# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 308. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5307.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS, No. 31 Chartres street.



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 due notice, inside of writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING, One dollar for every TEN lines for each and every insertion the first insertion, and Half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

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 postage and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISS.



JOHN O. WOODRUFF. JAMES K. WOODRUFF

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Louisiana and New York Line of Packets.

NOTICE.—Mr. Eli Corbin may withdraw from the concern in the Factory, and the business will be carried on by the undersigned, as heretofore. New Orleans, 1st January, 1846. J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,

DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS,

No. 26 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 85 Canal st., coffee-room entrance, from 8 o'clock, A. M. till 6 P. M.

WM. MUIR, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masson's Buildings, corner Royal and Canal sts.

TATTOT & BROTHERS, Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, 31st December, 1846.

STERLING BILLS can be had at this office for Sums not less than £100 each, at five pounds, 15 shillings per £100.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, Sole Agents for the Sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Old Levee, corner of Common street.

CHARLES LANFREY, Counsellor at Law, No. 154 Royal st.

B. SIBILA, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Accordeons, &c., &c., No. 20 Old Levee.

THOMAS H. LEWIN. J. BERMUDEZ.

LEWIN & BERMUDEZ, COUNSELLORS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 6 Exchange Place, 2nd Room, 2nd floor.

J. F. BERCIER, Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, 3 Carondelet street, corner of Gravier.

J. E. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants for the Louisiana and Mississippi Lumber Company, and Importers of Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c., at moderate prices.

W. E. TALBOT, No. 20 Royal st., 3d Municipality. Just received and for sale a large assortment of Clothing, Cassimeres and Vestings, at low prices.

NEGROES, Consisting of Men, Women, House Servants, Field Hands, &c., &c. Will be receiving new negroes regularly from Virginia.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to make insurances against loss or damage by fire, on terms more than usually favorable to the Marine and Inland Navigation.

Office 35 Camp street. A. BROTHER, Agent.

THOSE who are solicitous to have their Business and Domestic affairs managed with economy, punctuality and dispatch, are respectfully informed that the subscriber is prepared to undertake the agency of any business entrusted to him. Having had many years experience in the business of collecting, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Orders left at the Bee Office, or at his residence, No. 20 Old Levee, will be promptly attended to. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Setting off to those Cutlery assignment BOYNTON, No. 3 Chartres street, opposite the Custom House, has just received and for sale a large assortment of Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Tin and Britannia Ware, Silver Plated and Bronzed Articles, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Table Mats, Fancy articles, and a great variety of House Furnishing Goods, very cheap for cash.

J. FEVTEL, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 26 Chartres street, New Orleans.

NOTICE. The undersigned will continue the business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 20 Old Levee, under the firm of J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. New Orleans, January 1st, 1847. J. W. ZACHARIE.

BENJAMIN BERRY, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, No. 3 Carondelet street, corner of Gravier.

Southern Daguerreotype Portraitgallery and Furnishing Establishment, CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New Orleans.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted NEVER TO FADE.

The materials used have been selected with care, and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly ACHROMATIC LENSES imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in taking MINIATURES or CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons either the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold), manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $2 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.

Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of Lading bills and insurances effected if desired. Address

E. WHITE & Co., New Orleans.

TO RENT—Together or Separately—The Three Stores, Nos. 85, 86 and 87, New Levee, between Conti & St. Louis sts., lately occupied by Messrs. M. H. & C. B. Cobb, and having in the rear spacious and convenient warehouses—besides a large yard with stables, &c., &c. Possession given immediately.—Apply to

EDW. SCHUFF, 78 Canal street.

HAVANA AND TURKISH TOBACCO SEED, fresh and of superior quality, for sale at the Seed Store of

WM. DINN, 11 Common st.

FUR CAPS—Nutria and muskrat Fur Caps, for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.


## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday morning, January 26, 1847.

*WHIG NOMINATIONS.*

FOR STATE SENATE,
JAMES P. FERET.
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—3rd Dis.
RANDELL HUNT.

### Those "Allies."

Last summer the Locofoco papers of the South were sedulously engaged in a concerted effort to identify the Whigs with the abolitionists, and every election in which the dominant party were defeated, was incontinently ascribed to an unholy coalition between whiggery and anti-slavery men. At that time Locofocoism delighted greatly in panegyrising the northern Democracy for their faithful adhesion to the faith, and the stereotyped phrase that the Democracy of the North were "the natural allies" of the South, was daily put forth as an established truth by every Locofoco print this side of the Potomac. The hypocrisy and falsehood of the statement was demonstrated over and over again. It was proved that the Whigs had formed no alliance with Abolitionists, and that the Locofocos had no earthly claim to the title of Southern confederates. Still, upon the principle that by constant iteration the most monstrous inventions may be made to pass current, the Locofocos hammered away at these ideas, and absolutely seemed to write, dream, speak and think of nothing else, but Abolitionism and Whiggery pro-Slavery and Democracy.

It strikes us that the scene has rather changed of late, and that Locofocoism has got to be remarkably quiet in regard to these favorite topics. It has crawled back, like a craw-fish, from its former position. Mute as an oyster, melancholy as a gib-cat, it has ceased to glorify the "natural allies," and only opesits mouth to utter an occasional wail over the forlorn aspect of its party in the House of Representatives.

Whence comes this sudden and startling change? Alas for the instability of human expectations—the allies have proved fickle, treacherous, selfish and unreasonable. The very instant that a subject is started involving the question of sectional aggrandizement, the Democracy of the North fly from their Southern friends, and band together to make common cause against them. Was ever ingratitude more heartless? What a foul and infamous return for numberless favors conferred! Here the Locofocos of the South for months and months have been toiling and straining, at an immense wear and tear of conscience, to persuade the people that their political brethern of the North were the peculiar and steady friends of the domestic institutions of the South; and that to them alone should we look for safety and protection; for an enforcement of Southern rights and an unfaltering respect for Constitutional guarantees. Yet after having urged these ideas in defiance of probability and fact, they find themselves baffled and disconcerted by Northern Locofocoism, which at the very practicable moment, turns short upon its Southern allies and snarls and shows its teeth in vindictive and sectional hostility.

We rather imagine that the records of the recent controversy in Congress will constitute a perpetual memorial of the duplicity of Locofocoism, besides forming a mass of evidence always at hand to convince the sceptical that Northern Democracy cares not a copper for Southern institutions. It is remarkable too, that throughout the discussion not one of the "natural allies" was found true to the South. Not one arose to vindicate her rights. The boisterous and most uncompromising of the Locofocos—men like FICKLIN and DOUGLASS and MCLERNAND and PERTIT—were precisely those who were most furious in their diatribes, denouncing slavery as the greatest curse of our institutions and protesting that not another rood of slave territory should be added to the Union. In vain did the official scold, in vain did the leaders interfere—party was appotent when sectional jealousy awoke, and Locofocosm in the non-slave holding states did not pause until it had completely and convincingly exhibited the exact depth, breadth and solidity of its friendship for the South

It may be well to remark that we Whigs do not pretend that our Northern political brethren love the South better than their own portion of the Union. On the controversy we have always maintained that there is in the North among both parties a settled prejudice against the existence of slavery, and a fixed determination to restrain that institution within its present geographical limits. We Whigs of the South believe that all parties in the North are united and confirmed in this antipathy, and claim no more exemption for the Whigs than the Democrats. But the latter have been so long fostered upon the South as its natural allies and supporters that people have been actually ample enough to believe the imposition, and it is only since the late debates in Congress that they have begun to discover how grossly they have been deceived.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, to which Mr. POLK is probably more indebted for his election to the Presidency than to any other paper in the Union, thus speaks of the great measure of deliverance and liberty:"

The Sub-Treasury, so far as we hear, is not much besides an object of contempt. The government is itself the chief sufferer from it. The government is at great expense to move the useless machinery, and holds before capitalists a specimen of folly which impairs their confidence. It is the largest borrower in the market, and so, more than any other, is incommoded by whatever renders the movements of money difficult.

The same paper gives the following account of the workings of this most ridiculous system:

The Sub-Treasury is supposed to have but a small amount of money at all times.

The payments in coin, are drawn from the banks, and so far, the disbursements have been specie; consequently the coin has not begun to return to the banks. The banks facilitate the movements of business by paying American gold, so that, as yet, but little delay has been caused. A portion of the duties are paid in Treasury Notes, but they are disliked, as the forms which are demanded in passing them, together with the calculation of interest, are more perplexing than the payment of specie. The Treasury Notes bear five and two-fifths per cent. interest, which was intended to be counted fifteen cents per day on a thousand dollars, or one and a half cents per hundred dollars. But so very exact are all Government affairs, that the Collector feels bound to cast interest by the year, which makes a small shade difference in the amount, and some trouble. The Treasury Department at Washington, though written to, has not relieved this matter. The Customs receipts are collected by the cashier of that department, and only occupy two or three clerks. The foreign gold is taken by weight, and so with facility. The receipts are placed in bags, and paid over at the close of the day to the Sub-Treasurer, in another room of the same building. When the bank notes are cleared off, the gold will begin to return to the banks again. The whole affair is somewhat inconvenient, considerably expensive, and quite hazardous, as well as ridiculous, but not exactly ruinous to any body except the people who made the law, and perhaps not to them, though we cannot help thinking it a dead weight. The people at large will not feel the inconvenience of this ridiculous contrivance, nor will they get any more gold than before, or experience any of the blessings promised them. The good and evil will be chiefly confined to Wall Street and the Government at Washington, who, as we said, will be, under the circumstances, the chief sufferer by his own contrivance, and that is all right enough.

The Madison (Ia.) *Democrat* says: "In the Milwaukie land district, in Wisconsin, 700,000 acres of land have been sold within twelve months, leaving but 500,000 subject to entry.—This is said to be scarcely inferior in quality and advantages to what has been already taken up; and if the tide of emigration continues, not an acre will be for sale at the expiration of 1847."

POLITICS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—One of our exchanges gives the following as the politics of the principal officers of the United States Army and navy. We give it, with some doubts however, of its entire accuracy:

Whigs—Generals Scott, Gaines, Taylor Wool, Brooks, Jessup, Commodore Connor, Commodore Perry, brother of Oliver H. Perry, and brother-in-law to Mr. Slidell, Captain May, and Jack Hays.

Democrats—Generals Patterson, Twiggs, Butler, Quitman, Smith, Kearney, Col. Harney and Commodore Stockton.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, the officers and men in the U. S. Army in Mexico, volunteers as well as regulars, were adopted in the House, by a vote of 98 to 9. This was done by a Whig Legislature—by men who have been charged by Mr. Polk with giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." As Mr. Polk, in his message, failed to thank General Taylor, it is, perhaps, well that these Whig traitors thought of it.

### City and Suburbs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This court was occupied yesterday with the hearing of civil cases. Nothing in the way of criminal business was transacted.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN.—Yesterday at four o'clock, the late J. G. FAUQUET, a veteran soldier of the last war, was accompanied to his last resting place by an escort of the Louisiana Legion.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—Capt. YOUNES, of the 1st Municipality police, found yesterday at the house kept by one Joseph Auyé, at the corner of Conti and Burgundy streets, a cask of vinegar, a barrel of lard, and a barrel of whiskey, supposed to be stolen property. These articles are now deposited in the First Municipality watch-house. Joseph Auyé was yesterday arrested, and will be examined this morning by recorder GENIN.

ARRESTED.—The First Municipality police arrested, last evening, two individuals named J. POUCELIN and C. TIMERAND, charged with swindling. We will give our readers the particulars of this transaction when recorder GENIN examines the case.

☞ The Council of Municipality No. 1 did not sit last evening, for want of a quorum. The Council adjourned to next Thursday.

SUPREME COURT.—This court rendered yesterday several decisions, but none of any interest to the reader. The cases of the country parishes were filed for trial. The city cases will be suspended for the present.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—On Sunday afternoon last, at about half past 3 o'clock, Locofocos hammered away at these ideas, and absolutely seemed to write, dream, speak and think of nothing else, but Abolitionism and Whiggery pro-Slavery and Democracy.

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