The New Orleans Bee.

No. 248. VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 4908.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give the name of the office to which he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISEMENTS—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first day thereof, and HALF 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 privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within their own business.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of Municipality No. 3.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, December 29, 1845.

RESOLVED, That the tax of the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on the assessed value of real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.

C. W. LEWIS, Recorder.

Approved, October 24, 1845.
(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor
A true copy. GARDNER, Secty.

NOTICE—[illegible] to conduct the education of [illegible]. An acquaintance with the English and French languages is required. No one need apply unless he can furnish good recommendations, both in regard to capacity and moral character. The salary will be reasonable. Apply for information to

122—3 DUPUIS, DURAND & CO, 25 Chartres st.

WANTED—A trustworthy young Lady, speaking English and French and understanding the business of a Fancy and PERFUMERY STORE. Good recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 86, Custom House street, between Royal and Bourbon.

MR. JAQUES LABORE informs Sugar Boilers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the well-known WAVE, Captain C. Tamboury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements, apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee. 411

ALFRED ROISSEAU,
Portrait Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that his studio is open every day from 9 o'clock A[illegible] P. M., No. 101 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis. 122—3

DR. D. PERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that, having given up his office to Dr. Chaumont, he thinks that the persons who have been employing him with their confidence, will continue to favor him with it, as one who fully merits it by his moral and capacity.

Dr. E. Chaumont informs the public that his office is no longer in Bienville, but in Toulouse, No. 61, 1st floor, corner of Bourbon street, between Main and St. Philip. 122

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND [illegible] arpents front by about forty deep, established as a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings necessary for its proper order, situated in the Parish of [illegible], and one of the best positions for raising the cane to maturity. Apply for more ample information to [illegible]. No 19 Toulouse street. 117 f

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a larger quantity of Stock, at the usual reduced profits, would not injure the country business, has therefore increased his Stock to a large amount, and is now receiving daily large supplies of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which he will sell at the lowest possible rates for cash or approved paper. He also solicits a share of the business of Planters, and can supply them with Bagging, Rope, Iron Hoops, Nails, &c., at the lowest rates. Orders from the country will receive immediate attention. Terms—cash or 60 days. 69

TO PLANTERS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants has on hand a large assortment of Sugar Kettles, Bricks, Iron, Bagging and Rope, and is ready to send to any of the planters in the Lafourche district, on the shortest notice and lowest transportation to their plantations. Those having furnishing to [illegible] will find it to their advantage to call at No. 1 Old Levee, corner of Bienville street, where they will find a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which they will sell at the lowest rates. The charges will be moderate.

ALEX. DELPIT, No. 1 Old Levee. 109

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Master [illegible] wishing to obtain a load in readiness to sail from this port, or to proceed to the Coast to take in cargo, or from any part of the port, to another, by applying at the First Municipality Police Office, corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets, will receive every information relative to the same.

The Police Office is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. 98 3m

Masters of vessels will find it to their interest to give immediate attention to the above. Terms—cash. 98

ORDERS Terms—cash. 69

TO PLANTERS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants has on hand a large assortment of Sugar Kettles, Bricks, Iron, Bagging and Rope, and is ready to send to any of the planters in the district on the shortest notice and lowest terms for transportation to their plantations. Those having furnishing to [illegible] will find it to their advantage to call at No. 1 Old Levee, corner of Bienville street, where they will find a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which they will sell at the lowest rates. The charges will be moderate.

ALEX. DELPIT, No. 1 Old Levee. 109

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING resumed my office in Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, on 1st inst., I respectfully state that I am ready to [illegible] professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying, [illegible] and public buildings of every description, in the Grecian, Roman, Gothic, and all the various styles of Modern Architecture, with a knowledge of the most economical and convenient arrangements, combined with specifications and estimates based on the local average prices of materials and labor.

Plans, specifications of greater internal improvements and public works, as railroads, canals, [illegible] of the various routes, surveys, levels, [illegible] works, estimates of the expense of erecting mills, machinery, [illegible] of valuable lands at any distance, I am now prepared to attend to, having [illegible] to a distance from New Orleans, in the interior of the country, a number of competent and [illegible] of thousands of mechanics and laborers, for the execution of works of the greatest importance. Surveys and plans of estates, topographical maps, drawings of machinery, plans, specifications and estimates [illegible] of the country, for mines, factories, steam engines, water works, &c., will be made at short notice, but I shall also most cheerfully superintend the execution of any kind of buildings or other improvements. The great multitude of plans made by me, and which have been published and circulated during the last few years, are a good evidence that my [illegible] are appreciated.

Letters, etc., to be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German languages.

HENRY MOELLHAUSEN,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1845.

THE SAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their business on the 1st inst., and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July, have remaining in good assets, $677,459 09. Since the fire the premiums to be earned each year on the risks then on hand amount, which add to the above, make a fund of over $800,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share in any way, with its losses of the preceding year, which will be made apparent by the above statement, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, can be had at the [illegible] corner of Camp and Common sts.

nl4—tf

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York, having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of this city (which Company pays the same proportion) are prepared to insure on the Mississippi River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The General Mutual Insurance Company have a large capital actually invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 40 per cent. of the premiums received during the past year, and intend to pay a still greater profit, if possible annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the not mutual principle—that is, excluding among those who pay the premium the proportion due to the officers as large a dividend as possible, and other mutual offices may be counted—they have every advantage in their operations.

The Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS, } Agents.
EDW. ORDEN, }

Office No 45 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 to its qualities, as the most simple, cheap and effective means by the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and recommends the pipe as the best for the supply of water for their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one inch to four inches in diameter, and is durable, and affords the cheapest medium for the purpose.

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

W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
Sole Agents in New Orleans,
KENNETT & BOLTON, 71 Poydras st.

GUN FOR BEES.—Eagle Pure Rifle in kegs, halves quarters and canisters, warranted of the first quality by sale by the sole general agents.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—350 kegs white wine Barrel and Half Barrel; 3-4 Claret Hogsheads; 150 boxes fine assorted Cordials, 50 do superior do; 50 do Sherry Wine; 100 do do do; 200 do do do; 50 do Grape in Brandy; 50 do Curaçoa of Holland; 300 do Pickles assorted; 100 do Currant; flower water; 50 do Maraschino; 30 baskets Champagne; 200,000 corks.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 24 Tchoupitoulas st

NO. 105 ROYAL STREET.

THE undersigned offers for sale, now landing ex ship Vesta, from Havre, Silk Mousseline Laine:

Printed Scotch Cashmere, Tartan, Bindoo, &c. &c.;
Scotch Cashmere Scarfs, Tartan Mousseline laine, &c.;
Silk Neckerchiefs, bourdeed Mousseline laine; Silk Stuffs for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin pique, &c.;
Wove Silks for Vests;
Brocaded Silk Gravats, large grain, black Taffetas, Poplin, gentlemen's Woolen and Satin, bourdeed and Silk Scarfs; Silk Plush, Levantin, Satin for Vests; Silk Gloves and Mittens, Egyptian Floch, Embroidered Fichu, &c.;
Linen and Silk Collars and Cravats;
Quilted Fichu Purses;
Tartan and striped woolen Satin for Vests;
Marseilles for Vests;
Linnen Cambric Hdkfs, embroidered, in unstitched and unstarred;
A complete assortment of Perfumery, new Scent Bags, Essences, Pomatums, Bear's Grease, Beef Marrow, Cosmetique, &c.
Also—Suspenders of every quality.

d2 F. & J. LAGOSTE.

LARD, in ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux—15 quarter pipes Eugene Cauthen;
10 do do do Dupuy;
30 casks Bordeaux claret, for sale by
n30 DARAN, QUETROUZE & 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 suitable for sheeting;
7-8 and 11-4 sheeting linens, in pieces, demi pieces and quarter pieces heavy linen sheetings;
5-8 and 7-8 long cloths; 3-4 and 5-4 cambric lawns;
Britannias and Flanillas, threads, ladies and gentlemen's silk hdkfs.

VANET & LEFEVRE,
44—1w 24 Bienville street.

LIQUORS—Just received and for sale—50 quarter casks A Seignette brandy (6th proof); 1 [illegible] pipe, superior; 3 pipes Port wine, superior; 1 pipe Madeira wine superior.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

In Consignment for Account of Owners.

BRANDY—Abel, Seignette, assorted cases direct from La Rochelle, 3 years old, proof and upwards, viz:
1 puncheon 28 do do do
5 do 30 do do do
1 hhd 30 do do do
10 do 32 do do do
20 do 35 do do do
1 quarter 28 do do do
For sale at New York prices by
LOUDON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

HAVANA SEGARS—300,000 of superior, for sale by
415 THOMSON & LAMPER, 26 Old Levee.

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 BURNS, J. WHITMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON, HENRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT, WM. H. AVERY,
M. HURLEY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEOPHILE ZACHARIE, HENRY D. ODDEN,
P. W. FARRAR.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT, NICHOLAS GURLIS,
VICTOR BURTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND PILIE, JOHN WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CASSARD, R. BRAUNEGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, 1845.

Whig Meeting

A Meeting of the Whigs on the Parish of Jefferson, will be held at M. Benoit's Coffee House, in the town of Carrollton on SATURDAY the 27th day of December 1845, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates for the State Senate, and House of Representatives, all good Whigs are expected to attend.

C. BURSON,
V. LIVAUDAIS,
J. J. MICHEL,
J. W. WHAMAR,
W. C. GOODRICH.

We stated yesterday that we labored under the impression that an offer to submit the Oregon dispute to arbitration had been made by the British Government and rejected by ours. Subsequent examination of the correspondence between Mr PACKENHAM, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. CALHOUN, then Secretary of State, establishes the fact. It appears that on the 15th January, 1845, Mr. PACKENHAM addressed a note to Mr. CALHOUN, informing him that considering the importance manifested in the United States to a settlement of the question, and the length of time which would probably be still required before it could be adjusted to the satisfaction of the two Governments, he had been authorized to propose its reference to arbitration, presuming that under the circumstances, no more fair and honorable mode of settling the question could be adopted. To this proposition Mr CALHOUN replied on the 31st of the same month, declining the offer, as the President yet entertained the hope that the dispute would be terminated by the negotiation then pending, and as he deemed it unadvisable to resort to any other mode so long as there was hope of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement by negotiation. The President was moreover induced to take this course, from a belief that arbitration would tend to retard, rather than expedite its final adjustment.

It is well, however, to remember, that a resort to arbitration was declined by Mr. TYLER—not Mr POLK. This mode of settlement may yet, therefore remain open to both Governments, before recourse is had to such extreme measures as would render hopeless all idea of a peaceful settlement of the question. Arbitration would undoubtedly be an equitable resource, but for the difficulty of placing the subject under the consideration of a truly disinterested and honest third party. To any of the European Sovereigns, the United States might urge invincible objections—the mere utterance of the portentous phrase—"balance of power" on this continent, has already created a suspicious jealousy in the minds of the people of America, which would indispose them from accepting the intermediation of any crowned head in the Eastern Hemisphere. They would doubt the impartiality of the Umpire, and almost prepared in advance to find his award unjust and unfair. They would believe that a secret sympathy between the powers of Europe, and a lurking desire to restrain the progress of republican institutions on this continent, would incline the arbiter to yield undue weight to the pretensions of Great Britain. Arbitration has not hitherto proved a successful mode of settling questions of boundary between this country and other countries. It failed in adjusting the North Eastern controversy, and would, *a fortiori* fail to settle the North Western dispute. The remedy, absolutely considered, may be good, but its application, under the circumstances, appears to us nearly impracticable.

With the sincerest anxiety to avoid crowking, and with every disposition to see the question brought to a peaceful and honorable issue, we cannot discover in the event of Congress adopting the measures urged in the Message, how the controversy is to be settled, save by Great Britain waiving her assumed rights, or seeking to enforce them by an actual conflict. She might, it is true, endeavor to resume negotiation, but is this probable? And even were she thus disposed, could we rationally expect the concurrence of our Government, after the very decided expression of our clear and unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon? We doubt it.

The Oregon Country.

Dr EGBERT WHITE, who was appointed four years ago a sub-agent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Oregon, and was deposed by its local Legislature to bear their eloquent memorial to the Congress of the United States, has promised to furnish the Washington Union with a series of short but instructive letters, upon the character of that interesting Territory. The following is the first of these communications. We shall endeavor to give them to our readers in regular succession:—

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: The territory of Oregon extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, a distance of over a thousand miles, and from 42 deg to 54 deg 40' north latitude, may, as to the general features of the country, be conveniently brought under three great divisions. The first or eastern division is the most extensive and least valuable. It is sterile in many portions; but owing to the mildness of the climate, and the nutritiousness of the grass, vast herds of buffalo have there commenced and subsisted from times immemorial. Domestic herds have, at Fort Hall and elsewhere, done the same; and large caravans of laden horses have annually passed through it in the most unfavorable seasons of the year, well subsisting upon the grass indigenous to the country—finding upon the grass indigenous to the country—fattening the conviction, that even eastern Oregon must be of much value as one of the best and most extensive grazing districts in the world. The water-courses from the eastern extreme to the Pacific ocean are rapid in their descent, not admitting of an extensive navigation—even the Columbia being navigable for only 125 miles. Their frequent interruptions by the cascades and rapids have produced water privileges unlimited as to extent and power, warranting the conclusion that this country is destined, by the facilities furnished by nature, to become a large manufacturing country; more particularly as wool may be grown cheaper and easier than in any other portion of the known world. Upon Bear river, between the Rocky Mountains and Fort Hall, and a considerable district about and embracing that fort—some eight hundred miles from the Pacific—we find a favorable surface, fine grass, pleasant scenery, and good soil, but the country is sparsely timbered with trees of stunted growth. Herbear dwelling upon the value and interesting character of the soda springs in this region, intending to devote to them a more extended notice hereafter. Following the great emigrant-road at Chestnut's Pass, and pursuing its direct and onward course over a most favorable surface for a highway, we come to another portion of Oregon more valuable for civilized man to dwell in.

The scenery in the neighborhood of the Boise river, is varied, grand, and imposing; the valley tableground, and hills well-grassed; the timber is of good growth, and here and there a little district better adapted to agriculture. We now come to that portion embracing the Blue mountains, the Grand Ronde, and all that district from Burnt river to the Cascade mountains, covering an extent of country of about 200 miles from east to west. Here the climate is remarkable for its extreme salubrity; the wooded districts are well timbered with pine, oak, &c.; the scenery pleasingly diversified; and all nature around the locations of the pious missionary establishments planted, there, is wearing a milder and more agreeable aspect.

ELIJAH WHITE.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1845.

☞ In the December number of the Democratic Review, there is an article on the Commercial Policy of Great Britain, in which the writer incidentally refers to the Oregon question. We subjoin the passage:

"We have thus accomplished the assigned duty of laying before the readers of the Democratic Review, the parallel and the contrast of the three British Company in Asia, and the Hudson's Bay Company in America; and we have been led to do this, because it is an important element of the great question which now agitates the public mind of the United States. And our Government has, in this emergency, a high and noble task before it, which, we confidently assume, it will discharge with promptitude and energy, when once aroused to the necessity of asserting and maintaining the rights of the United States, to the extent, whatever that is, which the public voice and judgment of the country may require. It is, indeed, a proud position for the statesmen of the United States, and the citizens generally, if in the pursuit of peace and justice, and not in the vindictive spirit of war, they can succeed in establishing the principle of the freedom of the ocean, as regulating the boundaries of nations, and the security of the commerce and strength and prosperity of the people, to that extension it will be gallantly supported by them, namely, the defence of the mid sea, and, if necessary, aggression, and the upholding of the good name of the United States.

City Intelligence.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The indictment against Samuel G. English for assault and battery was quashed. Wm. O'Connor and James Murphy, charged of assault and battery, were yesterday arraigned, and pleaded "not guilty." Victor Flotte was tried for counting Mr. J. B. Lanrosh with a dangerous weapon, and the jury, after being out some time, came in to Court without being able to return a verdict. They were dismissed and we suppose another trial will be granted. Thomas Carrollton, accused of larceny, was discharged under a "nolle prosequi."

LARCENY.—Frederick Fiev and Frederick Wilkinson, were yesterday arrested for stealing pages from a bookstand on the platform. They were examined by Recorder Genois, and sent to the Criminal Court.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—The case of A. Lanfear & Co. vs. R. D. Bloneman, will come on to-day. Plaintiffs claim $2845, to 3d, equal to $14,775, with 600 cents of protest, being amount of bills of exchange drawn and endorsed by R. D. Bloneman on Firmin de Tastet & Co., of London, which was refused payment. This amount was drawn against the shipment of 344 bales of cotton, shipped by Bloneman per ship Provincialist, Capt. Williams. The defendants claims $35,000 damages in reconvention, by reason of the acts of Baring, Brothers & Co. It appears that said bills of exchange were forwarded by plaintiff to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. at London, to be presented for acceptance, and that the drawers thereupon offered to accept them; but upon calling for the delivery to them of the bills of lading, Baring, Brothers & Co. agents of plaintiffs, declared they would not deliver them unless the drawers would discount their acceptances and pay the amount. This measure was considered arbitrary, and not customary among merchants, and that it tended to injure the standing of Messrs. F. de Tastet & Co and of defendant. The bills of lading have ever since been in possession of the plaintiffs, or of their agents—that they took possession of the cotton and have disposed of it in no one manner, without rendering an account therefor. Levi Peirce appears for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Benjamin and Micou for defendant.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—It appears from certain reports before the Southern Methodist Conference, now sitting in the Methodist Church, Poydras street, and which have been received from the Mississippi Conference, that the increase of members of that persuasion, in the year ending 10th December 1845, was whites 1400, colored 1503.—Aggregate number of members at same time was 14,863 whites, 9,202 colored, and 116 Indians. Number of Sunday Schools 60—number of scholars 3,245. The return of $6538 has been raised for the purchase of books during the year. There are 427 local and 116 travelling preachers belonging to this Church.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Mr. Booth will make his re-appearance at this Theatre This Evening, when will be performed the play of the "Iron Chest." For further particulars see advertisement.

The friends of Genl. DE BUYS and STARROW are requested to assemble on Wednesday Evening 24th inst., at HENRY CHASSE'S, corner of Old Levee and Barrack streets, (Mint Exchange) at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Several orators will be heard on the occasion.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—George Fegin, accused of larceny, was examined and sent to the Criminal Court. Wm. Lane, accused of being a dangerous and suspicious person, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COURT.—The following members were present yesterday evening—Hon. Recorder Genois, President; Aldermen Brett, Morin, Correjolles and Ramos. There being no quorum, the council adjourned.

THE CHESS MATCH.—On Sunday evening Messrs Rousseau and Stanley, played the twenty-fourth game of the great chess match in our city, which was won by Mr. Stanley. Yesterday morning they played the twenty-fifth game which resulted in a drawn game, the score then stood 11 for Stanley, 7 for Rousseau, and 7 drawn.

The twenty-seventh game was played last night, which was won by Mr. Stanley, making the result up to the present time—12 for Mr. Stanley, 7 for Rousseau, and 7 drawn.

CALEB J. MCNUTT, was surrendered by his bail at Washington on the 11th, and was in prison at the last accounts, awaiting his trial.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on Monday, the 15th instant, after a session of three weeks.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have declined to bring in a true bill against Mr. Elliott, arraigned last summer or autumn on account of an affray with Mr Kendall, son of Amos Kendall.

THE MAILS are yet in an irregular and confused state. We got one back mail yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 19th only. The newspaper mails of the 13th, 14th, and 15th are due this morning.

☞ JOHN J. FRASER, Esq., formerly of Liberty County, Geo., was robbed by some unknown scoundrels, on the night of the 19th ult., while riding in his gig, of paper, in company with another person, by the light of a fire, in front of the store of Mr. JAMES KING, at Bloant's Ferry, on the Suwannee river, East Florida. Mr. FRASER received two buck-shot wounds, which as yet were not considered dangerous, but which after some days, terminated in death on the 30th ult. The assassin is generally believed to be a man who resides in the vicinity of the Ferry, with whom Mr. F. was at variance.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINE.—Mr. O'Reilly, Secretary of the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Company, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington. We learn that arrangements have been completed with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company for the erection of the line over their road between this city and Philadelphia, and that contracts are offered to the Magnetic Telegraph Company to complete it by the 30th of January next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT.—On the night of the 16th inst. a fire broke out in the town of Bridgeport, and before it could be arrested destroyed from thirty to forty stores and dwelling houses. In this destruction are embraced some of the heaviest business houses, with large stocks in store. On a rough calculation the loss is estimated at $150,000, on which there is an insurance amounting to about $80,000. Many poor families, have, by this calamity, been turned houseless and homeless into the streets.

THE GERMAN OPERA in New York, with Mad. Otto for the Prima Donna, appears to have succeeded tolerably well. The "Upper Ten Thousand" of the city of Gotham will patronise it for awhile, on account of the novelty, and will then drop off, just as they have done with respect to every sterling musical entertainment requiring for its support that continued encouragement which can only result from a genuine love of the art.

☞ It is a curious fact that the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, which, with all its pretensions to neutrality, is thoroughly locofoco on almost all the political questions of the day, takes a strong ground against the administration on the Oregon controversy. We take it, that its course is on this question, the result of its position as an organ of the co-mercantile interests of New York. They will probably be heavy sufferers by a war, and are most probably opposed to belligerent measures. The *Journal of Commerce* is the echo of the Wall and Pearl streets anti-war sentiment.

THE OHIO.—The Wheeling *Gazette* of the 20th says: "The weather has become sensibly warmer within the last twenty-four hours, and our snow is gradually disappearing. We have hopes of an open river soon."

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, of the same date, says: "The thaw continues, but less freely last night than previously. Weather cloudy and not cold. We do not see that the rivers are affected by the weather, to do any good. Farmers from a distance say the sleighing is first rate in the country."

The Cincinnati *Atlas* of the 8th, says: "The Ohio is closed by ice as far down as Marietta, and also at four-mile bar, a few miles above this city. The mail boat of the evening line leaves through the ice below, and came up on Saturday evening. She returned immediately. The morning boat did not start down yesterday. A report is in town that the Cumberland is closed, at Dover."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraphic flags of Mr. H. J. Rogers' system are shown to be placed upon the Government Light-houses at North Point and the Rocklets, at the mouth of the Patapsco river, in consequence of authority to that effect having been given by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Baltimore *American* says: Besides the promise of direct advantage to the commerce of Baltimore, it will also cause a mutual exchange of communications by means of the telegraphs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Magnetic Telegraph Company, the extension of the latter to Washington, and the subscription in the Western and Southern States, and especially in the commercial cities above mentioned."

Another line was recently in operation between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, for the exclusive use of individuals who employed that road to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and that the line was in full and perfect operation. It will be gallantly supported by them, namely, the defence of the mid sea, and, if necessary, aggression, and the upholding of the good name of the United States.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—As this is the season for Christmas and New Years Gifts, the various booksellers have taken care to supply themselves, with a valuable and varied stock of Annuals, Tokens, Gifts, and other Pictorial publications. Persons desirous of making choice and tasteful presents, cannot do better than pay a visit to Morgan's Literary Depot, Exchange place. His assortment of Annuals &c. embraces some of the prettiest and beautiful we have ever seen. We name among others, a superb volume filled with colored engravings of flowers, called *Nature's Gems*; a new splendid edition of *Lalla Rookh*, gorgeously embellished; a similar edition of *Longfellow's Poetical Works*; a magnificent annual for 1846 entitled "*The Snow Flake*"; another equally elegant called "*The Opal*" and a work most richly bound and illustrated with the finest engravings, descriptive of scenes in the life of our Saviour. Morgan's collection of holiday Gifts is uncommonly rich and rare, and comprises works adapted to every taste and at almost every price.

Congress.

On the 10th instant, the SENATE did not sit.

In the HOUSE, the business of the morning commenced with a motion that when the House adjourn, it stands adjourned to Monday, the 15th inst. The motion prevailed.

Mr. M. Brown, of Tennessee, then announced the death of his late colleague, member elect to the present Congress, Dr Joseph H Peyton, from the Nashville district. Mr. Brown passed a feeling eulogy upon the merits of the deceased. The customary resolutions of respect, were then adopted, and the House adjourned

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Primrose* for late Matchez and Concordia papers

DISASTER.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 17th instant says: "The sloop *Georgia*, Capt. Russell, from Black River, with a cargo consisting of 2,775 bushels hough rice, consigned to Legare & Ollear, while endeavoring to beat up the harbor on Monday evening, against a heavy N.W. wind, missed stays, and went ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island. She will probably lidge. The *steamer Etonia* left yesterday with a lighter in her assistance, in order to save as much of the cargo as possible.

POWER OF NATURE ALONE.—The Springfield, Mass *Gazette* says:—

An Irish woman who lives at Indian Orchard, came into town on foot a distance of six miles, to do some business, a few days since, and returning home in the afternoon, was obliged to stop at a house some two miles short of home, where her accouchement took place; and on the next day but one she took her infant in her arms and proceeded the rest of the way to her home.

Wealth, with all its comforts, has its drawbacks. If this poor Hibernian had been "a dash and dainty dame", she never suffered the winds of heaven to visit her face too roughly, took no exercise save in her carriage, pampered herself with epicurean viands, ate late suppers and lolled on a couch half the day, she would, after the birth of her infant, have been bedridden for a month. As we descend the scale of civilization, from the extreme and ultra refinement of the highest classes of society, to the almost animal existence of the lowest, we find health, vigor and the power of endurance increasing in nearly a regular ratio. The frame that is not invigorated by labor, exposure and exercise, forfeits its powers of resistance. The Indian woman, who in the very slave of her lord carrying burthens and performing all menial duties, is scarcely interrupted for a single hour in the discharge of her domestic services, by an event that usually confines our city dames to their chamber and their bed for thirty calendar days.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal of Tuesday, that on Wednesday last, in broad daylight, the two trains of cars, the one going south and the other north, met each other on the railway road, came in direct collision, thereby endangering the lives of a large number of passengers in both trains. Happily, no one was seriously injured. What will appear the most extraordinary part of the affair when we state the circumstances—It is a rule when the trains meet between two "turn outs," that that one which has the least half of the road, shall run off to the other run to the station which it has last left. On Wednesday last both the up and down cars were both at the same "turn out," each 18 miles apart, and some 36 miles from Wilmington, the half-way line nearly equi-distant from each both engineers rounding on all sooms, as the phrase goes, each endeavoring to reach the half-way line first, at which point the other run back. Onward both of them flew for the contested point, at a terrific speed. As they approached both engineers gave the engines the reverse action, but alas! it was too late. The collision could not be evaded. An awful collision ensued, by which both engines were almost store to pieces. The engineers, conductors and the mail agents, when they saw that the meeting was inevitable, jumped overboard and escaped injury. There were a large number of passengers on both trains, and it is providential that they were not seriously injured. The rapping engines the Henry Clay, one of the most powerful owned by the company, broke the downcoming one, the New Hampshire, into splinters. The engineers who thus risked the lives of their fellow beings were immediately discharged by the Directory, the only punishment within the power of the Company to inflict (*Raleigh Register*.

Those who are not familiar with the details of the Post Office would probably find it difficult to credit the number of the mistakes and omissions which are made by letter writers. Scarcely a week elapses without the occurrence of some case where an important letter, covering money or valuable papers, is dropped into the Post Office, with a wrong direction, or without any direction at all. In a recent instance, a letter was received containing a remittance to bank notes, which was designed to be sent to Pittsburg, was erroneously directed to Philadelphia, and although the letter was ultimately sent back to Baltimore and its mis-direction prevented, its consequences in the interval occasioned no little anxiety to all parties concerned. So also, in another case, a letter with money enclosed, directed for Pittsburg, was sent to and corrected to Frederick. These instances are the representatives of many others of like character. In another class of cases, letters are deposited in the Post Office, containing remittances, but without any direction whatever. We saw one of these latter, a day or two since, in which were two promissory notes, but as neither the writer nor the party written to resided in the letter was necessarily kept in the office until inquiry shall be made respecting it. We are induced to refer to this subject with a view to the avoidance of such errors and annoyance as these letter writers. In all cases of the kind of which we have been speaking, the Post Office clerks are generally sure to get the blame which justly attaches to the careless individuals who employ them. The remedy is a well the difficulty.—*Baltimore American*.

AN ARCHITECTURAL NOVELTY.—The large stores lately built at the head of Foster's wharf, Boston, are roofed in a novel manner—an invention of necessity. A writer in the Boston *Courier* thus describes the improvement:—

"Two enterprising builders have erected at the head of Foster's wharf, on Broad street, five large stores, and covered them with bricks instead of slate, from necessity rather than from choice: for their great depth, about one hundred feet, would have required thirty feet elevation for a pitched roof. About eighty feet of these roofs have a small descent, just enough to shed the water. We are thus indebted to accident for a important improvement—a real fire proof roof—all the more important, considering the growing compactness of our city buildings. These roofs are simple, durable, and handsome. They are covered with tarred paper laid on with hot pitch, shingle fashion, three thicknesses. This operation makes them perfectly tight; but to protect them from fire, and the action of the elements, bricks are laid over the whole, bedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints, and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, and looks like our best side walks, but smoother and with smaller joints. The bricks were made for the purpose, about one and a quarter inch thick."

DEATH OF A VETERAN SOLDIER.—The York, Pa. papers announce the death of James Cross, sen., Esq., in the 97th year of his age. The deceased served two tours of duty against the Western Indians after the close of the Revolutionary War, and marched as sergeant of a company of Riflemen against the rebels in "the Whiskey Insurrection," which broke out in the western region of Pennsylvania during the Presidency of Gen. Washington. He enjoyed a commission as Justice of the Peace from Thomas Mifflin, the first Governor of that Commonwealth after the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, and continued to serve as a Magistrate for more than forty years. Throughout his life he maintained the character of an honest, useful and intelligent man.

CONSCIENCE-MONEY DEPOSIT.—Wm. D. Coolidge, Esq. of Boston, has recently received an anonymous letter, enclosing one hundred dollars, which the conscientious writer says is money due to the estate of Mr. C.'s father sixteen years ago. The letter is young, and is the only child of Washington, and we hope really came from there, for it is gratifying to believe that there is at least one solitary worth of conscience left in the Best of Governments, and manifested enough to manifest it in an honest a way.—*N. Y. Courier*.

GUARD.—We learn from the New London *Star* that the last vessel of the White Oak, of that port, which recently arrived at Newport from the Indian Ocean, has 250 tons of guano. Capt. Rose discovered in the Southern Ocean an island consisting entirely of this article, from which he procured the above quantity. The guano was assigned by the White Oak Island." The guano was assigned by the Star" to Capt. Rose, who, after supplying the vessel, proceed to be a friendly article, is any which they had carried to England from the Azores or Peruvian guano.

☞ THE FAIR for the relief of the destitute Orphans' Home in the Asylum at Lafayette, still be held in the Ball-Room of the St. Louis Exchange, corner of Chartres and Royal streets, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 22d, 23d and 24th December inst. 416

The Mississippi Bubble!

HAS been thoroughly [illegible] and is now ready for the reception of visitors. The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense in fitting up the establishment in all useful and tasteful particulars for the refreshment of the inner man. It contains all manner of delicacies in the season, and the choicest wines and liquors. The Bubble is open day and night, and the Proprietor hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. 409 3m

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed his office to the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets. Proprietary Notice and Drafts discounted. Loans on Mortgages, Citizens' and Consolidated Funds on hand. 98—1m

LATEST DATES.

New York	Dec 19	Liverpool	Nov 29
Philadelphia	Dec 19	Havre	Nov 15
Charleston	Dec 17	Mexico	Nov 25
Cincinnati	Dec 8	Texas	Dec 13
Mobile	Dec 20	Havana	Dec 6

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
December 22, 1845.

There was a good demand to-day for Cotton, and the sales amount to 3,000 bales at very full prices. There is not much offering on the