The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 203: VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1845. VOL. XIX—WHOLE NO. 1933

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

TABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat business, do. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, - 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

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

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above Bill have been printed in French and English for the use of Courts, &c., and for on parchment. For sale at this office.

Price $1 per copy. m29

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Norman's Literary Depot—Price—cents each.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

JAMES VANCE. MAXWELL LEPPER.

VANCE & LEPPER,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
No. 21 Bank's street,
New Orleans.

NOTICE.—The copartnership carrying on business in this city under the firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co., expiring by limitation of time this day, is dissolved; and the firm will be carried on in liquidation which will be signed by and the business continued by its successors.

A. GORDON,
A. H. WYLIE,
J. Y. De EGANA.

New Orleans, 30th September, 1845.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of A. H. WYLIE, J. Y. De EGANA & Co., and will continue the business of Auctioneers for the sale of Real Estate, Stocks and other property and Merchandize, will also act as Appraisers and General Brokers for sale and purchase of all descriptions of property. Office No. 8 Bank's Arcade.

A. H. WYLIE,
JOHN CALHOUN,
J. R. BIARD.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the present date, under the name of Lallemand, Hedge & Co., with Mr. J. B. Echevarrity, partner in commandite.

CHARLES LALLEMAND,
J. B. ECHEVARRITY,
CH. HARISPE.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best manufactories in Europe and America a prime stock of BAGGING and BAGGING, which will be sold at very low prices, for cash, they being the sole agents.

They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.

N. B.—Cash advanced on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE sent to them.

DOWLEAR & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
21 and 23 Pearl street, Boston.

LEVI A. DOWLEY,
JOSEPH H. WHALL.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Jos. Whitney & Co., } Boston.
Joseph M. Jones, Esq., }
Messrs. Spofford Tileston & Co., } New York.
Shepherd Knapp, Esq., }
Messrs. W. Lenox & Co., }
Messrs. Haddock, Haseltine & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Pruyn, Hampton & Co., Albany.

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS;
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 14 Old Levee Street,
New Orleans.

CHARLES A. HARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 90, Chartres street, New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. 25 Magazine street.

HEPBURN & TURPIN,
Importers and
REFINERS OF SUGARS,
Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms. Orders can be sent at their office, No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans. 31d—1m

L. Duperron,
DOCTEUR DENTISTE,
No. 276 Bourbon street,
Between St. Louis and Conti street.
Has an office open from 9 o'clock A. M., till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

FODRICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street.
n26 New Orleans.

H. DICKEY, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 91 Tchoupitoulas street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 84 Carondelet street,
New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. 38½ to the store NO. 36 CHARTRES ST., which he will open on Monday, 6th inst., with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, consisting of the newest styles Silks, Parisian rep, Norwegian de laines, French and other fancy dress goods, Shawls and cloaks, &c., which have been selected from the most fashionable houses in New York. M. E. DAVOCK, 36 Chartres.

REMOVAL.—MR. TRON informs the public he has fixed his office and store for money on ledge and purchase of Gallatin Sisters, which he purchased from No. 17 St. Louis street to No. 102 Bourbon, between Conti and St. Louis streets, where he will continue to furnish him as usual, a good assortment of goods, and specially gold and silver, for which he will pay the highest price.

N. B.—Persons are requested to send children or servants to Bourbon street. No. 102. 17—1y

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No. 30 Old Levee, make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New York, or to Messrs. Fuller, Esq., Boston. m3

Mr. Wylie, during my absence from this city, Myers Sales and P. M. Micou have my procuration, passed before Louis F. Claire, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE LEDOUX.

New Orleans, May 23, 1845. m3

THE undersigned having this day made a thorough examination of the steamboat HELENE, Capt Jourdan Martin, and find her to be in good order and condition, having been docked and repaired to the satisfaction of the inspectors, for the term of one year from this day, that cotton or other produce, or merchandize, shipped on board the said boat will be insured at the rate of premium, by the undersigned Insurance Companies up to July.

Merchants' Insurance Company—St. Louis Perpetual Insurance Company.

(Signed) RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, Inspector
Mutual Safety and Citizens' Mutual Insurance Companies.
(Signed) RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, Inspect r.

n23 at

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being, this day, $4 62 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 30 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday next, 27th instant.

The Loaves of no one quality or description for cents, must weigh 30 per cent more, that is to say, 400 ounces.

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

n28

MY wife, THERESIA ANANN, having seen fit to leave my bed and board, I hereby inform the public that I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract.

THOMAS VOIGTLE.

New Orleans, October 27 h, 1845. n27 3t

MICHEL & COY. NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER FOR 1845, containing the Names, Residence and Professions of all the Heads of Families and persons in business of this city and suburbs, Attorney, Lawyers, &c. classified and arranged alphabetically, with an additional Repertory of all the Attorney, Notaries, Foreign Consuls, Mechanic, Mechanics and Professional Men with other useful information. Merchants and others who wish to be named and professions inserted in the Appendix of the work will be allowed the space of one-fourth of a page, limited to one copy of the work, for $4 and a whole page and copy for $8. To be delivered between the 1st and 15th of January, 1846.

MICHEL & Co.

Apply to at the Council room of Municipality No. One.

BE it renowned to all that on the second day of October, A. D. 1845, the copyright title to the above work was entered in U. S. District Court, for the District of Louisiana.

n24—1d 1d. 1d.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST received and now opening at SIMPSONS, 33 Chartres street, corner of Conti, between Bienville and Iberville streets, a fresh and large assortment of French, English and American DRY GOODS, suitable for Families, Plantations and Country Merchants, viz—

Colored extra rich Cashmere D'Ecosse;
Do do do merino and embroidered;
Do extra rich Paris Mousseline de laine;
Do medium priced, new designs;
Do Organdi and Rep de Laine, do;
Do Rich French Calicoes;
Do Ragleit do;
Do Ameskeag do;

all warranted colors.

A large assortment of shawls Double-width de Laine and Rep de Laine, just purchased at auction, which will be sold very low. Large lots of Irish Linens and Domestic goods from auction. Daily receiving by the New York packets, fresh and new goods of the latest fashionable styles, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

N. B.—Persons are requested to send children or servants to the store, as no goods will be shown to any one else. 30 half lbs. of prime Java Coffee, 30 Hyson and Imperial tea do, do do, for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 33 Chartres street.

o21 1m

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

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

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1845.

☞ The Tariff must be reduced to the Revenue Standard" shouts the Washington *Union*. The slogan of the democracy is instantly taken up by the affiliated presses throughout the Union. The New York *Post* repeats it; the Baltimore *Argus* gives it iteration; it is echoed by the locofoco organs of Ohio and re-echoed by the orthodox exponents of democracy in New Orleans, &c. Every where, that is wherever locofocoism is not afraid to denounce Protection, this watchword of the party is maintained.

Now, it is very likely that if the whigs understood exactly what locofocoism means by this clamor for a Revenue Tariff, there would be very little difference of opinion between the two parties. But it is important in the first place, to comprehend thoroughly the meaning of terms. The premises must be clear or no safe conclusion can be drawn. What do the *Union* and the other organs of democracy mean by a Revenue Tariff? Are they willing to adopt Mr. McDUFFIE's explanation, that a Revenue Tariff is one which imposes the lowest rate of duty on every foreign import that will raise the required amount of revenue. We take it that Mr. DeDUFFIE is correct. A Revenue Tariff is one that is levied with a view solely and exclusively for the production of a sufficient amount of revenue to supply the wants of the Government—nor must it ever exceed this amount. Very well! This being perfectly understood, we have no hesitation in saying that whiggery will not quarrel with locofocoism on this point.—We are clearly in favor of a Revenue Tariff—of a Tariff that raises the required amount of revenue and no more.

Is this all? Does locofocoism limit its aspirations to this object? By no means. This is but the vestibule to the vast limbo of confusion and dissension, which is the doctrines of Free Trade, Protection, Discrimination, Horizontal, ad valorem and Specific duties jostle each other in endless and chaotic uncertainty. Admitting the premises, that duties are to be levied simply for the production of a sufficient amount of revenue, the great question is how they shall be imposed. And here we find the two parties pursuing entirely opposite and discrepant views. The whig party is as an unit on this subject. It contends that the General Government, while raising revenue from taxes on imports, has an undoubted right and is in duty bound to afford protection to the domestic industry of the country, by wise and judicious discrimination. In other words, that the Government ought to levy specific duties on those articles which come into competition with the products of American skill and enterprise, so as to foster and nurture the latter. This is the whig doctrine—the doctrine of discrimination—the doctrine sanctioned by President POLK in his letter to Mr. KANE.

When we come, however, to investigate the locofoco doctrine, it must be confessed that the subject becomes invested with doubt and difficulty. What is the locofoco creed with respect to the Tariff? Ask Mr. McDUFFIE or Mr. CALHOUN, or the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and they will emphatically deny the right of the Government to discriminate for protection. Mr. CALHOUN will tell you that duties must be laid specially with a view to avoid such protection. He would for, instance, tax tea and coffee which are not cultivated in the United States; but let iron, and woolen and cotton goods pass free of customhouse exactions. This is the Tariff according to the opinions of the southern wing of locofocoism.

Now, demand of the Pennsylvania democracy their solution of the doctrine. They will tell you something like the following, which we take from one of the staunchest locofoco papers in Pennsylvania—the Harrisburg *Union*:—

Free trade may suit the abstractionist, the theorizer, or if you please the cotton planter, but it will never advance the interests of any section of country where manufactures and manufacturing advantages exist.—*Protection* is absolutely indispensable to the existence of our manufactures. The amount of protection is a matter which we wish to see considered by a Convention called expressly for the purpose, and the true friends of the Tariff of every political hue. Such a measure is of great importance now, inasmuch as the silence of those from other sections of the Union are preparing to make a vigorous attack upon the tariff, at the next session of Congress, and where they would stop, if allowed to sack and pillage unrestrained, it is not difficult to tell. These hostile demonstrations must be promptly resisted, both by our representatives and by loud and emphatic expressions of popular sentiment.

Pennsylvania, heretofore, has not been silent in the matter of the Tariff.

The journals of her Legislature exhibit frequent instances in which she has spoken loudly and with effect and where the votes of her representatives were given without regard to party distinctions. The different resolutions touching this subject are fruitful topics for discussion in a Tariff Convention, and we shall advert to them in detail at some convenient season.

Our Senators in Congress are bound to support the tariff, and there is no earthly doubt but they will vote according to their pledges in any emergency arising from the action of that body upon this measure. We have no fears that they will prove recreant to the true interests of the Keystone.

As Pennsylvania has spoken in times past, so let her speak now. It is necessary that her position should be thoroughly understood by the whole Union, and a determination manifested not to shrink from it, whatever may be the clamors raised against it from any quarter. It is only by the unpopodest tone and action of each State that a measure can finally be adopted which will best promote the interests of every section of the Union.

We question not that if the Pennsylvania sticklers for protection were asked whether they were not in favor of a Revenue Tariff, they would answer decidedly in the affirmative. But their idea of such a tariff would be apprehend, differ *toto cœlo*, from that promulgated by the CALHOUN school of politicians. Thus, it is seen how absurd is the backsayed phrase got up by the *Union*, and which in its limitless elasticity, covers every conceivable variety of opinion, suiting the Free Trader of the south, the whig manufacturer of the north, the democratic dealer in wool and iron of Pennsylvania, the wheat grower of Ohio, and the sugar planter of Louisiana.

FLORIDA.—It is singular enough that the vote of Florida, at the late election for member of Congress, is not yet definitively ascertained. The locofoco claim the election of Brockenbrough, while the whigs are confident that Cabell has succeeded. The Tallahassee *Star*, a locofoco paper, admits that Cabell has been elected. This is pretty good authority, being the reluctant acknowledgment of an adversary. At all events we shall give it credence, until we find satisfactory evidence of its incorrectness.

☞ By some informality a portion of the vote of Ware county, Georgia, was not counted at the late election. That county, in conjunction with Lowndes, elects a Senator, and this vote being included secures the success of the whig candidate, General Ralph, by 87 majority. His opponent, who is a high-minded, honorable man, will, it is said, not take his seat. The locofoco majority in the Senate of Georgia will, therefore, be one instead of *three*.

MR. HUNTINGTON, the able whig U. S. Senator from Connecticut, who has recently been ill from fever, is now convalescent, with every prospect of a speedy recovery. The services of such men could not be spared in the National Legislature, without very serious detriment to the interests of the whole country.

A NAME.—One of the most singular surnames ever, met with in that of a gentleman in Kent. His family name was Bear, and as he had maternal relative of the name of Savage, his parents gave him the Christian (or rather un-Christian) name of Savage. Hence he enjoyed the Euphonious appellation of Savage Bear, Esq.

☞ We understand, says the Washington *Union* of the 22d, that Capt. Rousseau is expected to sail from Norfolk, in the *Concordia*, about the 5th of November. He will take the command on the Brazilian station.—Capt. R. is the first naval officer from the west of the Alleghanies who has been appointed commander of an American frigate. We are pleased to see him placed in command of one of the finest vessels in our navy, and at one of the most important stations, at this time in the world.

☞ The negro girl Emily, belonging to C. M. Clay, indicted for attempting to take the life of his child by poison, was tried in the Fayette Circuit Court a few days since, and acquitted. The testimony, says the Lexington *Observer*, proved by no means sufficient to establish her guilt, though quite sufficient to have created suspicion.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, the steamer F. Yates was burned to the water's edge, on Red River, about 15 miles below Fulton. Mr. Phil Peay picked up a valise containing a gold lever watch and a purse containing a sum of money. He was taken to the ground by the boat that picked him up, and delivered the valise to the owner. It is supposed that 12 o'clock, when he saw the steamboat on fire, was the time to return to the hold of the Steamboat Hunter.—*Philadelphia Ledger 31st inst.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REMANDED.—Thomas Henise, arrested on a charge of stabbing James Vahey in the breast with a dirk knife, during an affray in Delord street, on Wednesday night, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Baldwin, and remanded until this morning for examination. We understand that the wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

☞ Joe, a slave of Mr Rivard, arrested on a charge, of stealing $60, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Genois, and sent before the Recorder of the Second Municipality for examination.

☞ John Ingles, arrested in the act of stealing bed clothes and wearing apparel from the boarding house of Mr Lawson, at the corner of Levee and Barrack streets, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

☞ Coroner Ramos, yesterday, held an inquest at the corner of Condé and St Phillip streets, upon the body of Pierre Lopez, a native of Spain, and a watchmaker by profession, who died suddenly during the morning from the effects of the rupture of a blood vessel of the lungs. Verdict accordingly.

☞ An extraordinary meeting of the Councils of the First and Third Municipalities will be held to day at noon. The Councils have been convened by the Mayor at the request of the Council of the Second Municipality, for the purpose of making arrangements for the suitable reception in this city of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

FROST.—A few nights since a white frost was experienced in the town of Shreveport, La.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette* contains a letter written at Harrisburg, on the 20th inst., which states that the interest on the Pennsylvania debt due on the 1st of February next, will be punctually paid.

☞ The editor of the Cadde *Gazette* apologizes for the neglect of his editorial columns, by frankly stating he has been busily engaged in getting married. His lady readers will doubtless find his excuse all sufficient.

LEOPOLD DE MEYER's first Concert at the Park Theatre was attended by a most brilliant and numerous audience. He was greeted with great enthusiasm. On the same evening Templeton at Palmo, turned away five hundred ladies and gentlemen who could not possibly get within the walls of the Opera House.

GREAT FIRE AT WINCHESTER, VA.

We are informed, says the National *Intelligencer* of the 22d, by a note hastily written from Winchester at midnight of Tuesday, that a large fire had just been subdued at that place, which destroyed property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. We have no particulars, except that among the buildings consumed were Taylor's Hotel and Hough's row of buildings, besides a number of other houses, amounting in all, as we suppose, to at least thirty, as the note states that as many as twenty-seven were on fire at one time.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Jeffersonian Republican* explain the awful thrashing their party has received in Ohio, to suit their own views. Let us see how the Whigs account for their victory:

"The Locofoco leaders of Ohio, as a body, are consistent Sub-Treasury men, hostile to any Paper Currency, or at least to any one that is practicable. Their policy has been substantially avowed through several years past. But last winter the Whigs had a clear majority in the Legislature, and they set to work to create a Paper currency, as good as they knew how to do in the absence of any National co-operation. They enacted a Free Banking Law and chartered a State Bank and branches. Locofocoism took issue on that, and on a law to equalize Taxation, and filled the air with inaugurations of the iniquity, and Banks the like of Sodom literally. The anti Corporation, anti-Bank clamor is most effectually floored. Hereafter, Locofocoism will go for *Gold Money* for the coin, which by general consent will be the *Federal Government* only with well-secured Paper in the *State*. The consequences of this position must excuse its inconsistency."

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

KEY WEST, Oct. 7, 1845.

The Br. schr. Atalanta is condemned, and sold on the 26th by U. S. Marshal for $600. The balance of her cargo, consisting of 156 hhds. Sugar, was also sold at the same time, and brought from 5 3-16 to 5 6/16 per lb.—About 120 hhd. Jamaica Rum, comprising the balance of cargo saved from the wreck of barque Feronie, has been disposed of at $1 08 to $1 20 per gallon. In both of these sales, I will take it with me to Nashville—whence it shall be sent to the North and sold, and the proceeds shall be applied to your education." The boy readily consented, and the gentleman, on arriving in Nashville, submitted the pearl to the examination of Mr. Campbell, who at once pronounced it to be one of the handsomest and most valuable he had ever seen.—He will not venture to say what the exact value may be, but judging, he says, from the size of that which is placed in the snuff box, sent to Mr. Van Buren when President by the Imaum of Muscat, we believe, and which was valued at $1800, he is convinced that $500 would not be too high an estimate to put upon the fisher boy's pearl. Mr. C. intends to send it immediately to a celebrated lapidary in Philadelphia.

This pearl is about the of an inch in diameter—weighs 18 grains—and is without a flaw or defect.

We are sincerely happy that it may be sold for a sum sufficiently large to give the finder a good education; and thus make him those the day when he exhibited it to the view of his friend, the benevolent Capt. B., of Smithland.

DEPRAVITY.—The following exquisite sample of the Rev. Sydney Smith's humor is afforded by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas. We have never read anything better of the queer Canon of St. Paul's:

"My last contained some account of my visit to Niagara Falls. *Heu scribenda!* I believe, I shall date everything and event from the time *before* and *after* having seen the Falls. Now for the Rock. But I refrain from disentailing, or even talking more on that subject, lest I become like the gentleman who had such a passion for the North Pole that he could talk of nothing else. This, by the way, involves an anecdote of Sydney Smith, which may be worth mentioning whilst I think of it.

The gentleman referred to, had, as many middle aged and elderly gentlemen have, a hobby—his hobby was the North Pole. You could not start a subject which he would not, by some association or other, bring to bear on the object of his attention. He read little excepting the history of Arctic voyages, and the lives of Polar navigators—in short, he bored every one who had the misfortune to meet him or touch by his continual harping on one string.

On a certain evening he was at a party of which the facetious Canon of St. Paul's formed one. Mr. B——, as usual, commenced riding his pole, and no persevering did he bore a gentleman near him with it, that the tormented man, in an agony of irritation, exclaimed, to the horror of Mr. B——, "Damn the North Pole!" Shocked beyond measure at such blasphemy, he sat silently and sullenly, when he was observed by Sydney Smith, who inquired what ailed him! "Why," said Mr. B——, "that man, Mr. So-and-so has behaved abominably, sir. What do you think has done?"

"Don't know—he's had enough for anything," was Smith's answer. "What was it, pray?"

"Why," said Mr. B——, lifting up his eye in horror, "he has damned the North Pole!"

"Oh!" said Mr. Smith, "never mind him, it's a mad way he's got. Do you know, Mr. B——," and here Sydney Smith, with a look of pious horror depicted on his countenance, continued, "I have been—up you know—at, that a few hours ago, I actually heard him speak disrespectfully of the Equator"

☞ The situation of capitalists and more especially those who are about to settle on good lands, is called to the sale of Mr. Ingoe Evanders' property, which will take place on the first December next. The best part of those lands are situated and known under the name of "La Vacherie." Several of the plantations on Lafayette will also be sold at the same time, and a few gangs of valuable Slaves, for great advantages to speculators.

See advertisement.

☞ A CARD.—The first number of "The New Orleans Daily Commercial Times" will be published on Saturday, 1st November next.

Subscribers and others are solicited to send in their advertisements, to be set up in the Bee office in time for insertion. News and Reading Rooms of the printing office of The Commercial Times, No. 40 Camp street.

n28—4t BRAVO, BLAKE & HEYLIGER.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Oct 25	Liverpool	Oct 8
New York	Oct 22	Havre	Oct 4
Philadelphia	Oct 23	Paris	Oct 23
Baltimore	Oct 23	Bremen	Oct 18
Baltimore	Oct 23	Marseilles	Sept 19
Charleston	Oct 25	Trieste	Sept 17
Savannah	Oct 25	Vera Cruz	Oct 1
St. Louis	Oct 16	Havana	Oct 17
Havana	Oct 26	Galveston	Oct 22

☞ H. ALEXANDER N. TRAVIS is in the city he will please call at the office.

☞ The ship OCEANUS, Capt Higgins, is discharging opposite the Fort Market, 3d near the levee.

L. M. GALE, 22 Common

☞ The consignees of iron bales marked C Y Eagle, Birmingham, Eagle, Lowell, Eagle, Manchester, Eagle, Barrington Cast Beanders, from New York, will please call at our office, pay charges and receive the same.

n31 KUG ROCHEREAU & Co.

☞ The ship BREWSTER, Captain Crosby, now discharging opposite the Orleans Press Tenoir, Bienville street will please send their orders to the Levee.

n31 LEVI H. GALE, 22 Common

☞ The ship CONSTANTINE, Capt. Simpson, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press—Consignees will please to attend at the levee of their goods on the Levee.

n31 LEVI H. GALE.

It was with the greatest difficulty, indeed, that the fire was kept under upon the upper stories and roofs of the houses. The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. Nesbitt as a bindery, and by Newell & Co., stereotype platters. In their establishment in the rear of Shakespeare, owned by Hewett and the Harpers, was got up, a large quantity of which was consumed.

The building was owned by George James Price, and was insured in the Jefferson Insurance Co. Newell & Co. were insured for $7,500 at the Howard Office, and $1,000 at the Equitable.

The building, No. 9, is occupied by Piercy & Reed, printers, in the upper part, and by Mr. McKnight as a liquor store. The roof of this building, at the time it was writing, is on fire.

All the stereotype plates, and all the valuable engravings, of Hewett's edition of Shakespeare were destroyed. One set of the large octavo stereotype plates of the Common Prayer, and the plates of the Church Prayer Book, just completed, were among the articles destroyed. Mr. Hewett's loss will be very heavy.

Newell, Lewis & Co. occupied one of the rooms as a bindery. They were insured $800 in the Equitable Co. There was a large quantity of law books in this story, belonging to Gould, Banks & Co.

N. York Tribune.

MR. CLAY.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth* of the 20th says:—

Mr. Clay spent several days of last week in Frankfort, two of which were employed in the argument of an important cause in the court of appeals. He was in fine health and spirits, looking far better than we have seen him in ten years. In his argument he displayed the vivacity which sparkled in the brilliant oratory thirty years ago—so say those who are old enough to remember his style so long ago.

On a certain evening he was at a party of which the facetious Canon of St. Paul's formed one. Mr. B——, as usual, commenced riding his pole, and so persevering did he bore a gentleman near him with it, that the tormented man, in an agony of irritation, exclaimed, to the horror of Mr. B——, "Damn the North Pole!" Shocked beyond measure at such blasphemy, he sat silently and sullenly, when he was observed by Sydney Smith, who inquired what ailed him! "Why," said Mr. B——, "that man, Mr. So-and-so has behaved abominably, sir. What do you think has done?"

"Don't know—he's had enough for anything," was Smith's answer. "What was it, pray?"

"Why," said Mr. B——, lifting up his eye in horror, "he has damned the North Pole!"

"Oh!" said Mr. Smith, "never mind him, it's a mad way he's got. Do you know, Mr. B——," and here Sydney Smith, with a look of pious horror depicted on his countenance, continued, "I have been—up you know—at, that a few hours ago, I actually heard him speak disrespectfully of the Equator"

☞ The situation of capitalists and more especially those who are about to settle on good lands, is called to the sale of Mr. Ingoe Evanders' property, which will take place on the first December next. The best part of those lands are situated and known under the name of "La Vacherie." Several of the plantations on Lafayette will also be sold at the same time, and a few gangs of valuable Slaves, for great advantages to speculators.

See advertisement.

☞ A CARD.—The first number of "The New Orleans Daily Commercial Times" will be published on Saturday, 1st November next.

Subscribers and others are solicited to send in their advertisements, to be set up in the office in time for insertion. News and Reading Rooms of the printing office of The Commercial Times, No. 40 Camp street.

n28—4t BRAVO, BLAKE & HEYLIGER.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Oct 25	Liverpool	Oct 8
New York	Oct 22	Havre	Oct 4
Philadelphia	Oct 23	Paris	Oct 23
Baltimore	Oct 23	Bremen	Oct 18
Baltimore	Oct 23	Marseilles	Sept 19
Charleston	Oct 25	Trieste	Sept 17
Savannah	Oct 25	Vera Cruz	Oct 1
St. Louis	Oct 16	Havana	Oct 17
Havana	Oct 26	Galveston	Oct 22

☞ H. ALEXANDER N. TRAVIS is in the city he will please call at the office.

☞ The ship OCEANUS, Capt Higgins, is discharging opposite the Fort Market, 3d near the levee.

L. M. GALE, 22 Common

☞ The consignees of iron bales marked C Y Eagle, Birmingham, Eagle, Lowell, Eagle, Manchester, Eagle, Barrington Cast Beanders, from New York, will please call at our office, pay charges and receive the same.

n31 KUG ROCHEREAU & Co.

☞ The ship BREWSTER, Captain Crosby, now discharging opposite the Orleans Press Tenoir, Bienville street will please send their orders to the Levee.

n31 LEVI H. GALE, 22 Common

☞ The ship CONSTANTINE, Capt. Simpson, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press—Consignees will please to attend at the levee of their goods on the Levee.

n31 LEVI H. GALE.

It was with the greatest difficulty, indeed, that the fire was kept under upon the upper stories and roofs of the houses. The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. Nesbitt as a bindery, and by Newell & Co., stereotype platters. In their establishment in the rear of Shakespeare, owned by Hewett and the Harpers, was got up, a large quantity of which was consumed.

The building was owned by George James Price, and was insured in the Jefferson Insurance Co. Newell & Co. were insured for $7,500 at the Howard Office, and $1,000 at the Equitable.

The building, No. 9, is occupied by Piercy & Reed, printers, in the upper part, and by Mr. McKnight as a liquor store. The roof of this building, at the time it was writing, is on fire.

All the stereotype plates, and all the valuable engravings, of Hewett's edition of Shakespeare were destroyed. One set of the large octavo stereotype plates of the Common Prayer, and the plates of the Church Prayer Book, just completed, were among the articles destroyed. Mr. Hewett's loss will be very heavy.

Newell, Lewis & Co. occupied one of the rooms as a bindery. They were insured $800 in the Equitable Co. There was a large quantity of law books in this story, belonging to Gould, Banks & Co.

N. York Tribune.

MR. CLAY.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth* of the 20th says:—

Mr. Clay spent several days of last week in Frankfort, two of which were employed in the argument of an important cause in the court of appeals. He was in fine health and spirits, looking far better than we have seen him in ten years. In his argument he displayed the vivacity which sparkled in the brilliant oratory thirty years ago—so say those who are old enough to remember his style so long ago.

☞ *Rochester* yielded $3,393 of Postage during the last quarter, under the new postage system $3,619 during the same quarter of last year—a falling off of only 19 per cent. Considering that the circulation of Political journals and documents last year was superseded this we consider the really no falling off at all. Let the Postage Reform bill alone, and we shall collect more Postage in 1846 than we have ever yet done in any year. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The "head party," as the "Native Americans" are fond of calling the Whigs, has just carried Ohio, Connecticut, Vermont, and the Legislature of Maryland. Pray, how many States has the *New* party, if such the Native American party considers itself, carried since its first advent upon the shore of being! —*Louisville Journal.*

ADVANTAGE OF BEING TRUE.

A whole train of cars and engines once ran over Waddy Thompson, our former Minister to Mexico, but having thrown himself to the centre of the track, and the rails being elevated, he was unhurt. The Eastern train ran over two score of lowly last week and threw the engine and train off the track, one off each side, and before the engine was stopped, it ran across the track to the opposite side. They sent to Salem for cart to take up the passengers, and two were started from with the engine behind. These came in contact with the Wenham pond ice train, which smashed the first Salem car all to pieces, and very slightly hurt Mr. Kinsman, the master of train pertaines. The mail train, in consequence of these accidents, did not arrive in Boston till half-past 3 on Friday morning. Mr. Kinsman's escape with his life was truly providential. He was let down directly on the track, between the rails, and the engine, tender and car passed over him, but, being a *thin* man, he was not crushed—the lower portion of the train only inflicting some slight scratches on his person and tearing his clothes.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEW JERSEY.—On the evening of Saturday week, a poor man came to the house of Charles Gordon, on the railroad, five or six miles above Camden, and begged something to eat from Mrs. Gordon, in the absence of her husband, received talk from her, and on permission to sleep in the barn, and retired there, though she advised him to go to bed, as her husband would probably be angry at finding him there.

From the arrival of her husband, [illegible] Gordon [illegible] the [illegible] Gordon [illegible] Gordon [illegible] Gordon