NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1838.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past one this morning was occasioned by the burning of a small tenement on the corner of Union and Bons Enfans streets. The speedy arrival of the engines prevented the extension of the flames.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

This document, like all which emanate from AMOS KENDALL, is brief, lucid, comprehensive and satisfactory. It details in the most succinct manner and perspicuous language, the principal operations of the post office department for the past year. Its statements are exceedingly simple and clear—there is not a superfluous word in the whole document. In fact, it is a perfect transcript of the close, thinking powers and condensing faculty of its author, and it is hence difficult to make an abstract of that which is in itself reduced to almost the smallest possible compass.

The post routes of the United States were on the 1st July last, 134,918 miles in extent. The cost of annual transportation, including the use of steamboats and other vessels, was on that day $3,147,308. To avoid embarrassment from the recent checks on the revenue of the department retrenchment and suspensions have been made in services of little value to the nation and the Roanoke river. It has however been required, and higher compensation is demanded, than it could be either legal or politic to accord. The department is consequently engaged in making provision for the transportation of the great southern mail by other means after the 1st January next. This must be accomplished without some loss of time, and inconvenience, and here the subject is committed to Congress, that it may correct the construction, if necessary, given to the law, or provide suitable enactments to meet the exigency.

The report concludes with the following important observations:

The valuable books and papers of this department in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a single roof, and no wood work within, and in the department an editor's office there are daily about seventy fires. Perhaps in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other buildings which could hardly burn, if the directions of the wind, without involving in the structure occupied by the department in the direction. The consciousness of this constant peril is one of the most painful incidents to the administration of the department, and I can only relieve myself of a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT

The navy is a favorite institution with the people of the United States, and the annual report on that subject is generally regarded with corresponding interest. The report of Mr Paulding, the present secretary, to congress at the commencement of this session is one of the ablest documents that ever proceeded from his department, and it possesses a recommendation in which the reports of some other members of the cabinet are too apt to be deficient—its brevity. It is not the less comprehensive on that account—that of the postmaster general, the information conveyed is clear, full and easily understood.

The report states that in the Mediterranean, the squadron consists of a ship of the line, a frigate of the first class, and a despatch brig or schooner, the whole under the command of Commodore Isaac Hull. In the Pacific Ocean, one ship of the line, two sloops of war and two schooners; on the coast of Brazil one ship, one sloop of war and one brig.

During the date of the last report, the squadron employed in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico under Commodore Dallas, consisted of one frigate, four sloops of war and one small vessel. The frigate has returned to Boston for repairs, and it is intended to send another frigate in her place, and to increase the number of sloops of war on that station to seven. The secretary observes that in the present circumstances of Mexico and from the nature of the operations in the Gulf, as well as in a view of future contingencies, no reduction of the proposed force can prudently be made.

One frigate and a sloop of war have been despatched on a cruise in the Indian Seas, under Commodore George C. Read. For the protection and safety of the citizens in those remote regions these vessels have been directed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands in their way home.

Such is the amount and description of our naval force on foreign stations. The secretary remarks very truly, that the officers employed on these various services have performed their duties with equal activity, vigilance and prudence, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that notwithstanding the war and revolutions which still agitate so great a portion of the South American states bordering on the Pacific and the long protracted blockade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, the persons and property of the citizens of the United States have in no instance, that has come to the knowledge of this department, sustained outrage or wrong, while, on the other hand, nothing has occurred throughout the whole of our intercourse or interposition to disturb the relations of peace between us and parties in collision with each other." This fact is very honorable to the character of our naval officers for firmness and moderation, and it proves a state of discipline and good order in the service highly creditable.

The report strongly recommends the construction of a dry dock in the harbor of New York. It has been repeatedly recommended by the department, and it is considered highly necessary for the purposes of the navy. The two docks at Norfolk and Boston are found to be insufficient for the requirements of the service, and at this moment, says the secretary, two line of battle ships are lying at New York in a decayed and rapidly decaying condition, which can neither be prevented nor cured where they are, not removed without risk.

The subject also of a naval academy is urgently pressed upon the attention of congress in this document. No argument is necessary to prove the advantages that would be derived from such an institution, if earnestly desired, says the report, by the officers of the navy and, it is believed, would greatly conduce to the benefit of the service. It is thought by those who have had the best opportunities of seeing the operations of the present system of keeping mathematicians and masters on board the public ships and at different navy yards, that it does not answer the purposes for which it was intended. A naval academy, which should combine all the advantages of the present system with the acquisition of the sciences and accomplishments required for the proper discharge of professional duties, would be little more expensive than the present defective plan of employing itinerant schoolmasters."

The secretary recommends that a sufficient number of ships be kept in condition to afford a service to the officers of the navy. "Experience (says he) has demonstrated that it is only by frequency of service at sea, that the otherwise unavoidable consequences of a long peace can in any degree be arrested. No other expedients will be found either entirely unexceptionable or only partially objective." There is some merit in these remarks. It appears to us that the secretary had fix his mind, when he penned them, the recollections of carelessness and lethargy, which have been created, on some recent occasions against certain branches of the service.

Every intelligent American will agree with the secretary of the navy that there are strong and imposing reasons for keeping up the present naval establishment in all vigour and activity. The reasons which support this opinion are so cogent and so manifest as to render comment in their favour superfluous.

The report of Mr. Paulding must be on the whole very gratifying to every enlightened friend of the navy, and it is plain that so far as his influence extends, there is no danger of decline in the strength, efficiency and character of this best and safest guardian of the flag.

Seventeen Banks have been established in New York city and state under the general banking law with an aggregate capital paid in of $6,100,000. The whole capital proposed is $199,850,000.

LOUISIANA COURSE.

The sports yesterday were uninteresting, all the horses having been withdrawn, except one, and that was Sarah Bladen, the same that was beaten by Wagner at Carrollton, and she was permitted to walk over the ground.

Grand amusement is anticipated to day. The weather is fine, and three capital horses, *Partolus*, *Pollard* and *Bleeding*, will contest the prize. We trust the public will recollect that the races for the season will close in a few days—and that they will have no other opportunity till next spring of witnessing these stirring amusements after those of the Louisiana course shall have been finished.

SILK.

We received, the following letter by yesterday's mail, and we think the best disposition that can be made of it is to publish it. There are several planters in Louisiana, who have devoted much of their attention to the cultivation of the mulberry-tree, among whom are Mr. M'Donald, of Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany, and Mr. Henry Bry, of the parish of Washita. There are several others in various parts of the state, who have entered into the business on a liberal scale, whose names we cannot recollect. If we recollect correctly, Mr. M'Donald informed us some time ago that his plantation contained forty or fifty thousand trees, and that the number was rapidly multiplying. If the demand in the western states for the mulberry-tree could be supplied from Louisiana, it would prove a very lucrative trade for the planters, and give much employment to steamboats. For this reason we regret that greater attention has not been given to the culture of the mulberry in this vicinity.

Our chief object in publishing the following letter is to appraise those who have quantities of the mulberry on hand, in this part of the country, of the market that is opened to them; and we trust Mr. McDonald or some other intelligent planter will take the trouble to answer the enquiries of our correspondent. His address, to David Ladd, Franklin Mills, Portage county, Ohio."

WEST STAFFORD, Ct. Dec. 10th, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having noticed in your paper that the Chinese mulberry, (morus multicaulis) was cultivated to a considerable extent in your vicinity, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, hoping that it should be any wise inconvenient, for you to answer my enquiries you would be kind enough to hand this to some person who will, and who knows the difference between the morus multicaulis and every other variety of the mulberry.

I am a resident of the state of Ohio when at home, and am now engaged in planting the cuttings of my wife and interest others in the subject also. The very high price to which the tree has attained through this country and the difficulty of getting them home, 300 miles, (by land at this season of the year) operates so far against us that unless we can do much better we must defer it for the present. We want from one to ten thousand trees or from ten to one hundred thousand scions. The important question is, can they or either of them be obtained and what price. It is also of importance to know the size or about the dimensions of the leaf produced by the tree alluded to.

You will pardon me for addressing you upon this subject when I inform you that I have no acquaintance in your city.

Very respectfully, DAVID LADD.

On the 20th, the legislature of Ohio were to go into an election for a senator, to the United States, to supply the place of Mr. Morris. We trust most sincerely that Mr. Morris will not be re-elected, but that governor Lytle or some other democrat untainted with abolitionism may be chosen. It were better that a federalist should succeed, despite the administration majority in both branches of the legislature, than that an enemy to the south should fill this important office.

Since writing the above, we learn by the indorsation on the way-bill from Columbus, that judge Tappan, one of the democratic candidates, has been elected. No particulars are given. Judge Tappan is no abolitionist.

ILLINOIS.—Governor Carlin has been inaugurated. His address is thoroughly democratic and his political opponents acknowledge that on the subject of education, he speaks like a patriot and a statesman.

☞ We have only had time to give a hasty glance at the November number of the "American Museum of Literature and the Arts." Several of the original contributions appear to us excellent. We may particularize the continuation of the admirable article on Bohemian Literature, and the critical and literary melange entitled "The Atlantis." The leading article on geology and revelation exhibits by a very able and conclusive argument, the consistency between the facts demonstrated by geological researches and the Mosaic account of the history of the world.

The following is a list of the original contributions to this number: Geology and Revelation; The Mercy Maiden; Bohemian Literature, No. 2; The Psyche Zenobia; The Cooper's Child; The Atlantis; The Cave of Chrystals; The Gamester's Daughter; Eve at the Fountain; Oh give me the hills and the woods and the mountains; The Disclosures of Sciopeer; An, ique Cameos, No. 2; The Curfew Bell.

AARON, BURR.—The private journal of this celebrated individual is soon to be published by the Harpers. The Courier and Enquirer speaks of the first volume as being nearly exclusively occupied with sketches of manners and customs—the gossip and scandal of private intercourse, and the account of fight, frivolous and unworthy pursuits. If the diary in question, be as literately kept, every succeeding volume will be amply and abundantly garnished with similar attraction. The licentious character of the ambitious and unprincipled statesman of which it treats, was maintained most to the very last moment of a life prolonged somewhat beyond the usual span accorded to mortality.

Its close was marked by as many repulsive attributes as its prime, and presented the melancholy spectacle of old age without honor, and intellect unadorned by principle.

LOCAL PREJUDICES.

Professor Tucker of William and Mary college in Virginia, has lately published in a southern periodical *Discourse on the Federative System of the United States*, read before the Young Men's Society of Lynchburg. After speaking of those fanatical sons of Virginia, Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Randolph, the professer exclaims—are not these the property of Virginia—are not these her jewels! and continues thus—"Can you consent to throw these jewels into common stock, and to share your portion in Washington with the French of Louisiana and the Dutch of New York, and the renegades from every corner of the earth, who swarm, their great commercial towns, and call themselves your country men, and sit in?"

Now with all due respect to professor Tucker, this is the veriest stuff that we ever met with, and too worthless to be conveyed in a grave discourse from a venerable professor to any portion of the American south. It is worse than stuff—it inculcates a pernicious doctrine, that is calculated to produce dangerous consequences. It is by such diatribes that men otherwise respectable render themselves ridiculous. Virginia has produced some great men—and the Virginians in general are a fine race of people—but they are in no respect superior to their brethren of the other states—for do we see what claim they have to preference over the French of Louisiana or the Dutch of New York.

The inaugural speech of gov. Noble of South Carolina thus alludes to the subject of abolition:

But there remains one agitating question, which in its direful consequence menaces the safety of the union. I allude to the abolition question—every day exhibits it in a more terrific aspect. Already have these hellish miscreants entered the political arena, and a strong party in some of the non-slaveholding states have sought and obtained their alliance. The crisis so arrived, which admonishes us to be prepared for the conflict which is fast approaching. The slaveholding states should look to the adoption of those measures of precaution and prevention, as well as of defence, which their position demands.

A well regulated militia being essential to our safety, I become us to cherish and invigorate this right arm of our security and protection, by keeping up the military spirit of the country, and preparing our citizens to defend their firesides, and all that is most dear to them, against the unholy machinations of those who would drench our fields in blood, and sweep our land with the besom of destruction.

The direct manner in which this subject is treated, and the unanswerable resolution evinced by the language of the governor, prove that the clique of fanatics who seek the dissolution of the union in their mad and reckless schemes of pseudo-philanthropy, have succeeded in arousing the serious apprehensions of the southern states.

The Albany Argus mentions that Mr. Van Rensselaer, the commander of the patriot forces at Navy Island last winter, was assaulted a few days since, by a butcher of persons, and so severely cut and bruised that his life was considered in danger for a day or two. The assault, it is understood had no connexion with his opinions on Canadian matters. Two of the assailants, named Radcliffe and Cassidy, were arrested and held to bail.

A Canonsian Indian was held in New York about 20 days ago, on the bodies of a man and woman, which were found packed in a cask, on pier, No. 2, erected to W. H. Edwards, Philadelphia. The shipper of this revolting freight have not been discovered. Verdict, death from cause unknown.

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DEATH OF ROBERT FURLONG, JUN.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Doubtless all our readers remember well the trial of Richard P. Robinson for the murder of Ellen Jewett, and equally well that the individual whose name heads this paragraph, was a most material witness for the accused, he having proved an *alibi* in the case. In October last, he took a passage on board the brig Wilford, Captain Munday, for Porto Cabello, and on the third day out, he began to evince symptoms of aberration of mind, evidently the passage of an attack of *delirium tremens*. While in this situation, he would mutter incoherent sentences about Robinson and Ellen Jewett, and as his paroxisms increased in violence, his conduct grew more outrageous, and his constant exclamations were that Ellen Jewett was before him.

He got on deck, and could not be persuaded to come below, declaring that Ellen was in the cabin concealed. As the attack subsided, he became more calm, and while sane, stated to one of the officers of the vessel, and a fellow passenger, a physician, that when on the trial, he swore to the fact of Robinson being in his store on the night of the murder, he believed it firmly, as that he lived, and would have sworted to the same thing again, but that now he was perfectly convinced that such was not the fact, and that he was innocent of any evil intention.

On the second day his malady grew worse, and it was proposed to confine him, but he perched himself upon the gunwale of the vessel, and declared if any one approached him, he would jump overboard. After several attempts to induce him to come in-board, he sprang into the sea, and a tub and ropes were at once thrown to him, but he sunk without attempting to reach them. A seaman on board the vessel then seized a piece of plank and jumped overboard, rescued the unfortunate man, but by the time he got on board, life was extinct, and all attempts to resuscitate him proved in vain. The next day the body was committed to the deep, with due solemnity.

MASSACHUSETTS STARVATION CONVENTION.

The last number of the North American Review, contains a burlesque upon the Starvation, or Great North American Dried-Apple and Potatoe Society, to which the ultra temperance agitation is taken, that "all disease is crime." The following is the address to the president of the convention.

"Sir, we must throw the responsibility of each person's health on himself, and make him alone feel accountable for it. Avaunt, then, ye bed-ridden reprobates, whom only sentimental drinkers will pity and wish to succeed. A gibbet for a cancerous eruption; a dungeon and hard labor for life for a pulmonary tubercle; imprisonment in the common jail from thirty days to six months, for a rheumatic shoulder, according to the aggravation of the offence. Parents must be made to feel, that the sin and shame of their children, they are themselves responsible." So make no pretence, my sinful mother, of regretting what you yourself have done, nor wear out the long watches of the night over the couch of your fevered child; but away to the whipping post, for a bagpage as you are, and take the deserts of your guilt upon you.

In this same vein is the summing up the merits of this newly-discovered apple-and-potato system:

"The child that ever ran away with the spoon' did a good thing for itself, and henceforth it his need of that and that only, knife and fork are obsolete abominations. The time of self-emplacement Jack Horner are gone by; nobody, while he eats christmas pie, may henceforward give himself credit for a spark of goodness. As, in our innocence, we used to read in the bible, the thriving of the holy children when they lived on pulse, yet rivalled in vigor and comeliness the sharers of Nebuchadnezzar's own board, was oblige their contrary to nature, and was simply a miraculous result. We are to be better indebted to the ointments of their rotundity and fair liking were in their generous food." Sterne thought he had added a touch to the picture of his prisoner's discomforts, when he threw in the water cruse and crust. Nothing could be more mistaken, as presently the honest citizen will observe, he will have no right to be a humane sighter, re-claiming those delicacies for himself, while the convict will be made to work through his time of durance on champagne and oysters, plum-pudding and roasted pig. We were brought up to pity and butter the Irish for their fare of potatoes relished with butter-milk.—We regretted the laugh I have been all along rightfully on their side. They wanted no competition, and no envy, for knowing to tell us how things stood; now that we are wiser, we must count them the most envious of nations, and grudge them all but their butter-milk, which is just so much *de trop*. But we must look higher yet. We dishonor such a great matter by handling it with personal considerations. The interests of humanity are suspended on a pot-hook.—The womb of events in the learned, the social, and the religious world, is the seething cauldron of the housekeeping hearth. The seminal principles of human progress are in the herb-garden. All flesh is grass, and if man grows, it must be grass that expands him."

A NEW BANK, with a capital of five millions, is contemplated in New York.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says—In the House of Correction at South Boston, on the 27th ult. an Irish woman gave birth to a child *while asleep in her bed*. She knew not positively that she knew nothing about it until awakened by the infant's cries! When the door was opened by the watchman, she came out and walked up three flights of stairs to the hospital, without the least inconvenience, declaring that she felt quite well.—*New Era, Dec. 15.*

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) Nov 10.—*What deplorable accident in Plymouth Sound.*—This morning, a little before nine o'clock (the wind blowing tremendously from the south west at the time) the men at work on the Plymouth breakwater had liberty for the afternoon, and accordingly left their work in two large boats, by which they are accustomed to come on shore.

During their progress through the sound the boats were observed to be racing with each other, one having considerably the start of the other, when melancholy to relate, the hinderment of the boats where under Cobler, the sea running tremendously at the time, upset, and threw the whole of the unfortunate fellows into the water.

The people on shore state that two were seen clinging for support to the Cobler buoy, but a wave shortly washed their forms, and they were seen with the others into eternity.

Various reports are in circulation as to the number the boat contained, but we learn from a seafaring man since arrived, and who saw them just before the accident occurred, that seven men were rowing on each side, that four were in the stern, and one at the bow, making twenty individuals sent at once into an awful eternity.

The boat, after the accident, drifted to the rocks on the eastern end of Mount Batten, where she now lies keel upwards, and may be seen from Lambhay Point.

Of course the utmost anxiety is felt as to who are the unfortunate sufferers, a great number of whom have wives and large families.

The men in the foremost of the boats still out (west of the accident) all they had rounded Batten Point, and were surprised at the other boat not following them, and did not for some time discover the awful fate of their comrades; but being deeply laden themselves, and in imminent danger, it was impossible for them to render the slightest assistance.

The sea at the time of the occurrence was running exceedingly high, in fact more so than it had done for the day before.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Report of the 24th and 25th December, 1838.

Joseph, a slave, sent to jail by request of the owner.

Louis Surlé, f. c. m. arrested with a warrant of the recorder, discharged having given satisfactory answers.

Simon Gatie alias John Lewis Lutter, arrested at the request of Mr. Jean Leblanc, sent to the criminal court.

John Doherty, a dangerous and suspicious character, sent to prison for three months.

Titte Boyer, Francisco Baltazzal, having disturbed the public peace, fined $15 each.

Lewis Laurence and James Brooks, intoxicated discharged.

W. J. Martin and McGarrick, arrested as suspicious characters; discharged, under bail to appear again.

Cupicon, negro, pretending to be a free man arrested at the request of Mr. Simon Meilleur, sent to jail.

A. P. Simson, John C. Flager, John Torningman and Wm. Mesmey, for having run their horses on the levee; fined 15 each.

John Forlen and Luc Nunez, owners of drays Nos 86 and 107; fined 5 each for having parked in the levee.

Recorder's office, 25th and 26th December.

George Schroeder, a man deprived of reason; sent to the charity hospital.

John Davis, having disturbed the public peace; sent to prison until he can furnish bail.

B. H. Burk and Lawrence Duffey, vagabonds and suspicious characters sent to prison for one month.

Henry Smith, a soldier of the United States; sent to the garrison.

Ned, Suzanne and Sam, slaves; sent to jail.

Eliza, found amongst a crowd of slaves; chastised agreeably to ordinances.

Henry, Pierre and Louis, slaves; sent to jail.

Edward Myer, accused of having stabbed a man; sent to prison to be examined.

Garret Timbet, a vagabond; sent to prison for three months.

John M. Hart, an incorrigible vagabond; sent to prison for six months.

John O'Brien and Bernard Fincheau, vagabonds; sent to prison for one month.

James Ayres and James Brown, accused of stealing; sent to prison to stand their trials at the criminal court.

James Scott, accused of stealing; sent to prison to stand his trial at the United States court.

Mary Shadlin; discharged.

J. B. Poinci and F. Divernay; discharged.

John Garrison, a mulatto man, having not proved to be a free man; sent to jail.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 24th instant, Mr. HENRY SCHMIDT to HERMINA, daughter of Herrman Flankel, Esq., of this city.

On the 27th November, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, ANDREW ARMSTRONG BARNES, eldest son of the president of the United States, to Miss SARAH ANGELICA SINGLETON, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton, of her father's house, Sumter district, South Carolina.

☞ The public attention is called to the sale of excellent wines which will take place this day at 4 o'clock p. m. at the store of A. L. Fernet, auctioneer, No. 107 Chartres street. These wines consist of fine Burgundy, Chambertin, Volnay, Beaune, &c. with the marks of the crown.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the extensive sale of improved property, to take place this day at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis street Exchange by Hewlett & Genas.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Mobile—Per ship Rumford—Bales[illegible]

New Orleans—Per schr Sarah Ann—171 bales and 3 barrels sundries; 1 horse; 1 cart; 93 do new do; 6 bbls 2 boxes and 1 keg do; 1 box and 1 keg do; 1 carpet bag and 1 case blacking; 60 horses raisins.

Galveston—Per schr Wm Bryan—Groceries, provisions, &c.

Matamoras—Per schr Henry Perry—14 bbls flour; 20 bbls sugar; 20 do molasses and sundries.

Brazos Santiago—Per schr Texas—49 bbls molasses; 83 bbls and 18 bbls sugar; 11 bbls wine; 15 do brandy; 87 bags and 7 sacks coffee; 12 kegs lard; 140 bags coffee to be taken 3 casks cheese—5 bbls beer; 1 trunk 1 shoe.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Gretch, 50 tons coal, 3000 staves, 283 fascines, 1 case, 1 trunk and 2 bales sundries, 1 box and 1 package, 27 firkins butter, 4 tot dry goods to A & J Dennison & co; master, mate and orders.

Havre—Per ship Emma, 20 bbls pumpkins and assorted nuts to P Voitie, A Dufour, A Perault, Hondon & Handsman.

Boston—Per ship Dolphin—63 bundles hay.

Philadelphia—Per ship Germantown—[illegible]

Baltimore—Per barque Solomon Saltus—90 bbls potatoes 80 tierces and 60 tubs lard—100 bbls pitch 250 bbls rosin and sundry groceries.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tarom from Bayou Sara—100 bales cotton J D Palmer & co; 1002 bales do Forstall & Hyde & co; 28 do W Flower; 55 Burke, Watt & co; 16 Lane, Poulaine & co; 14 M White & co; 12 Provost, Arcenil & co; 10 Lambeth & Thompson; 8 Bell & Hyde; 5 Bell & Hyde & co; 4 Bell & Hyde & co; 3 Bell & Oakey & co; 7 Walton & co; 7 J Autuer; 6 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 4 M Lee; 4 Gayle & Stewart; and sundries on account of city receipts.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Bayou Sara—100 bales cotton Forstall & Hyde & co; 60 Burke, Watt & co; 28 Lane & co; several attempts to induce him to come in-board, he sprang into the sea, and a tub and ropes were at once thrown to him, but he sunk without attempting to reach them. A seaman on board the vessel then seized a piece of plank and jumped overboard, rescued the unfortunate man, but by the time he got on board, life was extinct, and all attempts to resuscitate him proved in vain. The next day the body was committed to the deep, with due solemnity.

Per steamboat Tarom from Bayou Sara—100 bales cotton J D Palmer & co; 1002 bales do Forstall & Hyde & co; 28 do W Flower; 55 Burke, Watt & co; 16 Lane, Poulaine & co; 14 M White & co; 12 Provost, Arcenil & co; 10 Lambeth & Thompson; 8 Bell & Hyde; 5 Bell & Hyde & co; 4 Bell & Hyde & co; 3 Bell & Oakey & co; 7 Walton & co; 7 J Autuer; 6 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 4 M Lee; 4 Gayle & Stewart; and sundries on account of city receipts.

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Per steamboat North Alabama from Claiborne—62 bales cotton Borden, Watt & co; 20 Bennett, Kennedy & co; 10 W M Byrd; 10 Bell & Hyde & co; 10 Bell & Hyde; 50 Sorrell, Turpin & Watt; 36 Forsyth & Llanethy; 36 owners on board; 10 Bell & Hyde & co; 6 Baldwin cotton seed; Arming, Lake & Walker.

Per steamboat Independence from Mississippi—70 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 135 Hudson & Goodell; 75 A & J Dick & co; 50 J Read; 12 Lambeth & Thompson; 8 Martin, Brossard & co; 88 Hudson, Wood & Co; 6 Bell & Hyde; 6 Gayle & Stewart; 6 Morton, Banks & Morton; 10 Lane & Crenshaw; 8 Redding & co; 1 bale and 1 box Wilson Todd & Rinaldo; 100 sacks oats A Bradbury; 70 do do Gayle.

Per steamboat Morton from Marrandale—91 bbls pork; 125 do lard; 2 bbls and 2 kegs do Bradbury & Gregory.

Per steamboat Alabama from Vicksburg—229 bales cotton Merrifield, Pierson & co; 209 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 167 Goodell & Mercer; 67 Wilkins, Scott & Co; 57 W M Byrd; 51 Maurice; 15 do and 32 bbls molasses E D Mosson; 20 bbls sugar; 5 bbls apples; 1 package sundries.

Per steamboat Bayou Sara, from Vicksburg—120 bales cotton and sundries Bennett, Ferriday & co; 219 bales cotton W M Byrd; 227 Burke, Watt & co; 32 R Beck; 90 Merrifield, Jennings & co; 19 Kelly & Harris; 13 Hudson & Goodell; 12 Taylor, Gardner & co; Erskine Kelly & Harris.

Per steamboat Ohio from Red River—74 bales cotton Hubbard & Goodell; 2 do Augustus N E Conly & co.

Per boat Rob from Iron Banks, Ky—1000 bbls corn.

Per 1 flat boat from Iron Banks, Ky—1000 bbls corn.

Per 2 flats from Cincinnati—900 bbls flour.

Per steamboat Louisville from Louisville—Mississippi 100 sacks oats; 1 bale cotton; 1 box and 1 keg sundries; 1 bale and 1 box Lamotte & co; 200 do and 60 bbls whiskey order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Octavara—Wood & Sinnot; A Towar; P Shannon & bro; Price, Johnson & co; J H Barnes; Walton & co; Bonnaffe & Hyde; J E Normand; J C Cochran; A Richard & co; J H Field & co; Bennett, Watt & co; Adams & Whitehill; Sabers & co; F Frey & co; Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; Cox & McClure; Shakers of Nebuchadnezzar's own board, was oblige their contrary to nature, and was simply a miraculous result. We are to be better indebted to the ointments of their rotundity and fair liking were in their generous food." Sterne thought he had added a touch to the picture of his prisoner's discomforts, when he threw in the water cruse and crust. Nothing could be more mistaken, as presently the honest citizen will observe, he will have no right to be a humane sighter, re-claiming those delicacies for himself, while the convict will be made to work through his time of durance on champagne and oysters, plum-pudding and roasted pig. We were brought up to pity and butter the Irish for their fare of potatoes relished with butter-milk.—We regretted the laugh I have been all along rightfully on their side. They wanted no competition, and no envy, for knowing to tell us how things stood; now that we are wiser, we must count them the most envious of nations, and grudge them all but their butter-milk, which is just so much *de trop*. But we must look higher yet. We dishonor such a great matter by handling it with personal considerations. The interests of humanity are suspended on a pot-hook.—The womb of events in the learned, the social, and the religious world, is the seething cauldron of the housekeeping hearth. The seminal principles of human progress are in the herb-garden. All flesh is grass, and if man grows, it must be grass that expands him."

A NEW BANK, with a capital of five millions, is contemplated in New York.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says—In the House of Correction at South Boston, on the 27th ult. an Irish woman gave birth to a child *while asleep in her bed*. She knew not positively that she knew nothing about it until awakened by the infant's cries! When the door was opened by the watchman, she came out and walked up three flights of stairs to the hospital, without the least inconvenience, declaring that she felt quite well.—*New Era, Dec. 15.*

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) Nov 10.—*What deplorable accident in Plymouth Sound.*—This morning, a little before nine o'clock (the wind blowing tremendously from the south west at the time) the men at work on the Plymouth breakwater had liberty for the afternoon, and accordingly left their work in two large boats, by which they are accustomed to come on shore.

During their progress through the sound the boats were observed to be racing with each other, one having considerably the start of the other, when melancholy to relate, the hinderment of the boats where under Cobler, the sea running tremendously at the time, upset, and threw the whole of the unfortunate fellows into the water.

The people on shore state that two were seen clinging for support to the Cobler buoy, but a wave shortly washed their forms, and they were seen with the others into eternity.

Various reports are in circulation as to the number the boat contained, but we learn from a seafaring man since arrived, and who saw them just before the accident occurred, that seven men were rowing on each side, that four were in the stern, and one at the bow, making twenty individuals sent at once into an awful eternity.

The boat, after the accident, drifted to the rocks on the eastern end of Mount Batten, where she now lies keel upwards, and may be seen from Lambhay Point.

Of course the utmost anxiety is felt as to who are the unfortunate sufferers, a great number of whom have wives and large families.

The men in the foremost of the boats still out (west of the accident) all they had rounded Batten Point, and were surprised at the other boat not following them, and did not for some time discover the awful fate of their comrades; but being deeply laden themselves, and in imminent danger, it was impossible for them to render the slightest assistance.

The sea at the time of the occurrence was running exceedingly high, in fact more so than it had done for the day before.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Report of the 24th and 25th December, 1838

Joseph, a slave, sent to jail by request of the owner.

Louis Surlé, f. c. m. arrested with a warrant of the recorder, discharged having given satisfactory answers.

Simon Gatie alias John Lewis Lutter, arrested at the request of Mr. Jean Leblanc, sent to the criminal court.

John Doherty, a dangerous and suspicious character, sent to prison for three months.

Titte Boyer, Francisco Baltazzal, having disturbed the public peace, fined $15 each.

Lewis Laurence and James Brooks, intoxicated discharged.

W. J. Martin and McGarrick, arrested as suspicious characters; discharged, under bail to appear again.

Cupicon, negro, pretending to be a free man arrested at the request of Mr. Simon Meilleur, sent to jail.

A. P. Simson, John C. Flager, John Torningman and Wm. Mesmey, for having run their horses on the levee; fined 15 each.

John Forlen and Luc Nunez, owners of drays Nos 86 and 107; fined 5 each for having parked in the levee.

Recorder's office, 25th and 26th December.

George Schroeder, a man deprived of reason; sent to the charity hospital.

John Davis, having disturbed the public peace; sent to prison until he can furnish bail.

B. H. Burk and Lawrence Duffey, vagabonds and suspicious characters sent to prison for one month.

Henry Smith, a soldier of the United States; sent to the garrison.

Ned, Suzanne and Sam, slaves; sent to jail.

Eliza, found amongst a crowd of slaves; chastised agreeably to ordinances.

Henry, Pierre and Louis, slaves; sent to jail.

Edward Myer, accused of having stabbed a man; sent to prison to be examined.

Garret Timbet, a vagabond; sent to prison for three months.

John M. Hart, an incorrigible vagabond; sent to prison for six months.

John O'Brien and Bernard Fincheau, vagabonds; sent to prison for one month.

James Ayres and James Brown, accused of stealing; sent to prison to stand their trials at the criminal court.

James Scott, accused of stealing; sent to prison to stand his trial at the United States court.

Mary Shadlin; discharged.

J. B. Poinci and F. Divernay; discharged.

John Garrison, a mulatto man, having not proved to be a free man; sent to jail.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 24th instant, Mr. HENRY SCHMIDT to HERMINA, daughter of Herrman Flankel, Esq., of this city.

On the 27th November, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, ANDREW ARMSTRONG BARNES, eldest son of the president of the United States, to Miss SARAH ANGELICA SINGLETON, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton, of her father's house, Sumter district, South Carolina.

☞ The public attention is called to the sale of excellent wines which will take place this day at 4