# The New Orleans Bee.

No. 930. VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 4960.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1845.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
WEEKLY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
In addition to the sub-scriber 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 MORE 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 profits of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.


MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
NOVEMBER 28, 1845.

THE price of Fresh Flour being, this day, $6 50 per barrel according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 32 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the coming week, commencing on Monday next, 1st December.
The loaves of second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, will weigh 25 per cent more, that is to say, 41½ ounces.
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
COURT OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.
Sitting of Nov. 4th, 1845.

RESOLVED, That from and after the adoption of the present Resolution, no part of the Port of this Municipality shall be considered as Free, with the exception of the Wharves in front of the Tobacco Warehouses, and that in front of Mr. Thomas Williams' Warehouses; any Resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.
G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.
Visé à l'Original, Nov. 10th, 1845.
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A True Copy.
G. LE GARDEUR, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
NOVEMBER 14, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 1st of December next, at the office of the Mayoralty of this City, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., I will proceed to adjudicate to the highest bidder, the farm of the PORT MARKET, in the Third Municipality, for the space of one year from the first of January next, (1846) agreeably to existing ordinances.
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor. n17

INFORMATION WANTED respecting the death of PATRICK MCELLIGAN, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who died in New Orleans in the year 1842.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
n11 10, Mosson's Building, Royal street.

WANTED—A great worthy young Lady, speaking English and French, and understanding the business of a genteel PERFUMERY STORE. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to Madame MARMOTIN, Nouvelles, No 19 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti.

WANTED by Madame DUBOIS, No 136 Royal street, a lady of the corner of Tonsoine, two BEAM-STRESSES.

WANTED A Governess on a plantation to teach two young ladies the English and French languages, with the Piano.
Address P. O. C. 61. n18—1T

COOK WANTED to a small family. A Creole or German would be preferred. Apply at
NORTH & BROTHERS,
n17 corner Magazine and Common sts.

FRENCH SHIRTS.
No. 77 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN ST. PETER AND BOURBON.
MADAME J. HENRY, from Paris, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of fashion in New Orleans, that having lately arrived, she has established a depot for the special purpose of shirt making, to order and by measure. Having been honored with the confidence of the most fashionable Parisians, she intends to obtain the patronage of the City, as well by the excellence of her work, as the economy and uniformity of the materials. She attends the most fashionable and of Embroidery, but particularly upon Chemisettes, overall and satin.
Measures taken on wanted good seamstresses and will take apprentices on both kinds of work. n11—1M

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a huge quantity of Silver, of the very purest quality, is daily taken out into the country by some roaming peddlers and other petty pilferers, most unscrupulously using my name, as well as empty jars bearing my stamp, in order to carry on a method of defrauding all country merchants and consumers of this facts, in order that from this day they may not be deceived again by this most unjustifiable 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 impressed under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.
A DELPIT, No. 1036, Louis st.

MICHEL & Co's. NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER for 1846 containing the Names, Residences and Professions of all the Heads of Families and persons in business of this city and suburbs, Algiers, Lafayette, &c. classified and arranged alphabetically, with an additional Repertory of all the Attorneys, Notaries, Foreign Consuls, Merchants, Mechanics and other Men, with other useful information. Merchants and others who wish their names and professions inserted in the Repertory of the work will be allowed the insertion of the same free of charge, entitled to the copy of the work. Price $1 with the paper and copy for ☞. To be delivered between the 1st and 15th of January, 1846.
MICHEL & Co.
Publishers Commercial Rooms of Municipality No. 1.

☞ Business communications on the non-delivery of October, 1845, will be attended to. The Bee, which was received only for the Month of Oct. for the District of Louisiana.
n24—1T—pay

CLEARING OF VESSELS.—Masters of French Vessels which are in readiness to run their vessels in order to the Clearance, are requested to come part of the port to the Bureau of the First Municipality, Market Street, Washington to the Public Square.
This notice is given in expressly for those who are not familiar with the usages of the port, and who may require immediate attention to their business.
n29 CHAS. BRIGGS.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.
Merchants desirous to obtain a neat and durable Cotton Bale, can have it by applying at the subscriber's manufactory of the Patent Bale, Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Pontchartrain, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. These bales are made of the best quality of cotton, and will be sold at the price of the Hemp Bale. Steamboats can be supplied with the Patent Bale, at the Factory, Lake Pontchartrain, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.
n29—1T

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.
HAVING received the Medal of Science, Academy of Mathematics, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I shall continue to render my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind, Bridges, Roads, Canals, Railroads, and all the Architectural embellishments, will be made with a strict regard to stability, comfort and beauty, accompanied with specifications, estimates, &c. Based on the local average prices of all materials.
Engineering, including a greater internal improvements, such as roads, railroads, canals, protective works on rivers, harbors, levees, Engine works, etc., will receive my particular attention. Having a sufficient number of the best mathematical instruments, I am now prepared to attend to a distance from New Orleans, Surveying, Plotting, Dividing, Platting, Mapping, and hundreds or thousands of inches hence and laterally, and the regular execution of works of the greatest magnitude, and plans of real estate, topographical sketches, drawings, machinery, plans, specifications and estimates, for any country, including the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain, will be not only be made at short notice, but I shall personally superintend the execution of such, and other improvements. The great and indisputable claims made to me, and which have been established in my practice during the last four years, are a guarantee that my services are valuable.
Letters may be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German languages.
HENRY MOELLHAUSEN,
n7—6m Architect and Civil Engineer.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.
THE Government of the Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the business and effects of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of the city of which Company is now in liquidation, are prepared to insure against Fire, Marine Risks, and for the office of the Mutual Insurance Company No 5, Carondelet street, and Marine Risks, at the office of the Insurance Company No 5, Carondelet street.
The Mutual Insurance Company have paid back to the people who have contributed with them 42 percent of their premium, and the public may rest assured that they are perfectly solvent, and Marine Risks, at the office of the Insurance Company No 5, Carondelet street.
n29—1M

CARBOY—100 boxes New Bedford Spermaceti for sale by
n29 FOSDICK & BRO; 35 Camp st.

*WHIG CANDIDATES:*
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUTS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.
For Senators:
D. F. BURTHE.
RANDELL HUNT.
ROBERT PREAUX.
FERGUS GARDERE.
For Representatives to the Legislature.
FIRST DISTRICT.
DANIEL BURKE. J. WORTMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON. HENRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT. WM. H. AVERY.
M. HUNT.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE. HENRY D. ODDEN.
P. W. GRAY.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT. NICHOLAS GURLIT.
VICTOR BURTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND FILIE. JOHN WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CASSARD. B. BERNHARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Friday morning, December 1, 1845.

## Arrival of the Britannia.

*Important Intelligence; Railway Revulsion in England and France; expected famine in England; Proposed opening of the Ports; Depression in the Cotton Market, &c. &c.*

The steamship *Britannia* reached Boston on the evening of the 29th November, having left Liverpool on the 6th and bringing papers to that date; to the 3d from London and to the 1st from Paris, inclusive. She made her passage in 16 days, having encountered strong head winds. She brought from Liverpool 85 passengers.

In a commercial point of view the intelligence by this arrival is of vast importance. The monetary system of Great Britain and in some measure of France, appears to be menaced with a terrible revulsion, produced by the unusual influence of a deficient harvest all over England and Europe, and the reaction consequent upon the wild and insane mania for railroad speculations. All stocks and every staple are going down, except the price of bread-stuffs which is maintained at a high rate in consequence of impending famine. The Ministry of Great Britain are alarmed and agitated at the crisis, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet to deliberate on the opening of the ports and the best means to meet the coming crisis.

The railway revulsion has begun. The mania for speculation has received its *quietus* and something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling, says Wilmer and Smiths' *European Times*, has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of "respectable" persons who have joined the rather support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity. The London *Times* newspaper, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. The influence of that journal would not, however, have alone occasioned a reaction, but for other circumstances, among which are enumerated the Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the deficient harvest, and above all the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless schemes have made upon the common sense of mankind. The wreck of fortune and character which this temporary insanity has produced will be felt long after the causes which occasioned it have passed away. Even women have been engaged in this huge system of swindling, and one of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize during the height of the mania the astounding sum of £500,000.

We copy the following from Wilmer & Smiths' *European Times*:

Now that the people have time to reflect and to analyze, they find that out of thirty-three sets of provincial committees, the name of one party appears 33 times; the name of two others, 19 times; of three, 17 times; of fourteen, 14 times; of 38, 8 times; of 29, 9 times; and of 22, 10 times! Can further proofs be needed of the systematic attack upon the pockets of the people, so laughable in cunning and clever scoundrelism was worked. But when the cloud, which now hangs like a pall over every species of railway speculation, has been dissipated away—when the market has been thoroughly sifted of the "bears" and the "stags" of legitimate enterprise, the result will be better for the country and for capitalists. Thunder storms clear the atmosphere, and the consumers in the physical, produce consequences hardly less beneficial than those in the commercial world. A better class of men—men of stability and substance, will step in and take the place of the rotten reeds which are now being kicked with scorn out of the way. The railway system requires a thorough weeding, and no time was fitter than the present for effecting it; but the process must commence with the legislature. The ambitious and expensive machinery for getting a new line thro' Parliament is monstrous, and to any parties but those with a large pecuniary stock purse, to back them, ruinous. Upon the members of parliamentary committees, the duties involve a wear and tear of body and mind that almost passes comprehension. To save the labor, many members are said to have received fees or two shares in the principal new undertakings afloat, so that by pleading their interest therein they may be make thousands of influence on the committees. There is a sad indication of the working of the system within the walls of Parliament, but the primary evil is the opportunity which exists for clever and plausible knaves, fleecing the gullable public out of their money, by the existence of times of excitement like those we have recently witnessed. Sir Robert Peel is said to have invited Mr. Hudson to the great railway speculator, to pass a few days with him at his country residence, Drayton Manor, for the purpose, doubtless, of putting their heads together, in order to devise some efficient working plan for the future. Mr. Hudson's influence with the legitimate railway world, is perhaps greater than that of any man living, and what he envisions in the way of check or simplicity will, with the passage of half measures, go down. The coming session of Parliament is dreaded by many weak and delirate members, and their fears can scarcely be said to be groundless, for the heated atmosphere of the overcrowded, inefficient and contracted committee-rooms, crowded to suffocation with the members of the committee, with witnesses, with barristers, engineers and others, during the greater part of the day, is enough to paralyse sensitive nerves, to say nothing of the midnight legislation or which the morning labor is only the precursor. Upon the whole, whether we view the crash which is now dealing pecuniary destruction over the land, or whether we regard the drain upon the national resources, which the carrying out of so many new projects will entail upon the future consumers, we cannot but deplore the derangement of the monetary system that must follow in the train of these adventures, ere surely as the flash precedes the rolling of the thunder—or whether we trust our visions to the cause of individual virtue, and to the wonted energy which it has brought, and will yet bring, to many sinking hearts and happy homes—the subject in every phase in which it can be viewed, requires the prompt application of practical, comprehensive, and statesmanship, and it ought, nay, it must, receive it instanter, at the hands of the "powers that be."

THE HARVEST—UNEXPECTED FAMINE.—The evil day has come upon Sir Robert Peel, and found him unprepared to meet it. Famine, gaunt, horrible, destroying famine, seems impending. In Ireland matters look appalling; in England gloomy. The granaries of the Continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube and the Elbe are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. A third of the potato crop of Ireland is destroyed. The people are in commotion, and the cry of "open the ports, and let in corn duty free," is heard from every part of the Empire. The Premier shivers at the prospect, but will, it is thought, be forced to give way. O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, demands a grant of a million and a half to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and of ten per cent. on the residents. He asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the Island, and the prevention of the distilling consuming grain. The sliding scale is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its resuspention hereafter will be found impossible. It is gone for ever.

The Corn Market continues to rise and the averages to decrease a little, but the variation in the scale by no means indicates the price which good wheat realizes. The averages are kept up by the quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market. A rumor prevailed that a treasury order had been transmitted to the Dublin Customhouse to admit grain free of duty. The statement turned out to be premature; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. Several Cabinet Councils have been held, but the result of their deliberations is still a mystery. The decision of the Government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada.

The Cotton Market continues in a depressed state. There is little doing, and if prices are not actually lower them at the departure of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the buyer. Sales Friday the 1st inst, the quantity has not improved, and dullness continues. Speculation has disappeared, and in the absence of all activity, the sales during the intervening three days only amount to about 8,000 bags.

The Sugar and Coffee trade are tolerably brisk. The Share Market is inactive and the Funds are flat. The Money Market shows symptoms of "tightness."

The return published by the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th October, gives the amount of notes actually in circulation, as £18,985,415, being a decrease, as compared with the previous week, of £47,330. The public deposits show a decrease of £64,751, and the private deposits a decrease of £95,470. Against these, the Bank has diminished the securities held by 1,118,414, and the notes in reserve by £35,935.

The amount of bullion has again suffered a decline of £80,000, the present aggregate amount in both branches being £14,601,263.

Trade in the manufacturing districts shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the various causes at which we have hinted in our publication to-day. Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy ahead, than a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

The iron trade continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of pig iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at 4l 15s. in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.—*Wilmer & Smith's European Times.*

The British Government continues unremittingly its warlike preparations.

IRELAND

The accounts from the Sister Island for some days past, as regards the potato crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequences of scarcity. The numerous riots are likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise cause.

The agitation for Repeal as still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place, at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not enhancing money to the Protestant clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools. These form the chief grievances. There are other minor ones—some of them anticipated or expected. The address concludes by calling upon the Protestant party to exert every energy to secure to their utmost a faithful representation of their principles in Parliament."

FRANCE.

The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran SOULT from the post of Minister of War is probably based on truth. He will still nominally retain his office of President of the Council.

The Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith mentions the death of Mr. WARDER, a native of the United States, and at one time Consul of the United States in that city. His funeral was numerously attended by many of the most learned personages of the Empire, many of them in grand costume, as Professors in Colleges, Members of the Academy, &c.

Prince Pierre Napoleon, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and nephew of Napoleon, has published a letter to M. Thiers, in which, in very indignant terms, he protests against the calumnies which he asserts that Lucien has heaped upon his father, who, he says, was all his life a consistent republican. The widow of Lucien, and mother of the Prince, had previously published a pamphlet, in which she resented the misrepresentations of M. Thiers of her husband's character and patriotism. It appears that Lucien has left behind him memoirs of his life, which will be given to the world before long, and which, it is expected, will contain many valuable relations on the men and the events of that extraordinary period in which lived that extraordinary brother, who rose from the ranks of the people to the exercise of dominion, vaster far than man ever before exercised, and who hurled from his dazzling heights to the barren rock of a desert Isle, there to languish and to die—a fall so great as man never made before.

SPAIN

The only topics of discussion refer to the Queen's marriage and the business of the Cortes. Paris. Most of the journals are opposed to the marriage of the Queen with the Count of Trapani, and seem anxious to favor the claims of the Prince of Asturias. A meeting of Deputies has taken place relative to the new system of taxation, and a proposition for its modification by the Cortes.

The Government question stands with its measures against the press. The *Espectador*, which ventured to make some rather sharp remarks upon some of the late acts of the Government, has been condemned to pay a fine of 20,000 reals, which amounts to £200 sterling. The case was tried of course, without a jury.

SWITZERLAND

THE MURDER OF LUCIAN COMTE, a merchant of Lucerne, of the nature of Rudolph Corragioni, has been arrested at Berne, as being the chief and author of the murder of M. Leu. Corragioni was formerly the Jesuit, in which he did the state great service. He has long been a distinguished member of the Liberal party in the Canton, and it is suspected that the charge brought against him has proceeded rather from revenge for the part he has taken in politics, than from good evidence of his being implicated in the murder. At all events, he is at present kept a close prisoner, and all intercourse with him, even on the part of his family and legal advisers, has been interdicted.

GERMANY

The *Zollverein* has given a decision that *the present duties shall remain unaltered*, with the exception of half cotton, half linen figured stuffs, on which the duties are to be slightly raised. The Tariff with the present duties, with the exception noticed, has been ordered to be printed, and to remain in operation for three years. The Southern States are much exasperated, and though temporarily, they will be forced to turn to the battle with renewed vigor. On what I now say, you may depend, as I have it from an authentic source.

Ronge and his disciples are continuing their career of proselyting, and with much the same success as I mentioned two months ago. In some places they make thousands of enthusiastic converts, in others to hoot to avoid pelting, the horsepond and the pump. The King has given the German Catholics a place of worship, after it had been refused by the authorities.

It was confidently expected that the King would have fulfilled his promise of a Constitution, on the festival anniversary of his accession to the throne. But the expectation was again most cruelly disappointed. It is now upwards of thirty years since a Constitution was first promised; and notwithstanding all that, the efficient working plan is still to be seen. Mr. Hudson's influence with the legitimate railway world, is perhaps greater than that of any man living, and what he envisions in the way of check or simplicity will, with the passage of half measures, go down. The coming session of Parliament is dreaded by many weak and delicate members, and their fears can scarcely be said to be groundless, for the heated atmosphere of the overcrowded, inefficient and contracted committee-rooms, crowded to suffocation with the members of the committee, with witnesses, with barristers, engineers and others, during the greater part of the day, is enough to paralyse sensitive nerves, to say nothing of the midnight legislation or which the morning labor is only the precursor. Upon the whole, whether we view the crash which is now dealing pecuniary destruction over the land, or whether we regard the drain upon the national resources, which the carrying out of so many new projects will entail upon the future consumers, we cannot but deplore the derangement of the monetary system that must follow in the train of these adventures, ere surely as the flash precedes the rolling of the thunder—or whether we trust our visions to the cause of individual virtue, and to the wonted energy which it has brought, and will yet bring, to many sinking hearts and happy homes—the subject in every phase in which it can be viewed, requires the prompt application of practical, comprehensive, and statesmanship, and it ought, nay, it must, receive it instanter, at the hands of the "powers that be."

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## City Intelligence.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Capt. Eldridge, Warden of the Second Municipality Workhouse, was tried on Saturday, on a charge of having unwarrantably whipped Henry Munro and George Golding, prisoners in the Workhouse. He was found guilty, and then liberated on bail to appear on Saturday next to receive his sentence.

John A. Edwington, f. m. c., for assaulting a slave woman, was committed by Judge Canonge to one month's imprisonment and costs.

RECORDER'S COURT.—H. Williams, who was arrested on a charge of stealing $10 from John Hill, was discharged from custody, by Recorder Baldwin, on Saturday. Hill not appearing to prosecute.

Wm. Jones, who was arrested on a charge of robbery, was committed by Recorder Lewis, to the Workhouse for 20 days as a suspicious character; as no one appeared to prosecute him, and, from the fact of his having two skeleton keys in his possession, it was evident he was prepared to do that which he ought not to do.

There was not a case in any of the Police Courts yesterday, worth reporting.

ARRESTED.—On Saturday evening, Capt. Winter arrested Francis Mallon on a charge of stealing some books from the bookstand of John Gallagher, at the corner of New Levee and Lafayette streets. If Francis is guilty, he has find that he has engaged in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday, the Coroner held an inquest in the Charity Hospital, on the body of a German emigrant named Wenzel Hedeman, who came to his death by falling into the hold of the Brewer ship, lying at the foot of Bienville street, on Friday evening. Verdict, accidental death.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, two women were thrown out of a carriage by upsetting over a pile of bricks at the corner of St Charles and Gravier streets. They were now frequented then hurt—one of them had her ankle bruised, but there no mark of injury.

FIRE.—There was no cause for the alarm of fire on Saturday evening. Yesterday, the chimney of a house in Conti near Chartres street, took fire, but the flames were extinguished without difficulty, our firemen were at hand promptly on the spot to render assistance.

## LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK | Nov 22 | LIVERPOOL | Nov 4 |
| NEW ORLEANS | Nov 15 | HAVRE | Oct 28 |
| CINCINNATI | Nov 15 | HAVRE | Nov 8 |
| HAVANA | Nov 12 | PARIS | Nov 8 |

# COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, November 29, 1845.

The Cotton market opened very dull, some 600 bales produced by the auction sale of yesterday, and it appears that the steamer Hibernia has left for Liverpool at Boston. All parties seem to be chary in doing business, accounts before engaging in further operations. Sales of the week only amounted to 20 bales, without any change in prices.

LIVERPOOL CHANNEL PRICES—Received this morning.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inferior | |
| Middling | |
| Good Middling | |
| Middling Fair | |
| Fair | |
| Good Fair | |
| Good and Fair | |

We hold a few days more than the common from Europe yesterday by the steamer Britannia, which we have the superiority of intelligence from Europe which we have received for some time. We have received the transactions amounting to 16,000 bales, at prices ranging from ½d to ⅛d in favor of the buyer. The Britannia's intelligence is of a character which we intend to lay before our readers.

Exchange is dull, and the rates are drooping. We quote Sterling at 9@9½ for sight, and 9½@9¾ for 60 days. Francs 5 20@5 15, and 5 17@5 12 for sight and 60 days.

## FOREIGN MARKETS

[illegible]

THE FLORIDA TERRITORY.—We learn from the Montgomery *Journal* that Mr Cheffi, Whig nominee elect to Congress from Florida, has addressed a very able letter to the people of that State in relation to the recent election. He shows, says the Journal, that not authenticating to the Governor's certificate of election to be his seated to the last minute before it is in reserve for him to leave for Washington with our sanction; he accepts it so that that up to that date, not both official returns had arrived. Mr. Cheffi, in which he had the majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequences of scarcity. The numerous riots are likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise cause.

The agitation for Repeal as still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place, at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not enhancing money to the Protestant clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools. These form the chief grievances. There are other minor ones—some of them anticipated or expected. The address concludes by calling upon the Protestant party to exert every energy to secure to their utmost a faithful representation of their principles in Parliament."

FRANCE.

The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran SOULT from the post of Minister of War is probably based on truth. He will still nominally retain his office of President of the Council.

The Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith mentions the death of Mr. WARDER, a native of the United States, and at one time Consul of the United States in that city. His funeral was numerously attended by many of the most learned personages of the Empire, many of them in grand costume, as Professors in Colleges, Members of the Academy, &c.

Prince Pierre Napoleon, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and nephew of Napoleon, has published a letter to M. Thiers, in which, in very indignant terms, he protests against the calumnies which he asserts that Lucien has heaped upon his father, who, he says, was all his life a consistent republican. The widow of Lucien, and mother of the Prince, had previously published a pamphlet, in which she resented the misrepresentations of M. Thiers of her husband's character and patriotism. It appears that Lucien has left behind him memoirs of his life, which will be given to the world before long, and which, it is expected, will contain many valuable relations on the men and the events of that extraordinary period in which lived that extraordinary brother, who rose from the ranks of the people to the exercise of dominion, vaster far than man ever before exercised, and who hurled from his dazzling heights to the barren rock of a desert Isle, there to languish and to die—a fall so great as man never made before.

SPAIN

The only topics of discussion refer to the Queen's marriage and the business of the Cortes. Paris. Most of the journals are opposed to the marriage of the Queen with the Count of Trapani, and seem anxious to favor the claims of the Prince of Asturias. A meeting of Deputies has taken place relative to the new system of taxation, and a proposition for its modification by the Cortes.

The Government question stands with its measures against the press. The *Espectador*, which ventured to make some rather sharp remarks upon some of the late acts of the Government, has been condemned to pay a fine of 20,000 reals, which amounts to £200 sterling. The case was tried of course, without a jury.

SWITZERLAND

THE MURDER OF LUCIAN COMTE, a merchant of Lucerne, of the nature of Rudolph Corragioni, has been arrested at Berne, as being the chief and author of the murder of M. Leu. Corragioni was formerly the Jesuit, in which he did the state great service. He has long been a distinguished member of the Liberal party in the Canton, and it is suspected that the charge brought against him has proceeded rather from revenge for the part he has taken in politics, than from good evidence of his being implicated in the murder. At all events, he is at present kept a close prisoner, and all intercourse with him, even on the part of his family and legal advisers, has been interdicted.

GERMANY

The *Zollverein* has given a decision that *the present duties shall remain unaltered*, with the exception of half cotton, half linen figured stuffs, on which the duties are to be slightly raised. The Tariff with the present duties, with the exception noticed, has been ordered to be printed, and to remain in operation for three years. The Southern States are much exasperated, and though temporarily, they will be forced to turn to the battle with renewed vigor. On what I now say, you may depend, as I have it from an authentic source.

Ronge and his disciples are continuing their career of proselyting, and with much the same success as I mentioned two months ago. In some places they make thousands of enthusiastic converts, in others to hoot to avoid pelting, the horsepond and the pump. The King has given the German Catholics a place of worship, after it had been refused by the authorities.

It was confidently expected that the King would have fulfilled his promise of a Constitution, on the festival anniversary of his accession to the throne. But the expectation was again most cruelly disappointed. It is now upwards of thirty years since a Constitution was first promised; and notwithstanding all that, the efficient working plan is still to be seen. Mr. Hudson's influence with the legitimate railway world, is perhaps greater than that of any man living, and what he envisions in the way of check or simplicity will, with the passage of half measures, go down. The coming session of Parliament is dreaded by many weak and delicate members, and their fears can scarcely be said to be groundless, for the heated atmosphere of the overcrowded, inefficient and contracted committee-rooms, crowded to suffocation with the members of the committee, with witnesses, with barristers, engineers and others, during the greater part of the day, is enough to paralyse sensitive nerves, to say nothing of the midnight legislation or which the morning labor is only the precursor. Upon the whole, whether we view the crash which is now dealing pecuniary destruction over the land, or whether we regard the drain upon the national resources, which the carrying out of so many new projects will entail upon the future consumers, we cannot but deplore the derangement of the monetary system that must follow in the train of these adventures, ere surely as the flash precedes the rolling of the thunder—or whether we trust our visions to the cause of individual virtue, and to the wonted energy which it has brought, and will yet bring, to many sinking hearts and happy homes—the subject in every phase in which it can be viewed, requires the prompt application of practical, comprehensive, and statesmanship, and it ought, nay, it must, receive it instanter, at the hands of the "powers that be."

THE HARVEST—UNEXPECTED FAMINE.—The evil day has come upon Sir Robert Peel, and found him unprepared to meet it. Famine, gaunt, horrible, destroying famine, seems impending. In Ireland matters look appalling; in England gloomy. The granaries of the Continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube and the Elbe are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. A third of the potato crop of Ireland is destroyed. The people are in commotion, and the cry of "open the ports, and let in corn duty free," is heard from every part of the Empire. The Premier shivers at the prospect, but will, it is thought, be forced to give way. O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, demands a grant of a million and a half to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and of ten per cent. on the residents. He asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the Island, and the prevention of the distilling consuming grain. The sliding scale is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its resuspention hereafter will be found impossible. It is gone for ever.

The Corn Market continues to rise and the averages to decrease a little, but the variation in the scale by no means indicates the price which good wheat realizes. The averages are kept up by the quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market. A rumor prevailed that a treasury order had been transmitted to the Dublin Customhouse to admit grain free of duty. The statement turned out to be premature; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. Several Cabinet Councils have been held, but the result of their deliberations is still a mystery. The decision of the Government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada.

The Cotton Market continues in a depressed state. There is little doing, and if prices are not actually lower them at the departure of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the buyer. Sales Friday the 1st inst, the quantity has not improved, and dullness continues. Speculation has disappeared, and in the absence of all activity, the sales during the

## CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

For Governor.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. A. LAFFER RANDELL, as a candidate for the office of Governor for the Parish of Orleans.

☞ Dr. J. C. LANDRIEUX is a candidate for the office of Coroner, and will be supported by
THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. SOLOMON AUDLER as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing election. He will receive a cordial support in the three Municipalities.
n11 MANY VOTERS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEE:
Sir—Please announce Mr. C. RAMOS as Candidate for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.
n14 A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce MANUEL CHEVAT as candidate for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.

For Sheriff.

A large number of voters had requested us to announce General JOHN L. LEWIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of this Parish, and to say they will support him by all honorable means. nov27

MESSRS. EDITORS FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE:
Gentlemen—Please announce in your paper Col. H. D. FRIRE as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. VERY POPULAR. n14

☞ We are authorized to state that John CHARLES CLAIBORNE, is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. n14

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE SIXTH—Please announce Mr. NATHAN AUGUSTUS, Esq., the popular Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, as Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS. n12

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. HUMPHREY, as candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. n12 MANY VOTERS.

☞ At the urgent solicitations of his numerous friends, JAMES F. FRIERT has consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the ensuing election, which takes place in January next. He will be supported by n14 MANY