The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 254: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4720

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80
To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, as table yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a strictly local line of business or the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell; runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

STEAM PACKETS

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI
The new and superior fast running steamer HARKAWAY, Captain C. D. Robertson, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
HASWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
n25 41 Poydras.

U. S. Mail steamer MOUNTAINEER
FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH.
On Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.—The fine fast running regular packet steamer MOUNTAINEER, Alexander Smith, master, is now in port receiving freight for the above and intermediate landings—For freight or passage apply on board, or to
n25 P. J. SHANNON, 26 Poydras
☞ The Mountaineer will receive freight and passengers for Memphis, Randolph, Mills' Point, Evansville and all points on the coast.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.
The splendid fast running steamer BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS, Captain [illegible], is receiving freight at the foot of Canal st., and will leave on Tuesday next, and all her regular days thereafter, punctually. Having good accommodations for passengers and being a superior boat, a favorable opportunity is presented for travellers. For further particulars apply on board, or to
JOHN HALL,
n25 1 Front Levee

Steamer JULIA CHOUTEAU, Captain J. C. Burbridge—FOR SAINT LOUIS.
This splendid new passenger and freight boat will leave as above on Thursday next, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to
n25 P. J. SHANNON, 26 Poydras

WAVAY PACKET.
For Mobile.
Bark Wavaway, Grand, commander, will sail as above on Monday. The regular packet ship SARAH PEASE, master, will positively leave for the above and intermediate landings on Tuesday next. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Canal street, or to
L. V. HUBBARD & CO.
n25 26 Tchoupitoulas

BATON ROUGE PACKET.
The fine and fast running steamer MISSOURI, Lefferts, master, will receive freight and leave for the above trade, on Thursday, 28th inst., running three days. Leaving New Orleans every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. Baton Rouge every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board. This is the only boat that positively intends to remain on the trade all the season. Her trips will not be changed, as she hopes to receive a liberal support.
For particulars apply to
J. A. BRAUD & LANDRY,
n11 tf 11 Bienville

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer BRILLIANT, Captain Jesse Hart, will leave New Orleans for Bayou Sara every Saturday after the arrival of the Mail Coach from the North. Returning will leave Bayou Sara every Saturday after the arrival of the Mail Coach from New Orleans on Sunday morning. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WM H AVERY, 86 Gravier.

FOR THE OUTSIDE.
The splendid steamer LAMPLIGHTER, Captain [illegible], will leave New Orleans for Louisville every Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. the day of the arrival of the Mail Coach from the North. For freight or passage apply on board at the foot of Canal street, or to
J. LAROSE, 30 Old Levee

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Regular Packet for Red River, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, and Red River.
The splendid steamer ALEX. SCOTT, Captain Swain, will leave New Orleans for the above ports, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Wednesday, after the arrival of the Railroad cars, and arrive at New Orleans on Thursday morning. For freight or passage apply on board or to
W. H AVERY, 86 Gravier.

☞ REMOVAL.—T. O. SHARD, Jr. has removed his office to No. 1 Nelson's Row, 42 Royal street.

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS
No. 31 Chartres street, New Orleans.
n21

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 37 Canal street.
n17 1y

MORTON & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 27 Magazine street.

☞ Plantation orders strictly attended to.
n17 1y

☞ REMOVAL.—A. Seignouret has removed from No. 5 to 59 Old Levee.

☞ REMOVAL.—Eug. Rochereau & Co. have removed from No. 102 Royal st. to No. 12 St Louis st.
n16

☞ REMOVAL.—H. McMANUS & Co. have removed their office to No. 32 Poydras st.
n16

☞ REMOVAL.—FRANCIS LAMPRE, has removed to No. 2 Old Levee street.
n21

☞ REMOVAL.—JOSEPH CHOATE has removed from No. 27 Toulouse street to No. 28 Old Levee.
n22

REMOVAL.—R. DE GOER & RIFFARD have removed to No. 61 Magazine street.
n25

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS.
n21

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York. 103

☞ The undersigned gives notice to their customers and the public in general that ordered for their coal will be received at the corner of CAMP and CANAL, No. 28 Bourbon street and at No. 2 E. DUMONCEAUX, Drug store, No. 28 Chartres street.
n7 B & A SOULIE, 48 Conti st., up stairs.

☞ CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—TALMON BROTHERS have removed their store from No. 42 Conti street to No. 64 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse.
n1

☞ WM MURE, has removed from No. 80 Camp street to No. 25 Royal street.
n1

☞ The office of the British Consul, is removed from No. 211 camp street, to No. 32 Royal street.
n1

☞ The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has taken in Kentucky the Cottage, fronting on St Louis and Chartres streets, and that he will attend to the purchasing of negroes, and the collection of accounts of that state. A. DURAND.
n1

ISAAC BRIDGE,
MISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Plaster Iron Safes,
and Stevens' Patent Balances.
76 Magazine street.

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
corner of Common Street,
Continually in receipt of
A fresh supply of Dry Goods.

H. DE GOER & RIFFARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
OF ALL KINDS.
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS.
FOR PLANTATIONS.
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffard, Neweastle.
n1 New Orleans. No. 55 Chartres street.

SMITH BROTHERS,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 Carondelet street,
New Orleans.

Refer to:—
Bartemus, Esq. — John Hagan, Sr. Esq. } New Orleans
Alexander Grant, Esq. }
Messrs. Grunnell, Minturn & Co. } New York.
John Mullen & Co.
Jean Low & Co. Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq. Magnolia Hall, do.
n14 tf

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 36 Poydras street,
Will make liberal advances on merchandize consigned to their houses.
☞ DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.

The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & Co. will be continued by them.

P. C. BRANNON continues his Steamboat Agency, New Orleans, July 1, 1844. tf

CLOCKS—10 cases wooden clocks, for sale low by
n22 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

PAPER—105 reams Shaker Bellery, for sale by
n25 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

TEA—100 pkgs Japan Gunpowder, Young and Old Hyson, for sale by
n25 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

VARNISH—8 bbls copal varnish for sale cheap, by
n25 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

OIL—2 bbls for sale by
n25 FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

OLIVE OIL—60 bbls for sale by
n25 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES
TO THE CONVENTION
C. M. CONRAD,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1844.

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

☞ Come early to the Polls. Bring your Tax Receipts, if you have them, if you have lost them, come without them, as evidence of the payment will be found at the Polls.

TO THE POLLS.

The friends of *Law* and *Order* are requested to be early at the Polls THIS DAY, to vote for CONRAD and BENJAMIN.

On the result of this day's return at the Ballot Box may depend the prosperity or prostration of our State. Let every CONSERVATIVE do his duty, and we fear not the consequences. The election can only be lost by sloth and absolute and criminal apathy.

REMEMBER, the Polls open at 10 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock.

Citizens of New Orleans we call on you to sustain the CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

THE ELECTION TO DAY.

At almost any other period than the present, we are assured that no appeal would be needed to the CONSERVATIVE party of New Orleans to rally in support of their candidates, Messrs. C. M. CONRAD and J. P. BENJAMIN. But the great majority of that party have been utterly depressed and dejected by the inauspicious result of the Presidential election, that we fear some effort will be required to induce them to attend the polls and secure by their votes the election of our candidates. The conservatives of New Orleans owe it to themselves to do their duty to day, and the strongest motive of obligation and self-interest should prompt every good citizen, every enemy of wild and radical innovations, to cast his suffrage in behalf of those who are most competent to represent this city in the Convention, to vindicate her rights and sustain her claims.

In the first place, Messrs. CONRAD & BENJAMIN were duly and legally chosen members of the Convention at the July election. Their seats were nevertheless contested, and though the grounds of the contest were frivolous and untenable, they, in order to avoid a protracted and laborious investigation conducted at heavy expense to the state, agreed to resign, and test the popular will by a new election. Their opponents, as subsequently they have done so, and it is now the bounden duty of the majority to ratify the verdict rendered in their favor four months since, by triumphantly re-electing them.—With a clear, palpable, undisputed numerical preponderance in their city, it would be a fearless assertion of their faithful and able representatives, to abandon them now and suffer the contest to be lost by apathy and death, purely because, in spite of all that we could do to the contrary, HENRY CLAY has been defeated for the presidency.

Considerations yet more momentous should influence the conduct of every true friend of Louisiana at the election to-day. A vast majority of the people of New Orleans are utterly hostile to those notions principles in relation to an elective judiciary, which are maintained by our opponents. The convention on this important subject, is nearly equally divided. The whig party being nearly to a man opposed to loosing on the organic law of the state mischievous dogmas such as have rendered the judicial office in Mississippi a scort of a by-word and reproach to the whole Union, many of our political adversaries unite with them in these sound conservative views. If, therefore, as we cannot doubt, the good people of New Orleans repudiate the notion of an elective magistracy, and while anxious for reform, are unwilling to witness a series of startling and radical encroachments, they will, they must select as their representatives the conservative candidates. If, dreams, LA SERE and PLAUCHE should be chosen, the radical party in the convention will be strengthened; a majority of the whole assembly, it is to be apprehended, will be converted to the ultra doctrines of the party. They are not content with sober improvement; they desire a freedom larger than the Constitution—they desire a feeling, which has been echoed by the Locofoco press of this city, that the Constitution has long existed, makes it insufficient for the growth of the age—for the wonderful demands of the latter day spirit of improvements. In a word, they would sweep away the old established institutions and rickitish sanctities, they rush blindly but exultingly forward, and call it "reform."

Is thus, that in some sections of the Union they have sought to make the judiciary, which of all elements in a Government should be left free from external and sources, subject to periodical revolution by the people, and have shown themselves really to entertain the most solemn state covenants on a slave change of majorities. It is thus, that in other sections they have established a charter hostility to useful corporations, even to the crying down of institutions of learning as aristocratic monopolies. It is thus that every where, and at all times, they have been disposed to make the stability of legislation dependent on the dominance of a party, and to consider the idea of law as having no majesty, no authority, no divine force inherent in itself—as not a great principle enthroned among men, reared with eternal justice, which feeling alone can keep it from being trampled under the foot of the multitude—but as decreed to men and existing by the sanction and will of the popular will. And in all this they are not merely loosening the foundations of order and government; they are, passing the way—first, indeed, to anarchy, but next to despotism. For while in the false cry of "liberty" and "progress" they would deny the existence or renounce the exercise of those large and beneficent constitutional powers provided by the sages of the revolution, they permit their acknowledged opponents to usurp the most extended and unlawful authority, and would give to the Chief Executive a power most liable to be abused, more greater than so possessed by the crowned head of any constitutional monarchy in Christendom.

ANECDOTE OF MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

The following amusing Court anecdote is related in the "Memoirs of Celebrated Women," lately published in London:

"Lady Mary had one evening a particular engagement, that made her wish to be dressed unusually early; she ordered her chair, and was going out, when Kendall, and the Duchess informed the King, who, after a few complimentary remonstrances, appeared to approve of it. But when he saw her about to take her leave, he began battling the pro and cons, declaring it was unfair and perfidious to the Queen in such a case to go, and ending many other reasons, upon which she at last confirmed to his opinion. At the hour of the great stare she ran against Secretary Craggs just coming in, who stopped her to inquire what was the matter? When the company put off? She replied that she had not went away, and how urgently the king had pressed her to stay longer, possibly dwelling on that head with some warmth and complacency. Mr Craggs made no remark: but, when he had heard all, assuming her up on her arm as a nurse carries a child, he ran full speed with her up the stairs, deposited her within the ante chamber, kissed both her hands respectfully, (still not saying a word,) and vanished. The page seeing her returned, they knew not how, hastily threw open the inner doors, and, before she had recovered her fright, she found herself again in the king's presence. He, too, was surprised to see her, and the Duchess, as earnestly pressed, and began with many obliging changes of mind. The noble on all points of etiquette—"Hush!" said Lady Mary very well aware. She did not go to court much more, and never reproached Craggs with the strange manner in which he had compelled her to stay. Many years after, when the secret was known, and Craggs dead, she remarked with the usual composure, and as composed an air as if nothing had happened, "Poor Craggs! he was a Monsieur Craggs," said the king, going up to him, with a good deal of courage de ce pays de guerre des betes and asked him what he meant by such a trick? "Sir," said the gentleman, "I was determined to show your majesty what one of the country to carry about her ladies like a sack of wheat!" The Minister, struck dumb by this unexpected attack, stood a minute or two, not knowing which way to look, then recovering his self possession, and seeing with a low bow, "I have nothing I would not do for your Majesty's satisfaction. The said minister of the world's wonder, he fell into disgrace with the king, upon whose ear, each long the opportunity when the King turned from them, he muttered a bitter reproach, with a round oath to enforce it which I dare not repeat," continued she, "for I had drawn it upon myself, and, indeed, I was heartily vexed at my own imprudence."

A HERO.—Although, in the late political contest, many a poor man in this country has been sacrificed to his "Democratic" task master, yet there were some noble exceptions—one of which we shall relate. A poor man, who has been a whig for years, in the township of Sandy town, was threatened by his landlord with a summary ejectment from the premises in one quarter, unless he voted for Polk and Dallas. He hesitated upon performing the vile act, but his wife, with that courage and fortitude which ever animates the breast of a true woman, determined that her husband should spurn the mercenary offer of the petty tyrant. Now accompanied to the polls herself, and did not rest satisfied till he had deposited his ballot for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The gallant whig of Sandy town right appreciates the conduct of this noble spirited woman, and presented her with a new dress, as a testimonial of their admiration.—That humble couple will not be permitted to suffer.—Let there would be oppressor look to himself.—*Newark (N. J.) Register.*

VALUE OF EGGS.—An Egg on the top of the chimney of a privy, deprives it of all its smell. Cure should be taken to cure this chimney high up, even above the roof of the house, when convenient.

A house which is once spayed, could be kept ventilated by an Egg on the top of one of the chimneys of the lower story.

A cellar, if it has a chimney with an Egg on the top of it, will soon *lose all its bad air* and becomes almost as good as the first floor. Such ventilation will preserve the food over and under ground, and the contents of the cellar.

A coal mine, or a foul well, can also be ventilated to perfection by a tube reaching the bottom, and having an Egg on the top as a cap. Many a life can thereby be saved.

An Egg on the top of the sky light, which light the entries of a large Hotel, will be found of infinite service in keeping the air of the Hotel constantly pure, and of course in preserving the health of its inmates.

Every Lecture Room—every place for public assembly, should be ventilated by one or more Eggs of a size proportionate to the object.

TAILORS—Many eminent men have served their time at tailoring. Thomas Woolman, a native of New Jersey, was the first person who stood forward for the slave trade, was a tailor by trade. He published much on that subject, and went to Europe, to consult distinguished men respecting the topic, where he died of the small pox, in 1772.

Sir John Hawkwood—the first English General—was also a tailor. His historian says of him:—"He learned his trade when a youth, and his thimble never ashield." He died in 1391. In Heddingham, there is a monument erected to his memory.

Benjamin Robbins, the compiler of Anson's voyage around the world—if not a tailor by trade, was the son of a tailor.

Sir Ralph Blackwell, knighted by Edward III, for his bravery, was a tailor by trade. He was the founder of Blackwell Hall.

John Stowe, the ant quarian, who died in London, about the year 1600, at the age of eighty years, was a tailor.

John Speed, the distinguished historian, served his apprenticeship at the same time.

Let our tailors be encouraged. Many an eminent man, besides those we have mentioned above, has arisen to eminence and honor, from this trade. No class of men among us are more industrious—and very few are more intelligent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement was opened on Saturday evening, with the sterling comedy of *Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are.* Mr. Scott as Sir William Dorrillon, was warmly received by a host of friends who were present to greet their favorite of by gone days. The old members of the stock company, together with the debutants for the present season, were welcomed by the audience in a manner, which must have been highly gratifying to their feelings.

The pieces selected for this evening, are the comedy of *Town and Country*, in which Mr. Neafie, a sterling young actor, will sustain the character of Reuben Glenroy, and *Long Tom Coffin*, in which Mr. Scott will sustain the principal, and with him, the orginal character.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The beautiful fairy spectacle of *Aladin*, which has been gotten up with great splendor, and the nautical drama of *Long Tom Coffin*, will be repeated this evening, in both of which Mr. N. B. Clarke and Mrs. Kent, will sustain the principal character.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, came off last evening, at the appointed time, as per previous announcement.—As the exhibition was erratic, a large crowd of persons were present to witness it, who appeared highly delighted at the handsome manner in which it was gotten up.

ARREST OF FORGERS.—An old Penitentiary bird by the name of Hyram Myers, was arrested yesterday by officer Armfield, of the Second Municipality police, charged with passing a five dollar counterfeit gold coin at the barber shop of Jacob George, in Baronne street. Upon examining his person at the watch house, four more pieces of the same description of coin were found. A man calling himself Hezakiah C. McDonald, who was in company with Myers at the time, was also arrested and a similar piece of counterfeit coin, being found upon his person, he was likewise locked up.—Both of them will be brought before Recorder Baldwin this morning for examination.

RECORDER GENOTS' COURT.—John Summers, arrested for stealing a gold watch and a sum of money from Mr Joseph Stiger, was examined before his Honor the Recorder, and in default of bail, was committed to the parish prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

John Mullen, arrested for committing assault and battery upon Mr Peter Pommere, was committed to prison, in default of bail, to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

John Dallavie, arrested for stealing $75 in money, from Francis Clergy, while sharing his bed in a house in Rampart, between Ursuline and St Phillip streets, on the previous evening, was remanded for further examination.

☞ John Boydan and Pierre Novaire, were arrested by a watchman of the First Municipality, on Saturday night, while in the act of stealing a quantity of slate from a lot on Dauphine street—examination this morning before Recorder Genois.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—John Jones, alias Fitzpatrick, alias Henderson, an old Jail bird, was yesterday brought before his Honor and sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the Work House.

William Alberson, James Bagley, Thomas Jones, George Chambers, Robert McKenzie, Joseph Giddens, and Owen Gregory, arrested as vagrants were sentenced each to thirty days confinement in the Work House.

William Morlain and Edward Higgins, arrested for assaulting and beating Mr. Edward Birmingham, on Saturday night, at the corner of Camp and Poydras street, were examined and ordered to pay the sum of $200 for their appearance before the Criminal Court. John Morlain, arrested at the same time for attempting to rescue the above from the watchmen who had them in custody, was also ordered to find bail in the like amount for his appearance before the same tribunal.

The examination of William Watson and Long John, for robbing Mr. Pitcher on board of the steamer *Libertine* will take place this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following persons were sentenced on Saturday last by his Honor Judge Cannongé.

Philip Duffy and Edward McGowan, found guilty of assault and battery upon an officer while in the discharge of his duty, were sentenced to two and Duffy to four months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

William Amarso, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to one year imprisonment, at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Edward Gladys, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to 24 hours imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

John Denizen, charged with larceny, was put upon trial, and found not guilty.

John Gibson, accused of assault and battery, was tried and found guilty.

William Heavey, accused of assault and battery upon a negro boy the property of James Lovett, was put upon trial, found guilty and recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court.

THE PLAQUEMINES FRAUDS.

We continue to-day the publication of the testimony rendered in this affair. It will probably be completed in our or two more numbers.

Statement of J. A. L. LEHMONOWSKY.

J. A. L. Lehmonowsky being sworn, says he went to the parish of Plaquemines on the Saturday, the 26th instant, on Wednesday. Witness is confident the polls opened at half past 9 o'clock, at Point a la Hache, when the voting commenced and continued fully believes more than one hundred and thirty persons who went on the steamboat Planter, voted at said place, besides those from the Agers. Witness heard the sheriff threaten to cut the rope of the steamboat Sheridan and he acted throughout more like a bragging bully than a conservator of the peace; and when the steamboat Planter was about landing, and Sheridan on the wharf and hurahed for Polk and Dallas, and down with the coons, apparently frantic with joy, and soon after he and Kinsling left the polls, and the polls on the double file, and while the voting was going on, he was continually hurrahing for Polk and Dallas. Witness saw the engineer from the steamboat Planter go to the Sheriff and ask him if he could vote, he told him he could, and went with him to the polls, and he ordered those in the way to clear and let him come up. Witness was not near, as the crowd was great, therefore could not see the ticket offered, but soon heard the Sheriff cry out, you cannot vote, and down with the coons. Witness heard Judge Leonard say, that he was aware of one of those proceedings, that no man could vote without voting an open ticket. Witness saw the Sheriff take the Bible out of a trunk and lead when in the act of swearing to his qualification, and said that no man should be sworn there. Witness saw frequent attempts made by the Sheriff and Judge Leonard to get Mr. Conklin from the polls, where he was quietly standing.

J. A. L. LEHMONOWSKY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d November, 1844

O. P. JACKSON, Judge.

Statement of Albert Savage.

Albert Savage, engineer of the steamboat Planter, left town on Tuesday night, 5th of November, about half past 8, bound to the polls in Parish Plaquemines. There were fifty persons on the boat; they were a party of democrats or locofocos; landed about two miles above the polls on the opposite side of the river, at 2 o'clock, A. M., and the next morning at 7 o'clock, crossed over to the polls. They were put on board by Samuel Locke; he went down to the boat with them, brought them on board, and remained there till he saw them off. *Did not* see Sheriff on board except once docked at the steamboats, who were picked up about the wharf; the majority were Irishmen and Germans, some unable to speak English; they spread a table in the cabin, and commenced filling up tax receipts, to be voted on. The captain, however, refused to wait any longer, and told them to finish at the polls; they were doing same. They then went directly from the boat to the polls, and offered their votes; some handed tax receipts with their votes, but the greater number threw out, saying that they had nothing but the tickets. The polls were opened about 9 o'clock; the tickets were taken as fast as they could be offered into the box, without a question being asked. After about 200 votes had been taken in this manner, witness fished up his vote and offered it. *Before* witness offered his vote, he asked the Sheriff whether he had the right to vote. Certainly, said the Sheriff—undoubtedly you can vote. When witness handed his ticket to the Judge of election, he unfolded it and looked at it, and saw a Clay ticket. The Judge then said, "I'll swear you, sir." Witness said—why didn't you swear the others? The Judge answered, "because I did not want to." Not one ticket but an open ticket was observed; every folded ticket was opened. The witness knew not the names of any of the Judges of the election, and cannot specify who it was that opened them, but it was one of the Judges. Nearly all those that were on board the boat voted. One of them told witness he had no right to vote, but as they had given him a ticket he supposed he was behind to put it in. None of those on board their paid their passage. Witness knew not who paid for the boat. All on the boat were furnished with their meals; none paid for them. The Planter returned to town on Wednesday evening, the 6th with the persons that were taken down.

ALBERT SAVAGE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d November, 1844.

O. P. JACKSON, Judge.

To the Editors of the Bee:—

GENTLEMEN—In my statement of the Plaquemine affair which was published in your paper on Saturday morning last, I stated that Mr. Collins voted at Pointe a la Hache. He first name I did not know, he is one youngest of four brothers and is (as I was informed) employed in the Custom House of this city.

I have since learned that his name is Henry Collins and is not employed in the Custom House.

November 23d, 1844.

W. W. McGARITY.

MISSISSIPPI OFFICIAL.—The following is the official vote of Mississippi:—

Polk,	33,162
Clay,	17,928
Majority for Polk,	5,242.

RHODE ISLAND OFFICIAL.—For Clay, 7202; for Polk, 4546—majority, 2476—nearly 38 per cent. of the whole vote.

Election of two members to the convention, for the parish of Orleans, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. P. F. Bonford and Richard Relf.

In conformity to law and the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, I hereby give notice that an election will be held in the city and parishes of Orleans, on Monday, the 25th inst. at the several polls established by law, at which the qualified electors entitled to vote for members of the State Convention will be required to vote for two members of the said Convention, to represent the city and parish of Orleans in the said Convention. Notice is hereby given that the polls will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and remain open until 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day. The Recorder, Mayor and Aldermen of the several municipalities will appoint three discreet and competent persons to act as inspectors of election at each of the polls established in their respective municipalities, and shall cause notice thereof to be given.

By order of the Governor.

ALEXANDER MAURIAN, Parish Judge.

New Orleans, November 23d, 1844.

CORNEL CHARTRES AND CONTI

MRS. WIDOW DUCATEL

A BRIEFLY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has removed her store to the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, where she will be happy to receive their favors. Her stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Clothing, &c. &c.

n25 1m

GUNNING

L. ROUSSEAU,

PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,

No. 66 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville, New Orleans.

Every description of Printing executed with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

n25 1m

CORNER OF CHARTRES AND CONTI

MRS. WIDOW DUCATEL

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n25 1m

CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1844.

NOTICE—The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that an Election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in King street, on Monday, the 9th day of December next between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

N. N WILKINSON, Cashier.
n21

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 21st November, 1844.

NOTICE An election for Directors to fill vacancies occasioned by the non-holders, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 25th inst. at from ten to eleven o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board
WM E. LEVERICH, Clerk.
n21 6t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST a few days ago a GOLD SEAL, with a chrystal key to the same, having the name "Sir Fred to my friend" on the seal as Valley Lost on account of its intrinsic worth, but as the gift of a friend. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at M. GORDON, Jr. & Co.'s No. 17 Camp st.
n21 6t

MUSIC.

MISS HELEN FORD begs to inform Pianofortes, begs leave to offer her services as teacher on the Piano and Harp. She refers to the high est respectability as to qualifications can be given.

ALSO—

A YOUNG LADY from Philadelphia qualified to teach French and English also Music on the Piano and Harp. Philadelphia and New York, a very desirable acquaintance. French, English and American duty games to be had with the attention of the trade. The following goods are offered for sale at the lowest market prices, having all been purchased since the 5th October, viz.

Cassimeres, de laines, plaid and striped, Cassinets, Satinets, Kentucky jeans and twilled plaid linseys, Washington plains and linseys.

PRINTS

4/4 new style French prints, Toledo American entirely new style striped and plaid dark fast prints, black and white do., blue do., white do., second morning do.

BLANKETS

Red green blue and white blankets, do linen very heavy 6/4 and 7/4 do, 6/4 plain do, 7/4 do do, 8/4 do do, 9/4 do do, 10/4 do do, 11/4 do do, 12/4 do do, 7/4 Nashua do; 7/4 twilled do; 7/4 plaided do; 6/4 plain do, 7/4 do do, 8/4 do do, 9/4 do do, 10/4 do do, 11/4 do do, 12/4 do do, 7/4 do do, 8/4 do do, 9/4 do do, 10/4 do do, 11/4 do do, 12/4 do do, 7/4 Nashua do; 7/4 twilled do; 7/4 plaided do; 6/4 plain do, 7/4 do do, 8/4 do do, 9/4 do do, 10/4 do do, 11/4 do do, 12/4 do