The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 166: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 4918

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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Commission merchants, ship and steamboat agencies, do. - - - 60
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, - 30
Tradesmen in either French or English only, a reduction of 30 per cent will be made on the above prices.

Double yearly advertisements are limited to one square in extent, and the rates are double.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and the rates are double.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as boat, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, strayed animals, &c. &c., will be charged separately and at the usual rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal character (when admitted) will be charged double in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A NEW EDITION of the Fee Bill has been printed in the English and Spanish languages, in the form of Pocket Book, and is for sale at the Bee office. Price 25 cents.

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed on a large sheet, suitable for framing, and for the convenience of the Legislative Members. For sale at the Bee Office.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

THE undersigned is now receiving and opening a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be offered very low for cash, or on a short credit to those who may favor them with a call.

They are also agents for several of the best Factories in the country, and have connected with their establishment a CLAIM AGENCY, and a COLLECTING AGENCY, for the collection of claims in the South and West.

W. Kerr & Co. Cincinnati
Dowler & Whitall, Commission Merchants, 21 and 23 Front street, New Orleans.

Levi A. Bewley,
Jessup B. Wright, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Jos. Walker & Son, Boston.
Messrs. Jacob M. Quinn, Esq. Boston.
Messrs. Spofford Tileston, Boston.
Stephard Knapp, Esq. New York.
Messrs. M. Lengstroth, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Richard Harrison, Esq. Richmond, Va.
Messrs. Fowler, Jones & Co. Baltimore.
Messrs. Friend, Humphreys & Co. Albany.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CHARLES HARD, JR. will act as the agent of the undersigned in Philadelphia, and may be addressed accordingly.

JOSEPH A. HALL hereby his power of attorney to the companies above mentioned, to act for them in the city of New Orleans. June 29 1845.

NOTT ROSS & FORDICK

REMOVAL. The office of the French Consular Agent, is removed from No. 10 Moussier's Bridge, corner Carondelet and Royal streets.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM [illegible] has removed to No. 10 Moussier's Buildings, corner of Carondelet and Royal sts.

REMOVAL. [illegible] has removed to No. 8 Moussier's Buildings, corner of Carondelet and Royal sts.

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NOTT ROSS & FORDICK

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 25 Bourbon street,
Between Dauphine and Bienville streets.

[illegible]

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

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NOTT ROSS & FORDICK

Leeches——17,000.

THE subscriber has received a fresh and plentiful supply of Leeches, which he offers to the public at his usual low rates.

[illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the [illegible] from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber, 2,000 LEECHES.

[illegible]

PRENCH PERFUMERY. [illegible]

[illegible]

PERT & MORTON.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

PERT & MORTON.

DRY GOODS BELOW COST!

[illegible]

PARISIAN DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

91 Conde, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.

MR. HERRICK has the honor to inform the public in general, and his patrons in particular, that he has bought the Dyeing Establishment of Mr. Bonnet—the large spacious and the numerous improvements he has been added, together with a steam engine of [illegible] dollars dressing, &c. &c. by which he can [illegible] dressed with neatness, comfort and perfection. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1845.

☞ The Eastern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Columbus, Ga.

☞ In to-day's paper will be found another letter from our Pensacola correspondent. We take this opportunity to state that the controversy between the writer and the editors of the Mobile *Tribune* relative to Commodore CONNER is one in which, editorially, we have neither part nor lot. We publish the statements of our correspondent, because they emanate from a highly respectable and authentic source, but we do not undertake to endorse them.

☞ The *Union* of the 9th instant, says:—"One of the great objects of the republican party is the reduction of the tariff. The *Union* will take up the subject in a few days, and discuss the whole system in a regular manner. As Mr. WALKER emphatically said—"The tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard." This announcement will be received with no surprise by the whig party, who have from the nomination of Mr. POLK to the present time, constantly and strenuously maintained his inveterate hostility to the protective system. The declaration of the *Union* is merely a corroboration of their belief.

There are, however, portions of the democratic party who appear seriously and sincerely to have thought Mr. POLK a friend of moderate protection, and who awkwardly to be stricken with astonishment at this bold and candid avowal. How the President is to settle scores with the anthracite and credulous locofocos of Pennsylvania, who so completely swallowed the lure held out to them last year in the celebrated Kane epistle, is no concern of ours. It is very true, that the sturdy democrats of the New Stone State did place most implicit reliance on the vague generalities of that famous letter, and that in the intensity of their zeal and the blindness of their credulity, they were wont to carry banners in the processions inscribed with the magic watch-words—POLK and PATTERSON and the Tariff of 1842." It is furthermore true, that they were fondly believe by the solemn protestations of the influential leaders of the party, that the only or main interest of Pennsylvania would not be jeoparded by the election of Mr. POLK, but would rather be placed under the fostering and protecting care of an administration kindly disposed towards them. In the political ethics of the democratic party, such devices to secure the vote of a very large and important State may, peradventure, be regarded as a clever stratagem; though people unaccustomed to, and unacquainted with the arts and wiles of a heated caucus, might be apt to consider such conduct as perfidious and culpable.

The whig party, however, will be little apt to waste their sympathy on deluded Pennsylvania. If she fell into the snare spread for her by the cunning and skilful tactics of locofocoism, she fell not without a warning, frequently and repeatedly were her yeomanry entreated by those who feel their fate with a party which while professing friendship for their interests, manifested in all their *acts* a deadly enmity towards them. They more their path wilfully—let them abide by their choice.

We feel somewhat anxious to know what a "revenue tariff" means. Mr. CATHCART's idea of such a tariff, is an report duty precisely on those articles which do not come in competition with the products of American industry. In other words, discrimination must be made against domestic manufactures—not in their favor—as for such a tariff, tea and coffee would be literally free, while sugar would be admitted duty free. This would be a purely revenue tariff. But what would become of the manufacturers, the mechanics and the sugar planters. They would be inevitably crushed beneath the powerful impetus given to the employment of British capital, and the million of individuals now engaged directly or indirectly in partially encouraged and in a limited extent protected by the tariff of 1842, would starve and poverty stared them in the face. Mr. Walker may probably contemplate a horizontal tariff—a favorite jubilee of the free traders. Under such a tariff, the duty being laid on the invoice price, sugar which is usually imported at 3 per cent, would be taxed exactly one mill per lb. What glorious protection this would be, and how grateful the sugar growers of Plaquemine will be to Mr POLK for thus rewarding them for their splendid exertions in his behalf last November!

Dr. VALETTE, of the Board of Health, publishes in last evening's *Courier*, a statement in reply to the various articles in the city papers, tending to rebut the declaration of the appearance of Yellow Fever amongst us, of which we deem it but justice to present a summary.

Dr. V. states emphatically, that by a decision of the Board of Health, he is authorized to act alone in certain cases. He then affirms that several very low-cost cases of fever had recently come under the cognizance of himself and other members; that Dr. Ridgely had seen one fatal case of Yellow Fever; that he had been called to attend a brother of Mr. Alvey Chapelier, in Chartres street, and that it was a clear case of Yellow Fever—so pronounced by Dr. Dugnot, the family physician, and by Dr. Mercier; that another case had occurred at the plantation of Mr. Duchard, near the Lower Refinery; that he had seen a piece of velvet stained with black vomit—the patient having died near the end of Magazine street; and that the usual forerunners of an epidemic, such as typhoid fever and high intermittent fevers had prevailed in the city. These were the circumstances which induced him to make the publication in question.

With regard to the word "Epidemic," Dr. Valette declares that the article was written in French, and that the term was erroneously employed in translating the word *maladie*. Dr. V. adds a postscript in which he states that there are now two new cases, one at the corner of Maine and Burgundy streets, and the other at the corner of Customhouse and Tremé streets.

The remainder of the article is in reply to the communication signed H, in the *Picayune*, and has no particular interest for the public.

THE COTTON CROP.—The St. Landry *Whig* says:—For better than two weeks past, (up to this time, Monday, the 8th,) we have had rain *every day*, sometimes in *perfect floods*, and at others in but gentle showers—The consequence is, cotton is suffering considerably.—We thought it advisable to say nothing of these rains last week, hoping they would abate and enable us to assure our friends the damage was but small; yet it is otherwise. Our prospect in the beginning of the season was *most propitious*; but if we say now that at least *one fourth* of the crop will be lost, from the rain and rust, we certainly are below the actual mark.—These are lamentable truths, which it gives us pain to chronicle. Our planters, who were *rich*—in hope—but a few weeks since, are now desponding over their hard fate. The only consolation we can give them is, to pray for better times.

A FUN FROM A "LEARNED PUDDLE."—Mr. Clay, on his way to the White Sulphur Springs (where he now is) performed the trip from Maysville to Guyandotte in the steamer Senate. As he was going on board he remarked that he had hoped his public life was ended; but perceived that he must go into the Senate again.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Antonio Sylvester, f. m. c., charged with insulting a white person, was yesterday examined before the Recorder and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

John Smith, Thomas Wilson, Phillip Smith, John Stafford, Henry Pemberton, alias Joseph Breffitt, Rodger Kelly, alias Charles Wilson, James Jones, William Morris, Edward Ryan and Charles Hagan were committed to the workhouse for 30 days each, under the vagrant law.

ARRESTED.—On Sunday night last, during a fracas which occurred in the public garden, kept by Hubert Rollin, on Carrondelet walk, C. Rollin, a son of the proprietor, in attempting to separate the combatants, received a severe, though not dangerous wound with a knife. Yesterday John Meitzler, who was identified as being concerned in the affray, was arrested and held to bail, by Recorder Genois, for his appearance for further examination.

DISCHARGED.—Samuel Henderson, one of the engineers of the steamer *Patrick Henry*, who was under arrest at Biloxi for wounding with a pistol ball John English, the pilot of the same boat, was brought before the civil authorities of that place, on Saturday last, and after a lengthened examination, was discharged from custody on the grounds of justification.

☞ A writer from Oregon, speaking of the emigrants, says:—"The long tiresome trip from the States, has taught them what they are capable of performing and enduring. They talk of removing to the Islands, California, Chili and other parts of South America with the much composure as you in Wisconsin talk of removing to Indiana or Michigan."

(Correspondence of the Bee.)

PENSACOLA, SEPT. 10th, 1845.

Gentlemen,—In the absence of our friend P., who has gone on a short excursion in the country, we send you a brief epistle from his notes, which he tells us to use very unreservedly until his return. We shall do so. The city is becoming a point of great attraction for visitors from Mobile and New Orleans.

The beautiful steamer Creole arrived here on Saturday, with a large company from Mobile. Among them we were happy to recognise Mr. L——, formerly the charming and fascinating Miss W——n, her father, Col. W., Mr. B——n, an advocate of great eminence, who stands deservedly at the head of the Mobile Bar, Mr. F——k—n, and Mr. Sh——t.

Mr. L——n will remain for some time in this city, amongst the friends with whom she spent the happy days of youth and childhood.

Our citizens have now a steamer to ply on the Blackwater, the Escambia, and the lovely Bay before the town. This modest vessel has nothing to compare with your floating palaces, your "high pressures" of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is plain in appearance, and adapted to the *tastes* and *wants* of the citizens, who call her by the soft Spanish, or Indian name, "La Lama."

Her first trip was made down the Bay, with a select company,—she ran gracefully around the squadron off the Fort, and out to the Bar, and touching at the Navy Yard, returned with her delighted company at an early hour in the city. We trust the enterprising owners will meet the encouragement to which their great exertions, the fine accommodations, and beauty of their boat, so richly entitle them.

Pensacola is gradually improving, and must eventually become a place of great importance, it stands on the best harbor from Hampton Roads to the mouth of the river Amazon, following the coast in all its indentations between these two points.

We believe Commodore Stewart made an able report on this subject, some years since, to the Navy Department;—some of his suggestions have been followed, but, as usual, the most important are neglected.

No stretch of imagination is required in looking forward to the time when our city will be joined by railroads to Mobile, Montgomery, Tallahassee, St. Augustine, Augusta, Savannah, &c.; and when our wharves will be thronged by steamers and merchant vessels, as other places in the North and South.

If Pensacola be so important as a Naval Depot at this time, in our anticipated struggle with poor and impotent Mexico, how much more important would it be were such questions to be settled with the great powers of Europe! This is no Utopian fancy.

Nearly twenty years ago, the Government established a Navy Yard at Tartar Point, about seven miles below the city, and three from the outer Forts, at the entrance of the harbor.

Those who have conducted the affairs of the Navy Yard from its first establishment, may say with great sorrow, "We are but unprofitable servants! we have done things that we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which it was our duty to have done!" We believe there are Bureaus of "Docks and Yards," and of "Construction, Equipment and Repair" established by an express act of Congress!

Vast sums have been expended at this Navy Yard, without meeting the reasonable expectations of the Government, or of the public service. However, we are not about to point the *slow, unpowerful finger of scandal* at any one man;—nor have we the pretension from the *fearful* reason why objects of such paramount importance to the country have been so long and so wilfully neglected. There is no "DRY DOCK," in which to refloat or repair a vessel; no, the precious hobby of building one, and its actual completion, could have engaged the earliest attention of the Commissioners and of the General Government. There are no shipping, or repairing masts, no navies at which to land or perform the ordinary duties for a public vessel; and usually there is no means of obtaining water, at a less distance than twelve or fifteen miles from the Navy Yard. In fine, we had almost said there is nothing at this establishment—but we scarcely can say, there is a *redundance of the ornamental* that might have been dispensed with, and a total want of all the requisites for a well appointed Navy Yard.

It is said that the vessels of the Gulf squadron are now ready for sea, but when they will sail, or where in the destination, is only known to the Commodore, or the different Commanders, to whom alone he confides such information.

We regret to see the Mobile *Herald and Tribune* persist in undeserved and unprovoked attacks on Commodore CONNER. This hobbling apology to him in that paper of the 5th instant, is a poor one. Indeed there appears to be a *wanton* malignancy in the course pursued towards him, unworthy of a journal professing to be guided by *impartiality* and *justice*. The Editors state that their correspondence from the Navy Yard is extensively copied in the East. We have not observed this;—and were it even so, it is no argument for the utility or truth of their publications. Some journals live by publishing murders, accidents, burglaries, "surprising accidents by flood and fire," and rearing for the morbid and depraved appetite of a small part of the public, found in every country. In our opinion, it is the general opinion, that the absurd Navy Yard Correspondence in the city and Mobile, is nothing of a *paling sycophant*, who, urged on by others, would ingratiate himself with men clothed in a little brief authority, at the expense of delicacy, honor, justice and truth.

In our next we will finish this subject, and take up the very respectable *Correspondent* (*very*) of the *Hermanus Republicano* of your city, and his friend, Mr. Cornell, now at Biloxi, trying his luck with the sailors and ordinary seamen lately discharged from the Sig[illegible].

Yours, respectfully,
ESCAMBIA & CO.

☞ The St. Louis *New Era* says: Capt. Cram has been ordered from this city to the Texas frontier. Capt. Franklin takes his place in St. Louis.

☞ The negro in St. Landry who was imprisoned for killing one of his fellow-laborers, was tried a day or two ago, by the Parish Judge—and a jury of five holders, and pronounced not *guilty* of murder. It was proved on the trial that he killed the man in self-defence.—He was consequently set at liberty.

☞ We have received the first number of a new Spanish paper published in our city and bearing the title of *El Habador* (the prattler.) It appears to be a sort of Spanish "Charivari" or "Punch" and is conducted with spirit and humor.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS.

Some genuine type has furnished mankind with a new catalogue of the seven deadly sins. He ranges them as follows:

1. Refusing to take a newspaper.
2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.
3. Not Advertising.
4. Advertising and not paying for it.
5. Making a printing office a loafing place.
6. Reading manuscript in the hearing of the compositor.
7. Sending an abusive and threatening letter to the editor.

For the first and second offence, says our moralist, absolution can be granted. The third offence can be remedied. The fourth is unpardonable. For the balance, dispensation can only be received by an especial bull from the grieved party.

SKETCHES OF NAPLES.—We are indebted to Morgan of Exchange Place, for a copy of Dumas' fascinating work entitled "Sketches of Naples."

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for a copy of Frederick Soulié's "Memoirs of the Devil," translated into English. Also, "London a book of Wonders and Mysteries;" "Mesmerism," its rise, progress and mysteries, being sceptical enquiry into its assumed merits and history of its most marvels, hallucinations and frauds, by Dr. Hull, &c., &c.

☞ In reference to the person in Alexandria arraigned on a "serious charge," of which we made mention some days since, the *Western Democrat* says:—

The excitement in regard to the serious charge we alluded to in our last, has abated. The accused, we know, will in a short time establish his innocence beyond a shadow of doubt, and prove to the world that his connection with the matter that has given rise to so many unfounded rumors, and false, fabulous tales, is honorable to his motives as a man and a relative."

SHAKSPEARE'S TIME.—*Price of Plays.*—According to an old MS. Diary, kept by Henslowe, a manager in the time of Shakspeare, dramatic authors were hardly better paid than at present—*in America.*

The highest price Henslowe appears, from this MS., ever to have given was for the "Hope of Hymenaie," by Ben Johnson and Decker; for the piece he did not name, for paid £11. For Decker's "Medicine for a Curst Wife," he gave £10; for "Patient Grissill," (a play reprinted by the Shakspeare Society in 1841,) £9 10s. Six pounds seems not to have been an usual sum—Henslowe gave that amount for Drayton's "Longsworth," and *Heywood's* "Women Killed with Kindness."—When a play became unusually popular, and therefore profitable, gratuities were now and then, though rarely, allowed to the authors. Thus Drayton, Wilson, Munday and Hathaway received ten shillings as a gift after the first performance of "Sir John Oldcastle," a play imputed to Shakspeare on the title page of some copies of the edition of 1600. The same sum was presented to John Day when his second part of "The Beggar of Bethnal Green" was performed, and Henslowe records a similar stretch of generosity to Decker "over and above the price" of his "Medicine for a Curst Wife." The gift never exceeded this amount. Henslowe appears, also, to have disbursed small sums to the members of the company, to be spent in wines when successful first performances. When Drayton, Chettle, and Decker's "Famous Wars of Henry the First," was read at the Sun in New Fish street, the old manager expended 5s., and the like sum was laid out in "good cheer" when "Earl Goodwin" was accepted. "The contrast!" Mr. Collier adds in another place, "between the expense of apparel and the cost of plays is remarkable. Heywood did not receive for the five admirable sons of his 'Woman Killed with Kindness' as much as was given by the Company for the gown of his heroine!"

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Nashville *Union*, in a recent article on the Oregon negociation, makes the annexed remarks:—

"In the earnestness of the sentiment contained in the concluding sentence we fully concur; we believe the Administration will maintain all our rights to the Ore. Territory. As far as our title is found to be clear and indisputable, it should be, and we doubt not will be, maintained at all hazards. If our title is clear and indisputable to the Irish Oregon, so that time will our rights to the Oregon Territory, yet non-only make out a clear title to the Oregon Territory, we will be insert. [illegible] Our opinion has been that we could [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Marseilles, every link of affection was broken, the father turned from the child—the child from the father—sweetness and ingratitude no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling—thus decomposes every tie of humanity. The city became a desert—grass grew in the streets—a funeral met you at every step. The physicians condemned in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a consultation of the fearful disease, for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long consultation, they decided, unanimously, that the malady had peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse might develope—an operation which it was impossible to attempt, since the operator most inevitably become a victim to a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies.

A dead probe succeeded this fatal declaration.—Suddenly a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, rose, and said, firmly:—

"In it so—I devote my life for the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly I promise, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down, as I proceed, what I observe."

His left the assembly instantly. They admired his resolution but lament doubt whether he will persist in that design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, animated by all the sublime energy of patriotism and religion, proceeded up to his word. He had married, and was rich; and he immediately made his will, dictated by justice and piety.

A man had died in his house within twenty four hours. Guyon, at daybreak, shut himself up in the same room. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm, or cultivated. Kneeling before the corpse, he wrote "Benedictus," the succession of an immortal soul, dos only can I gaze on time without horror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou open to me the gates of a glorious eternity. In observing to me the secret cause of the terrible plague which destroys my native city, thou will render my sacrifice useful. Oh, God! Thou will bless the action Thou thyself has inspired!"

He began—he finished—the dreadful operation and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He then left the room—threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours; a death ten thousand times more glorious than that of the warrior, who, to save his country, rushes on the enemy's ranks—since he advances with hope of least, and sustained, admired, and seconded, by a whole army.

Physicians, who remain firm in the discharge of their duties, with the fears of your fellow-citizens, and prompting them to fly from contagion, display that moral courage which is as far superior to the physical energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as mind is superior to matter.

AN EXCELLENT TEAR OFF.—The following anecdote is told of Judge Porter, late United States Senator from Louisiana:

"Sir, you used such expressions to-day about me as no gentleman can stand, and I am determined to have, or take instant satisfaction."

"Why, sir," said the Judge, "my client instructed and paid me to say these things, and you had better see him—and you ought to be satisfied that he did not prove them.

"Sir, your client is a pitiful, sneaking scoundrel, and I have threatened him three times,—and I intend to thrash all the endorsers of his infernal lies."

"Well" said the Judge, "do you know what you are about and if?"

"Yes I know what I am about—and if I want to know"

"But hear me—you have plenty of time"

"Say on, then—be quick."

"Why, you remind me of a dog."—(here the defendant made an involuntary motion with his hand,)—"of a dog who pursues a bone and, after chasing it a mile instead of the hand that threw it."

Defendant, scratching his head—"I wish I may be shot if I don't believe you are in the right,"—and turning away—"and a dog and whip that follow again!"—*St. Louis Reveille.*

BITTER BY A HAY—*Extraordinary Case.*—A few evenings ago, says the Boston Post, a young man named Hoyt, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Hancock, went home to his house, and, putting his hand in a closet in the dark, felt it stated sharply. I pon [illegible] the wound in the wrist of a rattlesnake are now ready for sea, but when they will sail, or where in the destination, is only known to the Commodore, or the different Commanders, to whom alone he confides such information.

[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

[illegible]

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 96, Chartres street, New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. 40 Magazine street.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]