The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5018.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 23 Royal. n10

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. n10

F. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. n11

A. D. HINCK—PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Burgundy st. No. 20, between Canal and Custom House sts. j13

MR. DALEAS, DENTIST AND OPTICIST, has the honor to inform the public that he has discovered a medicament to promote the growth of the Hair. The numerous experiments he has already made, both with regard to the growth of hair and the cure of diseases of the eyes, entitle him to guarantee its success.

No couple need be asked for a cure is effected.

M. DALEAS, Dentist and Opticist,
No. 133 Customhouse street.

j5 1y

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.

Sittings of the 25th and 26th of December 1845.

Resolved, That all ordinances or resolutions exempting certain portions of the Municipality from the payment of taxes on real estate and slaves, be and they are hereby repealed.

Signed GEO W LEWIS, Recorder.

Presented on the 26th

Resolved, That all resolutions or ordinances relative to taxes on real estate and slaves, which may have been approved by this Board on the 26th Dec. 1845, be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and vigor.

Signed G W LEWIS, Recorder.
Attest— E LEGARDEUR, Secretary.

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

RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.

Signed G W LEWIS, Recorder.
Approved, October 1st, 1845.
(Signed) E LEGARDEUR, Mayor.
A true copy E LEGARDEUR, Sec'y.

The French and Spanish Languages,

TAUGHT BY AN IMPROVED AND EXPEDITIOUS SYSTEM.

THE Professor of the Academy, Institution of *Mr Dard* of imparting the knowledge of the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES to adults, respectfully announces to the citizens of this city, that he has opened classes for either of these languages that his principle of teaching different from any hitherto adopted, is peculiar, and successful. It is that either of said languages may be readily learnt to read, to write and to speak fluently and with grammar, at exactness these languages in one half the time that is usually taken, when the old method is pursued.

The method of instruction, being new for those eight years sufficiently tested in the city of New Orleans, superior to the necessity of further explanation.

Gentlemen wishing to join any of the day or evening classes, can apply at his office, No. 14 Exchange Place, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1 P M, and from 5 o'clock in the evening. j13

J S DE PALAU,
Professor of Modern Languages.

MR. P. CLISSEY respectfully informs the public that he has removed from Bienville street, to Bourbon street, to the large saloon above the CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD DEPOT which is now properly fitted up for all purposes connected with Billiards, and where he will be exclusively to receive from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Mr Clissey invites the Polka, Mazurka, Parisc Waltz and Cotillion Parties to favor us for an agreeable evening.

A session of Evening Lessons is now open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 o'clock P. M. till dark, and Lessons in the day time, upon application at the above saloon, which can also be given a series of PRACTISING EVENINGS every Saturday night during the season, commencing from 8 o'clock at the 25th inst. j12 1m

Orchestra for Balls. Mr F. Legendre, Leader of the Orchestra at the St. Louis Ball Room, and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services for Balls, Public Meetings, Parties, &c. &c.

Mr. Legendre will procure the finest quadrille and best band for any public soirée.

His terms will be very moderate.

Apply at No. 224 Dauphine street, or at the office of the above Ball Room. d30 3m

WANTED, by a Young Ladies' Academy, a good French Teacher and House Servant. A French teacher and woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 86, Custom House street between Royal and Bourbon.

MR. JACQUES LARUE informs St. Charles Merchants &c. &c. that he places at their disposal the steamer A. WAVE, Captain A. Tamboury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. d11

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate in the name of O D LACARRE, for Eight Shares of the Merchants' Exchange Company, dated March 23d, 1840, and No. 436 has been lost, and that application has been made for a new one at the office of the company. m2 3aw 60d

DR. DE FERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans, that having given up his office to Dr. Gessner, he trusts that those persons who have honored him with their confidence will continue with him, at his residence, where he will be ready to receive and visit patients at any hour of the day or night.

Dr. L. Gessner informs the public that his office will be found from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 240 Bourbon street, between Montan and St. Philip. j222

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND on a superior front for Sugar Cultivation, in depth, established for a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings in good order, and in perfect order, situated in the Parish of Iberville, and in one of the best positions for bringing the cane to the market. Apply for more ample information and terms, at No 19 Toulouse street.

d9 2w

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of SNUFF, of the very worst quality in daily sold or sent into the country by some retail merchants and other petty retailers, most commonly by simply leaving my name, as well as empty jars bearing my cards and labels, takes this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of the facts, in order that from this day they may not be deceived again by this most unqualifiable fraud.

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

a16—6m A DELPIT, No. 16 St. Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the river to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

The boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be constantly kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. n20

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machinery, sugar kettles, brick, lumber, or any other kind of freight to send to any of the plantations on the coast.—Also, planters wishing to have wood transported to their plantations. Those having furniture or any other articles to move, will please call at the First Municipality Steam Ferry, where they will always find a spare steamboat in readiness. The charges will be most reasonable o26

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I shall continue to tender my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description in Grecian, Gothic, and all the various modern styles, will be made with a strict regard to solidity, comfort and beauty, accompanied with specifications and estimates, based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

In surveys and locations of greater internal improvements of public roads, railroads, canals, and effective water works on rivers, as Levees, Fascine works, etc, a corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of skilful assistants in my employ, I am now prepared to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the object be important enough, and to procure contracts for thousands of hundreds of miles, and to be honored for the energetic execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographical maps, drawings of mills, etc., plans, specifications and estimates for country residences, dwelling-houses, warehouses, cottages, etc. will not only be made at short notice, but I shall also, when desired, superintend the execution of any kind of buildings or other improvements. The great multitude of plans made by me, and which have been extensively circulated during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.

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

HENRY MOELLHAUSEN,
a7—6m Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the 4th day of last month, and offer parties at their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th July last, have remaining in good assets, $975,250 60. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100 000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $780,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the assets above stated, the undersigned believes, are more than sufficient to carry protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by L MATTHEWS, Agent,
j14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

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

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the policy holders who have insured with them 80 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in script, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle, it is evident that, during those years, the premiums in the future profits of the office; as large a dividend as in any other mutual office may be confidently expected, than their opponents.

The Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS,
EDW. OGDEN,
Agents.

Office No 45 Camp street. j10-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscribers continue to manufacture his tere and others to the same. To the attention of Plumbers for the convenience of work for which great facility for the conveyance of water for which long distances, either from storage or by the pressure of long distances, the notice of residents in the Country towns, and planters establishments. It can be made of any size, from one fourth to four inches calibre, as may be required, and affords the cheapest mode for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled on receipt of application to the manufacturer.

W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Gravier st.
n23—1y Agents in New Orleans.

FRENCH LINEN SHIRTS—6 dozen pairs Fashionable Shirts, for sale by
d30 O TALAMON, 64 Chartres st.

Friday morning, Jan'y. 23, 1846.

Our Foreign Relations.

The proceedings in the United States Senate on the 14th inst, in respect to our relations with European powers, cannot fail to arrest the attention of the country. Mr. ALLEN, who in his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, seems to consider it a part of his duty to thrust upon the Senate every day a new proposition, attempted to augment the sources of excitement and disquietude which the Oregon dispute has created, by introducing a resolution which as an abstract proposition, and when the national pulse beats calmly and equably, might be regarded with little disfavor, but which at the present moment, when we have a controversy with Great Britain to settle, doubtful in its solution and eminently grave in its possible consequences, looks like a deliberate effort to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to all Europe. The attempt was a failure, for which we have to thank the Whigs in the Senate, who were sustained by the votes of two Democrats from South Carolina, one from Florida, one from Mississippi and one from North Carolina.

We look upon this vote as an auspicious premonition of the course in the United States Senate in the settlement of our claim to Oregon. It is, in our opinion, another potent sign that the majority of that enlightened and dignified body, true to the interests and honor of the country, and faithful to the trust confided in them, will proceed calmly and cautiously, acting as a counterpoise to the hasty ebullitions of popular feeling in the lower House, and refusing to be hurried into any decided policy, until the subject shall have received thorough scrutiny and dispassionate deliberation. We have always regarded the Senate as the great conservative power in the government, and we have every confidence that in the momentous issues at stake, it will not for an instant forfeit its high and honorable character. To any apprehension, the action held upon Mr. ALLEN's resolution was proper and politic. It will be time enough to assert the views of this Government with respect to the interposition of foreign powers in the affairs of the independent governments of the American continent, after determining the course to be pursued for the early and effectual adjustment of our conflicting claims with Great Britain. It is not the part of wisdom or moderation to precipitate action in the premises by putting forward principles which may hasten a collision, and which in such an event, would array against us every power in Europe, and elicit their sympathies in behalf of the British Government.

Another circumstance in the proceedings of the Senate worthy of attention is the resolution submitted by JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, leaving to the discretion of the President the privilege of giving the twelve months' notice of the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy, and expressing the opinion that such notice ought not to be given until after the close of the present session of Congress. We take it that this proposition foreshadows the course which a majority of the Senate will adopt. It appears to us wise and reasonable, and inspires us with some hope of the preservation of peace.

Election Returns.

JEFFERSON—(Two precincts not heard from)

Governor—Wm. Debuys, (Whig)	365	
Lieutenant Governor—Ed. Sparrow, Do	308	
Governor—Isaac Johnson, (Dem)	346	
Lieut. Governor—Trasmond Landry (d)	319	
Governor—Charles Derbigny, (native)	82	
Lieutenant Governor—Deslucles, (native)	60	
Senator—Manuel J. Garcia, (whig)	401	elected
Senator—Richard Sutter, (dem)	175	
Senator—Valmont, (native)	208	
Representative—Fr B. Conrad, (whig)	453	elected
Do. James Jones, (whig)	449	elected
Do. Berthier N. Fortier, (whig)	417	elected
Do. Wm. J. Boyce, (dem)	300	
Do. Peter Fr Negrete, (dem)	238	
Do. Jacob Godstein, (dem)	140	
Do. Aug W. Jourdan, (indep)	133	
Do. E. Hiestand, (indep)	20	
Do. Pascalis Labarre, (native)	123	
Sheriff—Daniel S Dewees, (whig)	487	elected
Do. Harris D. Pearson, (dem)	258	
Coroner—Wm. Jones (independent)	381	elected
Do. Jacob Rice, (dem)	309	
Do. Jacob Moses, (independent)	84	
Do. Stephen Dameron, (indep)	47	

The precincts of Barrataria and Caminada, cannot affect the result except by adding probably to the whig majority. The result in Jefferson, is the first gleam of sunshine for the whig party. The entire whig ticket for Senate and House is chosen, and the immortal Native candidate, for Governor gets but 82 votes all told, in his own own parish.

THE ELECTION.—Reported returns from St. James give De Buys 17 majority. A locofoco Senator, and two loco representatives elected.

Plaquemine is reported at 50 majority for De Buys. What has become of the round thousand that Polk obtained in November, 1844?

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES

Debuys	100	Johnson 49
Sparrow	100	Landry 50

For the Senate,—Fortier (W.) received 141 votes, and S. Brou (D.) 95 votes for Representative. F. Chaix (D.) was elected Clerk without opposition, and E. Tastet (W.) received 99 votes for Coroner. S. Martin (W.) was elected Sheriff by 97 votes.

POINTE COUPEE.

Johnson's majority		64
Landry's "		63

For the Senate,—Porche (D.) beats Winchester (W.) by 71 votes. Morgan (D.) beats Graves (W.) by 16 votes.

PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

Debuy's majority		18
Sparrow's majority		4

For the Senate,—Adams (W.) beats Robinson (D.) by 2 votes. Herbert and Landry (D.) are both elected to the House.

WEST FELICIANA—CLINTON.

Debuys	136	Johnson 136
Sparrow	144	Landry 139

For the Senate,—Perkins (W.) received 143 votes, and Canfield (D.) 130. For the House,—Patterson, (D.) Norwood, (W.) and Lewis, (W.) are elected.

☞ We have seen a number of *Bell's Life in London* of Sunday, the 14th December—one day later than the advices furnished yesterday. It, however, adds nothing to the intelligence we have already given, unless we may consider as such, the annual announcement, of Her Majesty being in a situation that will justify parliament in providing "pap" for another expected pensioner on the bounty of the loyal subjects of Queen Victoria.

It is scarcely anticipated that the new ministry will be able to command a majority of Parliament in favor of Free Trade. Black Swans, says the journal we quote from, are more common in Ornithological collections, than Free Traders in the House of Peers. Lord John Russell cannot take office, even with a majority in the House of Commons, unless that majority should be large enough to render opposition in the House of Lords useless. He must have the pledge of the means of overcoming the resistance of the peers, or the pledge that that resistance will not be offered. Of the first we say not how he is to obtain it. Of the second he can only be secure upon the promise, through the influence of the Duke of Wellington.

The highest tide known for the last 25 years had occurred in the Thames, and the consequent destruction of property on both sides of the river had been very great.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *P. Soulé*, Capt. Delvaille, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 12th inst., inclusive. They are uncommonly barren of interest.

The Italian opera was getting along pretty well with Valtellina, Pico, Majochi and Antognini. *Lucia* had been played with marked success.

Much rain had recently fallen at Matanzas and elsewhere, to the great joy of the planters.

Dr. Francisco de la Escosura Hevia, Dr. Ignacio de Ramon Cabonell and Dr. Antonio Valenzuela, Judges of the Royal Court of Appeals of the Island of Cuba, arrived at Havana on the 9th instant from Cadiz.

The Royal mail steamer *Trent* reached Havana on the 7th, bringing advices from London to the 1st ult.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE BAYFIELD, OF LIVERPOOL.—We have been kindly furnished by Captain Mitchell, of the British ship *Frankfield*, which arrived last evening from Sierra Leon, with the following distressing account of the loss of the barque *Bayfield*:—The barque *Bayfield*, J. Lucas master, left Liverpool on the 22d October, with a cargo of gunpowder, spirits, &c., bound to the river Bonny, on the west coast of Africa. About midnight on the 25th Nov., in lat. 7.36, long. 17-30, she was struck by lightning at the extremity of the mizzenmast; the master and the whole of the crew then on deck were knocked down by the force of the electric fluid. Immediately, it was discovered the barque was on fire directly over the magazine! After making great exertion to extinguish the fire without effect, the crew became alarmed, and the master ordered them to take to the boats and laid by until morning, when the master went on board to see what could be done; found the fire still raging on the fore and aft they took to the boats again, not being able to get any provisions. Took up the crew of the *Frankfield*, being about three hundred miles distant from Sierra Leon, which was the nearest port, they made for it, and after nine days of want and suffering, during which a particle of provisions or fresh water, they were providentially rescued from the loss of three of their number by starvation.

☞ A gang of burglars has been arrested in New York who are known to have perpetrated a number of robberies in that city recently. A quantity of stolen property was found in their possession.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the SENATE on the 13th, several memorials were presented, among which were two by Mr. CASS, one from the National Institute, and the other against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

Mr. Bagby introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as respects the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. Benton brought up the subject of the Washington Monument, which after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Allen gave notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow a joint resolution declaring the principles by which the United States would be governed in regard to the interposition of foreign powers in the affairs of the independent governments of the American continent.

Mr. Benton introduced his bill repealing the duty on salt, and granting certain bounties on fishing vessels, which were read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent, they adjourned.

In the HOUSE, many Reports were made, favorable and unfavorable, upon private bills, memorials, &c.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the right to use Stevens' patent cut-off in the steam vessels of the United States.

A resolution was offered by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of an Independent Treasury, in accordance with the principles of his report.

Also a resolution requiring all officers of the general government to be residents of the State in which the office they fill shall be situated.

A resolution relative to sundry alterations in the Hall of Representatives. A resolution inquiring whether the members from New Hampshire had not been elected in contravention of a law of Congress on that subject.

Mr. Tibbatts introduced a resolution appropriating $20,000 for improving the harbor at Cincinnati, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. A. Johnson offered a series of resolutions relative to the tenure of office, rotation in office, &c., declaring eight years long enough for any man to hold office.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., offered this resolve,—that the offices are created for the government, and not for spoils.

Shortly after, the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 14th, after the presentation of numerous petitions and memorials,

Mr. Allen, in accordance with notice, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principle by which the United States will be governed in regard to the interference of the powers of Europe in the affairs of the independent government of America.

The resolution was embodied for information, and embodies the principle of Mr. Monroe, as set forth by Mr. Polk in his message, and declares that the United States would deem the interference of any European power with the social or political affairs of the independent nations of America as dangerous to its own safety, and will resist it accordingly.

A debate immediately sprung up on the propriety of the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Calhoun considered the subject of grave importance in the present condition of the country. If adopted, we have to reflect how far we will be presumed to carry out the measures it will render necessary. He viewed with strong feelings of reprobation the improper interference of foreign nations with the independent governments of this continent. He looked upon the intermeddling of the British and French governments in the affairs of Buenos Ayres as a gross outrage. But it was a question whether we were prepared to take care of all the republics of South America. If prepared, all the energies of the country must be put forth. The subject required time. He was sorry it had been put forth, for it must have an unfavorable effect upon our foreign relations. We were approaching great events, and he was afraid we were not approaching them with the solemnity which they demanded. He hoped the resolution would not be pressed, and regretted its introduction.

Mr. Allen had not anticipated opposition to the mere introduction of the resolution. He urged, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, that it was necessary to keep the President in his declarations. The silence of Congress would be tantamount to a negation of the principle laid down by the Executive.

Mr. Calhoun objected to the manner in which the resolution had been introduced, being on the responsibility of the Chairman alone, and not emanating from the Committee on Foreign Relations. He thought this was sufficient reason for not receiving it. All of the Committee on Foreign Relations were appealed to, one by one, to sustain this position.

Mr. Jarnagin moved that the motion for leave to introduce the resolution be laid on the table. The motion prevailed, yeas 28; nays 22—all the Whigs voting in the affirmative, together with Messrs Calhoun, Chalmers, Haywood, McDuffie and Westcott.

Mr. Crittenden on leave, introduced a preamble and resolution, setting forth that it is desirable to terminate the treaty of joint occupancy, and vesting in the President the authority to give the twelve months notice, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest demands it; but giving it as the sense of the Senate, however, that the notice ought not to be given until after the present session. The resolution lies over to the 10th February.

In the HOUSE, the consideration of the Oregon resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Rhett, of S. C., of South Carolina, made a speech in favor of giving the notice, which he regarded as a peace measure.

Mr. Gordon, of N. Y., followed in a violent strain. He went the "whole hog" for Oregon, declared that Great Britain dreaded war more than the United States; that we were well prepared for war, and that he trusted we should never be better prepared than we were at present. He was for giving the notice at once, and despised the masterly inactivity of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Brinkenhoof, of Ohio, continued the debate, defending our title to the whole of the territory in dispute, advocating the giving the notice, and making many flourishes upon the trumpet of our own bravery, and in favor of annulling the Convention.

Mr. Wentworth followed in a similar style. After claiming all Oregon, declaring that the question ought to be settled now or never, and that it ought to have been decided in one day, he alluded to the two South Carolina Senators whose votes had defeated the Oregon bill at the last session. This remark called forth some spicy retorts by Mr. Yancy, Mr. Holmes and others.

Mr. Chipman next spoke, and made a harangue, the characteristic extravagance and absurdity of which kept the House in good humored laughter, whilst he fretted and strutted his brief hour.

The House adjourned.

FROM LAGUAYRA.—Laguayra dates to Dec. 14th have been received at Boston. News had been received of the death of Dr. Alejo Fortigues, Venezuelan Minister to the Courts of England, France and Spain, and Senor Santos Michelena had been appointed in his place, who has accepted, upon condition of being allowed to reside at Paris or Madrid. Owing to some publication at Carracas, a run had been made upon the National Bank, but the Directors had published a statement which seemed to quiet all apprehension.

VENEZUELA AND THE DUTY ON COFFEE.—The Carracas official Journal of 22d Nov. expresses a hope that the National Legislature, then about to assemble, would reduce the duties on imports from the United States, and in return, the American government would be expected to reduce the duty on coffee from Venezuela.

☞ Professor Bronson delivers the first lecture of his course this evening. He recites among other pieces the following: National Glory; Battle of New Orleans by H. CLAY, The Whiskers by Woodworth; Ginevra or the Lost Bride of Modena by Rogers, and the Tragedy of Partrauius and Olynthian Captive by Willis.—See card.

VALUE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS. The gross amount of tolls received from the Canals of New York since their commencement, is $29,538,897, and their expenses $8,835,809, showing that their net earnings up to the close of September last, to be $20,793,085.

SHIP BUILDING.—During the year ending [illegible] 1845, there were built in the United States [illegible] vessels with an aggregate tonnage of [illegible] tons. The increase of new tonnage in [illegible] over that of 1844, is 42,480.

CASSIUS M. CLAY delivered an elaborate abolition address in New York before a large concourse of persons, on the 12th inst.

OHIO.—The Locofoco Convention of Ohio, after infinite labor, uproar and turbulence nominated on the 8th inst. David Ford as the candidate of the party for Governor.

☞ We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp street, for a copy of Dr. Cheever's volume of travels, entitled "The Pilgrim in the Shadow of the Jungfrau." It is noticed elsewhere.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Daniel Odonoe* for very late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

THE WEATHER.—At Louisville on the 14th was at a stand. The weather continued warm and pleasant.

City Intelligence.

☞ The funeral of Mr. Kane, who was killed in a duel the day before yesterday, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from his residence in Exchange place. A very large number of our most respectable citizens were in attendance, who by this last act, testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by all who knew him. He was buried in the Protestant Cemetery, at the foot of Girod street. Thus has an estimable citizen been cut off in the pride and vigor of manhood. He has gone to his long rest, but his parents and friends remain to mourn, and sympathise in his loss. He has paid the debt of nature, and has satisfied the bloody law of the *Code of Honor!*

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Benefit*.—That talented and unrivalled actor, Mr. Henry Placide, takes a benefit at the St. Charles Theatre this evening, when will be performed the comedy of the "School for Scandal," and the play of "Grandfather Whitehead."—Apart from the intrinsic merit of the beneficiary, he will be supported by the powerful aid of his brother Tom, and by the excellent Stock Company which this theatre now possesses.

We bespeak an overflowing house for Mr. Placide this evening.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Wm. Coyle and B. W. Burke, accused of assault and battery, were discharged by nolle prosequi.

Mary Ann Davis was tried for larceny, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Ls. Ducarmel was tried for larceny and acquitted. The Jury were then discharged till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Pedro Antonio, who attempted to escape from the Parish Prison on Monday night, was sent to the Charity Hospital. It appears that he was descending the wall of the prison by means of a rope, and when half way down, it broke and he fell to the pavement, and broke his thigh in two places.

☞ The Grand Jury found the following true bills yesterday:—Against Abraham H Harris for forgery; Thomas Heton for stabbing James Valsy; Victor Chauvin for stabbing Pierre Brettevile.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Green was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality Police under the following circumstances:—A man named John Smith made oath that he was walking with John Green the night before last in Basin street. All at once Green dropped behind and struck Smith a violent blow on the head, which brought him to the ground. He however did not lose his senses, for he distinctly remembered that while lying on the pavement, unable to utter a word, he heard Green whistle, and then a man named William Donnelly ran up and held Smith down while Green rifled his pockets of $50. Green will be examined to-day.

ARRESTED.—A man named Abraham Huen was yesterday arrested by officer McGovern on the following charge:—It appears that about a year ago the prisoner came over from Mobile on board the John Le Day. He then had in his possession a trunk on board containing $160. Huen represented himself as the clerk of the boat, and told the other that he had better give him the money for safe keeping, stating that he would return it to him on their arrival at the Pontchartrain Railroad. The *steward* individual was green enough to accede to the *prisoner's* proposal, but on arriving at the depot, Huen was no where. Shortly after, however, the cash man in company with McGovern, saw the prisoner, and Mr. Starret in pursuit, but lost scent as he [illegible] lost sight of him. Yesterday, however, Mac was going his daily rounds, when he was struck—not with a blow—but with Huen's countenance and immediately informed the pseudo clerk and arrested him. Huen stoutly denied the charge, but was locked up. About half an hour after, he sent for Recorder Genois and confessed the whole affair. He was remanded for further examination. On his being searched, a gold watch and chain, gold pencil case, gold breastpin, and some bank notes were found on him. The watch is numbered 11940, and made by Barrow, London, is gilt, chased and keyless, has a gold dial, bright figures and black hands.

Thomas Williams was arrested for stealing a barrel of pork from the steamboat Belle of the West.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

Judge McCALEB

Read & Barrow vs. [illegible] Plaintiff, a [illegible] of Connecticut, sues the defendant for [illegible] damages of $2,000, growing out of [illegible] about a year ago, according to a contract made by J. R. Conner, his agent in New Orleans. As will be remembered, sugar and molasses rose rapidly in price about the time and plaintiff alleges that the [illegible] inance by the defendant, caused him heavy damage.

On the part of the defendant it is contended that Mr Conner had no authority to contract to deliver molasses on account of the plaintiff, and other than what was consigned to him in the city. It is further contended that the agent did not contract with the plaintiff, but with another person, and that the contract was conditional and not positive, as alleged by the defendant. The jury will give their verdict to-day.

Thos. Sidell for plaintiff, and Messrs Grymes and Stevens for defendant.

New Works.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through the politeness of J. Woodfill, No. 49, Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, by Thomas Carlyle, forming Nos 11 & 42 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of choice reading. We have already this remarkable work. It embraces most of the letters of Cromwell, with notices of the life and character of that great man by a writer who of all others is best fitted to appreciate his extraordinary qualities.

The Pilgrim in the Shadow of the Jungfrau, by D. D., constituting No. 11 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of American Books. Mr Cheever has selected a singular title for his description of a tour among the most noted mounted passes of Switzerland. The writer is, however, a traveller of no mean reputation, who tells his story forcibly and eloquently, and possesses the faculty of enchaining the attention of his readers, with all the vividness and interest of romance.

RAC HOSETTY.—In the year 1827, Mr. John Williams, of Boston, was an endorser on a note, the parties to which failed at that time; and, on paying to their creditors a dividend of 76 per cent, were discharged from all claims. A few days ago Mr. Williams called at one of the Banks in Salem and insisted on paying the balance of the debt, $1,430, which he did, notwithstanding the discharge.

EARL BROCCHIERI.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has come out with a spirited defence of the reputation of this fluid, in opposition to the observation of Dr. Most at (what the Courier calls) the scandalous chatchat of a clinical lecture." Dr Washington is cited as having made experiments with this fluid, with the most astounding results.

It is further stated in the Courier, that as soon as a new supply arrives in the expected packets, a sufficient quantity will be placed at the disposal of the first physicians of New York, for public experiments.

THE WAR UPON THE TARIFF.

Whatever may be the fruit of the war articles of the government paper heretofore its spice" in appearance or of the inflammatory appeals to the war spirit in the House of Representatives, it is very clear that the Administration is bent upon hostilities against the Tariff. The last number of the "Union" assures us that the Administration "are sincere" in the avowal of *this* determination.

In giving this assurance, however, the "Union" makes the subjoined most remarkable admission, from which it appears that, for a peaceful termination of the Oregon controversy, the Administration—the government editor at least—relies upon a successful war upon home industry!

"FROM THE 'UNION' OF TUESDAY LAST.

"If a more liberal system of revenue be adopted it will be received with pleasure by the great body of the people, for whom it is designed. It will also present this question to Great Britain—whether she is willing to exhaust with her free trade principles, (made more necessary to her by a relaxation of our own system, for our own benefit, however) from one of commerce and peace into a relation of active controversy and war."—*National Intelligencer.*

A MANLY AND GENEROUS ACT.—An interesting little boy, who could not swim, while skating on our river, on the new ice below the city, ran into a large air hole by which he kept himself for some time above water; the little boys all gathered round the opening, tried to hand him poles, but the ice continued breaking and he was still floating out of reach; despair at last seized his heart, and was visible in every face around. At this critical moment, when exhausted the poor little fellow was about to sink, a brave and generous-hearted boy exclaimed, "I cannot stand it boys"—he wheeled round, made a run and dashed in at the risk of his own life, and seized the little boy and swam to the edge of the ice with him, after breaking his way to the more solid ice, succeeded in [illegible] to his companions. [illegible] would have [illegible] have won a [illegible] crown. His name is ALBERT HEMMINGER.—*Charleston (Va.) Republican.*

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A merchant in Philadelphia by the name of McGregor, was robbed some time ago of several post notes on the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, one of which notes, for $500, was payable to Major Nowson, in Exchange Broker in Washington, for $480, by a man named Wm H. Mitchell, but who represented himself to be Mr. John C. Gardell, of Charleston, S. C. He then fled to this city and opened a lottery and policy office in Mulberry st., where he was arrested on Saturday evening to answer the charge preferred against by him by Major Nowson, who immediately identified him as the person who passed the stolen post note on him.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan commenced its annual session on the 5th inst. The Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor, and Isaac E. Crary was elected Speaker of the House; after which the two branches went into joint convention, and, having canvassed the votes, duly installed into office Alpheus Felch as governor, and William L. Greggory as Lieutenant Governor. The new Governor delivered a brief inaugural address, and two messages to the Legislature the first day.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Jan 14	LIVERPOOL	Dec 13
WASHINGTON	Jan 15	HAVRE	Nov 30
CHARLESTON	Jan 18	MEXICO	Jan 5
CINCINNATI	Jan 15	TEXAS	Jan 18
St. LOUIS	Jan 11	HAVANA	Dec 22

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 20, 1846.

There is no change in the Cotton market since yesterday. The sales of the day amount to 3,000 bales, bought chiefly for Europe.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Ordinary	6 @6¼
Middling	6¾@6¾
Middling Fair	7 @7¼
Fair	7¾@8
Good Fair	8¼@8¾
Good and Fine	9 @—

Flour has been sold to some extent to day at $4 75 to $ 00 per bbl.

EXCHANGE remains as last quoted, with a limited demand We note Sterling 7 @ 7¼ @ cent. premium. France, 5f. 30¾ @ 5f. 35. New York 30 days 9¼@9¾ @ cent. discount. Sight Checks ¼ @ cent. discount.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS,
JANUARY 10 1846.

SUGAR—Fair Mixed 6⅝ @ 7⅛, Good 10⅛@ 11¾, Quebrado Inferior 7 @ 7⅛; Fair Quebrado 7⅛ @ 7⅜; Coffee first quality 7⅛ @ 7⅜, second quality 7 @ 7⅛, third quality 6 @ 6⅝.

EXCHANGE on London at 60 days 11 @ 11¼ premium; New York @ 2¼ @ 2½, New Orleans, nominal.

DIED—Yesterday, at 5 o