The New Orleans Bee.

No. 248. VOL. VII.—NEWSPAPERS. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 4974.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1845.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$15 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, 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 the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of Fresh Flour before the 20th, $6 75 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Baker will give 32 ounces of bread for ten cents, during the ensuing week commencing on Monday next, 22d December.

The loaves of second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, must weigh 35 per cent more, that is to say 40 ounces. 229 E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of Municipality No. 3.

SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

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

(Signed) G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.

Approved, October 29, 1845.

(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

A true copy. E. LEGARDEUR, Secy.

NOTICE—WANTED a Professor to conduct the education of seven children on a plantation situated at Iberville. 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 more ample information to 229—3t DUPOY & DURAND & Co, 25 Chartres st.

WANTED—A trust worthy young Lady, speaking English and French and understanding the business of a retail PERFUMERY FIVERY. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to Madame MARMOTIN, Restaurateur, No. 49 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. 228

WANTED in a Young Ladies' Academy, a good Seamstress and House Servant. A French or Creole woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 66, Custom house street, between Royal and Bourbon. 229

MR. JACQUES LARONE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tunbury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements, apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. 211

ALFRED BOISSEAU,

Portrait Painter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that his Studio is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 104 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis. 226 1m

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that having given up his office to Dr. Cloncmany, he trusts that those persons who have heretofore honored him with their confidence, will continue to extend it to his successor, who fully merits it by his talent and capacity.

Dr. E. Cloncmany informs the public that his office will be open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 96 Bourbon street, between Hospital and St. Philip. 224

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND fifteen arpents front by about forty in depth, established as a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings thereon new and in perfect order, situated in the Parishes of Iberville, and is one of the best positions for bringing the cane to maturity. Apply for more ample information and for terms, at No 18 Toulouse street. 223

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of Snuff, of the very worst quality, is daily sold or sent into the country by some trading pedlers and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using my name, as well as empty jars bearing my cards and labels, takes this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of the facts, in order that from this they may not be deceived again by this most unjustifiable fraud.

N. B.—From this day, the labels bearing the name of our house and the designation of the quality of the snuff, will be inserted upon the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.

10a—3d A. DELPIT, No. 168, Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

This boat has been built expressly for towing and has all the best power to use the large or class of ships. Steam will be constantly kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms the most liberal. 209

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machinery, sugar kettles, bricks, lumber, or any other kind of freight to send to any of the plantations along the Coast—Planters wishing to have wood transported to their plantations. Those having furniture or any other article to move, will please call at the First Municipality Steam Ferry, where they will always find a spare steamboat in readiness. The charges will be most reasonable. 203

Architectures, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I shall continue to render my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description in the Ancient and Modern Orders of Architecture, with the made with a strict regard to solidity, comfort and beauty, accompanied with specifications and estimates, based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

To surveys and locations of greater internal improvements and public works, as railroads, canals, productive water works on rivers, as Levees, Fascine works, etc., a corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of able assistants at my disposal, I am now prepared to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if required, for superintending and directing the construction and hundreds or thousands of mechanics and laborers for the energetic execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographical maps, drawings of machinery, plans, specifications and estimates for country residences, dwelling houses, warehouses, cottages, etc., will not only be made at short notice, but I shall also most faithfully superintend the execution of any kind of building or other improvements. The great multitude of plans made by me, and which have been established and erected during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.

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

HENRY MOELLHAUSEN,
a7—8m Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1845.

THE San 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, as have remaining in good assets, $274,000 00, therefore the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $700,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any way, with the business of the previous year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by

L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
n14—tf corner of Carondelet and Common sts.

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 the city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No. 6 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested, they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 62 per cent of their premiums during the past three years, in script, bearing six per cent interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle, the interest of the assured, is the interest of the company, dividing among them who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office; as large a dividend as is paid by any other mutual office may be confidently expected from their future operations.

This 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 insured.

THAS. BRIGGS, Agents.
EDW. GODEN,

Office No 45 Camp street. n10-1y

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 distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and merits the notice of druggists on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from sixteen-tenth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords, under all the cheapest conditions for the purpose.

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

W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents in New Orleans.
KENNETT & DIX, 21 Poydras st.
n24—1y

CIDER AND WINE.—Eagle Park Mill's in kegs, halves quarters and canisters, warranted of the first quality, for sale by the undersigned agents.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
n14 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned, very fine white wine Barsac and Sauterne—25 do Claret Haut Brion; 120 boxes fine assorted Cordials; 100 do Bordeaux do; 40 do Claret ordinaire Grands Larose; 200 do do do; 40 do Grapes in Brandy; 50 do Curaçao of Hand; 300 do Pickles assorted; 100 do Orange flower water; 40 do Maraschino; 30 basket champagne; 300 dozen 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 Ottoman, Silk, Mousseline Laine:

Printed Scotch Cashmere, Tartans, Bandoo, &c. &c.—Scotch Cashmere Scarfs, tartan, Mousseline Laine, latest, &c.

Silk Neckerchiefs, broche and Mousseline laine; Silk Stuffs for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin piquet, &c.

New Silks for Vests:

Brocched Silk Cravats, large grain, black Taffetas, Satin, prestigiacm's Woolens and Satin, broached, and Silk Scarfs; Silk Poulls, Levantis, Satin, for Vests; Silk Gloves and Mittens, Egyptian Filet, Embroidered Filet, &c;

Satin and Silk Collars and Cravats;

Silk and Filet Purses;

Tartan and striped woolen Satin for Vests;

Mirrorlies for Vests;

Linnen Cambric Ballets, embroidered, hemstitched and watered;

A complete assortment of Perfumery, new Scent Bags, Essences, Pomatums, Bear's Grease, Beef Marrow, Crème de Perse, &c.

Also—Suspenders of every quality.

d2 F. & J. LACOSTE.

LANDING ex ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux 12—12 quarter pipes Cognac Chalibion;

10 do do do Dupuy;

50 cases Bordeaux claret, for sale by

n24 DAKAN, GUEYDOUIER & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis

NEW 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 sheeting assorted;

7 8 and 11-12 shirting linens, in pieces, demi pieces and quarter pieces heavy linen sheetings;

5 8 and 7-8 bag linens; 3-4 and 3-4 damask linens;

Brittanias and Holdas; threads, in the usual assortments.

n8 3m VANCE & LEFFER,
d4—1w 84 Bienville street.

LIQUORS—Just received and for sale—13 quarter casks A Segnette brandy (4th proof); 3 pipes fine rum, superior; 2 pipes Port wine, superior; 3 Madeira superior. REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
n14 24 Tchoupitoulas st.

In Customhouse Stores.

Will be sold at Low Prices.

BRANDY—Aug. Seignette, received from Rochelle, per ship Cecile, just from Bordeaux:

2 quarter pipes old Cognac, high;
5 do do superior, do;
1 half do do light colored, 4th proof;
10 do do do dark do do;
10 quarter do do do do do;

For sale at New York prices by

DUSON & SEMPERE, 68 Chartres st.

HAVANA SUGARS—Boxes and hogsheads, for sale by

n15 THOMSON & LAPEYRE, 30 Old Levee.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DENUYS.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD CHAPPLOW.

For Senators:

D. F. BURTHE.
RANDELL HUNT.
ROBERT PREAUX.
FERGUS GARDERE.

For Representatives to the Legislature:

FIRST DISTRICT:
DANIEL BURBY, J. WHITEMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON, HENRY LAYBORN.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT, WM. H. AVERY,
M. HURLEY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE, HENRY D. ODDEN,
P. W. FARRAR.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT, NICHOLAS GURLIE,
VICTOR BERTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND FILZE, JOSH WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CAMBARE, B. BRADBARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1845.

Whig Meeting.

A Meeting of the Whigs of 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. BUISSON,
V. LIVAUDAIS,
J. J. MICHEL,
J. W. M'HAMAR,
W. C. GOODRICH.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Columbus. There are four mails due today.

The Canvass.—The Prospect.

As the third Monday in January approaches, the signs of a whig victory become more frequent and auspicious. Locofocoism has nearly shrieked itself hoarse with clamorous vociferations of anticipated triumph, and its loud crowing has subsided into almost an inaudible murmur. We hear no more bounts of 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 majority for Judge Jonson. The "Democracy" appear willing to admit that the contest will be somewhat closer than they expected, and knowing their bragging propensities, we may readily conclude that such an acknowledgment denotes a shrewd foregone conclusion, and indicates a certain uneasy apprehension that the candidate whose pretensions they originally scoffed at with such towering and lofty contempt, may perchance give them more trouble than they feel disposed to encounter. In fact, Locofocoism has of late made the discovery that it has an awfully hard battle to fight, and that instead of reposing on a bed of roses, it has to force its way along a steep and thorny path, where laurels are rarely gathered and where every inch of ground will be manfully disputed.

While the Locofoco party is daily becoming more moderate and reasonable in their expectations, the Whigs are gathering fresh ardor and energy at the glorious prospect before them. We have before us a number of letters from various quarters of the State, written generally by calm, intelligent observers, whose opportunities are excellent for ascertaining the state of public opinion in the districts which they reside, and whose conclusions are entitled to the utmost respect. These advices breathe the same spirit; they are all replete with encouragement and cheering information. A gentleman who has recently made a tour in the parishes of Lafourche, St. Mary and St. Martin, writes us that he has never known the whigs so full of ardor and confidence, and that they are every where united and harmonious, and that they will in the parishes above mentioned, give De Buys and Sparrow a vote that will unite friends and foes. Our advices from St. Landry are equally good. One of the oldest inhabitants of that large, populous and wealthy section of Louisiana, bids us look to the county of Opelousas as the Whig Star that never sets. "You may," says our informant, "rely with the utmost security upon a majority of not less than 400 and perhaps 450 in the parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu." From the North Western district and the purely American parishes, our intelligence is the more encouraging than we could have looked for. Mr. Nachitoches the whigs have nominated a powerful ticket for the Legislature, headed by PHANOR PAUPIONNE for Senator—a staunch whig, whose personal popularity, talent and influence will command the support of many of the opposite party, and in all probability, in that proverbially locofoco parish, secure a majority to the whig ticket. In the distant parishes of Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto, our friends are up and doing. Caddo will return a whig representative and Bossier will probably follow suit. In all these Da Buys will receive the entire party vote. The Ouachita district will be stoutly contested, Union will give a whig majority, and little Morehouse by an almost unanimous whig vote, will a second time, earn her title to the Banner. In the old Concordia district the whigs are doing wonders. Concordia proper will as usual give two to one for Da Buys and Sparrow. Tensas and Madison will each return a whig representative. In the two Senatorial districts into which the four parishes are divided the whig candidates will be undoubtedly elected: Adieu to careful survey of the doubtful district of the fourth Congressional district feel sanguine that it will on this occasion prove whig. Under the very worst aspect of the case they expect to tie their opponents.

Our intelligence from the Florida parishes is more limited, but good as far as it goes. Judge JOHNSON gets no whig votes in the two Feliciannas. The Lake parishes have been recently canvassed by Gen. Da BUYS, who found our party prepared to give him a cordial and unwavering support.

With regard to the City, the question is not, who will carry the day, but what will be the figure of Da BUYS' majority? We cannot, like the locofocos, pretend in a voting population of six or eight thousand, to state to a fraction the exact majority, but this much we can safely say, that while in New Orleans we know of no whigs who sustain the locofoco candidate, there are large numbers of very decided democrats who, from personal preference, admiration of the man and love for his generous and noble qualities, sustain General Da BUYS with enthusiastic ardor.—What his majority will be in New Orleans is not easily derived. That it will be considerable, is conceded by every candid man to whatever party he may be attached. It may not exceed 500; it may reach 1000. If we were compelled to make a positive guess, we would hazard the opinion that it will be nearer 1000 than 500.

The whig party, therefore, have every reason to go on in their glorious career. From all quarters the cheering note of preparation is heard, and the signs of the times are most auspicious. Let our country friends continue their labor of love for four short weeks. Let them resolve to bring their whole strength to bear at the approaching election. Let them feel assured that the City is with them heart and soul, and that if they only use exertions commensurate with the magnitude of the contest, New Orleans will aid by her vote in accomplishing a splendid triumph, that will wrest Louisiana from the grasp of the spoilers.

SOUTH CAROLINA, though the most violent anti-Tariff State in the Union, is becoming sensibly alive to the importance of directing her capital and industry from a worn out and exhausted soil which yields but a scanty and ungrateful return to the agriculturist, and of investing her means in manufacturing enterprises, for which she possesses admirable facilities; which with a liberal state policy, will enable her to compete successfully with other sections of the Union. A number of bills have recently passed the Legislature for chartering manufacturing associations. The Charleston news touching the subject remarks:—"The path is now open to almost unfettered enterprise for those in South Carolina who are disposed to engage in manufactures. The sphere of industrial energy will be greatly enlarged. The development of those resources with which our State is blessed, will take place on that scale which will unfold all our natural capabilities. Let us then come to the task imposed on us by circumstances, of changing our scheme of industry, with the energy blended with prudence and caution that will ensure success. The public of Charleston have unlimited confidence in the discretion and practical ability of those who have put themselves at the head of this important industrial movement. They will be shrewd in the hazards, if any there are of the enterprise;—Their success are staple to many these hazards. Let the public answer, by liberal subscriptions, to the spirit of generous enjoyment which has induced them, with the view of effecting a salutary change in our system of labor, to blunter their time in making the preparatory arrangements for the purpose. The commencement of their undertaking is now made with the public.

With a sudden transition, peculiar to the climate alone, the weather for the last few days has been unusually variable, and since cold, then mild, then cold again, alternately, with heavy and tender and Calcasieu in the parishes above mentioned, spring and autumn in rapid succession within three days past.

CALIFORNIA.—The Baltimore Patriot publishes an extract of a letter from an American citizen in California. He says that the Californians have a great jealousy of the Mexicans, whose authority there is barely nominal, and of the American settlers, especially those of them who came over the mountains.—They think them very fierce and savage. The writer adds:

In the meantime, our people, like a mass, heavy and sullen, lies, are overflowing the country. Among them I was almost hanging myself in indians. Among of the people who first enter Oregon, everybody fell down into California. As an evidence of the importance, humor in which they come in, an immigrant couple were married a short time since at our Consul's in Monterey, and the house was filled with tall, grant back woodsmen. The next day, the Government sent to inquire where so many foreigners had come from; as the mean time they had all dispersed, and the Consul himself could not tell whence they had come, nor whither they had gone.

Yet must but suppose that I, more than yourself, advocate the principle of unnatural aggression. Yet believing as I do, that the contract of the world are hereafter to be, not so much between individual interests, as between great principles influencing the well being of men at large; and that the great contest going on, is between the democratic (not in a party sense) and despotic principles, the latter having nearly fulfilled their purpose in the education of mankind, I think that I can foresee in the inevitable destiny of this territory, one of the most efficient instruments from which now are to flow the death of old and despotic institutions. Circumstances known to me here, assure me that Great Britain will be watch-dog of despotism, meet the same thing, and is ready to arouse every energy to impede such a result. If the view I present is correct, it would indicate our policy in case of the present relations.

From the Cincinnati Morning Chronicle.

The Focus of the Case.

There are so many points of Mr. Polk's Message exposed to attack, and so entirely vulnerable, that we look to see some severe thrusts upon his positions. Mr. Polk will learn, perhaps, before the close of the present session of Congress, that a man seldom repents of what he does not say; and he is often called on to repent of saying too much. If Mr. Polk had, in the anti-tariff portion of his message, confined himself to a mere instance of assertion, that the present tariff was wrong, that another mode of levying duties was preferable, he would only have incurred the censure of those who hold opinions variant from his; but he undertook to argue, and to assert facts upon which his arguments were based. Here the President went beyond his depth. He is not conversant with the operation of the tariff, its effects on trade in generally, and especially upon the economy of the factory; and unfortunately, he had not discretion sufficient to avoid uttering far facts, what he had heard as a common rumor. For example, the message asserts as follows:

"While it (viz:—the tariff of 1842,) protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operative or laborer in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it."

Here is an assertion direct and positive. The President of the United States has ventured to the forum, to discuss the tariff question with the people, and he boldly asserts for a fact what undoubtedly, if correct, might favor his argument. But as has naked, unsafe, fact statement correct? We have sufficient acquaintance enough with the details of business in a manufactory, to follow the whole through the different parts, but let us take the following, which is part of a letter to the editor of this paper:

"When the compromise tariff came to the bottom of the distributive sliding scale, some manufacturers who survived the "Revolution" of 1842, commenced reducing of wages, and so continued for a short time, but finally surrendered to their foreign competitors, under the baneful influence of British legislation, in our American Congress. From that period to 1844, the broom of destruction swept nine-tenths of the manufactures of Pennsylvania out of the owners hands. The wages of those who survived were reduced from time to time, until they were finally all discharged, and brought out of all employment, without any chance of employment from the agriculturists, as shell bent market was destroyed in the production of manufactures. The wages then were seven cents per hundred banks for cotton mule spinning; but the tariff of 1842, called all who were not bankrupt into existence, and the wages of operatives rose from seven to twelve cents per hundred, and now stands at an average among all the operatives of forty-five to fifty cents per hundred.

Here, then, Mr. Polk's *fact* is met. It is met and refuted, indeed, at every corner. Not a laborer but will tell you that his wages have improved, if there is an increased demand for his labor, even if there is no increase in price; but every body knows that the demand governs the price, at least that price increases with the demand for labor, if they have fallen with the diminution of demand.

The President has been very unfortunate in his assertion, and has greatly injured his argument. We repeat it, that being ignorant of the subject, he should have forborne assertions. Of course, we will not admit the thought that the President of the United States was aware of the falsity of the fact when he wrote the sentence which we have commented on. But there are times in a nation, when a fact of a foreign nature is the corner of Pillsbury and John streets. When Jonathan's ear is on the tenterhooks, he will be transmitted on the present change of humanity.

☞ Andrew Hughes, was arrested yesterday for attempting to sell a new pair of boots, without being able to give satisfactory evidence of their having been by them. He was examined by Recorder Baldwin, who sent him to the workhouse for 30 days.

☞ George W. Davis, was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, accused of having taken $284 from a Mr. Belline, in St. Louis, and also on suspicion of having broken open and robbed the store of Mr. Arnold, of $25 on board the steamboat from Memphis. He was acquitted on the latter charge Davis, is also charged with being a fugitive from justice from New York, where a true bill had been found against him, for stealing clothing from the clerk of Tammany Hall, about two years ago. Messrs. Gerrinne and Wolfe appeared for the prisoner. They contended that there is not sufficient grounds for detaining the prisoner as the affidavit was not accompanied by an affidavit of either from the Governor of New York. The matter will be given on Friday next.

Steamboat Diamond and Loss of 1,000.

The steamboat *Diamond*, which arrived yesterday, reports that the steamboat *Tom, Capt. Prentice*, from Louisville, for this port, struck a snag on the 10th inst., below the mouth of White River and sunk bottom upwards. The *Diamond* came up shortly after, and picked up, at two points on the Arkansas side of the river, sixteen of the sufferers, and carried them to Napoleon, where the remainder of those who were saved on the Arkansas side of the river, were landed. They represent that the number of passengers and crew amounted to ninety souls in all, of whom fifty odd were saved, the other being taken on shore. The accident occurred about 12 o'clock at night, when most of the passengers were in their berths. The shock was so sudden that it started them from their slumbers, while the sinking of the boat was so rapid, that they had no time to save any or their clothing. They subsequently covered themselves with blankets and quilts drawn from the cabin after its separation from the hull. The names of those lost have not been ascertained, further than that of Mr. Bowen, Lady and child of Zanesville, Ohio.

The cargo consisted of flour and Western produce. Boat and cargo a total loss. Several of the passengers came down on board the *Diamond*. They are in a destitute and distressed condition from frozen limbs. Four of the passengers of the *Belle Zone* were ladies, one of whom only was drowned. The U. S. Mail from Louisville, Cairo and Memphis, was also lost.

☞ The Extract with the President's Message left Wheeling on *Friday* the 5th inst., at 5 minutes past one A. M., and arrived at Cincinnati the same day, at a quarter before six P. M. Distance 360 miles; time 12 hours, 55 minutes, deduction 2 hours, 50 minutes.

☞ A remonstrance against the annexation of Texas was presented in the House of Representatives, on the 11th inst., signed by 40,000 petitioners. A gentleman arrived in Washington on the 10th inst., with memorials from 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts, all remonstrating against the annexation of Texas. These people we suppose are not aware that Texas is already annexed to the United States.

☞ An election for a member of Congress in the Nashville district, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Peyton, took place on the 11th. Partial returns from Davison county, exhibit a vote of 504 for Ewing (W.) and 436 for Triplett, (L. F.) We presume their is no doubt of his Ewing's election.

From Texas.

Captain Church, of the schooner Gold Hunter, arrived at this port yesterday, reports that he sailed from Aransas for Tampico on the 10th November, and arrived at the latter port on the 24th, and was ordered, by the authorities of the place, not to communicate with the shore. The reason given by the officer of the port was, that he was from an enemy's country. There were in the port of Tampico two men-of-war schooners, still from 1000 to 1500 Mexican troops, under command of General Paredes, when the Gold Hunter sailed.

FIRE.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday says:—"The congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church were alarmed during the morning service yesterday by the cry of fire. It was found that the pipe which conducted heated air from a furnace in the basement story of the main body of the building had set fire to the floor of the church. It was extinguished without difficulty, and did little harm to the building.

Another alarm of fire took place in the course of the morning. A small building in the lower part of the city was entirely consumed. It was of no great value.

GOOD SIGNS.—A perfect map for Chloe Goods, is a sure the good citizens of Gotham. A subscription has commenced in Wall street, for the purchase of the Metropolitan Theatre, and subscribers have contributed large prices, ranging from $50 to $100 a piece.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met yesterday evening. A communication was read from the Mayor and Council of Lafayette, tendering to the Municipality the north side of Felicity Road, which is the dividing line between Lafayette and the Municipality, from the lower of upper line of Felicity Road to the centre of the same, from Nayades to Magazine street, on condition that the Municipality pave the north side of Felicity Road. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

One hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose of procuring mattings for the Workhouse.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported in favor of a proposition from Capt. John Bailey, to establish a steam ferry at the foot of Canal street, for the term of ten years. Capt. Bailey proposes to pay $1000 per annum for the first five years, and $1500 per annum for the second five years. The committee accepted the proposal and the privilege was granted.

The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The members composing the General Council are as follows:—

First Municipality—Messrs. M. Cruzat, L. S. Segur, A. Mercier, O. Morel.

Second Municipality—W. H. Avery, W. T. Hopp, F. Jordy, H. Forno.

Third Municipality—F. Gardere, C. Dauney, B. Coquet, A. Rousseau.

They were convoked to meet yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. At half past five, the names were called over, and the following members only were present. Messrs. A. Mercier, Morel, Jordy, Forno, Gardere, and Rousseau. There not being a quorum, the meeting adjourned until next Friday Evening, at five o'clock.

☞ FAIR FOR THE ORPHAN BOYS.—We beg to remind our readers, and the public generally, that this interesting exhibition will close this evening.

The weather for the last two evenings has been very unpropitious, and we know not that we are to be more favored this evening; but we trust, nevertheless, that everybody will remember this holy cause, and that none who can possibly attend, will be absent to-night. There are ten thousand beautiful objects of taste, and particularly adapted to this joyous season. Parents can here greatly all the wants and wishes of their children,—and when it is remembered that this exhibition has been proposed by the ladies—God bless them—and that their efforts to aid the poor orphans, will close with this evening—we bid them God speed.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Having spoken of Morgan's extraordinary assortment of Cutlery for the season, it would be injurious to part of the claims of Scott, No. 14 Camp street, to a favorable notice. A reference to our advertising columns will satisfy the curious of the game, pictorial and literary, which he has collected, comprising a vast variety of Tokens, Annuals, Offerings, Souvenirs and other works of the kind, got up in a style of more than usual gorgeousness and adorned with the finest and richest engravings. It is impossible to go into any thing like detail. The Amateurs in these matters must examine for themselves.

☞ The Methodist Conference terminated its session in this city yesterday. Previous to adjournment, a resolution was passed tendering their thanks to the hospitality and politeness which the citizens of New Orleans have shown to them during their protracted meeting here. Bishop Soule delivered a very impressive charge to the Conference, after which a hymn was sung, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*United States vs. John S. Hyer.*—This action, was brought for a violation of the Post Office law. It was stated that the defendant had received a letter, and in lieu here brought by the steamer Leda from Vicksburg, thereby subjecting him to the penalty attached to carrying or receiving letters otherwise than through the Post Office. It was only proved that the letter was delivered to a person on board the boat at Vicksburg; in the absence therefore of any proof that the letter came by the boat, the jury found a verdict of acquittal.

LARCENY.—A man of the name of James Jones, who was sent to the workhouse on the 16th inst. by Recorder Baldwin, for 20 days, had an affidavit made against him yesterday by Patrick Power, accusing him of stealing two boxes of candles, and $16 in money, from the house of the owner of Phillipus and John streets. When Jonathan's ear is on the tenterhooks, he will be transmitted on the present change of humanity.

☞ Andrew Hughes, was arrested yesterday for attempting to sell a new pair of boots, without being able to give satisfactory evidence of their having been by them. He was examined by Recorder Baldwin, who sent him to the workhouse for 30 days.

☞ George W. Davis, was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, accused of having taken $284 from a Mr. Belline, in St. Louis, and also on suspicion of having broken open and robbed the store of Mr. Arnold, of $25 on board the steamboat from Memphis. He was acquitted on the latter charge Davis, is also charged with being a fugitive from justice from New York, where a true bill had been found against him, for stealing clothing from the clerk of Tammany Hall, about two years ago. Messrs. Gerrinne and Wolfe appeared for the prisoner. They contended that there is not sufficient grounds for detaining the prisoner as the affidavit was not accompanied by an affidavit of either from the Governor of New York. The matter will be given on Friday next.

☞ FAIR FOR THE ORPHAN BOYS.—We beg to remind our readers, and the public generally, that this interesting exhibition will close this evening.

The weather for the last two evenings has been very unpropitious, and we know not that we are to be more favored this evening; but we trust, nevertheless, that everybody will remember this holy cause, and that none who can possibly attend, will be absent to-night. There are ten thousand beautiful objects of taste, and particularly adapted to this joyous season. Parents can here greatly all the wants and wishes of their children,—and when it is remembered that this exhibition has been proposed by the ladies—God bless them—and that their efforts to aid the poor orphans, will close with this evening—we bid them God speed.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Having spoken of Morgan's extraordinary assortment of Cutlery for the season, it would be injurious to part of the claims of Scott, No. 14 Camp street, to a favorable notice. A reference to our advertising columns will satisfy the curious of the game, pictorial and literary, which he has collected, comprising a vast variety of Tokens, Annuals, Offerings, Souvenirs and other works of the kind, got up in a style of more than usual gorgeousness and adorned with the finest and richest engravings. It is impossible to go into any thing like detail. The Amateurs in these matters must examine for themselves.

☞ The Methodist Conference terminated its session in this city yesterday. Previous to adjournment, a resolution was passed tendering their thanks to the hospitality and politeness which the citizens of New Orleans have shown to them during their protracted meeting here. Bishop Soule delivered a very impressive charge to the Conference, after which a hymn was sung, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*United States vs. John S. Hyer.*—This action, was brought for a violation of the Post Office law. It was stated that the defendant had received a letter, and in lieu here brought by the steamer Leda from Vicksburg, thereby subjecting him to the penalty attached to carrying or receiving letters otherwise than through the Post Office. It was only proved that the letter was delivered to a person on board the boat at Vicksburg; in the absence therefore of any proof that the letter came by the boat, the jury found a verdict of acquittal.

LARCENY.—A man of the name of James Jones, who was sent to the workhouse on the 16th inst. by Recorder Baldwin, for 20 days, had an affidavit made against him yesterday by Patrick Power, accusing him of stealing two boxes of candles, and $16 in money, from the house of the owner of Phillipus and John streets. When Jonathan's ear is on the tenterhooks, he will be transmitted on the present change of humanity.

☞ CARS—The "COLUMBUS," U S Mail Boat, for THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10 A M.

W M AVERY.

☞ THE FAIR for the relief of the destitute Orphan Boys in the Asylum at Lafayette, will be held in the Hall Room of the St Louis Exchange, corner of Chartres and Royal streets, for Wednesday, Thursday and Wednesday evenings, the 24, 25 and 26th December inst. 4lw

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED has removed his office to Magazine Place, Between Gravier and Customhouse streets. Philadelphia Notes and Drafts discounted. Loans on Mortgages, Copper and Consolidated Funds on hand. 40—1w

THE Lady Washington will leave the Bayou for Pass a Loutre on Monday, the 22d inst, and close on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The Star will be held in the Mississippi Canal. Advertisements in Bee.

Arrangements have been made for the steam ferry to run each night until the Pass is closed. 228—3t

WANTED—A plantation near the city—a PRO-PERTY to give income to about 6 children. Name need apply unless competent to teach French and English part of the Grammar, and bearer of good recommendations. 224—3t Apply to H. GILLY, 68 St Louis st.

CITY BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, 23d Dec., 1845.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and on the 1st, 6th and 13th January next. Notes falling due on those days will be payable on the days previous. 224 E. J. FALPEY, Cashier.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE.

PURSUANT to a Proclamation from His Excellency C. A. Bourdon, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in case of vacancy on Law, Notice is hereby given to the Citizens of that part of the parish and city of New Orleans forming part of the First Congressional District of the State, by wards—Municipality No 1, and Municipality No 3 of New Orleans, that on Monday the 5th of January next, an election will be held for a Representative in Congress, for the First Congressional District of the State, to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Slidell.

A poll shall therefore be opened in each Ward of the First and Third Municipalities of New Orleans, at the following places and under the superintendence and management of the following Inspectors and Commissioners, to wit:

First Ward—At the Court street Hotel (formerly Bisland's) who will under the superintendence of Messrs Richard Hagan and Gustavus Schmidt, Inspectors and Eugene Rousseau, Commissioner.

Second Ward—At the Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Peter streets, under the superintendence of Messrs Edward Penfield and A Dubuc, Inspectors, and A Pedrus, Secretary.

Third Ward—At the Orleans street Theatre Coffee House, Orleans street, under the superintendence of Messrs J Pizzera and J E Fisher, Inspectors, and Michel de Armas, Secretary.

Fourth Ward—At the Bagnio Bains de Mamelle, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, under the superintendence of Messrs Victor Leblanc, Inspectors, and J E Mathieu, Secretary.

Fifth Ward—At the Bagnio Bains de Mamelle, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, under the superintendence of Messrs Victor Leblanc, Inspectors, and J E Mathieu, Secretary.

Third Ward—At the Prospect Hotel, near the Lower Pontchartrain Railroad, under the superintendence of Messrs Isaac Lobdell and Victor Leblanc, Inspectors, and Pierre Lorquet, Sec