The New Orleans Bee.

No. 231. VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 4061.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, Semi-weekly, four years in advance.....5 00
Subscribers to either paper must give a week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISEMENTS—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one square of ten lines of such language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
WAGNE & WEISSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
NOVEMBER, 29, 1845.

THE price of Fresh Flour being, this day, $6 25 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Baker will give 33 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday next, 1st December.

The lowest second quality of wheat flour for ten cents, must weigh 37 per cent more, that is to say, 45½ ounces.

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
COUNCIL 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 or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

(signed) G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.

A true copy: November, 10th, 1845.
(signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A True Copy:
G. LE GARDEUR, Secretary.
nl1

INFORMATION WANTED respecting the death of PATRICK McELLIGAN, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who died in New Orleans in the year 1844.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
nl1 10, Mesmon's Building, Royal street.

NOTICE.—A young French gentleman, just arrived in this city, is desirous to get a situation in town or in the country, as a Book-keeper—to keep the correspondence—or to be employed in some other business.

This gentleman can speak and write the English language perfectly well, and has received a good education. The best references can be given.

Address "R. P." at this office.

P. S. As the gentleman does not wish to remain idle he is not very particular for the salary in the beginning.
nl2 1*

WANTED—A tract worthy young Lady, speaking the English and French and understanding the business of a retail PERFUMERY STORE. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to Madame MARMOTIN, Chamberlain's Perfumery, 32 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
n25

WANTED by Madame DUBREZ, No 158 Royal street, near the corner of Toulouse, two RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES.
n24

WANTED—A governess on a plantation to teach two young Ladies the English and French languages, as well as the Piano.
Address J. O. box C. 61. n19—1*

COTTON WANTED for a small family. A Creole negress would be preferred. Apply at
NORTH & BROTHERS,
n19 corner Magazine and Common sts.

NOTICE—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large quantity of SALT, of the very finest quality, is daily sold or sent into the country by some of our factors, dealers and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using, as well as empty jars bearing my cards and initials, take this method of informing 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 Salt, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.
n19—1m A. DELPIT, No. 169, 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 Professional Men, with other useful information. Merchants and others who wish their names and professions inserted in the Appendix of the work will be allowed the space of one fourth of a page (entitled 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.
Apply to MICHEL & Co.
at the Council Room of Municipality No. 1.

☞ Before the 2nd day of October, 1845, a copyright to the above work was secured in U. S. District Court, for the District of Louisiana.
n9—1m

TO CAPTAIN OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels wishing to remain in readiness to tow their vessels to or from the coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Engine House, will receive the Public Square.

This is at the town inlet expressly for towing and has sufficient power to tow the largest class of ships. Steam will be continually up, so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal.
n26

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—The Merchants intending to factory, sugar kettles, brake, limbers and all the trimmings, right to sell to any of the planters through the State—Messrs. Hewes & Phillips, of Donaldsonville, Lafourche district, will be authorized to receive orders. They will forward all the Fall Mills, which are now ready for shipment, by the first steamboats. Those having furniture or machine castings to do, will do well to call at the First Municipality Engine House, where they will find a good pattern always on hand to choose. The charges will be most reasonable.
n26

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, I respectfully state that I also continue to tender my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind, and the proper varieties in Gothic, and all the various styles of Modern Architecture, with regard to economy, combined and harmonized, accompanied with specifications, and estimates based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

Surveys, and locations of streets, internal improvements, roads, railroads, canals, docks, wharves, private residences, manufactories, and other buildings. Estimates for the masonry in twenty four hours. Guarantees as to colors fast, and produces light colors from the black stuffs.
n1—30d J. HERCY.

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumping, for steaming in twenty four hours. Guarantees as to colors fast, and produces light colors from the black stuffs.

W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents in New Orleans,
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st.
d23—1y

WROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPES—Welded. 10 Vaught Iron Pipes, of all sizes from 1 to 2 inches bore, of great strength, for steam purposes. Also, Brass and Iron Cocks, Branches, Elbows, Bends, Reducing Bushes, Plasses, &c. &c.

☞ These pipes being fitted together with screws, manufacturers, engineers, and others, by sending a diagram, can have pipes to length, so as to be put up with great facility.

Also—Cast Iron Water Pipes of all sizes.
THOS. H. MORRIS & BROTHER.
No 92 Gold street, opposite Ann street, New York.
n7 1m—1d.

GUN POWDER—Eagle Fort Hill's in kegs, halves quarters and canisters, warranted of the first quality sold by the undersigned agents.
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—300 bbls white wine Bordeaux; 200 do do Claret Haut Brion; 150 barrels new Rochelle; 50 do superior do; 60 do Claret Bordeaux Grands Ordinaires; 200 do do different sizes; 50 do do Sauterne; 50 do do Cotnagen of Holland; 200 do Pickles assorted; 50 do Orange Shrub; 50 kegs do do do Maraschino; 25 baskets Champagne; and also corks.
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

STEARINE IN OIL—1,200 boxes and half boxes in oil, of the well known make of Motteroz, Boudet & Co., for sale by
AUGE, BRIGGS & Co.
n7—6t 69 St Louis st.

WHIG CANDIDATES
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.
For Senators:
D. F. BURTHE.
RANDELL HUNT.
ROBERT PREAUX.
FERGUS GARDERE.

For Representatives to the Legislature.
FIRST DISTRICT:
DANIEL BERNEY. J. WHITMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT:
J. B. WALTON. HENRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT:
T. G. HUNT. WM. H. AVERY.
M. HURLEY.
FOURTH DISTRICT:
THEODORE ZACHARIE. HENRY D. ODDEN.
W. J. BANKER.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT. NICHOLAS GURLIE.
VICTOR BURTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND PILIE. JOHN WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CAMARD. B. BEAUREGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LA BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Tuesday morning, Dec. 2, 1845.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday—nominally beyond Charleston, but we got no papers farther north than Savannah.

The Warehousing System.

The advantages resulting from a good warehousing system, which we pointed out on Saturday, are not the only ones that will flow from its establishment.—One of its most important consequences will be the effectual suspension of the disastrous effects of excessive importations, and the maintenance of commerce within its legitimate sphere, by removing the dangerous temptation of mercantile speculations not based upon the regular and healthy demands of trade.

Under the existing system the market almost invariably presents alternate scarcity and repletion.—When the latter feature prevails, the merchant is compelled to submit to ruinous sacrifices and enormous losses; importation slackens or is completely suspended. This, however, does not continue long. Speculation hastens to supply the vacuum, and from a condition of scarcity the market speedily again becomes overstocked. Fresh losses and new sacrifices are thus incurred, and by these mischievous alternations the genuine and wholesome spirit of commerce is annihilated, and is superseded by constant speculation with all the evils which this irregular and baseless species of mercantile enterprise is apt to engender.—Under its pernicious impulse the merchant no longer seeks to accumulate an honorable competence by dint of regular labor and moderate profits. His ambition looks to wealth rapidly obtained as its end. Extending his operations beyond his means and his expenses in the same proportion, it must very frequently happen that the reverses against which the prudent and sagacious trader might readily bear up, but him into bankruptcy and bring poverty upon himself and ruin upon his creditors. Thus it is, and thus will it ever be, so long as the fruits of speculation are unlawfully had for the lawful and unexceptionable enterprises of commerce in its highest and most honorable signification.

The warehousing system would, in our opinion, tend powerfully to restrain commerce within its just and nominal limits. The manufacturer would not hesitate in profiting by every favorable opportunity of sending his goods to be stored, knowing before hand that the duties would not be paid until the merchandise is sold, and that in case of necessity they may be re-exported without the payment of new Customhouse dues. The exemption from the payment of duties on the arrival of the goods would naturally increase importations. The market would, therefore, be always supplied; and as, on the other hand, there would be a smaller amount of capital invested, the duties being payable only in proportion to the sales, the trader would be rarely compelled to incur those ruinous sacrifices which effect not only him who submits to them, but all who are engaged in similar transactions.

The market being always abundantly supplied, regular sales would be made at generally uniform prices. There would be no reason to fear an accumulation of stock, because, with the privilege of re-exporting without paying duties, the goods would be disposed of simply within the ratio of the demand for consumption. Thus, by a necessary, and natural consequence, commerce would be relieved from the brilliant but too frequently perilous enterprises of speculation.

We have, it is true, at present the facility of debenture, but what does it amount to? Under it, goods may be declared subject to drawback, and may be re-exported, but the importer must, in the first place, pay up the duties on landing his merchandise, just as if the goods were to be vended in the market to which they are brought, and the duties are not reimbursed until the importer exhibits proof of having reshipped the articles for a foreign country. In this manner, many months, and not unfrequently years, elapse, between the period of the original importation and the repayment of the duties. Such a system is evidently defective. It benefits neither the public nor the Government. It, on the one hand, it places in the coffers of the Government, for a certain length of time, large sums of money which draw no interest; on the other, it renders the quarterly returns of the Customhouse confused and irregular, frequently producing false estimates and incorrect calculations.

It has been thought by some financiers that the establishment of a warehousing system would weaken the operation of the Tariff. This is an error. Its only effect would be to neutralise in a great measure the perturbations which sudden alterations of the Tariff are so apt to introduce in the commercial world.

Every argument then would appear to militate in favor of a warehousing system in the United States.

A strenuous opposition to its establishment may, however, be anticipated from the commerce of New York. Under the present system, the import trade requires heavy capital, and as there are but few mercantile houses capable of commanding the necessary amounts, these few enjoy to a certain extent a monopoly of the business and realize immense profits. A properly organized warehousing system would diminish, if not destroy, this monopoly, by enabling small capitalists to take part in the general movement of business. Now, as the commerce of New York carries on alone three-fifths of the entire import trade of the country, we must look for vehement opposition from that source to all attempts to wrest from it the monopoly which it now enjoys. Fortunately, both the South and West have a common interest in the proposed reform—an interest directly opposed to that of New York and other large cities of the North.—By union, zeal and active co-operation we may reasonably hope to obtain justice.

It may be asked why so advantageous a system as that under consideration has not been sooner thought of? The reply is easy. Until 1842, Customhouse duties were always paid at quarterly and semi-annual terms. This privilege, without embracing all the benefits of the warehousing system, conferred certain advantages upon commerce which were deemed in some measure satisfactory, and which prevented men from enquiring whether a better system might not be substituted. But no sooner had the Government abolished this mode of collecting duties, and restored the cash system, than the public mind speedily awoke to a sense of the necessity of seeking a corrective for the evils under which commerce now labors; and in the opinion of every practical and enlightened merchant, the best possible corrective is the warehousing system.

We trust, in conclusion, that the Chamber of Commerce will take the subject into serious consideration, and will propose a scheme by which the matter may be carried out, if possible, at the present session of Congress.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—Yesterday at 10 o'clock, the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution, was counted at the office of the Secretary of State, in presence of the proper officers.

The vote of every parish in the State, except Caddo, presents the following result:

For adoption,	19,277
For rejection,	1,205
Majority,	10,982

Caddo, we learn unofficially, gave 816 votes, all in favor of the new Constitution.

☞ The municipal election in Mobile took place yesterday. It does not appear to be a party question. We notice among the candidates for Mayor, the name of our esteemed brother of the press C. C. Langdon, Esq., the able editor of that sterling Whig journal—the *Mobile Advertiser*—*our esprit de parti and our esprit de corps* both induce us to hope for his success.

Some excitement was created in New York by Gov. Wright extending the privilege of executive mercy to a man named Dingler, convicted of a violence on the person of a girl, named Ann Murphy. It appears, however, from evidence and upon subsequent investigation that the character of the girl was indecent, and that times and since the prosecution, her conduct has been that of a common street walker. On these grounds the pardon of Dingler is justified.

PIRACY.—The piratical conduct of Col. Fuller, between Cuba and Key West, in the seizure of the boat of the vessel he commanded, has excited much attention in Washington. On Friday the 28th ult. the Secretary of the Navy received a letter from Fuller, in which he says that he has been informed that the boat was taken by mistake, and that he has ordered it to be restored to the owners. The Secretary has also received a letter from Mr. Ingersoll, our Minister at London, in which he says that Lord Aberdeen has expressed to him the satisfaction of the British Government at the prompt disavowal of the act by the United States Government.

City Intelligence.

CRIMINAL COURT.—When we visited the Court yesterday we understood that there had not been any business transacted. The *Jeffersonian* of last evening says that Samuel Kennedy was arraigned for the murder of Benjamin N. Wait, Jun., and pleaded not guilty.

POLICE NEWS.—George Gay was arrested by the Second Municipality Police yesterday upon a charge of stealing some gas pipes. Francis McManus for stealing books on the Levee and Thomas Hesson for stabbing James Valty on the 24th October in Delord street, were severally examined and remanded by Recorder Baldwin for trial before the Criminal Court.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *Concordia* for late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Mr. Dreschieri, the light tenor, who replaces Mr. Couturier, deceased, makes his debut this Evening in the charming Opera of *La Pie and Cleve*.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On the 29th ultimo Mrs. J. Brown, the wife of one of the Pilots, jumped in the bayou at the Balize with her child, and both were drowned. The body of the unfortunate woman, holding her child, was found the same day.

CRIME.—Eleven thousand four hundred and four arrests have been made by the police of New York during the past three months.

CARROLLTON.—The citizens of Carrollton on Tuesday last, without distinction of party, nominated Mr. B. N. Fortier as a candidate for Representative of the Parish of Jefferson.

THOMAS B. GAINES, charged with the murder of David Curry, was tried in the Circuit Court of Marengo, a few days ago. Judge Bragg presiding. The Jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the people present received it with shouts of applause.

THE WEATHER.—Winter has visited our city this time in earnest, and his icy breath covered yesterday morning our streets with a perfect layer of frost work. The weather is unseasonably cold for New Orleans. The thermometer at sunrise for the last days or two, has been below the freezing point

DEBTS OF NEW YORK STATE AND CITY.—The funded debt of the city of New York, as last reported, was fourteen millions, four hundred and seventy-six thousands, nine hundred and eighty-six dollars! And that of the State of New York, at the commencement of the current fiscal year, was twenty-six millions, three hundred and forty-eight thousand, four hundred and fourteen dollars.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.—In our columns to-day will be found the Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Mouton, ordering an election on the third Monday in January next (1846,) for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Members of the General Assembly and all other officers whose election as provided for pursuant to the provisions of the new Constitution, which from the date of the Proclamation is in force as the organic law of the State.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—On Sunday night last the dwelling of Mr. Rousaing, No. 114 St. Peter street, was broken open by robbers, who succeeded in effecting an entrance, by boring a hole through the shutter of one of the windows, and then raising the latch, getting in through the window. They carried off only about $20 in cash, but turned every thing topsy turvy in their search after booty. The anger with which the scoundrels perived the shutter was found the next morning in the street.

EMBELLISHMENT.—A merchant in New York, named J. Beck, at No 359 Broadway, recently detected one of his clerks, named James Hart, embezzling goods, and upon following up the investigation discovered that he had sold nearly $3,000 worth of his employer's goods. The receiver of the goods is one Werthem. Both have been arrested and committed to prison.

☞ We understand that although a formal application has been made by Mr. Carvell to the Second Municipality, for the payment of the gallant volunteers who relinquished home, business and pleasure for the purpose of protecting our newly acquired frontier from the ante quated attacks of the Mexicans it is still withheld. This is the more to be deplored as to our personal knowledge many of these brave and devoted young men are suffering for want of the paltry pittance due them, and are in a state of great destitution. Cannot the amount allowed by the Council be divided among them, before awaiting the tardy action of Congress.

AN EXPENSIVE GUN. We learn by the New York *Express*, that the great gun brought over by the Ship Liddy, consigned to R. Thompson, Esq., the friend of Captain Stockton, weighed eight tons, or about 16,000 lbs. The duty on it amounted to $2,100, and freight on it cost about $250. The consignee, R. Kermit, Esq., paid $30 for hoisting and landing it on the wharf. It took a large truck and seven or eight horses to remove it. The cost has been about as follows, viz:

Invoice (about).....	$1,000
Freight.....	250
Duty.....	1,100
Incidental expenses, probably about.....	100
Total.....	$1,450

☞ *The New York Mirror* is one of the cleverest journals in Gotham. We may be thought singular, but we like the *Mirror* better when filled with the intellectual efforts of its present Editor than when adorned with half a dozen of Mr. Willis' Epistolary Effusions. The latter, it were better for the reputation of Willis that he had never written. They have all his affectation, without a scintillation of his genius, and abounds in common-place and tedious gossip, unrelieved by the sparkling thoughts which occasionally in "Pencillings by the Way" or the exquisite poetry which yields every stanza of the "Death of Absalom."

The following opinion of Johnson, by one of the most distinguished critical analysts of the age, will be read with interest. It contradicts very emphatically the usual notion of the great moralist's crustiness, selfishness, intolerance, and eternal ill humor.

HALLITT'S SAINTLY JOHNSON.—The most triumphant record of the talents and character of Johnson is to be found in Boswell's life of him. The man was superior to the author. When he threw aside his pen, which he regarded as an incumbrance, he became not only learned and thoughtful, but acute, witty, humorous, natural, honest; hearty and determined, the king of good fellows and wale of old men. There are as many repartees, proleptic, pithy, and keen invectives to be found in Boswell's "inventory of all mud," as are recorded of any celebrated man that ever lived. Johnson was the very reverse of Byron a contrast to his works. His natural powers and undisguised aptitudes were called out in convivial intercourse. In public, he practised with the fools; in private he was the wisest of companions. His conversation was "the Ebro's temper." The eagerness of opposition roused him from his natural sluggishness and aroused kindling, he returned blow for blow; and whether the trial were of argument or wit, none of his rivals could boast much of the encounter. Burke seems to have been the only person who had a chance with him; and it is the unpardonable sin of Bowswell's work, that he has purposely omitted the combats of strength and skill. Goldsmith asked, "does he wind into a subject like a serpent, as Burke does?" And when explained with sickness, he himself said, "If that fellow Burke was here now, he would kill me." It is to be observed that Johnson's colloquial style was as blunt, direct, and unadorned, as his style of studied composition was involved and circuitous. As when Tophatti, Beauclerc, and Langton flocked him up at his chambers at three o'clock in the morning, and he came to the door with the poker in his hand, but seeing them, exclaimed, "What! is it you my lads! then I'll have a frisk with you!" and he afterwards reproached Langton, who was a little of a fuskup, for leaving them to go to an engagement "with some un-idead girls." What words to come from the mouth of the great moralist and lexicographer! His broad devil-may-care humor, his gigantic animal spirits, his domestic habits, his tenderness to servants, and readiness to oblige his friends; the quantity of strong tea that he drank to keep down sad thought; his many labors reluctantly begun, and irresolutely left off; and his honest acknowledgment of his own, and indulgence to the weaknesses of others; his throwing himself back in the post-chaise, and saying, on leaving one place, "Now I think I am a good humored fellow, though nobody thought him so, and yet he was; his quitting the society of Garrick and his actresses, and his reason for it; his dining with Wilkes, and his kindness to Goldsmith; his sitting with the young ladies on his knee at the Mitre, to give them good advice, in which situation, if not explained, he might be taken for Falstaff; and last and noblest, his carrying the unfortunate victim of disease and dissipation on his back up through Fleet street (an act which realises the parable of the good Samaritan)—all these and innumerable others endear him to the reader, and must be remembered to his lasting honor. He had faults, but they lie buried with him. He had his prejudices and his inadequate conceptions, but he had enough of the excellent. His own mind with them; for if no man can be happy in the free exercise of his reason, no wise man can be happy without it. If we were not time-serving, heartless, hypocritical people, we should be deep, unwoven, not to be rooted out but with life and hope, which be found from old habit necessary to his own peace of mind, and thought so the peace of mankind. But we love him for them. They were between himself and his conscience, and should be left to that higher tribunal.

"Whose they in, humbler, let him rejoice.
The honors of his father and his God."

In a word he has left behind him fewer or truer men.

Library of Choice Reading.

HENRY CLAY.—The New York *Tribune*, of Wednesday last, says: "Gen. Leslie Combs, who is now at the Astor House, informs us that he saw Mr. Clay the day he left Lexington. He says that he is in vigorous health and spirits. He rides every day. Although every day brings numerous calls upon him, he receives his friends with the same cordiality and kindness that he has ever done. He is in excellent spirits, and is free from any appearance of depression. He is perfectly calm, and free from any excitement in regard to the election of his countrymen."

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW for October is a rich number. The leading article is a continuation of the review of the Exploring Expedition, from the pen of the Hon. J. R. Poinsett. The next article, which is anonymous, is a well considered essay on the advantages of railroad communications between Charleston, Savannah and Nashville. Then follows a very able discussion on Slavery in the Southern States, in which the institution is defended with powerful arguments couched in vigorous style. The Hon Wm. C. Grayson is the author. We have then a review of Mississippi affairs, by Dr. Lloyd Seiny of that State, in which the bond and anti-bond questions are fully raised, and the right of repudiation treated at length and with evident favor. An article on the National Institute by Dr. Gibbes of Columbia, S. C. a review of Mrs. Welby's poems by Professor Forshey of this State; a profound and very able article on the case of Georgia—its duties and its destiny, by Hon F. A. Nisbit; a clever review of Foublanque's England and its administration, by E. De Leon of Savannah; an article on the life, character and speeches of the late Robt. Y. Hayne, by Henry L. Pinckney, Esq., and a series of brief notices of new works by the editor, conclude the table of contents.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN KENTUCKY.—Several wells on this description have been bored in the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky., for obtaining pure water. The size of the aperture generally is four inches, and the depths to which the wells are sunk varies from sixty to four hundred feet. Where the upper springs are to be excluded, or when the work passes through loose earth, a metallic tube has to be inserted. In rock excavations alone no tube is required. A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of these wells says:—

"We hear that several other wells of the kind have been recently bored, or are to be made here, on account of the more advantageous reasons in favor of this process—the chief of which is its comparative cheapness. The plan is also superior to the common method, not only in point of time, but also by affording a more certain and abundant supply of water, while no accident can possibly happen to the workmen employed."

Some idea of the process may be gathered from the following brief paragraph:

"The process of well digging—by boring with an auger fixed at the end of the rods, and worked up and down by a convenient method by hand—costs much less than the old method of well digging by excavation. Water can be secured by the new mode at such a depth as is wished, by the insertion of a tube as they proceed, and the upper springs can, therefore, be rejected, or passed by, which insures a purer supply of the element."

RHODE ISLAND.—The "Law and Order" Convention assembled at Providence, a few days since, and Ex-Governor Fenner having declined running for Governor, nominated the following ticket:—

"For Governor, Byron Diman, of Bristol; for Lieutenant Governor, Isaac P. Hazard, of South Kingston; for Secretary of State, Henry Bowen, of Providence; for Attorney (General, Joseph M. Blake, of Bristol; for General Treasurer, Stephen Cahoone, of Newport."

☞ Number of patients admitted in the Charity Hospital, during the month of November, 1845:

Admitted.....	608
Discharged.....	542
Died.....	47

Ireland,	246	New York,	36
Germany,	68	Pennsylvania,	16
France,	20	Ohio,	14
England,	15	Virginia,	10
Prussia,	19	Maryland,	10
Scotland,	11	Kentucky,	9
Switzerland,	11	Massachusetts,	6
Spain,	6	Louisiana,	5
Portugal,	6	N. Carolina,	3
Sweden,	3	South Carolina,	3
Austria,	3	Maine,	3
Denmark,	2	Connecticut,	2
Italy,	2	Missouri,	2
Canada,	2	Tennessee,	2
West Indies,	2	New Hampshire,	1
Nova Scotia,	2	Mississippi,	1
Mexico,	2	Indiana,	1
East Indies,	2	Vermont,	1
Poland,	1	Delaware,	1
Russia,	1	New Jersey,	1
Belgium,	1	District of Columbia,	1
Malta Island,	1	Alabama,	1
New Brunswick,	1	Georgia,	1
Unknown,	10	Arkansas,	1
Norway,	1	Illinois,	1
	466		140
Foreign Countries.....			466
United States.....			140
Total.....			606

HENRY VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

MARRIED—On Saturday, 29th November, 1845, by the Rev. John Bannister, Mr. Tarquent Jean Wiltgen, to Miss Isadore Josephine Seale, both of this city.

"May many a happy day be theirs."

LATEST DATES.

New York.....	Nov 29	Liverpool.....	Nov 4
Philadelphia.....	Nov 29	Cincinnati.....	Nov 28
Havana.....	Nov 24	Texas.....	Nov 20

COMMERCIAL

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

The accounts by the Arcadia bring the Cotton market to a complete stand and no business of any account has been done to-day. Purchasers demand reduction of Liverpool to which holders are not disposed to accede. Quotations remain nominally unchanged.

Inferior.....	@
Ordinary to fair Ordinary.....	@
Middling.....	@
Good Middling.....	@
Middling Fair.....	@
Fair.....	@
Good Fair.....	@
Good and Fine.....	@

The news has completely unsettled the Flour market—holders are asking $5 25 @ $5 37½ for common brands, and buyers are freely offering $5 00. Under such circumstances, it is quite impossible to quote the market; we must count at ourselves as with nothing going in the feeling. Wheat advanced to 73 cents @ 75 cents, and at the close of the day was held 80 cents. The Prospect market, is the best such a complete stable, that we must defer any particular remarks until to-morrow.

Exchange continues extremely dull, and is more difficult to negotiate than before. We now quote Sterling at 9@9¼ @ cent. premium, but the extreme rate can scarcely be obtained. France 5.23¾, @ 5.25¾. New York @ days 1@1¼ @ cent. discount. Checks 1@1¼ @ cent. discount.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

For Coroner.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. A. LAFFERANDERIE, as a candidate for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.

☞ DR. J. C. LANDRIEAU is a candidate for the office of Coroner, and will be supported by

A NUMEROUS FRIEND.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce Mr. PHILOMON AUCHER as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing election. He will receive cordial support on the 10th Municipality.
n14 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 CRUZAT as a candidate for the office of Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.

For Sheriff.

A large number of voters has 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 OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE:

Gentlemen—Please announce in your paper Col. H. B. PEIRCE as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. VOX POPULI. n14

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

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEE—Please announce DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, Esq., the present Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, as Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS. n13

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. PIERSON VIOT, as candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. n13 MANY VOTERS.

☞ At the urgent solicitation of his numerous friends, JAMES P. FREERT has consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the election to take place in January next. He will be supported by n12 MANY VOTERS.

☞ PEPPERS and SPICES from the Paris, Salt, Rheum, Cutaneous Affections, etc.—There are probably thousands in the city who would not hesitate to pay any price, for sanitive liver exercitant, if they could find an article that would remove bad breathings out on the face, which are so injurious to the good looks of fair sex. This Medicine can be had at 38 Poydras street, and it is Comstock's Sarsaparilla that will certainly do it, as nothing can purify the blood so well or cause so little trouble as that article. It does not nauseate nor purge, yet keeps the bowels open and regular. Price 50 cents per bottle or $4 per dozen. n28—6t

☞ CARD—United States Mail—Bayou Sara—*Il est nécessaire pendant*.—The CLINTONS, will resume their journey and leave to-morrow morning, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

N. B.—A Clerk is on the Levee to receive freight—left of Bienville street. W. H. AVERY. n2

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. H. Martell, Stanbery and Hennessy Brothers, Consignees of goods on board ship Hibernard, from Rochelle, are requested to make known what is to be done to the discharging Clerk on board, opposite the Picayune Press, or to LEVI H. GALE, 39 Chartres st.

☞ Ship GOV. DAVIS, from Boston, is now discharging on the upper side of the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Wharf Warehouse.

☞ The ship AMERICA, from Boston, is now discharging at the Vegetable Market, Upper side. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Wharf Warehouse.

☞ The packet ship NICHOLAS, Captain McLaren, from New York, is now discharging at the Upper Side of the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Wharf Warehouse.

☞ The packet ship MONTICELLO, Captain Mayhew, from New York, is now discharging at the Upper Side of the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Wharf Warehouse.

☞ The packet ship CHARLES CARROLL, Captain Allen, from New York, is now discharging at the Upper Side of the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at the Wharf Warehouse.

☞ The packet ship ROSCIUS, Captain Wadsworth