The New Orleans Bee.

No. 241, VOL. VII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX. WHOLE No. 4991.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1845.

J. MAGNE & WEBREE, PROPRIETORS, No. 9, Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance $12 00
Country Copy, Semi-weekly, one year in advance 5 00

No paper discontinued until one week's notice is written for, and all arrears paid to the editors.

Advertisements one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, unless otherwise contracted for.

Advertisements inserted for less than one week, at the same rate.

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

☞ The price of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEBREE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 2.

Sitting of Nov. 4th, 1845.

RESOLVED, That from and after the adoption of the present Resolution, no part of the Port of the Municipality shall be considered as a Free Port, with the exception of the Wharves in front of the Tobacco Warehouses, as that part of Mr. Thomas Williams' Warehouses, and with the exception of those Wharves adjoining Magazine Street.

G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.

Approved, November, 4th, 1845.

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

A True Copy:

C. LE GARDEUR, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,

DECEMBER 11, 1845.

THE price of Fresh Flour being, this day, $6 50 per barrel, through the Tariff, the Bakers will give 24 pounds bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday next, 15th December.

The loaves of second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, must weigh 30 per cent more, that is to say 26 ounces.

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

☞ **WANTED TO HIRE**—A Creole NEGRESS to wash and iron for a small family. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Rampart streets. dy

☞ **SERVANT WANTED**—Wanted to hire, a first rate house servant. Apply to

LEFFER & BOWIE, 30 Gravier st.

☞ **WANTED**—A first worthy young Lady, speaking English and French and understanding the mantua making PERFUMERY STORE. Great encouragement will be extended. Apply to Madame MAKMOTIN perfumer, No. 49 Bienville street, between Bienville and Conti suburban streets. n25

☞ **WANTED** in a Young Ladies' Academy, a good Seamstress and House Servant. A French or German woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 96, Custom house street, between Royal and Bourbon. d3

☞ **NOTICE** is hereby given to the owners of REAL PROPERTY and SLAVES in the Parish of Orleans, that the collection of State Taxes for the year 1845, shall begin on Monday the 5th of January, 1846.

B. D. VOIZIN, Collector.

dec 15 3m d

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J. B. WALTON, Collector.

dec 12 3m d

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E. MONTEGUT, Collector.

dec 12 3m d

☞ **MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.**

THE annual Examination of this College, will commence on Monday, the 15th, Tuesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, 17th instant, and will close on Thursday, the 18th, with the distribution of Prizes.

☞ **NOTICE.**—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large quantity of Sugar, of the lower grades, is daily sold in this town and the country by some confiding dealers and other petty retailers, most unscrupulous traders, as well as simply just intriguing minded persons, who take this method of imposing all conceivable and unconceivable tricks, in order that from the sugar so sold, a syrup should be made by this most unjustifiable means.

It is well known, that the labels bearing the name of refineries, are placed on the quality of the sugar, with the intention that the purchaser, the grocer and the consumer, may be made sensible of the quality of the article.

A DELPIT, No. 108 Tchartres st.

☞ **MICHEL & Co's. New Orleans Annual and Commercial Register for 1846**

Is now in the Newspaper Residence and Printing Office, Bienville and Chartres streets, where all persons desirous of obtaining a copy, with its Political Reporting, or extra Advertisements, can apply.

Notices, Notes, Accounts, Merchandise, Merchandise Notes, and other Specimen Offices, will be forwarded to the Office, with their numbers and professions, in the order in which they may arrive, from one to ten thousand, by applying at the Office of Publication, or addressing to the Publisher.

Subscribers who have paid for the work, and have not received their copies, will be supplied on application at the Office of Publication.

Subscribers who have not paid, will be charged with the usual price, which is Five Dollars, payable on the delivery of the work. To all who subscribe and pay, the work will be delivered free of charge, and a copy entitled to one copy of the work, for $1, in advance, instead of the usual price, $2. To be delivered in the Parishes of the Island of New-Orleans, on or before the 1st of January, 1846.

Apply to MICHEL & Co.

☞ The Common Council of Municipality No. 1, at a meeting held on the 10th inst., has adopted a resolution, that the Mayor be requested to call the attention of the Legislature to the Bill of Exchange, which has been passed by the Senate, and which is now before the House of Representatives, and to request the passage of the same, with the amendment of the Common Council, which limits the amount of the bill to $1,000, instead of $2,000, as it now stands.

☞ **TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.**—Whoever will find a Pocket Book containing a number of Bills of Exchange, and drafts, and a Bill of Lading, addressed to the Consignee, Mr. Jacques Dupuy, of Bordeaux, and dated at Mobile, on the 1st of November, 1845, will be rewarded for the same, by applying at the Office of Messrs. Pierson, Wright, agents of the Public Square.

Both parties have been in search of the same, and have given the largest rewards, respectively, for its recovery, but the Agents of the owners have made a better offer, and it is hoped the finder will be induced to return it to them.

☞ **TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.**

Mr. Joseph Bernard, late Inspector of Flour, Beef and Pork, and Gauger of Spirits, in the City of New-Orleans, and Gauger of Spirits in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, is now in the Cotton Press business, and will give his attention to the Sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Lumber, and other articles, on commission, and will also attend to the Purchase of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Lumber, and other articles, on commission.

Also, will attend to the Gauging of Spirits, and to the Inspection of Flour, Beef and Pork, when required.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street, near the Exchange.

☞ **Architecture, Civil Engineering, Surveying.**

HAVING completed the Books of Architecture, published by Messrs. Taylor & Hodgson, of New-Orleans, I have now in my possession, a complete set of the Books, which I am prepared to dispose of, on reasonable terms, to any person who may be desirous of purchasing them.

Also, I have for sale, a few copies of the Treatise on Surveying, by Gillespie, which I can recommend as the most complete work on the subject, in the English language.

HENRY MORLIHAN SEN.
Architect and Civil Engineer.

☞ **Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.**

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 19, 1845.

THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York (in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month, and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets, $675,939 00. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $800,000.

In the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, place the Company in a position, to present more than any other, equal security to its patrons, and to persons desiring such security.

Applications for Fire, Rivers and Seas, can be made to the undersigned.

L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
Office of the Company and Common Council.

☞ **MUTUAL INSURANCE.**

The General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having ceased and taken off the risks on their policies, the **Ocean Mutual Insurance Company** of the same place, which Company has gone into liquidation, are prepared to mature against Fire, Rivers and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 15 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 82 per cent. of their premiums during the past three years, in script, bearing interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is, insuring those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office, as large a dividend as can be paid for safe mutual risks, may be confidently expected from their future operations.

Which Company offers the additional advantage to those who wish, with their policy, of paying their losses at New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS,
EDW. ORDEN, } Agents.

Office, No 43 Camp street. n30-1y

☞ **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 distance, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and merits the attention of residents on the Coast, for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one to four inches calibre, as may be required, and affords double the strength of any other pipe for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the undersigned.

W. W. THOMPSON, No. 68 Gravier st.

o23—1y Sole Agent in New Orleans.

GUNPOWDER—Eagle Park Mill's in kegs, half-quarters and canisters, warranted of the first quality, for sale by the undersigned.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

n14 34 Tchartoupitoulas st.

☞ **RECEIVED** by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—200 bbls white wine Vinegar and Sauterne; 25 do Claret Hunt Boon; 150 boxes fine assorted Cordials; 40 do superior Old Cognac; 40 do Grape Gin; Lagrue's; 200 do do different mark; 20 do do Grape; 10 Brandy; 5 do Curaçoa of Holland; 200 do Pickles assorted; 100 do Orange flower water; 40 do Maraschino; 30 baskets Champagne; 200,000 corks.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

n14 34 Tchartoupitoulas st.

☞ **No. 103 ROYAL STREET.**

THE undersigned offers for sale, now landing ex ship A. Vena, from Havre, Silk Orleans, Silk Mousseline Laine:

Printed Scotch Cashmere, Tartan, Hodges, &c.—Scotch Cashmere Scarf, Mousseline Laine, &c.—Silk Neckerchiefs, broached Mousseline laine; Silk Scuffs for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin pique, &c.—New Silks for Vests;

Brocaded Silk Gravats, large grain, black Taffetas, Satin, gentlemen's Woaden and Satin, brocaded and Silk Scarfs; Silk Petoni, Levantin, Satin, for Vests; Silk Gloves and Mittens, Egyptian Fitel, Embroidered Fitel, &c.

Satin and Silk Collars and Cravats;
Silk and Fitel Purses;
Tartan and striped woolen Satin for Vests;
Marseilles for Vests;
Linnen Cambric Bibs, embroidered, hemstitched and waffled;

A complete assortment of Perfumery, new Scent Bags, Fumatoires, Pomatums, Bear's Grease, Beef Marrow, Cream Perfumes, &c.

Also—Inquiries of every quality.

d2 F. & J. LACOSTE.

☞ **LARDING** ex ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux—12 quarter pipes Orgeat Sullhon
25 do do do do Dupuy
50 cases Bordeaux claret, for sale by

d10 DABAN, QUEYRIGUE & Co. 11 & 13 St. Louis

☞ **DRY GOODS.**

THE subscribers have received by late arrivals a general assortment of Linen Goods, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms by the package:

Brown linen in no-quilts netting;
7 8 and 11 12 shirting linens, in pieces, dress pieces and quarter pieces heavy linen sheetings;
5 8 and 7 8 long ian ns; 5-8 and 3-4 cambric bands;
Britannias and Flaxlins, thread; cambric handkerchiefs all kinds.

VANCE & LEFFER,
56 - 1w 56 Bienville st.

☞ **LIQUORS**—Just received and for sale—11 cases A Seignette brandy (4th proof); 3 pipes Gaillac, superior; 2 pipes Port wine superior; 2 pipes Malaga wine superior.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

n14 34 Tchartoupitoulas st.

☞ Orders for the Chinese and Mediterranean Birds, for sale by

HERSHER & PURPIS, 11 Royal st. n11

WHIG CANDIDATES:

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUZE.

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, I. WHITMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON, HENRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT, WM. H. AVERY.
M. HUREY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE, HENRY D. COPPEN.
P. W. FERRER.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT, NICHOLAS GURLIE.
VICTOR BURTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND PILIE, JOHN WARNER.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CASSARD, B. BEAUREGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Monday morning, December 15, 1845.

Reports from the Departments.

Since our last publication we have received the reports from several of the Departments of the Government. From their extreme length we are unable to present them in full to our readers, and must content ourselves with an analytical summary of their principal statements and suggestions.

Report on the Finances.—Mr. WALKER's Treasury Report an massive document nearly as long as the President's Message. The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1845, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs,	$27,528,112 70
From sales of public lands,	2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources,	163,998 56
Total receipts,	$29,769,133 56
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1844,	7,857,379 64
Total means,	$37,626,513 20

The expenditures during the late fiscal year amounting to the sum of $29,968,206 98

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1845, of 7,658,306 22

The estimate for the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1846 is as follows — Total receipts from the customs $24,500,000; Public lands $2,000,000; miscellaneous $120,000—total $26,620,000. Add balance in the Treasury, $7,658,306 22. Total means as estimated $34,278,306 22. The expenditures are estimated $29,657,101 90, which will leave on the 1st June 1846, an estimated balance in the Treasury of $4,621,204 32.

The report lays down the following propositions concerning the Tariff:

1st. No more money to be raised than is needed for the wants of the Government.

2d. No duty to be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3d. Discrimination may be made below that rate, running down to admission of articles free of duty.

4th. The maximum revenue duty to be imposed on luxuries.

5th. Minimum and specific duties to be abolished, and *ad valorem* duties substituted—care being taken to guard against fraud.

6th. Duties to be laid equally, not discriminating in favour of any class.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended.

Just these propositions Mr. WALKER has on a very elaborate argument in favor of the reduction of the Tariff. He concludes thus the more prominent and important state of our foreign relations because it war should result, the high duties must be reduced in order to obtain a sufficient amount of revenue.

Greatly to our gratification the Report strongly urges the establishment of a Ware-Housing system, and [illegible] the proposition ably and forcibly.

[illegible] on the happy results of the act of [illegible] a drawback of foreign imposts on foreign ports to Canada, Santa Fe and Chihuahua, by which the supply of foreign exports to these countries from our own ports has been greatly augmented.

The reduction and reduction in the price of the mail, is strongly advocated. The Sub-Treasury project is made its new name is brought forward and urged with the usual array of argument.

The cross survey is rapidly progressing, having been extended Eastward to the Eastern coast of Massachusetts, and Southward to the dividing line of Maryland and Virginia, on the Chesapeake. Many improvements have been made in the light-house system.

The report is of the very quintessence of Locofocoism. Free trade and a Sub-Treasury—dire hostility to the American System—gold for the office-holders and rags for the people—such are its suggestions.

Report of the Post-Master General—During the year ending June 30th 1845, the mails were transported over 143,844 miles of post-roads. The cost was 22,905,504. The number of post-offices on the 30th June 1845 was 14,183. On the 1st December 14,002. During the same period there were appointed 3,002 postmasters—1097 in consequence of deaths or resignations; 753 removals. The revenue of the department for that period amounted to $4,989,841 90; its expenditures to $4,220,731 99—net revenue, $2,343,217 27. It is believed there will be a falling off from the next revenue of the last fiscal year of about forty-per cent—or $1,228,997. The cost of transporting the mails in New England and New York will be reduced $252,728 for the present. The letting of the new routes to contract will add $36,300 to the expenses of the present year.

Difficulties exist in making contracts with railroad companies. Of sixty-seven cases, but thirty-five have been adjusted. This is owing to their exhorbitant demands. The railroad service performed is one-tenth part of the whole, the pay they receive one-fifth part.

Should there be a similar saving in the other divisions in letting the new contracts, there will be a further saving.

In the Western section in the year ending 30th June 1847, of $335,000;

Southern section in year ending 30th June, 1848, of $280,000;

Middle section in year ending 30th June, 1849, of $180,000.

The compensation to Post-Masters and expenses of their offices for the past fiscal year, amounted to $1,489,075 18. The resignations consequent upon the new law, previous to the issuing of the circular giving postmasters the same compensation as last year, were over two thousand.

The deficiency for the current year in the receipts of the Department will be a million and a quarter, and without some amendment of the laws, it will not fall short of a million for the next year.

The report recommends, if the weight system be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single letter—that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 30 miles; 10 cents for a single letter over 50 and under 300 miles; 15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles. These rates continued until the 30th June 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. It is also recommended that former rates be restored on printed matter, and that the number of Editor's exchanges be limited. The adoption of these suggestions will enable the cheap system to be maintained.

The report submits the propriety of restoring the franking privilege to postmasters, and strongly urges the necessity, in every instance of making the payment of postage imperative upon the senders. Three hundred thousand dead letters are quarterly returned to the Post-Office Department, as well as an immense amount of printed matter, on which the postage is lost to the Government.

The report concludes by a reference to Morse's Magnetic Telegraph, which it urges the General Government to take under its supervision.

This report is tolerably concise and very perspicuous.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The report of Mr. Bancroft commences without any preliminary flourishes, by detailing the manner in which the naval service has been performed during the past year.

The navy yards are generally in excellent order. At the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, more than a hundred veteran sailors are enjoying the simple pensioned wisely provided for the comfort of their declining years. The Secretary speaks very favorably of Fort Stevens, at Anapolis, as a school where midshipmen in the intervals of duty, may study their profession.

Mr. Bancroft expresses his regret at being unable to visit Memphis or Pensacola. He speaks of Pensacola, very favorably, hoping the necessity of Memphis provision at that station for all the means connected in a well-disciplined and efficient navy yard. (Memphis is mentioned inappropriately for repairs of ships of war, but is well adapted for the building of steamboats. The report recommends the establishment of a rope-walk at Memphis.

The United States should produce all the hemp used in the Navy. The present contract system requires modifications. The balance of appropriations on hand will be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year. No suggestion is made for an increase of the naval force. The Department awaits on that subject the instructions of Congress. Sea-going steamers are greatly needed.

The system of promotion exclusively by seniority is condemned, as a premium upon inactivity, and as crushing hope of advancement in the breasts of the younger members of the service. Those that are capable, and those only, should be promoted. The efficiency of the service demands the reduction of the number of officers in active service or awaiting it. There are so many Captains and Commanders that, under existing laws, were all capable of commanding, and each cruise to consist of three years, each Captain would be at sea once in twelve years, and each Commander once in eighteen years. Such a system requires reform, and the report suggests many means by which it may be meliorated.

New legislation is required respecting the corps of pursers. Under the present acts, the old purser, doing nothing on shore, is frequently paid more than the faithful younger purser, whom duty carries round the world.

Report of the Secretary of War.—A very long and tiresome document. It exhibits in detail the organization, strength and constitution of the regular army of which much the largest portion is now stationed at Texas. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove these troops, until our relations with Mexico assume a more decisive aspect. Should an increase in the army be required, he proposes to fill up the rank and file by additions, instead of forming new regiments. The report further suggests that another regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our military posts to the Rocky Mountains.

The organization of so large a force on the Texan frontier has in some measure augmented the expenditures; yet this has been compensated by our improvement in discipline. The organization of a corps of miners and sappers is recommended.

The report briefly refers to Colonel Kearney's expedition to the Rocky Mountains; the impression it produced upon the Indians; the amount of emigration to Oregon, &c. Another company of this regiment of dragoons, under the command of Capt. Sumner, visited the line of the United States between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

The report refers to the companies of New Orleans Volunteers, and recommends that Congress make provision for their payment.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The risks for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The situation of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundery for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other.

The attention of Congress is directed to the 46 forts in progress of construction and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points. Among these we find suggested Staten Island and Sandy Hook, Pea-Patch Island, Foxlers' Point, the Florida reefs, &c.

The report speaks favorably of the West Point Academy and suggests some improvements. The expedition of Lieut. Fremont to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, and its results are dwelt upon with enthusiasm.

Some mention is made of the pension system; much is said of the Indians—Pottawattamies, Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. The report concludes by various suggestions in regard to the organization of the militia:

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 4th, Mr Breese, of Illinois, called up the resolution offered by him, to suspend so much of the 24th rule as requires the election of the standing committees by ballot, and gives the appointment thereto to the President of the Senate. This proposition excited some debate. Mr. Mangum contending that it would take from the Senate a power rightfully belonging to that body, and give the power to an officer not responsible to it, and Mr Allen maintaining that the Vice President, though not responsible to the body over which he presides, was responsible to the States and to the people. Mr Breese supported the resolution, which was finally lost, yeas 20, nays 21. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday the 8th inst.

In the HOUSE, the question of the members' seats by lottery came up, and called forth some warm discussion. Mr Cobb's resolution on the subject was finally adopted, yeas 107—nays 77. The names were then drawn forth and seats assigned to each. Mr Adams' name was among the last read, but through the courtesy of the House, no one chose his seat next.

Mr. Owen, of In., gave notice of a bill in relation to the Smithsonian Institute.

Propositions were made by several members for the printing of extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, portions of the President's message, &c. The House took no action on them, but adjourned over to Monday pending the discussion.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESS in regard to the message are as variant as the shades of public opinion. That portion of it relating to Oregon is subjected to very diverse construction. All admit the diplomatic calmness with which its views are urged, but while some hold its intimations to be pacific and its opinions moderate, others, to our mind very properly say, what more could the President say? Suppose he had carried out to its utmost force and significancy, the declaration of our unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon? We readily admit the President proposes no overt act of hostility, but he recommends a series of measures which must speedily bring the matter to a crisis, and which include every thing that the most rabid war advocate could possibly desire. We must not look so much to the views he submits, as to the consequences which will follow their adoption. The message at looked upon in this light at Washington—it is there regarded as a war message, and has thrown western locofocoism into ecstacies of joy.

With respect to the tariff, the message of course gratifies southern free trade—even the exciting clamor of the Charleston *Mercury* are pretty nearly mollied with its decided enmity to the protective principle—Pennsylvania grumbles, but excites no sympathy. She fell into the trap laid for her in 1844 with her eyes and ears wilfully closed to the warnings of the whigs. She may consider herself happy, if she can rescue her iron interests from the ruthless axe of the free trade lopper and hewer.

THE WEATHER certainly deserves a paragraph. It is so remarkably and decidedly abominable. The rain it raineth every day, not with the gentle and refreshing dew drops of May shower, but with one fierce, virulent and uninterrupted stream. If our minutes were as saturnine and atrabilarious as the inhabitants of the British isle, our reporter would have to chronicle many an act of *felo de se* brought about by sheer desperation and intolerance of life during this awful and unmitigated spell of bad weather.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES

The packet ship *Chancellor*, arrived at New York on the 6th, bringing his intelligence from Buenos Ayres. On the 21st September, the commanding officers of the English and French squadrons, passed a bulletin in the Commercial Room at Buenos Ayres, declaring that port and all others belonging to the republic, under blockade after the 24th; that all vessels arriving after date would be ordered off, and all neutral vessels in port should have fifteen days to discharge and load. Should the blockading squadron allow no more than the fifteen days, it would be impossible for the ships in port, eleven of which were Americans, to load, for the decree that Rosas had issued a fortnight previous, compelled all the inhabitants to drill from 4 to 6 P. M., which lessened the hours of labor after the Custom-house closes in the afternoon.

This measure, says the *Herald*, will be of serious injury to the American merchants. There are several vessels now on their way from this port to Buenos Ayres with full cargoes, they, of course, will have to change their destination, perhaps at great loss.

The following decree of the Argentine Republic has been promulgated as a retaliatory measure for the proceedings of the naval forces of France and Great Britain:—

BUENOS AYRES, August 27, 1845.

"*The Government of Buenos Ayres, &c.*

"In consequence of the offensive and hostile proceedings of the naval forces of H. B. M. and of H. M. the king of the French, against those of the Argentine Confederation, and their successive aggressions against the Republic, and in precaution of the consequences that may ensue, which the Government deem imminently destroys of averting, it has resolved and decreted:—

"Art. 1.—All kind of communications, direct or indirect, with the vessels of war, of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French in this port, in those of the province and on the coasts, and in the ports, and on the rivers of the Republic, is, for the present, and until otherwise ordained, prohibited.

"Art. 2.—All persons contravening the foregoing enactment shall suffer the penalties which the Government may deem proper to inflict, according to the circumstances of the case."

☞ **INFLUENZA**, the debating locofoco Clerk of the House, managed by bagage, while on his way from Ohio to Washington, for signal his trial, under the state of the thermometer one of his elections.

MRS. VAN VALKENBURGH of Fulton county, has been convicted of murdering her husband by poisoning him with arsenic, and was on Friday the 9th day of January delivered of a [illegible]

City Intelligence.

U. S DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the United States vs. the Captain of the ship *Louisiana*, was tried in this Court on Saturday. The case was brought forward, owing to the Captain having continued discharging his vessel during the night, without a special day and night permit. It appearing, however, that the Captain acted in good faith, a verdict in favor of the defendant was returned. The Inspector on board the *Louisiana* was discharged for permitting the Captain to unload without authority. The United States District Attorney Mr. Downs and Mr. *Moise*, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Vason, U. S. Commissioner, for the defence.

☞ By reference to another column, our readers will find the Governor's Proclamation, wherein he has recommended that Thursday, the 15th of January, be observed as a Day of General Thanksgiving and Prayer, for the infinite favor, goodness and mercy vouchsafed by Almighty GOD to the State of Louisiana. As this will be the first Thanksgiving Day ever held in this State, we are confident that our fellow-citizens will celebrate it with every demonstration of duty and regard.

☞ We understand that a requisition was received on Saturday by Recorder Canole, from the Governor of New York, for George Foster *alias* James McGraw. It is therefore, probable, that this individual will soon leave us for the North, escorted by a travelling companion.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances at this theatre went off last night in capital style. In fact, the stock company at this theatre is so good, the plays chosen so well selected, and the general character of the management so meritorious, that notwithstanding the inclemency of weather, the house was been, generally, well attended. We are pleased at this, as it evinces a determination on the part of the public to reward merit and industry. To-night, Miss Clara Ellis, takes her benefit, and we trust it may be a bumper.

PARISH COURT—Municipality No. One praying for the opening of Exchange Alley from Carondelet to Baronne street. The contemplated change would make a clear way through from Canal street to the 8th Louis Exchange, and materially improve that portion of the municipality immediately in the neighborhood of the Post-office, Carondelet and Bienville streets. The owners of the property oppose the opening of the alley, on the score of the rent being sufficiently remunerated by the municipality. The case has been for eight years under discussion, but it is hoped that it will shortly be disposed of. Messrs. Canon, G. B. Duncan, L. C. Duncan and T. Shidell, appear for opponents.

The case of the Draining Co. vs. Linati & Co. has been continued until the 23d instant.

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a man named John Morris, a cook in the ship Mountaineer, lying at the foot of Mandeville street, Third Municipality, who fell overboard from that ship on Friday night. Verdict "accidental death by drowning."

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Sentences on Saturday last*—Captain A. H. Eldridge, convicted of an assault and battery upon two persons confined in the Workhouse, was sentenced to four hours imprisonment and to pay a fine of $.

Benjamin Mason, convicted of an assault and battery, sentenced to two weeks imprisonment and costs.

William Becket, f. m. c., and late colored preacher was sentenced to one year imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, upon a conviction for receiving stolen goods.

Frederick Donovan, convicted of an assault and battery, sentenced to four days imprisonment and costs.

Jack Roberts, convicted of entering a house with out leave, was sentenced to six months hard labor in the penitentiary.

Peter Sanders, *alias* B. McCloskey, convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, was sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay the costs of court.

Henry Hamilton, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to one weeks imprisonment and costs.

STABBING.—On Saturday last, John, a slave of Philip Taylor, was arrested for cutting his fellow servant with a dirk knife. He was taken before Recorder Canole, and ordered to be whipped.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—In the case of Blanchard, vs Eugene Gossmant and P. Lonzo, gentlemen, this Court has rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs of five thousand dollars. Messrs. Upton and Olcott for plaintiffs—Messrs. Benjamin, Macon and Bodin for defendants.

☞ With the exception of two or three cases of assault and battery of minor importance, there was nothing worth noting upon the police books yesterday. We are pleased to state this, and our northern people will be glad to know it, particularly as they imagine that the Sabbath in New Orleans is passed in rioting and debauchery.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

COMMERCE.—The locofocos have nominated Isaac Toucey of Hartford, for Governor.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Ohio assembled at Columbus, on the 1st, and organized by the election of Seabury Ford, Esq., as President of the Senate, and Elias F. Drake, Speaker of the House—both whigs.

LIBERALITY.—A young lad lost his arm recently at Lowell, Mass., by its becoming entangled in the machinery. A present of $2,000 was made up for him—300 of which were given by the company, and 3,000 by the hands employed.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* speaking of the appointment of Mr. Shidell, Minister to Mexico, says: "Mr. Shidell is an able and adroit man. Every dollar the Mexicans can get ahead of him they are welcome to. But will his nomination be confirmed? Aye, there lies the rub! You need not be surprised to learn, when his nomination comes before the Senate for action, that his whole connection with the *infamous Plaquemines frauds* will be brought to light, and a debate grow out of the same which, when the injunction of secrecy shall be removed, will astonish the initiated!"

☞ We learn with pleasure that Mr. Alfred Boisneau, a young painter whose compositions excited general admiration last winter, is about to return to our city. He intends to visit Europe in the spring, and during the spring, we would advise persons desirous of having their portraits taken, to profit by his short sojourn in New Orleans. The numerous portraits already painted by Mr. Boisneau both in the city and country, are the best evidence of the remarkable talent which he possesses.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

SUNDAY, December 14, 1845.

St. Charles Hotel.

A Brewster, N Barlow, Lee, D Walker St Louis; B B Potillatz, Mrs Cope, two children and servant, Ala.; Wm. Holmes, Philadelphia; J J Hughes, Pittsburgh; Theodore B Lane, Jasper Corning, F Rossman, P O Pendleton, Stephen Whitney, Jr., New York; M Cross, Tenn.; Jas H Pinckney, S C; P R Rosecrans, N. Y.; R Rosser, J H Fowler, S. C.; J E Everett, Jacob W Becker, Wm. T Martin, Miss.; John Dare and lady, R. Q. Joseph Arnold, Conn.; Jas Thomas, Ala.; A W Mack, S Mudge, Schenectady, Mich; Mrs Cancerda, N. Q.; J J Hanna, Terre Bonne; W H Martin, Miss.; Mrs Pendleton, Providence, La.; J W Beach and family, Natchez; H M Youngblood, Fayette, Miss.; Robert Dunby, U. S. Army; C Pitmer, Pittsburgh.

Merchants' Exchange.

Judge McGehee, J W Gordon, Miss; Gen Tenn; R C Morris, Geo.; S Mendes, S. C.; J Braddish, Natchez; J Bowdin, S C Lawless, La.; Captain J H Hendrick, Steamboat Hard Times.

St. Louis Exchange.

Mr & Mrs Connolly, Mrs Anderson, Vicksburg; Martin J Bayne, Mexico; Marquis De Tabaca, A Montoya, Paris; Baron Lenthard, lady and children; Mrs Mary Gough, New York; T Yeager, Ala.; De Pastor, St John the Baptist.

Verandah Hotel.

Wm Ellis, S C; Mrs Johnston, Chapboro, N. B.; Uriah G Mitchell, R W Fort, lady and two children, Ala.; Mary T Wood, Jr.; Maj Tait and lady, Mrs P Quin, Mobile; R E Hansen, N. O.; Wm Somers, J M Hopkins, Miss.; J Sunderland, Conn.; D M Brown, J M Crawford, Pontoc Coupee; J O Pease, Phila.; Joseph H Williams Ala.

Canal Street Hotel.

General Bernard, Baton Rouge; F Ellis, Baker; H Lefort, Plaquemines; L Garnier, H O L Schwartz, Covington; Mr Devlegy, Baton Rouge; A Tracie, Wyandotte, Leopold Wolfels, New York; George Chalie, John Tassin, Cincinnati; E G Hotze Virginia, E Carasaugh.

☞ **TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD** will be given for the arrest and delivery of a light colored boy, HYRIM, who formerly belonged to Mr. L. Lapouyade, of New Orleans. He is about 45 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He left, on the morning of the 4th, Mr James Vousset's plantation, on Pointe de Sicard.

d12—3t

☞ **LODGED** in the Police Jail of the Third Municipality, a negro man, who says his name is Jack, calling himself AIME; says his belongs to Mr. H. M. Pace, Second Municipality. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks French and English.

The owner of said slave is requested to claim he at the Recorder's office in Carondelet st.

New Orleans, December 8, 1845.

M HERNANDEZ,
Second Lieutenant 2nd Judge.

d15

☞ **LODGED** in the Police Jail of the Third Municipality, about the 8th inst., a negro man calling himself Jack, says he