The New Orleans Bee.

No. 250, VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5000.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 61 Chartres street.
Sense & Taste, Impartiality, Spirited Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

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

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

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

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
DECEMBER, 27, 1845.

THE price of Fresh Flour being, this day, $6 36 per barrel according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 36 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday next, 29th December.

Fresh loaves of second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, must weigh 23 per cent more, that is to say 44 ounces. 127

F. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Council of Municipality No. 3.
SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.

Approved, October 24, 1845.

C. W. LEWIS, Recorder.

Signed, F. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy. E. LEGARDEUR, Sec'y.

NOTICE—WANTED a Professor to conduct the education of several children on a plantation situated at Iberville. An acquaintance with the English and French languages is required. No one need apply unless he can furnish good recommendations, both in regard to capacity and to character. The salary will be reasonable.—Apply for more ample information to

222—3t DUFOUR, BERARD & Co. 25 Chartres st.

WANTED—A trustworthy young Lady, speaking English and French and understanding the business of a retail PERFUMERY STORE. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to Madame MARMOTIN Beaurepaire, No. 49 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

WANTED in a Young Ladies' Academy, a good Seamstress and House Servant. A French or German woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 86, Custom-house street, between Royal and Bourbon. 41

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the vessel WAVE, Captain A. Tanbourry, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements apply to

J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. 411

ALFRED BOISSEAU,
Portrait Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that his Studio is open every day from 9 o'clock A.M. to 3 P.M. at No. 101 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis. 322 tf

DR. DUFFEROS has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that, having given up his office in Dr. Cenas's, he trusts that those persons who have heretofore honored him with their patronage will continue to favor him with their confidence, which he will strive to merit and keep.

Dr. D. Cenas informs the public that his office will be open from 7 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M. at No. 200 Bourbon street, between Main and St. Philip. 322

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND (after a pattern first by about 50 acres, in depth established as a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings thereon now and in perfect order, situated in the Parish of Barataria, and in one of the best positions for bringing the sugar to market. Apply for more ample information, and for terms, at No 19 Toulouse street.

NOTICE. The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large quantity of Flour, of the very worst quality, is being sold under warrants in the country by some dishonest merchants and commission men, who, as well as simple jobbers, take this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of this fact, in order that from this date they may not be deceived again by this most unprincipled trade.

N. B.—From to-day, the labels bearing the name of my house, and the designation of the quality of the Stuff, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.

DELPIT, No. 1051, Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find it best in readiness for their vessels, in order from the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Station Fire Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

This Station will continue expressly for towing and has sufficiently proved the largest class of ships. Steamwill be continually kept on hand to give immediate attention to orders. Terms moderate. 220

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machinery, sugar kettles, boilers, lumber, or any other articles of freight to send to any of the plantations on the coast.—Use plantations having to have wood transported to the plantations. These having furniture to send to any of the plantations, will please call at the First Municipality Steam Fire Engine Station, where they will always find a competent engineer in readiness. The charges will be most reasonable.

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I am still ready to render my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind, such as Churches, Colleges, Stores, and all the varieties of modern style, with Specifications, Estimates, Contracts and Calculations, accompanied with specific Reports and Estimates, based on the local average prices of materials.

The selection of locations of greater internal improvements, such as railroads, canals, protection of water works, &c., &c., with Plans and Specifications, and corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of assistants at my disposal, I am now in a position to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the offer be important enough, such as projecting and building of thousands of houses, or hundreds and thousands of miles of railroads, and the energetic execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographic maps, drawings of machinery, plans, specifications and estimates for steam engines, steamboats, dwelling-houses, warehouses, cottages, will not be made at short notice, but I will at all times be ready to undertake and the execution of such kind of work, with the utmost promptitude. The great notoriety of my work, which I have had the honor to execute for the last twelve years, are a guarantee that my services will be appreciated.

Letters may be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German language.

HENRY MOELLHAUEN,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company,
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1845.

THE SAN Mutual Insurance Company of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the 31st of last month, and after paying all their losses and expenses, chose the great fire on the 19th of July last, have a surplus of net assets, $975,870 01. Since the preliminary notice was issued, the following sums have been added to the above, make a fund of $1,000,000 SCRIP.

Since the 4th of last month the parties doing business in this city, have, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which with the means above stated, the undersigned believe, present more than odd per cent and indorsements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies issued on the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by

L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York, having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of the city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, Rivers and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The General Mutual Insurance Company have a large capital well invested. They have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 82 per cent, of their premiums during the past three years, in script, bearing interest, of the Company, conducted altogether on the mutual principle, that of dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office, after deducting losses and expenses. Other mutual office may be conducted upon a less expensive plan.

This Company offers the additional advantage to those who prefer it, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS, Agents.
EDW. OGDEN,
office No 45 Camp street. 410 1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE. The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from steamers, and merits the notice of residents on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords at the cheapest medium for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.

W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or the Agents in New Orleans,
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st.

GUN POWDER—Eagle Park Mills in kegs, halves, quarters and fourths, warranted of the first quality, sold by the undersigned agents.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—200 bbls white wine Barac and Sauterne 25 do Claret Haut Brion; 150 boxes fine assorted Cordials; 40 do superior do; 40 do Claret genuine Grande Larose; 200 do do different mark; 30 do do Grapes in Brandy; 50 do Curaçoa of Holland; 200 do Pickles assorted; 100 do Orange flower water; 40 do Maraschino; 20 baskets Guignolet; 300,000 corks.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st.

NO. 103 ROYAL STREET.

THE undersigned offers for sale, now landing ex ship Lante:

Printed Scotch Cashmere, Tartan, Hindoo, &c. &c.—Scotch Cashmere Scarfs, tartan, Mousseline laine, &c.—Silk Neckerchiefs, Brocched Mousseline laine; Silk Stuffs for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin pique, &c.; Silk Silks for Vests.

Brocched Silk Velvets, 16 in. grain, black Taffetas, Satin, gentlemen's Woolen and Satin, brocched and Silk Scarfs; Silk Purse, Levantine Satin, for Vests; Silk Gloves and Mittens, Egyptian Fillet, Embroidered Fichu, &c.

Satin and Silk Collars and Cravats.

Silk and Fillet Purses.

Tartan and striped woolen Satin for Vests.

Marseilles for Vests.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs, embroidered, hemstitched and watered.

A complete assortment of Perfumery, new Scent bags, Essences, Pomatums, Bear's Grease, Beef Marrow, Cream de Peru, &c.

Also—Suspenders of every quality.

F. & J. LACOSTE.

LANDING ex ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux—12 quarter pipes Cognac Cauffion:
12 do do do Depuy;
50 cases Bordeaux Claret, for sale by
the DARAN, GUEYROUZE & Co. 11 & 13 St Louis

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by late arrivals a general assortment of Linen Goods, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms by the package:

Brown linen sheeting netting;
7-8 and 11-8 shirting linens, in pieces, demi pieces and quarter pieces heavy linen sheetings;
5-8 and 7-8 long lawns, 5-8 and 3-4 cambric batists;
Brittanias and Platillas, threads, tailors and shoemakers all kinds.

VANCE & LEPPER.
34 Bienville street.

LIQUORS—Just received and for sale—17 quarter c.b. Cognac Seignette brandy, 4th proof; 3 pipes Port, superior; 2 pipes Port wine superior; 2 pipes Madeira wine superior.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
134 Tchoupitoulas st.

In Quarter-hogsheads Sherries.
Fresh stock of Cordials.

BRANDY—Alex. Seignette, received direct from Larochelle, per ship Cosmo, just from Bordeaux:
3 quarter pipes old Cognac, 1832;
3 do do superior, 1832;
2 half do do Seignette, 4th proof;
10 do do do do do
10 quarter do do do do
For sale at New York prices by
LORIOS & SILVESTRE, 19 Chartres st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Just received and for sale by
SNODGRASS & LARRIEU, 29 Old Levee.

WHIG CANDIDATES:

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

For Senators:

D. F. BURTHE.
RANDELL HUNT.
ROBERT PREAUX.
FERGUS GARDERE.

For Representatives to the Legislature.

FIRST DISTRICT:
DANIEL BURNS, I. WORTHAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON, MERRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT, W. H. AVERY,
M. HURLEY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE, HENRY D. OGDEN,
F. W. FARRAR.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT, NICHOLAS GUELIE,
VICTOR BURTON.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND DUBE, JOHN W. GUARINI.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CAMARD, B. BEAUREGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM DEBUYS, State Treasurer,
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec 1845

Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, 1845.

Oregon.

The position assumed by our Government in relation to the Oregon controversy becomes each day more clear and unequivocal. The resolutions of inquiry into the defences of the country have already received the unanimous concurrence of the Senate, those of which the object is to terminate the treaty of joint occupancy, and to secure to the territory in dispute the protection of the American Government, will doubtless be adopted with scarcely less unanimity. Thus far, therefore, as regards the action of one of the coordinate branches of the Government, decision, energy and vigor have marked its course, and the determination appears to exist to prepare the country for the last and worst alternative which the question presents. How will Great Britain act when she is made acquainted with these demonstrations!—If we possessed the gift of prophecy which some of our cotemporaries, from their round and positive assertions, would seem to enjoy, we might attempt prediction, but reduced as we are to the simple deductions of human reason and perspicacity, we cannot hazard a conjecture which time and the result may eventually prove groundless. We are too remote from the theatre of action, the information furnished by the British press upon the subject of public opinion in that country is too scanty; the sentiments to which the British Ministry have from time to time given utterance, are too elastic and equivocal to enable us, with anything like certainty, to predict the final issue. Doubtless the first intelligence of the action of Congress will produce marked, and profound excitement in Great Britain, whose people are little accustomed to witness discussions and complex international questions treated with such promptitude and energy, and who may be somewhat astounded at the rapidity with which party feeling in this country has disappeared before the impulse of a generous patriotism. We shall come in for more than our usual share of the asinrrity, bravado and menace, with which British editors are wont to regale their readers whenever the American people exhibit a disposition to thwart the pretensions of England to universal dominion. The populace may threaten us, and the cry of "war" may be raised; but will the Government be carried helplessly on by the current of public feeling! will Sir Robert Peel, astute, cautious and penetrating as he is, consent to involve his government in the certain perilous and dubious issue of war, for the possession of a territory which he cannot but know must, in the end, form part and parcel of the American Confederacy! And in the event of his hesitating to declare an open rupture, and persevering a temporary policy, will his power and influence, immense as they may be, suffice to resist the despotism of public opinion! These are problems which the future alone can solve. In questions like the one before us, the solution is often affected by, if not absolutely dependent upon, causes which cannot always be appreciated. In the present instance, the gravest is unfortunately the most plausible solution.

This glance at the future naturally leads the mind back to the measures which have recently been adopted, and provoke the inquiry whether they might not have been averted. The public opinion varies. We have heard many prudent and profound thinkers declare that the President had acted too precipitately in closing the negotiation, after offering to England less than she had previously refused; that he might have dispensed with the recommendation to give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy; that this was a dernier resort to which resort should always be had. They tell us that a *status in fuo*—"wise and masterly inactivity"—tended entirely to our advantage; that American emigration would have rapidly filled the territory, absorbing the scattered handful of British colonists, and bringing that vast region necessarily under the control of our Government; that it would have been sufficient to extend to our countrymen the protection of our laws and institutions—in other words, effect in their behalf precisely what Great Britain has taken care to secure for herself for her subjects residing in Oregon. It would have been time enough for ulterior measures whenever ever direct opposition was attempted. The condition of the joint occupancy exposes us to the inconvenience of placing our rival on the grounds, giving her an opportunity of provoking a rupture and of surprising us while our preparations for defence are yet incomplete.

There is doubtless some plausibility in these views arguments, however, are not wanting to show the behoof in the action of the Government the determination first to assert and then maintain our rights. Inactivity, it may be urged, might have exposed us to collisions which would have brought about suddenly the very rupture which can now only be the result of deliberate decision—if it come at all. In the position in which the negotiation stood, might we not reasonably have apprehended a course on the part of Great Britain identically the same as that pursued by our Government! Was it not better to take the initiative, and prepare ourselves for the worst, than to be continually exposed to have the same issue thrust suddenly upon us! After all, is it not more politic and prudent to create the crisis than to await it in slow anxiety and constant incertitude? The timid may answer one way; the bold another. All, however, will have but one reply to the question, shall we sustain the Government, now that it has chosen the straight, though perhaps perilous path of direct action, rather than the devious and many track of diplomatic negotiation? That answer will be YES!

The Mail.

Another failure of the Northern Mail and another day of anxious expectation for the foreign intelligence! There is very little doubt in our mind, that whenever we do receive a mail, which will probably be between this and New Years, it will bring the European advices. Until then this community must be content to await the sovereign pleasure of mail contractors and mail drivers. These repeated, constant and increasing irregularities are perfectly outrageous. Better far would it be for the city of New Orleans to be allowed a regular tri-weekly mail and be thus put upon the same footing as some petty village or country hamlet, than to be mocked as she is, with the promise of a daily mail, which, within the last four or five weeks scarcely arrives oftener than once every three or four days. The commercial interests of New Orleanians trifled with, or overlooked by the heads of the Post-Office Department. The complaints of the press and the murmurs of the people are equally disregarded.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The *National Police Gazette* has a very hard story against Mr. Gough, whom the editor claims to have found in the house in that city whence he was taken after having been some days missing. The substance of the statement is this:—Gough was drunk when heard in the house in Walker street—which is said to be one of ill-fame—he then made no pretence of having been induced to drink soda, dragged, &c., but begged the gentlemen, who went there to find him not to expose him. The editor says that Gough was the companion of a drunken night and day throughout his stay there, and once left the house, went to his hotel, procured a change of linen, and came back to his filthy and drunken debauch.—The editor intimates that this was not Gough's first visit to the den in which he was found. This is a black statement, and we trust Mr. Gough can and will refute it.

☞ The Cincinnati papers quote bituminous coal as selling in that city at about 1cd twenty-seven a barrel. Wonder how the people of "Porkopolis" would like to pay from $2 10 to $2 25 for the fuel they have been doing in New Orleans; the barrels to two.

Gray Intelligence.

Criminal Court.—Lafitte A. Williams, convicted of grand larceny, was yesterday discharged on the motion of the District Attorney, the prosecutor being "Presented, We find Prosecutor guilty."

Jacob Fleming was tried for the murder of a man named Jones, on the 17th January, 1845, at the mouth of the steamers, which arrangements have until April.

James C. Mason was tried for assault and battery on Patrick Cullen—found guilty.

Abdel Meade, accused of committing a breach of the peace, and who has been in jail for the last month, was, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged on his own recognizance.

Recorder's Court.—Five sailors belonging to the brig Empresario, were yesterday brought before His Honor for assaulting and beating Antonio Costa. They gave bail each in $300, to appear before the Criminal Court. One of the men named Antonio Cuoco of stealing three boxes of figs from him on board the brig Empresario. Antonio was remanded for further examination.

A young sportsman was brought up for killing a dog belonging to his next-door neighbor. It appeared that the chasseur had been disappointed in his morning search of game, and met with forty bird seasons. On returning home with his gun loaded, he thought it would not do to have to confess that he had not shot any thing during the whole morning, so let fly at a solitary duck which was waddling in the yard of his neighbor. He was arrested for making such game of private property, and made to pay the sum of one dollar for the duck. *Dear duck.* He might have bought a dozen of them in the market for 30 or 40 cents.

☞ Mr. Gordon Dufour, from personal considerations, declines the nomination by the Native American party, as candidate for Congress.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Lady Franklin and Franklin Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies will be held This Evening at 7 o'clock, in the Church No. 82 Julia street, near Magazine street. Green B. Duncan, Esq. and other speakers will address the meeting. All interested in the celebration of the birth-day of Franklin, on the 17th January, 1846, and particularly Ladies, are invited to attend.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Messrs. Roper and Sandford take a benefit at this Theatre this Evening, on which occasion they will appear in the laughable piece called "Tom and Jerry." Mr. Roper's performance of Jerry Hawthorn is very excellent both for its spirit and naturalness, and the piece altogether has been well put on the stage.

We trust the beneficiaries may have a bumper.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—There will be three amusing pieces performed at this theatre this evening "The Dead Shot," "Hue and Cry," and the "Stage Struck Yankee," Dan Marble will appear in the two last pieces.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met yesterday evening. A resolution was presented requesting the mayor to contract with the Gas Company for the erection of gas-light lamps on the Place d'Armes. Mr. Ramos presented a resolution to amend the ordinance allowing dress balls, and that masked balls be allowed in this municipality. Persons who masks on not to be allowed to walk the streets under a penalty of from $5 to $20. After a short discussion the resolution was adopted. The votes on this question were as follows:—Messrs Forstall, Hagan, Schlicke, Adams, Mendez, Gaillie, Peire, Hagan, Bent, and Morin, in favor. Against the resolution, Messrs. Fenner, Bright, and Ducatel. Absent, Messrs. Ramos, Bouny, Bouny, Bouny