political aggrandizement. He believes that England wishes to abolish slavery in Texas, and ultimately in the United States and throughout the whole of this Continent. He is of opinion that England not only broached the scheme of abolition in her Colonial possessions, partly from motives of philanthropy, and partly because she had made the calculation that the labor of the negroes would be as profitable, if not more so, in consequence of the measure. Emancipation was accordingly carried out, but its results have proved extremely disastrous to the commerce and wealth of the parent country. The experiment cost her one hundred millions of dollars; the increased price paid by England for tropical productions since Emancipation is equal to half that sum, while twice that amount has been expended in the suppression of the slave trade—making, together, the sum of $ 250,000,000 as the cost of the experiment.

These premises being laid down, Mr. Calhoun endeavours to demonstrate that Great Britain has suffered still more by the powerful stimulus given to slave labor in other tropical countries, in consequence of Abolition in British Colonies, and in proof of the assertion cites a number of statistics showing that the value of the three articles of Cotton, Sugar and Coffee cultivated by slave labor is vastly greater than the amount raised in the dependencies of England, under her new system of free labor. He argues that the British Statesmen now see their error, and labor to counteract its fatal effects. For this purpose, Great Britain not only seeks to revive and increase her own capacity to cultivate tropical productions but to diminish and destroy the capacity of those countries which employ slave labor to spread the fatal error. To accomplish the first, she is seeking to establish new colonies in her East India possessions, and those of Central and Eastern Africa, and to re-invigorate her exhausted resources in the West Indies, by transporting thither free laborers from Africa. To achieve the second, she is openly and strenuously laboring to abolish African slavery, throughout this continent. If this be accomplished, reasons Mr. Calhoun, it will give to Great Britain the monopoly of tropical productions, by the creation of new demands which will follow Emancipation in the United States, Cuba and Brazil. Abolition, he considers, could only be effected by violent and destructive measures, which would occasion a complete segregation of the white and black races, followed probably by wars of extermination. Under such circumstances all the benefit of the labor of the blacks, even under the modified form resorted to in Jamaica, would be utterly lost. The lands now flourishing by the toil of the slave would become desolate and barren, and England would ultimately recover the superiority in the cultivation of the great tropical staples.

It is unquestionable, (argues Mr. Calhoun,) that she regards the abolition of slavery in Texas as a most important step towards this great object of policy, so much the aim of her solicitude and exertions, and the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union as indispensable to the abolition of slavery there. She is too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it would give to those hopes, if Texas, and how certain it would be to her interests with us she would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in the productions of the great tropical staples, and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an established naval ascendency and political preponderance. On the continent the blow would be calamitous beyond description. It would destroy at once the great measure the cultivation and production of the great tropical staples, amounting annually in value to nearly three hundred millions of dollars—the fund which sustains and upholds almost every other branch of its industry, commerce, navigation, and manufactures—the whole, by their joint influence, rapidly spreading population, wealth, improvement, and civilization over the whole continent, and vivifying by their overflow the industry of Europe, thereby increasing its population, wealth, and advancement in the arts, in power, and civilization.

These being his views, the Secretary of State thinks it impossible that so enlightened and sagacious a government as France can be blinded by the plea of philanthropy, and can dream of backing or countenancing the designs of Great Britain. It is to the interest of the other European powers to lend no aid to the aspirations of England, because the result of a monopoly would be to make them pay dearer for tropical products, while they are sure to command them at lower prices, when they enjoy the advantages of competition, cheap labor and nearness of market.

Mr. Calhoun presents these views to Mr. King, in order that they may be used with effect in his correspondence or otherwise.

We have freely accorded to this important missive the undoubted merit of great logical astuteness and ingenuity. The style is vigorous, terse and lucid; and the arguments are brought forward with equal force, cogency and clearness. We are not, however, by any means prepared to approve of the indirect overtures made to France in the letter, or of the petty means employed of awakening the jealousy and prejudices entertained by one great nation against another, in order that France may become a silent spectator, if not an active ally, to the attempt now being made to secure the annexation of Texas. There is something infinitely humiliating in the efforts made by Mr. Calhoun to tamper with France, to arouse her susceptibilities, and to ply her with insinuations against the political designs of Great Britain, in order that she may lend no countenance to any opposition which the latter power may choose to offer to the project contemplated by our administration. If Texas must be annexed, let it be done in an open and manly way—if we are right on this point, we should neither seek, nor strive to avert the hostility of any other power to the project. We are not yet sunk so low in the scale of National greatness, as to be compelled to solicit indirectly the friendship of one power, because we dread the enmity of another. Neither the amity of France, nor the hatred of Great Britain should excite us one jot from our true position in the matter. It is a disgraceful reflection upon the independence and the strength of this republic, that our government should instruct its agents in a foreign monarchy to sue for its intervention in the settlement of questions interesting exclusively our own people.

The *Intelligencer* in an article on this subject, closes with a suggestion, which we think entirely well timed and proper. That journal observes:

"It must at once occur to every one as impossible that a discreet Minister, long practised in public affairs, like Mr. King, should have held with the most politic of reigning Princes, on a subject so delicate and so important, a conversation of such moment, *unless distinctly authorized by the President to do so.* These can be hardly feel, then, to have been *preceding instructions*, and those of a tenor which it greatly more concerns the country to know than the invention of the monstrosity of State's dogmas about slavery or his theories about the true designs of philanthropy. The public, in a word, is at once sensitive on the score of our just national pride, and cautious as to whatever regards high and dangerous points of our foreign policy. It will therefore demand to know exactly what has been done, and in what position we have been placed by these proceedings. It will desire to see Mr. King's despatch, detailing what passed between him and the King of the Pres-h; the authority upon which he went into such a confidence; and authenticity and tangibility of any pledges obtained or given; the protocols, if there were any, and any subsequent communication from our Legation in Paris that concerns the present attitude of the Minister."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—L. Thevenin, charged with the murder of Francisco de Paula Mora, on the 23d of May, last, was yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Patrick M. Fuley, charged with having on the 25th of July last, passed to S. W. Watters, a promissory note for the sum of $1,000, drawn by himself, with the acceptance of A. M. Foley forged thereon, was yesterday put upon trial, and found not guilty.

Jacques Vitaud, charged with obtaining the sum of $72 from Mme Julie Ruffino Fernandez, under false pretences, was put upon trial.

After the testimony on both sides had been closed, the Court adjourned until this morning, when the argument will be heard.

We were in error yesterday in stating that Ramon Otero, who was tried for larceny, had been found guilty. The jury, who stood 11 for acquittal and one for conviction, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from any further consideration of the case.

CORONER RAMOS yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of Col. Pamboeuf, late of the U. S. service, who was found dead in his bed, at his dwelling, corner of St. Claude and Ursuline streets. Verdict died of old age.

AN INQUEST was held by the Coroner on Monday at a house opposite the Ferry landing at Algiers, upon the body of a white woman who died suddenly. Verdict died from intemperance.

Also the same afternoon upon the body of a white man who died suddenly on board of the steamer Wapello, lying at the Paydras street Wharf. Verdict died of consumption.

☞ Henry Hamblin and Samuel Rongues were yesterday sentenced by recorder Genois, to thirty days confinement in the Work House, under the vagrent law.

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT.—The attention of the court yesterday, was occupied in the hearing the testimony in the case of the United States vs. E. Kludy, charged with manslaughter. The accused it will be recollected was acting as pilot of the steamer *Burletye* at the time of the collision with the steamer *De Soto*, when a number of lives were lost. The testimony will be resumed this morning.

LAW SCHOOL.

The new Louisiana Law School was opened on Monday evening last, the introductory address having been delivered by Christian Roselius, Esqr. Mr. R's discourse was one of remarkable soundness and merit.—After exhibiting briefly and strongly the advantages proceeding from a knowledge of the law, he laid down the preliminary course of instruction which the young should observe in order to pursue the study of Law with the greatest possible advantage. He next successfully demonstrated the urgent necessity of an establishment of the kind contemplated, to direct and guide the student in his arduous labors. He terminated his discourse by a lucid and methodical exposition of the rational order of legal studies, and the principal text books for reference in the various branches of jurisprudence.

The school has opened under favorable auspices. Besides a considerable number of students, there were present at the introductory lecture several judges of the Supreme Court, and many members of the bar. Under the persevering efforts of Mr. Schmidt, we doubt not the Law School will be completely successful.

☞ We have received from J. C. Morgan the January number of *Godey's* and *Graham's Magazines*. Both are embellished with several exquisitely beautiful engravings, and to judge from the literary contents the publishers appear determined to enhance the value of these periodicals during the coming year.

MISSOURI.—*Official.*—The official returns from Missouri, show the following result:

Polk	41,369
Clay	31,251
Polk's majority,	10,118

NATAL.—The U. S. steam frigate *Potomac*, Capt. Stockton, left Norfolk on the 8th inst., bound to New Orleans. When last seen, she was going at the rate of 12 knots an hour. The frigate *Potomac* left at the same time on a cruize.

NEW WORKS.—Morgan of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, has sent us the second and last octave of the "Abridgment of Sam Slick in England, by the author of the Clock Maker. It abounds in the usual humor, and shrewd sagacity characteristic of Judge Haliburton.

We have likewise received the 16th and 17th numbers of the Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine—a most excellent work. These publications are from the press of Lea & Blanchard.

MORE FORGERY.—From a paragraph in the Raleigh *Register*, we learn that a Mr. Ennet, a locofoco Senator from Onslow, took his seat in the North Carolina Legislature upon a *forged certificate of election*. In this way only was the election of a Speaker prevented for some time and ultimately the "spoils" given to locofoco office seekers, to induce the "democracy" in the Senate to consent that the public business might go on. Ennet himself now admits that the certicate was forged. The matter is under investigation in the Senate.

OATHER.—The *Escaing Mercur* has a clever correspondent from this island, who says many smart things and good jokes. Among others, he states that he is staying at the Cumbel Hotel, kept by Menheer Hoky Pokey. The *cuisine*, says he, is excellent; witness the following extract from the *carte*:

Deux petits enfans sautés dans leur glace,
Mistionnes en matelote,
Perds d'homme a la Sydney Smith,
Un Yankee au lit,
Le Yankee au naturel.

The "Yankee au naturel" must have been the *nec plus ultra* of gastronomic luxury. We presume the dish was prepared "au naturel," as in that state only could its merits have been clearly recognized.

SURGERY AND REMEDIES.—A marvelous story of a surgical operation in the case of a magnetic person, is related in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The fellow states that he witnessed on the 25th of last month, a most difficult operation performed by Professor Oakley, assisted by Professors Belamater, Kirkland and others, before a class of students at the Cleveland Medical College. The patient was a Dr. Skinner, from Columbiana county, Ohio, quite an elderly man. It was an operation for tumor, situated under the lower jaw and partly in the neck, near the right ear. In reference to the proceedings on the operator, the *Plain Dealer* has the following statement:

"We happened in, just as the Professor was pushing knife to the skin. He made two or three frightful gashes, seemingly cutting the throat, and not a muscle of the old man seemed to move. We were shocked at the cruelty, and we think the whole medical class, and even the faculty were not less so than ourself. The secret was, the patient was in a magnetic sleep. The fact of course was known by the professors, but not by the spectators generally. There stood by the bleeding patient (not sufferer) the magnetiser, who, with the magic of *Mesmer*, had thrown the subject into pleasant dreams; and now while the knife of the bold surgeon was dashing away at his vitals, and dripping with gore at his throat, he could say to the trembling nerves "be still," and all was quiet!

"What a triumph of mind over matter was there! The will of the magnetiser was doing dumb even the living being, and making even his body the passive subject of dissection! No agonizing groans were heard, as is usual from the conscious patient, to signa and terify the operator; but he went quietly on, and deliberately and consequently with better effect. It lasted some fifteen minutes, during which time there were frequent consultations among the Professors, as to proceedings of a malignant case. It caused a frightful wound and a profusion of blood. The patient was removed to another room, still unconscious of pain and of the operation; and when we left, he was assuring the magnetiser that he felt quite happy."

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—The Philadelphia *American* thinks there is no doubt of the early extension of this wonderful contrivance to Boston, either by Government or by private enterprise. It should be remembered that a Government business, as Government will be compelled to use it largely at all events, for the transmission of intelligence. Few inventions have been so complete at their first appearance. Upon a trial last Friday, in Baltimore, exactly one second was consumed in transmitting a signal to Washington and its return. A negociation of some importance between the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company and the Postmaster General was concluded in about five minutes.

The American goes on to remark, that when the line is completed strange results will follow. Our merchants will have to go to school again—for as to continuing business in the old fashioned way nothing will be more absurd. Nobody will dare sell a cargo of flour about steamer or packet time, without inquiring of his Boston correspondent if there are any arrivals; which he can do, and have an answer in five minutes, if within any reasonable distance of the station.

All sorts of oddities will occur—a merchant makes his neighbor an offer for a thousand barrels of meas pork—he is told an answer will be given in an hour, within which time the markets of Boston and New York can be thoroughly tried for a better price. Each merchant will have his own private cypher. This contrivance is *interfere sadly* with the Post Office revenue, for who would wait for the mail to drag its slow length along. Who goes to Preston in a sloop, as our fathers did? The change to the errand Clerk will be "go and see if there is any thing for me by the telegraph!"—*Baltimore American.*

U. STATES SENATOR.—Hon. Thomas Corwin has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, from the 4th March 1845, to fill the vacancy which will occur on the expiration of the term of service of Benjamin Tappan.

ALABAMA.—In the Legislature of Alabama, resolutions have been introduced denouncing repudiation, and declaratory of the intention of the State to re-imbody its pledged faith. They called forth considerable discussion, but have not yet been disposed of.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of the lease of the building known as the New York Circus, or Theatre des Varietes in Dauphine street, which is to be sold this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, by Francis Fernandez, auctioneer. Any person desirous of opening such a house would do well to attend.

☞ KEEP IT ABOVE THE PEOPLE.—That the Pain Killer sold at 68 Poydras street will cure Asthma, and that this thing is so well. Physicians have never been able to cure a single case, and every one testifies against Patent Medicines as humbug. Why? Because they fear for their own craft, and they are right. There are, however, some very few exceptions who recommend this article—it is their interests and friends, and when they do not, there is good reason in their favorable opinion.

☞ Ship LYONS, Capt. Ryan, from Rotterdam.—This ship is now discharging below the Railroad. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. All goods not permitted in five days will be sent to the public stores.
J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

☞ NOTICE.—The consignees of goods received per ship TYRIAN, marked C. B. Nash & Co., Westville Mass., are requested to call, pay charges and receive same.
J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp.

☞ Ship TYRIAN, from Rotterdam.—This vessel will commence discharging this morning, opposite the Custom House. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods each day.
J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

☞ The packet ship WABASH, Capt. Wm Hathaway, from New York, is now discharging at posite the Veg table Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee
J. W STANTON & Co.
d17 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

☞ The following consignees per packet ship WABASH, Captain Hathaway, from New York, viz: Curtiss & Dibble, J. W Tilton, Wm A Lewis, R A Parker & co. C Birsley, Wm Hall, H M Bethune, Hurlbert, Lawrence, jr. & Zeltsicker, and also the following marks to order: D number three, diamond 8 pt pack, T 10 pair; diamond 8 pkge. 8 bundles 1 pkg, are requested to make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the levee, or these goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
J. W STANTON & Co.
d17 corner Magazine and Lafayette

☞ LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF 1814-'15.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the St. Louis Exchange on Monday, 23d December, at noon, for the election of officers and transaction of other business.

The subscription list for the Veteran Dinner of 8th January, is now ready for signatures at the Bar of the St. Louis Exchange, and will be closed on the 5th January. By order,
H. W. PALFREY, Secretary.
d16-23

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF 1814-'15.

☞ The members will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their old comrade, Col. Louis Fauxsaint, from his late residence, corner of St. Claude and Ursuline streets. By order of the President,
H W PALFREY, Secretary.
d18

☞ CONFORMABLY to a resolution passed by the Council of the Vestries of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 23d of December, at 11 o'clock, at the St. Louis Church, Mr. C E Tridon, auctioneer, will proceed to the adjudication of the Pews of said Church.

The sale will be given on the 1st of January next and the buyer will keep them until the 31st of December, 1845.

Terms—Cash.

If payment is not made fifteen days after the adjudication, the said adjudication will be considered null, and the Treasurer will dispose of the Pew immediately.
New Orleans, 14th December, 1844.
d16 22 JOSEPH OHILLOT, Treas. pro tem

LANDING ex ship Emblem from Havre—1000 fire gal lons fine cognac brandy.
BARADIN, QUEVROUZE & Co.
d16 Nos 11 and 13 St. Louis

SARDINES IN OIL.—200 boxes and half do, of the celebrated brand of Garnier, landing from ship Emblem, from Havre, for sale at reduced prices, by AUGTS. MOLIER, 90 St Louis

1000 PIGS 800 boxes landing from ship at Petersburg 60 dozens landing from ship A Mac, for sale by
J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

COAL 50 tons Liverpool 1 mant coal; 50 casks Pitts Delphia coal, for sale by
J. P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

PRINTS—10 cases rich chintz prints, landing from bark Bashaw, for sale by WM. FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee

HATS—8 cases fine drab hats, landing from barque Bashaw, for sale by WM FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee

CANDLES—450 boxes Boston, New Bedford and Nantucket sperm candles, for sale by
d18 WM FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee

HATS—A great variety of cheap hats, suitable for the Southern trade, for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

ST. LOUIS FLOUR—800 barrels superfine, new land ing, for sale by NEVILLE & Co.
d16 141 Tchoupitoulas

HOLLAND GIN—Orange brand, of superior quality for sale by SCHMIDT & CO.
d16 98 Bienville street.

BLANKETS—2 point French Blankets, landing from ship Oregon, for sale by SCHMIDT & CO. 98 Bienville st.

SPICES—100 boxes pure ground; 50 kegs best ground race ginger, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 30 Magazine

SHOE THREAD—6 cases assorted thread, dyed, yellow and green, received per ship Rhone from Liverpool, for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 70 Customhouse st.

NEW YORK FUNDS—8 Certificates of Deposit in Mechanics' Banking Association for $700 and $800, for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF,
d9 69 Camp street.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Dec 7	London	Nov 4
New York	Dec 9	Liverpool	Nov 4
Philadelphia	Dec 9	Paris	Nov 1
Washington	Dec 9	Havre	Nov 1
Baltimore	Dec 9	Amsterdam	Nov 30
Charleston	Dec 11	Pampico	Nov 26
Cincinnati	Dec 7	Vera Cruz	Dec 2
Louisville	Dec 9	Tabasco	Nov 26
Havana	Dec 4	Galveston	Nov 30

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial	17@18 ₱ cent dis
Citizens'	19@16 do
Improvement	20@20 do
Exchange	15@15 do
Canal	15@15 do
Orleans	11@12 do
United States Treasury Notes $1,000 bills, short bills, $5's and five bills	par@1 ₱ cent prem
Kentucky	par@1 ₱ cent. dis
Tennessee	1@2 do
State Municipality Notes	par
Alabama	par
Chartered Municipality do	par
Mississippi do	50@60 do
Alabama	A@1 do
Ohio	par do
Illinois	par do
Indiana	1@2 do
Texas Treasury Notes	100@104 cents on dollar
Do Bonds	10 @11 do

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT,
DECEMBER 17, 1844

A fair extent of business has been transacted during the past few days, and the market is generally wears a more healthy appearance. The advancing tendency of freights is by a corresponding depression in the value of Produce. We are still without any later accounts from Europe, and some anxiety is felt for the missing Steamer of the 19th ult. To-morrow's mail, if such will come through, will undoubtedly bring the news.

The weather continues favorable for out-door business. Last night there was a sharp frost.

COTTON—Arrived since the 13th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 20,200 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 3,415. Arkansas 616. Lake 80—together 24,311 bales. Coasted in the same time for Boston 2,315; Havana 760; New York 800, Boston 1,315, Baltimore 172—together 12,147 bales, making an addition to stock of 11,254 bales, and leaving on hand exclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 120,000 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1843 Sept. 1, stock on hand,		
Received last three days	24,311	
previously	3,423	
		27,734
Exported last three days	13,193	
previously	102,359	
		115,552
Stock		120,182

Our report of Friday night last left the Cotton market steady after the hasty business transacted towards the close of the week. On Saturday there was a fair enquiry and the sales reached 2-3 bales at previous prices, since the opening of the week business has been somewhat restricted, in consequence of a further advance in Freights, which has proved discouraging to operators to hold off. Yesterday and to-day about 3,000 bales changed hands at prices corresponding nearly with those previously paid. The finer grades are perhaps a shade dearer, whilst the inferior qualities can be purchased on easy terms as before.

The sales of the past three days, which amount to 9,000 bales, are comprised in the following particulars: 2 bales L. landing and Mississippi at 4½; 64 at 5¼...121 at 5¾...10 at 6...96 at 6¼...30 at 6⅜...30 at 6½...47 at 6⅝...170 at 6¾...127 at 6⅞...277 at 7...97 at 7⅛...46 at 7¼...146 at 7⅜...61 at 7½...97 at 7⅝...1,196 at 7¾...1,300 at 7⅞...666 at 8...73...100 at 8⅛...870 at 8¼...110 at 8⅜...190 at 8½...110 at 8⅝...375 at 8¾...91 at 8⅞...1,000 at 9...1,000 at 9⅛...1,000 at 9¼...1,000 at 9⅜...1,000 at 9½...1,000 at 9⅝...1,000 at 9¾...1,000 at 9⅞...1,000 at 10...1,000 at 10⅛...1,000 at 10¼...1,000 at 10⅜...1,000 at 10½...1,000 at 10⅝...1,000 at 10¾...1,000 at 10⅞...1,000 at 11...1,000 at 11⅛...1,000 at 11¼...1,000 at 11⅜...1,000 at 11½...1,000 at 11⅝...1,000 at 11¾...1,000 at 11⅞...1,000 at 12...1,000 at 12⅛...1,000 at 12¼...1,000 at 12⅜...1,000 at 12½...1,000 at 12⅝...1,000 at 12¾...1,000 at 12⅞...1,000 at 13...1,000 at 13⅛...1,000 at 13¼...1,000 at 13⅜...1,000 at 13½...1,000 at 13⅝...1,000 at 13¾...1,000 at 13⅞...1,000 at 14...1,000 at 14⅛...1,000 at 14¼...1,000 at 14⅜...1,000 at 14½...1,000 at 14⅝...1,000 at 14¾...1,000 at 14⅞...1,000 at 15...1,000 at 15⅛...1,000 at 15¼...1,000 at 15⅜...1,000 at 15½...1,000 at 15⅝...1,000 at 15¾...1,000 at 15⅞...1,000 at 16...1,000 at 16⅛...1,000 at 16¼...1,000 at 16⅜...1,000 at 16½...1,000 at 16⅝...1,000 at 16¾...1,000 at 16⅞...1,000 at 17...1,000 at 17⅛...1,000 at 17¼...1,000 at 17⅜...1,000 at 17½...1,000 at 17⅝...1,000 at 17¾