The New-Orleans Bee

No 191. VOL. V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1843. VOL. XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 4[illegible]

Steam Packets.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE
Transportation Line via New Basin.

The fine steam schooner LION, Capt. Stewart, will leave her Mobile on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., positively. For freight or passage apply to W C MOODY, 19 Poydras.

BATON ROUGE PACKET—The steamer HELEN, Capt J Hue, having taken the place of the Gabriele, will regularly ply between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, leaving New Orleans every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, returning, will leave Baton Rouge every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock; landing freight and passengers at any of the intermediate landings, at low rates as any other packet in the trade.

The Helen is owned by Capt F M Streck, and will continue in the above trade summer and winter. For freight or passage apply on board. 4t1 1w

Passenger steamer HIGHLANDER, Capt Alex. Brother, for St LOUIS and intermediate ports. This fine steamer will leave as above this evening, Monday, 11th inst. at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, opposite Lafayette or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents 24 Poydras

dll

STEAMBOAT SELLERS ATTAKAPAS For Louisville, Cincinnati and Evansville—The good substantial steamer BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS, William Metz, master, will leave as above and intermediate ports, this evening, Monday 11th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

dll

FOR ATTAKAPAS via PLAQUEMINE—The splendid new fast running double engine steamer NEW BRAZIL, Clowney Johnson, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Orleans street, and will positively leave on Tuesday morning next, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock (running a regular weekly packet during the season) taking freight and passengers for St Martinville, New Iberia, Prevost's Landing, Franklin, Centerville, Patterson, Berwicks Bay, Bayou Boeuf, and all intermediate landings on the route. For further particulars apply on board or to JOHN HALL, No 1 Front Levee.

N. B.—The New Brazil having been chartered by Capt Johnson, expressly for the trade, has added accommodations for passengers and great capacity for carrying, besides being of so light a draught, no detention or reshipping need be apprehended. J. H.

THE MISSOURI MAIL, M Lattimore, master, will for the future ply regularly trips twice a week to Donaldsonville, and will leave New Orleans hereafter every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. returning will leave Donaldsonville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A M.

The proprietor finding it difficult to discharge and take in so much freight in wet weather and make three trips a week, has, for the better accommodation of passengers, altered her trips so as to have daylight each way.

Being greatly encouraged by the planters, this boat shall remain permanently in the above trade, whatever people may say to the contrary.

For freight or passage apply on board or to DRUID & LANDRY.

FOR THE COAST, Donaldsonville and Lafourche—The splendid new passenger packet MISSISSIPPI Wilson, master, will leave as above every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and returning will leave Donaldsonville every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage (accommodation equal to any packet) apply on board at the packet landing, or to LAVORES & SQUIRES, 28 Old Levee

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The United States Mail Steamer J. DUPRE Capt MAIDONVILLE, leaving New Orleans for Donaldsonville, will receive freight at the Basin of the New Canal. There will be at all times a barge in waiting to receive the same. The Dupre after Barge will leave the Toll Gate at 8 o'clock a m, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—Passage, two dimes—returning the following days on arrival of the boat. This arrangement to continue until further notice.
WILLIAMS, WHITMAN & Co. Agents. 31 Camp st

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE AND intermediate ports.

The fine steamer EAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Eame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock a m, and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a m, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. *Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.*

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 31 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Eame to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume her regular trips on Wednesday next, 13th inst.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Dauphin Island, Pass Christian, Biloxi, Bay Boulge, Port Hudson, Waterville, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Pandas.

Capt. J. Hare having made arrangements with the Captain to carry the Mail on Sundays, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, as at the same schedule of 37 1/2 cts for all goods packed running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier st.

dll

☞ REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. 1w2 3m

☞ The office of the Brazilian Vice Consul has been transferred to the No 16 Bienville st to No 34 Tchoupitoulas st, opposite the National Hotel. R REYNAUD, Brazilian Vice Consul.

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
26 Poydras street, New Orleans.
Christian Schultz, Jr. David Hadden, Joseph Leach
Maysville, Ky. New Orleans, New Orleans. 4t

WORSLEY & FORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 75 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants
No. 106 Tchoupitoulas Street.

GEORGE T. HARRISON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Store, No. 67 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.

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

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
No. 42 BOND STREET.

NEGRO WOLLANS AND COTTONS, for Plantations, &c.
H. De Goer, Jr. J. Riffard, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 35 Chartres street.

☞ CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph G. Percy, Esq. Boston.
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

ADVANCES—We will make cash advances on shipments to our friends in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 20 Poydras

ADVANCES—The undersigned will make liberal cash advances on shipments of sugar, cotton and other produce, to their friends in New York.
PETERS & MILLARD.

GOOD HORSE.—Wanted to purchase a good Gig Horse, well broken to harness and perfectly kind, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Apply at No 132 Old Basin st

BUTTER—50 kegs western, for sale by
J N RAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR—in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA GREEN COFFEE—in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Leaf Havana tobacco in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

FLAXSEED—18 bris and pipes on landing and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

WHEAT—50 sacks in store and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

FLOUR—100 bris landing and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK for sale by
FOSTER & SWOTHAM, 74 Camp

EXCHANGE on *Paris*, for sale by
AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—100 bris brandy for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

COFFEE—250 bags prime Laguira, for sale by
MEELE, BEYLLE & Co, 35 Old Levee

SADDER—9 casks Dutch madder, in store, for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

COAL—300 tuns of superior coal, delivered free of dust to any part of the city, at 8 cents per tun.
W E & H M PERRY, No 132 Old Basin.

SALT—200 sacks of 2 bushels each, St Ubes salt, landing from ship Saratoga and for sale by
AARON COHEN, 90 Common

TOBACCO—100 bales carol 1 0 Kentucky Tobacco in store and for sale by
E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana sugar in store and for sale by
F TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

TARPAULIN HATS—30 case of very fine tarpaulin hats in store and for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

CLOTHS—Silk, Cassimere, Russia and wool hats received per Saratoga and for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

SHOES—2 likely boys, 17 and 18 years of age, for which good terms. Apply to
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras st

BRANDY AND BRANDY—50 bris new white brandy; 5 do old French brandy; 50 do Bordeaux brandy, for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras st

COFFEE—70 bags old Government Java coffee, landing from ship Saratoga from New York, for sale by
E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

SHELL COAL—112 tuns landing from ship Lafayette and for sale by
AARON COHEN, 90 Common

CHEESE—Rich's improved patent skim cheese, various sizes and patterns, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

PATENT BALANCES—Stevens' patent balances, to weigh from 5 to 5,000 lbs, constantly for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

FREIGHT FOR BOSTON—250 tons tonnage cost for freight to Boston, for terms apply to
A MERRITT & Co, 87 Camp.

BUTTER—100 firkins prime Western butter, landing and for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co, 87 Camp.

BACON—50 hogsheads prime Ham Bacon, landing and for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co, 87 Camp.

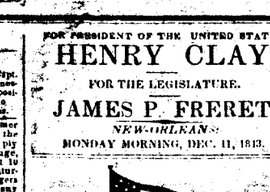
HAM—100 tierces Malaga ham, just landing and for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

LARD—100 kegs prime leaf lard, landing and for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

FLOUR—100 bbls superfine flour, 50 do fine flour, 50 do superfine, landing and for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras.

GROCERIES—Fresh Orleans sugar, Orleans molasses, Rio coffee, Bordeaux brandy, Madeira wine, Holland gin, Cordials, Liqueurs, &c. for sale by
GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JAMES P. FERRET
NEW-ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1843.



CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Clay Club will be held at their room (25 Exchange Place) on Monday evening the 11th December, 1843, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU,
C. C. WILLIAMS,
ALPHONSE CANONGE } Secrets'.

REPUDIATION—STATE DEBT—BONDS ISSUED TO PROPERTY BANKS.

We had intended to make a few comments are this upon an article, which first appeared in the London *Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 3d, and was subsequently republished by several of the northern papers with remarks prejudicial to the good faith of the state,—in which the act of the last legislature allowing the debtors of the Consolidated and Citizens' Banks to discharge their obligations in the bonds of the state issued in favor of said banks, is characterized as a more heinous breach of faith than repudiation. The writer in the *Chronicle* either did not understand the circumstances under which the law was passed, or has grossly misrepresented them. It would be just as well for European journalists to be chary of their abuse in noticing matters of this sort, for the people of this section of the union are just the very last men in the world who could be bullied or blackguarded into measures. We are fully persuaded that the state will do what is right and reasonable in the premises, and we have just as good a right to imagine that the writer in the *Chronicle* concocted the article in question in order to depress the value of the bonds and enable European capitalists to buy them upon speculation, as he had to aspersе the legislature for passing a law intended almost exclusively to advance the interests of the bond-holders.

When the legislature met in January last, the Citizens' and Consolidated Banks had become insolvent. Bonds to the amount of some 10,000,000 of dollars guaranteed by the state could not be provided for by these banks, in whose favor they were issued, and the state as endorser became immediately liable for the interest and the redemption of them as they fell due. The interest upon these bonds amounts to more than double the annual income of the state from taxes, and is within a small percentage of the amount of the revenue, there had been no expectation of the state's being called upon to provide for it. The debt had not been one of gradual accumulation or created for improvements which brought any income to the state—the legislature was not required to remedy an occasional deficiency in the receipts of revenue; but a mass of obligation which fell suddenly and unexpectedly upon her—a new demand requiring twice the usual receipts into her treasury to pay the interest alone—presenting the necessity of raising enormous amounts of funds for novel and unanticipated disbursements.

Now we would ask the *Morning Chronicle*, or the *Boston Advertiser* which republished the *Chronicle's* article, if any constitution in business or revolution in monetary affairs, or improvidence of the like, either Great Britain or Massachusetts was suddenly and without previous suspicion of the crisis, called upon to provide for a debt, the interest of which alone required twice as much revenue as the ordinary receipts of the treasury, would or could either of them act once meet it? And if the amount of obligation for which they would have ultimately to provide, depended upon the value of the assets of insolvent corporations for which they had endorsed, would they not make a schedule of these effects and arrive at a reasonable appreciation of the deficit they would have to make good before adopting a system of taxation for that purpose? This is nothing more than the legislature did last year. The members *were anxious to redeem the plighted faith of the state* in good earnest, and for this purpose took charge of the insolvent institutions, in order to come to an understanding of the true position of affairs, and adopt a comprehensive scheme of revenue adequate to the end of ultimate payment. In providing for such a debt as this, the non-payment of interest for a single year is a small matter, in comparison with the final redemption of the whole amount, principal and interest. And no one we suppose would require of, nor advise the state, to pay, with and sacrifice her resources to meet the beginning of this demand, or vex and disgust the people with an adequate and partial taxation, at a time when she ought to husband her means and prepare herself to shoulder the responsibility of indefinite amounts. A philosophic action did not suit the emergency, and the honor of *the state would be more certainly maintained by a well* considered and comprehensive system of legislation than by a feverish and imprudent exhaustion of the resources of the commonwealth to meet the beginning of a crisis that such a course would render endless.

In this condition of affairs, with an accession of responsibility no forecast could have anticipated, and so enormous that no sagacity could at once provide for it, it was feared by the Legislature that upon the failure to pay the interest next falling due, the bonds, already at a heavy discount, would recede in value to such an extent as to be almost worthless. It was thought the duty of the State, in default of paying interest, to do whatever was practicable to maintain the market value of the bonds at the highest rate possible; and in devising means to effect this, the most approved plan seemed *to be to stake the bonds available in those banks for* the payment of debt. Whether this plan was a good one or not, it was adopted in good faith; and its operation has been to advance the value of the bonds, which are now some 15 per cent above the quotations at the passage of the law.

Besides the debt owing to bond-holders, these banks were indebted to note-holders and depositors about $2,000,000. These creditors had prior right to the assets of the banks, and were the only persons who could complain of a law which placed the bond-holders upon a footing with them. The writer in the *Chronicle*, and the editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, ought to have taken into consideration that the two banks in which these bonds were made available for debt, had fallen to the ground. By the general law of the State, they were *bound to receive their circulation for debts* owing to them, and the only question upon the bonds equal to the circulation in value as a means of payment. This was a quality which the bonds did not before possess, and surely that is a strange mode of depreciating them which bestowed upon them a capacity which caused them to be sought after by all classes of debtors.

The Morning *Chronicle* and *Advertiser* argue that the law under consideration, by forcing the banks to receive payment in *depreciated* bonds, ensured their insolvency, and deprived them of the power to collect *money* to pay their debts. They should have borne in mind that the two banks (Citizen's and Consolidated) to which the objectionable features of the law applies, had already become insolvent, that they were in course of liquidation, and the bonds which were so *depreciated* were the very ones which were made available for all obligations to them, and to the redemption of which their assets were to be applied. Now if the law had not been passed, would these bonds have been appreciated in the market? And can any reasonable mind come to the belief that the law which makes bonds equal to money in payment to an institution in liquidation, that is collecting money to pay these bonds, cannot affect the price of them injuriously? Before the passage of the law, any person had a right to buy these bonds at the market rate, and the law made it an object with many to get possession of them. The law does not compel any one to part with them. The State does not deny her responsibility for them, but has created a new source of demand for them, whilst she is preparing *to meet her obligations as becomes her.*

If the law operates to the advantage of the State and the stockholders, it does so by a process that equally benefits the bondholder. For the State only derives advantage by the reduction of the outstanding bonds, and if the stockholders to any great degree diminish the amount, they to that extent enhance their value by an increased demand, for them, and put money in the pockets of those whom circumstances oblige them to sell. The measure was intended for the advantage of the bondholder who would not abide the delay necessary to provide a system of redemption by the State; it was calculated to have, and has had the effect to sustain the value of the bonds, so that now they are worth more than they would bring in the market before it was passed.

Yet this measure, designed to maintain the value of the bonds, which has maintained and enhanced their value, which was passed in good faith, which was a solemn acknowledgment of the State of her responsibility for their final discharge—principal and interest—and which under all the circumstances at the time, was the best thing that could be done for the holders, is denounced by the *Morning Chronicle* as worse than Mississippi repudiation. The law was one merely of liquidation,—having no bearing upon banks in business and in credit,—providing for the winding up of insolvent concerns, and intended to, and did protect the interests of small holders and creditors in straightened circumstances. Surely the *Chronicle does* not mean to justify repudiation by likening it to an act of this sort? And the Boston *Advertiser* can scarcely desire to mitigate its disgrace by putting it upon a level with a policy devised to uphold the value of State obligations, and which has operated to assist the bondholder.

We know of no surer way to blunt the sensibilities of a people to the obligation of contracts, than for the press and more especially for foreign journalists to assail their honesty, when they have done the best thing, at the time, in their power to do, for the public creditors. Nor is there a surer way to weaken the approbrium which should be felt for a wanton repudiation of State obligations, than to stigmatize acts, done in good faith and with a view to the ultimate redemption of bonds, as no better than swindling? Is the failure to pay interest repudiation? Is it swindling to take the needful time to ascertain the amount of obligation that must be met or to arrange the resources of the State to meet it? Are acts passed in good faith with the avowed purpose of keeping up the value of bonds, repudiation? even though they fail in doing so? But when they answer the ends intended, it is a gratuitous insult to traduce the State that adopted them. If the *Chronicle* desired to pass an eulogy upon the repudiators of Mississippi, it has accomplished its object; for if the act of last session was worse than Mississippi repudiation, the anti-bonders in that State have no great sin upon their consciences.

What would the *Chronicle and Advertiser* have had the State to do? Pay the interest at once, they answer. But we have already shown that neither Great Britain nor Massachusetts could have done this in like circumstances, and indeed, should not have done at a sacrifice of their ability in future, to come up to the terms or spirit of their obligations. What next would Louisiana do? Keep these bonds at the highest value in the hands of innocent holders. This has been done and for doing it she has been berated in set phrase. Should the Legislature have let the bonds sink to a mass of useless paper in the hands of creditors? Had they *desired* indeed to enable the stockholders to defraud the bond holders, they had only to say nothing about the bonds until they depreciated to a song, with the understanding that they might then be bought up and paid in as cash. But to make them payable as cash to the banks for the bonds of innocent holders. This has been done and in turn was shot himself. This is the second execution since the installment of the present governor. Yellow fever and the hangman are the terrors. Man is large enough to witness the end of the man, and he was hustled out of the world in a goodly throng. The method of execution, I believe, is somewhat universal. The prisoner is placed on a horse beneath a tree and he is placed before them; he was then set on a block with his back to them, his hands tied before him, and he made fast so as to be unable to move; the axe was suspended and the horse marched from under him, and the word perforated his head and body; the axe was then left to the admiring gaze of the people until three o'clock when he was removed.

Since I was here last, there has been some alteration in the government regulations as regards the landing of passengers; heretofore they were obliged to remain on board until they got a permit to land, and that if a vessel arrived at three in the evening, those on board had to remain until the next morning at nine, which was a very great annoyance; but O'Donnell, who is an Irishman, and strongly in favor of *free* action, and in his wisdom hath set this aside and only makes it necessary for the board of health's visit, for which I am sure the numerous visitors here bless him, I among the number.

The Plague is still as much *confined* as ever in the evening with ladies and gentlemen, who assemble there to pass away a pleasant hour and listen to as fine music as any in the world. This, in my opinion is a wise and judicious expenditure of the public money; it affords an agreeable recreation to the people, while it is to them a satisfaction to see a portion of their immense taxes expended for their benefit. It is an agreeable evening in the evening is cool and altogether presents a beautiful appearance. The weather for the last two or three days has been rainy and unpleasant, consequently it is quiet; I have been unable to hear of any news that is new. There was a review of all the troops here on Sunday last, which was very pretty sight. It is said that Otto Motty is engaged to perform some of his tricks on Sunday ground. It is a good day, and that the operations will commence shortly; it is also said races are in contemplation, but to do this another *club* will have to be formed on account of the *others* not fulfilling their promises, so that as yet it is doubtful whether or not there will be any; one of the principal personages came over with us and is now saying what can be done. I hope he will succeed; for there is literally nothing in the amusement line, and it is expected will remain so all winter. As yet the Opera has no engagement, and it is not known whether or not any will be effected. The British steamer due to day has not yet arrived, so that we have no news from Mexico.

Coffee, sugar, &c. low, and people here as well as at home, complain very much of hard times.

Yours, &c.,

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

☞ MORNING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Madison *Miscellany*, that recently, while a Mr. Lane of that county, accompanied by his mother-in-law and two children, were conveying to the burial place the corpses of his infant brother, an accident occurred which left one of his legs crushed and mangled from the knee downward, his mother-in-law killed and his two children more or less injured. The accident was occasioned from the horse which drew the vehicle, in which they were in, taking fright, and from the impossibility of Mr. Lane's controlling the animal.—*Savannah Republican.*

☞ On Wednesday night, says the Natchitoches *Reporter* of the 23 instant, soon after the arrival of the *Cole Jaynes* from New Orleans, one of the passengers on board, by the name of Wm A. Irwin, was shot in the head. He yet survives, but in a very precarious state. Another passenger by the name of Collins, was immediately apprehended as the perpetrator of the deed. He was yesterday examined before Justice Arnaux, & bound over to the District Court to answer for the offence.

☞ The ungathered cotton crop of the parish of Natchitoches has been greatly injured by the late heavy rains.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The new elections for representatives in Massachusetts, have resulted generally in the triumph of the whigs. The House of Assembly of that state now stands thus: Whigs 131, locofocos, 128—whig majority, 51. The House fills up the vacancies in the Senate, which then elects the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Briggs and Reed (whigs) will be chosen.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized WILLIAM MURE, Esq. as Consul of Great Britain for the port of New Orleans.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RUTLAND, VERMONT.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald gives the following particulars of a destructive fire in that town:

This town has never been visited with a fire so disastrous as on the evening of the 10th instant, at Mill Village, two miles west of the Court House. The valuable Paper Mill, owned principally and occupied by Messrs. H. Henderson & Co., the large Grist Mill, owned by Dr. James Porter, and a small dwelling house were destroyed. The loss will be heavy, probably $15,000, and no insurance upon either the buildings or the stock or paper in the mill. The paper mill had been within few months thoroughly repaired and an application made to an insurance company to procure ample insurance upon the buildings, machinery and stock of the paper mill; and in order to have the grist mill repaired and the whole insured at once, the business was delayed a few days—the company in the mean time, keeping a watch in the mill every night. Messrs. Henderson & Co. had on hand about ten tons of rags, some five hundred reams of paper, all of which were destroyed. The grist mill had been under repairs, and was just completed ready to run, and it is understood would have been started on Monday. A machine mill in the same building with the grist mill was also principally destroyed.

☞ The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says that *the kind feeling between the Whig men and the* Calhoun men will continue unabated. Probably the old man means that there will be no *love lost* between them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, while Thomas Pierceifield, of Brown county, Indiana, was carelessly tampering with a loaded gun, it went off, and the contents lodged in the breast of his daughter, about 15 or 14 years of age, and she instantly expired.—*Louisville Journal, 1st inst.*

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The grand opera begins this evening with Bellini's gem "La Sonnambula," in which Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Shrival, Mr. Archer and Mrs. Sefton perform the principal characters. The Orchestra is really excellent, and the choruses are said to be complete and effective. We have no doubt that a full house will assemble to greet these accomplished artists.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

VIRGINIA—Mr. GOGGIN ELECTED.—Our readers doubtless remember the close and severe contest in April last, in the Albemarle Congressional District, Va., between Messrs. Goggin (W) and Gilmer (L); it had hitherto been believed that Mr. Gilmer was elected by a majority of a few votes; but the Richmond *Whig* of the 1st instant, states that the official returns have just transpired, and that they elected Mr. Goggin by 3 majority, as follows:—

Goggin.		*Gilmer.*	
Bedford,	356 maj.	Orange,	16 maj.
Albemarle,	69 "	Madison,	377 "
Nelson,	101 "	Green,	57 "
	517	Amherst,	34 "
			514

The *Whig* adds:

Those are the *official majorities*, and how it happened that the sheriffs did not add them up right, we cannot divine.

We suppose that Mr Gilmer will not, of course, profit by such a mistake, although he did not object to the three days voting in Madison.

It is a little curious that Mr Goggin never had the official vote in Madison until « Rhin » few days.

BOAT SINK.—The steamboat *Ida* came in collision with the Allegheny River, Friday the 24th ult., and immediately sunk in 12 feet water, proving a total loss. Owing to the energetic labors of the captain no lives were lo ti. The Pittsburgh Age says—"The curious that of the sunk boat is still unexplained; the boats saw each other, and rung their bells, but happening in a very strong and so true chute, it was almost impossible to get out of the way. The Ida had 90 tons of pig metal aboard, which will be saved."

GENERAL CARROLL OF TENNESSEE.

The following correspondence was handed us by a member of the Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814-15. We publish it with pleasure. It will be seen that Gen. CARROLL proposes visiting the city during the winter. We trust he will be welcomed as one of the brave defenders of New Orleans.

[COPY.]

NEW ORLEANS, 25th May, 1843.

Dear Sir:—By the inclosed resolutions unanimously adopted by the members of the Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814-15, on 12th inst., you will perceive that I am directed to forward you certified copies of the same, and in performing this agreeable duty, allow me to assure you that it is the most gratifying of any which has devolved on me since my connexion with this association.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

Your very obedient servant,
H. W. PALFREY.

To General CARROLL, Nashville.

At a regular meeting of the Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814-15, held on Friday, 12th May, 1843, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and Gen. William Carroll of Tennessee be constituted honorary members of this association.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to notify each of them of this appointment, and to request their acceptance of the same as a feeble token of our regard for their distinguished services.

Resolved, That the secretary be also directed to forward to each of them a printed copy of the constitution of this association.

A true copy from the minutes.
H. W. PALFREY, Secretary.

[ANSWER.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13th, 1843.

Dear Sir:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th May, with the resolutions inclosed, constituting me an honorary member of the Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814-15.

This evidence of kindness and regard on the part of my old fellow-soldiers, I pray you to believe, is received with feelings of the most lively gratitude, and should nothing occur to prevent it, I shall certainly unite with the Louisiana Veterans in celebrating the next anniversary of the 8th of January in your city.

I shall always be pleased to hear from the Association, to each member of which he kind enough to tender my affectionate wishes for their future health, prosperity and happiness, and for yourself be assured of the regard with which I am

Truly your friend,
W. CARROLL.

To H. W. PALFREY, Esq., New Orleans.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Havana, Dec. 5th, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—On Saturday last there was some commotion or excitement caused by the execution of a soldier for shooting the sergeant of his company. It seems that the soldier had been committing some infringement of the law, and the sergeant reprimanded him for it, whereupon he took the liberty of *shooting* him, and in turn was shot himself. This is the second execution since the installment of the present governor. Under the former there were *seven* shot. There was a large crowd to witness the end of the man, and he was hurried out of the world in a goodly throng. The method of execution, I believe, is somewhat universal, the prisoner being placed on a horse beneath a tree and he placed before them; he was then set on a block with his back to them, his hands tied before him, and he made fast so as to be unable to move; the axe was suspended and the horse marched from under him, and the word perforated his head and body; the axe was then left to the admiring gaze of the people until three o'clock when he was removed.

Since I was here last, there has been some alteration in the government regulations as regards the landing of passengers; heretofore they were obliged to remain on board until they got a permit to land, and that if a vessel arrived at three in the evening, those on board had to remain until the next morning at nine, which was a very great annoyance; but O'Donnell, who is an Irishman, and strongly in favor of *free* action, and in his wisdom hath set this aside and only makes it necessary for the board of health's visit, for which I am sure the numerous visitors here bless him, I among the number.

The Plague is still as much *confined* as ever in the evening with ladies and gentlemen, who assemble there to pass away a pleasant hour and listen to as fine music as any in the world. This, in my opinion is a wise and judicious expenditure of the public money; it affords an agreeable recreation to the people, while it is to them a satisfaction to see a portion of their immense taxes expended for their benefit. It is an agreeable evening in the evening is cool and altogether presents a beautiful appearance. The weather for the last two or three days has been rainy and unpleasant, consequently it is quiet; I have been unable to hear of any news that is new. There was a review of all the troops here on Sunday last, which was very pretty sight. It is said that Otto Motty is engaged to perform some of his tricks on Sunday ground. It is a good day, and that the operations will commence shortly; it is also said races are in contemplation, but to do this another *club* will have to be formed on account of the *others* not fulfilling their promises, so that as yet it is doubtful whether or not there will be any; one of the principal personages came over with us and is now saying what can be done. I hope he will succeed; for there is literally nothing in the amusement line, and it is expected will remain so all winter. As yet the Opera has no engagement, and it is not known whether or not any will be effected. The British steamer due to day has not yet arrived, so that we have no news from Mexico.

Coffee, sugar, &c. low, and people here as well as at home, complain very much of hard times.

Yours, &c.,

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA—Mr. GOGGIN ELECTED.—Our readers doubtless remember the close and severe contest in April last, in the Albemarle Congressional District, Va., between Messrs. Goggin (W) and Gilmer (L); it had hitherto been believed that Mr. Gilmer was elected by a majority of a few votes; but the Richmond *Whig* of the 1st instant, states that the official returns have just transpired, and that they elected Mr. Goggin by 3 majority, as follows:—

Goggin.		*Gilmer.*	
Bedford,	356 maj.	Orange,	16 maj.
Albemarle,	69 "	Madison,	377 "
Nelson,	101 "	Green,	57 "
	517	Amherst,	34 "
			514

The *Whig* adds:

Those are the *official majorities*, and how it happened that the sheriffs did not add them up right, we cannot divine.

We suppose that Mr Gilmer will not, of course, profit by such a mistake, although he did not object to the three days voting in Madison.

It is a little curious that Mr Goggin never had the official vote in Madison until « Rhin » few days.

BOAT SINK.—The steamboat *Ida* came in collision with the Allegheny River, Friday the 24th ult., and immediately sunk in 12 feet water, proving a total loss. Owing to the energetic labors of the captain no lives were lo ti. The Pittsburgh Age says—"The curious that of the sunk boat is still unexplained; the boats saw each other, and rung their bells, but happening in a very strong and so true chute, it was almost impossible to get out of the way. The Ida had 90 tons of pig metal aboard, which will be saved."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

We are beholden to T. BETHUNE, Esq., of the steamboat *Paul Jones*, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

Captain STONE of the steamboat *Colorado*, has our thanks for late Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to the *Empress* for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

LOSS OF THE BRIG CANTON.—The brig *Canton*, Capt. Anderson, bound to Boston with a full cargo of produce, had just left the levee on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, in tow of the steamer *Alton*, when she came in contact with the ship *Oregon*, in tow of the steamer *Walk-in-the-Water*, going up to Natchez, causing the former vessel to sink almost immediately. This unfortunate disaster occurred in the middle of the river opposite the mint, and in such deep water that the brig has altogether disappeared. We regret to state that a sailor was drowned in attempting to descend into the cabin after the collision. The ship *Oregon* received no injury. The loss falls on the cargo of the *Canton*: 1,081 bbls. pork, 635 kegs lard, 98 bbls. and 3 half bbls. beef, 807 tierces lard, 17 bales hemp, 75 bbls. flour, 69 bbls molasses, 29 bbls. lard oil, 137 tubs. beans.

TRIAL OF MCKENNA.—The case of McKenna, on trial before the Criminal Court, on a charge of arson, was brought to a close Saturday evening. After a display of great forensic ability and legal ingenuity by his counsel, Randall Hunt, Esq., and the Attorney General and Mr. Roselius, for the prosecution, the case was given to the jury, who, after an absence of about three quarters of an hour returned into court, not having been able to agree upon a verdict. They were discharged.

☞ William Wilson was arrested on Friday evening by the police of the First Municipality, in the act of rifling a poor man opposite the mint. He is an old hand at crime, having already been convicted of highway robbery. Wilson was sent to prison for trial before the Criminal Court.

Wm. Tracy, alias B. W. Orda, was arrested as a vagabond and suspicious character. Sent to prison.

ST. CHARLES.—Bonnecaze's admirable comedy of "London Assurance" will be brought out this evening, Mr. H. Placide, who is re-engaged for a few nights, sustaining the character of Sir Harcourt Courtly, in which he is said to be without a superior. The piece is performed in the best style by the company.

THE DAILY FASHION.—We perceive by an editorial notice in yesterday's *Diamond*, that our spirited little contemporary is about shaking off the fetters of political neutrality, and coming out for Whig principles and HENRY CLAY. Dr. G W DALTON and JOSEPH ETTER, Esq., have become joint proprietors of the paper, which will reappear on Tuesday, under the title of the "DAILY FASHION." The *Diamond* has also given a popular and highly-gratifying journal, and we doubt not that its subscribers will increase its usefulness, and not detract from its spirit.

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