# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 525. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5524.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10. 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Hampson.



**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 insertion on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at a price less than the 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 and in extent to one square every other day.



**Removal.**—L. CAFFIN has removed to 74½ Magazine street.

**Removal.**—S. V. BARRETT has removed his attorney's office to 30 Carondelet street.

**Removal.**—CHAS. DUNCAN has removed his Store to No. 31 Natchez st. between Magazine and Macarine streets.

**Removal.**—The subscriber has removed his Store to No. 5 Carondelet street, between Gravier and Common streets.

JUST RECEIVED, POUGET PILS.
F. C. BARRIERE & CO., DEALERS IN
**French, British, and American DRY GOODS,**
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

A BOURGEOIS RESIDENCE.

**Broker, No 18 Exchange Passage,** BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CONTI STREETS.
Continually on hand and for sale—House servants, Field negroes, real estate, &c.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSENGORS OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY,** No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti sts.

**Agency of the German Society OF NEW-ORLEANS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,** No. 23 ST. PETER STREET.

PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, Servants and Laborers, are requested to apply.—Gratuitously.

WM. BURGES, JR. OSKA TAYLOR.
BURGES & TAYLOR, Commission Merchants, Pork, Lard &c. No. 1 Hay Range, Market, between Gravier and Market streets.

W. F. Hyde & G. W. Nims, have removed to No. 26 Common street, near the post office.

J. H. SHOOT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA, 300 Fly Market, Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Canal street.

F. BERCHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 143 Bay st. Francisco.

F. BERCHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 143 Bay st. Francisco.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Magazine st.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Lousiana and New York Line packets, 43 Magazine st.

**NOTICE.**

THE Cotton Press of the undersigned, situated on the Levee, adjoining the Steamboat Hotel, is now in full operation.

B. FORNEST & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants, 64 Gravier st.

J. B. SELLE, No. 11 Gravier street, Importer and Dealer in French and German Wines, Cognac, Champagne, Rosa Lerio, &c.

F. BOURGAN, Cigar Manufactory, 74 Magazine st.

W. M. BURK, Attorney at Law, Nashville, Tenn.

TATOUT, Restorator, Place d'Italie, Place d'Italie, Faubourg Marigny.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, in store and for sale by

MATCHES.

THE undersigned, agent for the manufacturers, is now receiving some of these Forges, and respectfully invites the attention of the Blacksmiths, Farmers, Ship, and Steamboat builders to call and examine them.

These forges can be recommended for their solidity and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, contain within their body the bellows, and take only three feet space in diameter.

S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers, 24 Conde st.

SPERM LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a complete assortment of fancy articles, selected by a Manufacturer in the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.

S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
No. 24 Conde street.

GRATES, GRATES.—The grates for sale at very reasonable prices, by the subscribers, who will let them up.

S. MASPEREAU & CO.,
22 Conti st.

ALMANACS OF NAVARRE, for sale by
LAPORTE & SIQUES, 24 Common.


## Candidate for Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

**Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, 1847.**

### Louisiana Elections.

The following returns have been received since our last publication:

CATAHOULA.—This parish has given a majority to Harmanson for Congress, and elected Robb and Cockerham, Locos, to the Legislature. With Caldwell and Franklin, it forms a Senatorial District, and is usually locofoco by a large majority. We learn upon good authority that Dr. Peck, the locofoco candidate, has but 27 majority in Catahoula and Caldwell. Frank is generally Whig by 20; but if Pecks ran behind his party vote in the same proportion, he may be beaten.

OUACHITA.—We have the pleasure of announcing the election of Scarborough, Whig to the House, from Ouachita—a Whig gain. We are not without hopes of carrying the Senator in the Ouachita district. Philip May, the Whig candidate, is a strong man and hard to beat—but we shall see.

TENSAS.—The Mr. Smith, whose election we chronicled yesterday, is, we learn from an unfoubted source, a Whig—another gain. The parish was represented, last year, by Montgomery, I. f.

We have nothing from Franklin where a close contest is looked for between Bowden (L) and Stewart (w.). It is rumored that, in Natchitoches, the Whigs have gained a member, but we record no results that are not pretty well ascertained.

SENATE.—Thus far the Whigs have gained one member. Should we fail in both the Ouachita and Catahoula districts, the Senate will stand 18 Locos to 14 Whigs.

HOUSE.—The following is the result so far as heard from:

| | Whigs | Locos |
|---|---|---|
| Eight to 1 before | 42 | 33 |
| Catahoula | | 2 |
| Tensas | 1—gain | |
| Ouachita | 1—gain | |

The remaining parishes, two years ago, elected, five Whigs and fourteen Locofocos. Should the case be as before, there will be a tie in the House. We may gain in Bossier, Claiborne, Natchitoches and Sabine—we may lose in Caddo or Franklin. It will be a close business, you know.

ST. MARY.—Berwick and Duncan (Whigs) elected to the House. Waddill's majority 151. Assumption 88. We have little hope of Morse's defeat.

ASSUMPTION AND ASCENSION.—The Donaldsonville *Vigilant* confirms the good news we gave a day or two since from these parishes. The three Whigs elected in Assumption are Vilcor Leblanc, Alexis Blanchard and Cyprien Barilleau.

MISSISSIPPI.—We have a few more returns Hinds and Holmes have elected the whole whig ticket. Madison, Rankin and Yazoo have given majorities for candidates on both sides. In the third Congressional District the election of Patrick W. Tompkins (Whig) may be regarded as certain. Two years ago Roberts, Lowndes, carried the district, by 1,100 majority. Now comes out a sweet, now exhibit a minority of 1,192 for Tompkins, and a whig gain of over 1,200—the remaining counties are mostly Locofoco, and may reduce but cannot overcome the majority. Mississippi is really waking up at last.

THE WILMOT PROVISO AND THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK.—Since the late Locofoco State Convention at Syracuse, the County Conventions of that party, in the following counties, have declared themselves in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| Herkimer, | Cayuga, |
| Delaware, | Wayne, |
| Otsego, | Tompkins, |
| St. Lawrence, | Chenango, |
| Suffolk, | Westchester. |

These counties gave majorities for Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay, amounting, in the aggregate, to 6,754, while the majority in the State for Polk and Dallas was only 5,106.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—The following is the official statement of the votes given in each county in the State of Connecticut on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, proposing to admit colored persons to the privilege of the elective franchise:

| Counties. | Yes. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Hartford, | 1,313 | 3,666 |
| New Haven, | 1,043 | 3,094 |
| New London, | 434 | 2,563 |
| Fairfield, | 302 | 2,765 |
| Windham, | 660 | 1,152 |
| Litchfield, | 690 | 3,292 |
| Middlesex, | 521 | 1,442 |
| Tolland, | 326 | 1,184 |
| | 5,353 | 19,148 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Loco Focos of New Hampshire, have nominated Jared W. Williams as a candidate for Governor, at the State Election in March next. The Convention at which the nomination was made, chose Richard Jenness for delegate to the National Loco Foco Convention for nominating a candidate for the next Presidency.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The subjoined letter from General Taylor has been received by Col. Pickell, to whom it was addressed as President of the Baltimore Whig Convention:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Sept. 22, 1847.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolutions adopted at the Whig Convention of the citizens of Baltimore, which were forwarded by you.

My views in relation to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency, are evidently well known to the people of the country, and I therefore avail myself of the occasion, only to express my high appreciation of the honor contained in the terms of the resolutions and the recommendations adopted by the Convention.

Please make this known in suitable manner to the citizens of the Convention, and accept the best wishes of Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen'l. U. S. Army.

Col. Jno. Pickell,
President Whig Convention of Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER AND STAFF.—The steamboat *Chancellor*, which arrived yesterday from Louisville, brought down Gen. Butler and staff, consisting of Majors Smith, Merriwether, his nephew Butler, Majors Wickliffe and Hunt. She also brought down Captains Wilson, Pinckney and Mr. Blair, of the U. S. Navy.

DEATH OF GEO. W. BRADBURY.—We are pained to hear of the death of G. W. Bradbury, Esq., formerly of this city, and for many years connected with the press. He died at his residence in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 31st ult. Bradbury was a man of parts, shrewd, quick of apprehension and fond of dry and caustic humor. He was a ready and versatile writer, with a good deal of originality about him. His temper was good, but too yielding, and his providence seemed only to extend to the care of the present. He was a *bon enfant* in almost every sense of that comprehensive epithet.

THE PLANET MARS.—Every body, says the Philadelphia *North American*, must have been for a long time past struck with the unusual brilliancy of this beautiful planet in the East. Yesterday it came in opposition to the Sun, and it is now several millions of miles nearer to us than it will be again for many years. When nearest, its distance was about 43 millions of miles. On the 25th of September, 1848, when most remote, its distance will be five and a half times as great, or about 249 millions; and on December 12th, 1849, when again nearest to us, the distance of this planet will be about 55 millions, or about 12 millions of miles greater than at the present time. Its brilliancy, therefore, at the opposition of December, 1849, will be much less than that at the opposition of October.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—The German paper of New York mentions the fact that 30,000 German Immigrants arrived at New York between the 1st January and 1st October of the present year. The immigrants, of this year, it is said, have generally been in better circumstances than heretofore, which is probably owing to the fact that the poorer classes have sailed for Canada. By the advice and assistance of the German Society, most of this 30,000 have gone to the West to engage in agriculture.

ANOTHER FIRE IN RICHMOND.—On the night of the 30th ult., a frame dwelling house situated at the corner of Broad and Eleventh streets, was destroyed by fire. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary. This is the seventh or eighth fire which has occurred in Richmond within a few days.

### Southern Literature.

DR. MACAULAY—the originator of the New Orleans Scientific and Literary Miscellany—has kindly submitted to our inspection a few proof-sheets of the first number, which will be forthcoming about the beginning of December. We have examined somewhat attentively these specimens of the work. They have impressed us with a highly favorable idea of its merits.

It is a matter of some surprise that New Orleans so pre-eminent in the material, the physical elements of progress; so opulent in her resources and appliances of wealth; so bold energetic and unwearied in her evidences of public spirit, should have lingered thus long upon the beaten track of intellectual improvement, suffering other cities to outstrip her in the generous contest, and beholding, with idle and incurious indifference, the palm of literary merit wrested from her without a struggle by towns, which in comparison with her population and her means, might be looked upon as mere villages. The truth is, that in our zeal for the advancement of commerce, and in our eager rivalry of New York and Boston in the acquisition of those solid advantages which confer mercantile distinction, power and affluence, we have been hitherto in a great degree, insensible to the claims of literature and art. The footerage bestowed upon pursuits at once refining, expanding and adorning, has been niggard and reluctant; and as a consequence, the rare and spasmodic efforts made from time to time to create a permanent and steady attachment to literary cultivation, and to nurture it into strength by the healthy stimulus of mental exertion, have hitherto been characterized by feebleness and failure.

This, however cannot long continue. It is a sign of manhood to shake off the ignorance and apathy of early youth; to recognize its own vigor and to seek opportunities for its exercise. New Orleans and Louisiana have within their limits abundant talent, much learning, infinite enterprise and wholesome ambition. They only ask an appropriate field for their developement and display. The daily press is all too narrow a medium for this purpose, while periodical literature which in the nineteenth century seems to have attained its acme of perfection, and elsewhere engages the attention and rewards the labors of the brightest intellects in the world, is beyond a doubt the most effective and available means of bringing into existence the talent that now repletes amongst us. This then is the leading object of DR. MACAULAY's proposed publication.

The proprietor of the Literary and Scientific Miscellany dedicates his enterprise to the Southern public. It is his end and aim to establish a periodical of high character in the South—to bring forth latent merit, to assist in disseminating a pure and lofty standard of literary taste. He observes with not less propriety than force: "We want a literature in the South that we can call our own—the production of minds resident amongst us, and reflecting the various phases of the community which we form. The peasant looks upon his earthen pitcher with greater satisfaction from the conviction that it is his own, than he does upon the chrystal vase to which he has no claim." And it may be added, that there are doubtless, in our midst intellects as capable of moulding the "crystal vase" as the "earthen pitcher"—minds that can strike out new and beautiful conceptions as readily as humble and homely ones.

We bespeak then a full measure of patronage for the Southern Literary and Scientific Miscellany. It is fortunate, in our mind, that the supervision and editorial department of the work will be enfrusted to a gentleman in every respects so well qualified as Dr. MACAULAY.—His learning, manifold attainments, high standard of taste and experience in the management of periodical publications are ample guarantees that in his hands the Miscellany will realize the character of Southern Literature and diffuse just, impartial, and enlarged views throughout the community. We trust that it will be encouraged with unstinted liberality.

BRAZIL, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival here, yesterday, of the bark *Arruna*, Capt. Maloney, from Rio Janeiro, after 50 days' passage, we have news from the above mentioned ports to a late date. Our neighbors of the *Commercial Times* have received files of the *Jornal do Comercio* to the 1st September, and have given us a sight of them.

We find that the Ohio was illuminated from stern to stern, on the occasion of the baptism of the infant princess, on which occasion many handsome things were said of us, as a nation, by the Brazilians.

MONTEVIDEO.—Intelligence had reached Rio from Montevideo to the 31 September. All was quiet there. The forces of the State remained in *statu quo*.

LOAN.—The assemble of notables had authorized a loan of $150,000.

ROBBERY.—Senor Figueira, a merchant at Montevideo, was robbed on the night of the 24th inst., of property to the value of $20,000.

BUENOS AYRES dates come down to the 31st August. The people were almost frantic with delight, at the defeat of the insidious measures proposed for a settlement of the pending difficulties between the Buenos Ayreans and the Montevideans, by the French and English Ministers.

Pernambuco, Bahia and Para were in the greatest tranquillity.

**By Electric Telegraph.**

### THE STEAMSHIP PHIADELPHIA

BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1847.

We learn from Captain Bolan, of schooner Kate, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived yesterday, that on the 26th ult., thirty-five miles east of Halifax, he saw the smoke of a steamer, which was, no doubt, that of the Philadelphia, before seen by the Zurich, at your port.

ANNUAL MASONIC CONVENTION.—The Macon *Telegraph*, 2d inst., says:—"The Grand Lodge of Georgia assembled in this City on Monday last. R. W. John Hunter and Amos Benton, Deputy Grand Masters, presiding.

On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, the annual Address was delivered by Wm. L. Mitchell, Esq., of Athens, and at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the solemn and impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Monument to be erected to the memory of the late, lamented, Dr. Ambrose Baber, a member of the Order, was performed at Rose Hill Cemetery, after which a beautiful and appropriate Address was delivered by Judge Dawson.

The attendance from subordinate Lodges, we understand, was very large. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Grand Lodge, for the ensuing year:

M. W. W. C. Dawson, Grand Master.
R. W. J. Hunter, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. A. Benton, " " "
R. W. A. Alston, " " "
Worshipful R. Pierwellen, Senior Warden.
" J. W. King, Junior Warden.
" P. Solomon, Treasurer.
" S. Rose, Secretary.
" J. W. Talley, Chaplain.
" T. M. Furlow, Senior Deacon.
" E. T. Turner, Junior Deacon.
" —Dellegerier, Marshall.
" Jesse Barr, Tyler.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—The Norfolk *Beacon* of the 1st says:—"It is with regret to state a distressing accident attended by loss of lives, which occurred on Saturday. The schooner *Mayflower*, Capt. Hopper, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday, from Thomaston bound to York river. The captain and several persons from the schooner, embarked for this city in a small sail boat, which was capsized before leaving the Roads, and we regret to learn that John Alley, of St. George, one of the crew, and James Winkepaw and Moses Lawrence, passengers, were drowned. Their bodies which were recovered and brought to the city, were interred on Saturday evening in the New Burying Ground.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On Monday night last, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 6th, an affray occurred between Henry Lively and Samuel Watson, at the plantation of Mrs. Combs, about five miles from this place, which resulted to the murder of the latter, in a most inhuman and fiendish manner.

Watson was at the time very much intoxicated, and had used some indecorous language to Mr. Sharp, a young gentleman residing on the plantation, who turned him off the place, and ordered him to go home; but as he did not immediately leave, he was thrashed by Lively with a loaded whip and beaten in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours. A warrant was issued on Thursday for the arrest of Lively, but too late for his apprehension. Watson had a large family, and leaves a wife and four or five children to mourn his loss.

It is hoped that the murderer may be speedily arrested, and justice dealt to him in accordance with the magnitude of his crime.

### City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Several prisoners were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty to distinct charges of assault and battery. Among the prisoners arraigned was John Cunningham, charged with the manslaughter of William Schnecke. He pleaded not guilty.

Juan Perez *alias* Catalan, charged with harbouring a runaway slave, was next put on his trial and found guilty.

Two other unimportant cases of larceny and assault and battery were occupied the attention of the Court. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal in each of them.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body will hold their regular sitting this evening at six o'clock.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Nicholas Flick and Jacob Pore were yesterday arrested on the affidavit of Mr. Christopher Wolf, who, being duly sworn, said that on Monday evening last, in the beer house situated in St. Peter street, No 28, he was assaulted and beaten by the above two men without any just cause, or provocation whatever. They were both examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, who committed them for trial before the First District Court.

Mr. Jacob Kolman made, day before yesterday, an affidavit, before Recorder Genois, against Abraham Emanuel, L. Hess and Sanger, charging them with having come to his store, and without any legal authority to have forcibly taken away therefrom a quantity of coats, pantaloons and vests, to the value of about $1,500 The three above individuals were arrested and gave bail for their future appearance. The case will be examined to-day at 8 o'clock.

George Gammon was arrested on the affidavit of Mr. J. C. How, on a charge of having appropriated to his own use a sum of $130, which the complainant had deposited in Gammon's chest for safekeeping, previous to his going, on Sunday night last, to the American theatre. The prisoner will be examined to-day.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—J. Y. Bayless, of Biloxi, Mississippi, was yesterday arrested on a charge of swindling and forgery. The accused, it appears, obtained groceries from the firm of Arthur & Co., to the amount of $90 68., by writing to these gentlemen a letter dated Sept. 9, in a clearly disguised hand, in the name of Vaughn, without the latter's signature, the goods would not have been delivered. The accused now refused to pay the value of the groceries. He gave bail for his appearance on the 17th inst.

Timothy Donohue, charged with assaulting Mary Cunningham, at her own house, was sent before the First District Court.

Henry Summers *alias* Harrigan and Patrick Duffy, charged by Mr. Nicholas Ferguson, with having assaulted him on Sunday night, the 31st of October, and robbed him of about $50 in gold pieces, and $35 in Bank notes, were yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who, after a careful examination of the case, committed both prisoners for trial before the First District Court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—On Friday last, at about 10 o'clock, a young man, bearing the individual named Jacob Tuesung, Pierre Tagot and Joseph Tagot entered the premises of Mrs. Bolt, situated near the U. S Barracks, and threatened to beat her. They would have accomplished their threats had not Mrs Bitt immediately ran away from their grasp. Mrs Bott yesterday made affidavit against the three above named individuals, before Recorder Seuzeneau, who issued a warrant for their arrest.

Mrs English Sarah is charged by Mrs. Margret Nellie, with having entered her premises on Monday morning last, and with having threatened to kill her. The complainant not having made her appearance, the Recorder dismissed the case.

The case of Archibald M'Dougal, charged with the murder of Hugh Dunlap, will be investigated to-morrow at 12 o'clock. It is expected that the Attorney General, Mr. Elmore, will be present.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No 2.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder Baldwin in the Chair.

The weekly statement of the Treasurer was read as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| By balance at last report, | $2166 59 |
| Amount received since, | 7284 59 |
| Total, | $9451 98 |
| Disbursed during the week, | 9351 15 |
| Balance on hand, | $100 79 |

A communication from the Surveyor was read, informing the Council that the Gram Ferry Boat, opposite Canal street, had ground running for the last fourteen days. It was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A petition from Mr. Lorenzo Dewitteh, praying the Council that he be allowed to retain during the winter season, his gallery which he has erected at great expense during the summer, in front of his store, was laid under the table.

Mr. Peters, on behalf of the finance committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the several butchers, protesting against the tax imposed by this body on every head of beef, and praying that the tax be repealed, reported against the prayer of the memorialists, and submitted a series of resolutions relative to the regulation of the several markets. The report, together with the resolutions, were made the order of the day for the next meeting.

The committee on streets and landings reported in favor of extending to three years, the contract lately entered into with Messrs Carmen and Ward, for cleaning and repairing the streets. Said report was adopted.

Mr. Howard's resolution relative to the appointment of a special committee of three members, for the purpose of corresponding with the different Mayors of the several Cities in the Union, was next taken up and discussed at considerable length. It was finally rejected by a vote of 7 yeas to 3 nays. Shortly after, the Council adjourned.

BLOODY FIGHT AT ALGIERS.—On Monday last, about noon, a fight occurred, which, on the other side of the river, was the scene of a bloody fight. About twenty discharged volunteers, just landed from a vessel anchored in the middle of the river, perambulated the streets of Algiers, all armed with knives and clubs and commenced a regular attack against the people of the inhabitants. The families were obliged to close their houses to keep out the volunteers; several coffee houses were entered and sacked, decanters and glasses were broken after they had served to the wants of liquor. The disturbances were at length quelled by the timely arrival of a sufficient police force. Wounds, contusions and bruises were received during the shameful scene, there were fortunately no one killed.

STRANGE.—A Commissary of the First Municipality, when in conversation yesterday, with a shoemaker, at his store, had his attention directed by the latter, to a large quantity of newspapers which he had purchased last week, as old paper, from a strange man. On examining the heap, which was composed of papers from various parts of the Union, but chiefly New Orleans, he found several of them in wrappers, and obviously addressed. He also found some eight or nine letters, the seals upon several of which were still unbroken. Some of them had the post marks of the places where it appeared they had been written. One was from Sheffield in Ohio, of New York, dated October 20th, and addressed to Brinton & Co., Natchez, acknowledging the receipt of a money order, and enclosing an acceptance of a house in Natchez for $225, due on the 1st inst. Three were dated from Bayou Sarah, October 25th, and addressed to officers in the army, under cover to Lieut. W. W. Scott, Mexico. One bearing the post mark of Canaan, addressed to a person in Natchez and one from New York, directed to Spredlen, Natchez.—*Bulletin of yesterday.*

We have been informed that last evening a police officer of the First Municipality was despatched to the Post office, in order to ascertain whether these various papers, as alledged in the above article, were really stolen from the Post-office. It was answered by the officers of the post-office, that no papers had ever been stolen from that place. Nevertheless, we demand that the Postmaster of this city stands investigating the matter.

DELIVERED OVER.—James Briggs was yesterday arrested by the police of the Second Municipality, charged with having stolen eight dollars from Mr. Randall, at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot. The prisoner was immediately brought up before Recorder Baldwin; but as the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the Third Municipality, the accused was delivered over to Recorder Seuzeneau, who will probably examine the case this morning.

☞ A man named Shakespeare, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with counterfeiting. He had in his possession when arrested, counterfeit notes on various institutions, chiefly on the Mechanics' Bank of New York, to the amount of $5000. One Wm. Shakspeare was also a great counterfeit, though strange to say, he has received praise instead of censure for his deeds. He counterfeited nature, the passions, love, terror, madness and despair so well, that the keenest eye cannot detect the difference between the coinage of his art, and the genuine products of nature's mint.

SINGUR.—We understand that on Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a French gentleman, while shooting at West Hoboken in the woods, found a man hanging to a small cedar tree,—his feet scarcely more than 12 inches from the ground. He appeared to be about 50 years old—had on a black frock coat, a brown sack over coat, dark silk vest plaid, black cassimere pantaloons. A Coroner's inquest was held, which returned a verdict of suicide by hanging.

Further particulars can be ascertained by inquiring of William Mitchell, Justice of the Peace, at No. 15 Garden street, Hoboken.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

(*From the Boston Trav. of the 20th.*)

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.—The 8 o'clock train from Boston, on the Western Railroad, came in collision yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, with a freight train which was coming East. The engines were completely smashed and several freight and baggage cars piled one upon another, broken in pieces, and their contents scattered about. There was a considerable loss of property by the collision; but no lives were lost, and but a few persons, so far as we can learn, were injured; and those not seriously.—The collision took place about 4 miles this side of East Brookfield, near Spencer depot.

The freight train, as well as the passenger train, it seems, was a few minutes behind its time; but the conductor, thinking he could reach the next station in season, and thus save a detention of some 15 minutes, ventured on where he ought not to have gone, and produced the collision, the results of which, though sufficiently disastrous, might have been fatal to many passengers among the 200 who occupied the Boston train.

The Troy baggage master, Mr. Morgan, and the Albany and way baggage master, Mr. Richard Welch, was considerably, but not seriously injured. The firemen of the freight train was also slightly injured.

QUEER CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—We find the following under the City head of the N. York *Tribune*:

Mr. Isaac Coombs of 609 Water st., was discovered about half past 11 o'clock last night on the top of the liberty-pole at the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets, in a state of somnambulism. He was watched by the officers and citizens for a considerable time, when he was seen descending the pole. Upon reaching the ground he ran several blocks before he could be overtaken, and when caught, was found to have only his shirt, drawers and boots on. The pole was 125 feet high, and when first discovered, he was on the top, running the vane. He was taken to the Station-House of the Seventh Ward, when he seemed rational, but had no recollection of what had happened. He got out of the dormer-window of his house, it is supposed, as he retired very early, and when found all the doors were locked.

### SKETCHES.—NO. XXV.

#### EMINENT MEN OF LOUISIANA.

BERNARD MARIGNY.—Had this old Creole of Louisiana—Rip Van Winkle like—gone to sleep in 1805, and awakened in 1830, he would have found himself the wealthiest man in Louisiana—worth not less, at this time, probably, than twenty millions of dollars. In 1805, he was emancipated, being at that time some eighteen years of age. He has devoted himself to the pursuit of wealth, with miser-like zeal, though caring no more for money than the veriest spendthrift in the land—ever full of speculations, fortune has seldom smiled upon him, and he has been endowed with that virtue, which in Croesus, turned every thing he touched to gold. He has considerable property, nay, perhaps, be accounted wealthy. It may not be too much to say, that Bernard Marigny has expended, in various ways, more money than any man now living in Louisiana.

Marigny is good looking, a little bent with years, about the middle height, he eyes piercing, black and restless. The man that could with his fingers, dissecting the luxury of knives and forks; who, in his address, is hasty, forward, and regardless of ceremony; who sings, at all times, in and out of season, whether on the steamboat, at table, or in the counting house; who, in times past, lives "the guise of fashion and the mould of form, a mirror in which our young men dressed themselves." In that day, when the Creole held the precedence in court and hall, young Marigny was among the first, the leader of the dance, the soul of mirth and merriment. At our Saturnalia, at the ball, the Opera, none more distinguished than Marigny. I shall not enter upon his private history; suffice it to say, that in early life he married the daughter of Governor Manuel, who brought him a princely fortune. Eccentric—peculiar in his manners and character, it is a picture difficult to portray—one to which I find it impossible to do anything like justice. He has exhered great influence upon his contemporaries—to the Creoles he has been a model, nor has the influence that attended the youthful Marigny departed from the present generation.

The family of Marigny is among the oldest in the State. Three of his lineal ancestors are buried within the walls of our old Cathedral—The monument tells of high honors, of noble distinctions. His three immediate ancestors were all chevaliers of the order of St. Louis—honors which they divided with princes. They were men who adorned the early history of Louisiana, and figured among her statesmen and her warriors. Bernard Marigny still, I believe, cherishes the memory of his noble ancestry; he clings to titles of honor, to the insignia of rank, as youth clings to its first love; and yet, since he was old enough to take part in politics, in every change of party or of faction, he has adhered to the democracy.

This old Creole has ever been among the leading politicians of the State; has twice unsuccessfully ran for the Gubernatorial chair; has repeatedly served in both houses of the Legislature; has been President of the Senate; served as a member in both conventions called for making and revising the State Constitution; and has filled numerous official stations of trust and honor. I would mention, in passing, that Marigny with three other veterans, the Hon. Henry Bry, for many years Judge in the Parishes of Ouachita, and at one time Superintendent of public works, the Hon. Henry Johnson, four present Senator in Congress, and General Morgan of St. Tammany, a trio honored and noble relic of the early days of Louisiana, alone survives of the members of the convention that formed the old Constitution. Marigny, one of these veterans, had the singular honor and distinction of serving his State in both these two occasions.

While Marigny was as yet a boy, a stranger of illustrious port and bearing, from the old world, sought his father's hospitality, and long sojourned beneath his roof. He was one who, proscribed at home, a wanderer and a fugitive upon the earth, had sought the asylum, that young America held out to the victims of tyranny and proscription. Providence seems to have sent him among us, to observe the prosperity and beauty of our institutions, that, at a future day, he might disperse, as far as practicable, their blessings to thirty millions of the human family. From the elder Marigny, this noble stranger received more than hospitality, money to meet his wants and to bear him on his way.

Years passed on, a revolution came, and the illustrious fugitive was raised to the throne of his ancestors, a Republican King—one richly taught in the schools of adversity and poverty and of danger. Young Marigny, recalling the time when the Duke of Orleans had been his father's guest, and the benefits conferred upon him by his family, sought the Court of France. The King of the French received the young American with distinguished honor and with that respect, which, in the old world, is awarded to princes alone, (for in the sight of Louis Philippe every true American was a native born prince) Marigny, amid the blaze of royalty, the insignia of rank, forgot not, we may suppose, the past, a story of his ancestry, their title to a place among the French nobility, but remembered doubtless, with still greater pride, that he was an American, one of a great nation, whose title to honors rests on talent, on virtue, on devotion to their country and her institutions.

Republicanism, in its God-like simplicity, may laugh at the pomp of royalty, and point with manly pride at her institutions as void of form and display, yet royalty manifested in such a prince as Louis Philippe, and without doubt in the attractions for Bernard Marigny. Pride, on this occasion, must have found place in the bosom both of the Royal Prince and the simple Republican. The latter was in the presence of a powerful monarch who was under obligations to his family; the former was surrounded by all that may aggrandize the heart of man, could not but remember that the American had known him in adversity, in want, and a fugitive.

Marigny excels as a public Speaker, is full of fire and fancy, and could, if he would, arrest the attention and hold the hearer captive. Abounding in genuine, sparkling wit with witticism, and biting will sarcasm, bringing before his auditor the past with all the truthfulness and reality of events now passing, he possesses all the enthusiasm of his race, and is an admirable specimen of the Creole orator. Mirabeau, ever ready, ever true to the present, thought of the multitude, by a word restrained, by a word moved to action. Twenty years ago, Marigny, in the influence he possessed, if he was away over our creole population, might, in the above respects, have compared favorably with this greatest of the Revolutionary Orators of France. At present still retaining much of the fire of his youth, his eloquence, though of an uncommon and superior order, falls unheeded upon the ear, and has ceased to influence or control.

Marigny is active, restless, ever projecting, never finishing. He is ambitious of political sway, fond of applause, simple amusements. It is surprising when one observes the career of this eccentric man, to see how many parts he has played upon his's theatre. With prosperity, such as seldom attend the young man in entering upon his career in America; the heir to immense wealth, of illustrious family, and a finished education, to what a height of greatness he might have aspired. When creole influence was at its acme, some twenty-five years since, Marigny was among the first of our young men, was esteemed, respected and beloved. With a liberal and careless hand he dispensed favors about him, and spent a princely patrimony. He did not, like Martin Gordon, make his own fortune, nor did he know like him the value of money, nor how to employ it beneficently. The treasures that a century's industry had amassed, pleasure, chance and a bounty that could scarce be called liberality, have dissipated. Gordon did not spend his fortune himself—but Marigny can now summon to his fancy the ghosts of departed millions, that he himself has strewn to the winds. As a moral picture, I know not the character in Louisiana so worthy of study and contemplation as that of Bernard Marigny. Louis Philippe, Santamar, (the unhappy victim of Mexican barbarity,) Julien Poydras, and numerous others cluster around his name and give to this true embodiment of Creolism an interest that makes the writer loth to quit his subject. Leave him, and leave him with the wish that he had better improved the advantages of education; that he had better used the gifts of fortune; that he had been one to whom the present generation of Creoles that is passing and the one pressing upon their steps might point as to an example of moral grandeur—of exalted character. W.

A London letter published in the Boston Atlas says:

The most extraordinary and unaccountable affair connected with the failure of the day, is the disclosure of embezzlement of the Duke of Buckingham, the owner of the magnificent decal residences of Chandos House and Buckinghams House, in London; of Stowe and Wotton, in Bucks, and Avington, in Hampshire. It is stated that the Duke of Buckingham certainly owes his creditors nearly an million of dollars. They will probably arrest, because he per away. This is an extremely hard case, for a large portion of this money is due to tradespeople, who cannot afford to lose it. They have attempted to seize and sell by auction his personal property; as for his estates, they cannot be touched. The value of the splendid pictures by the old masters, the elegant furniture, the magnificent gold and silver plate, the large stock of old wines, and his other effects, contained in his mansions, it is supposed, would sell for half a million of dollars. In August an execution was put into Buckingham House for twenty thousand pounds, and when the officers were about to seize the furniture and plate they were informed that the Duke of Buckingham had assigned over the whole of his effects to his eldest son. On application to the judge, however, it was argued that the deed of assignment was fraudulent, and void, and that the distress was legal. The judge decided that the sheriff should remain in possession, and directed issues to be tried between the parties, to test the validity of the various claims.

This case is only one out of hundreds for the simple truth is, that a great number of the nobility of England, who are supposed to enjoy incomes ranging from five to fifty thousand pounds, annually, are so deeply in debt that they cannot pay a tradesman's bill; and yet their real estate cannot be touched, while their personal property, if seized, would not satisfy more than one creditor in fifty. The proud nobility of proud England are in reality a set of bankrupts.


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