The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 262. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO. 4726

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.

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Advertisements inserted in interals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

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Merchants at 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, payable yearly in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of 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.

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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. MAGINE & WEISSE.

STEAM PACKETS

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI. The new ship-rigged running packet steamer CHAMPION, captain McGlynn, is daily expected and will be despatched as soon as her freight or passage apply to.

HAKI WELL, KIDDER & ARMAN.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—By sea—The well known A. 1. coasting schooner substantial steamer BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS, C. Johnson, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Canal st. and will leave as above on Tuesday, 31 inst at 5 o'clock, P. M. For further particulars apply on board or to

JOHN BALL, 1 Front Levee.

FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The fine Southern built running passenger packet steamer LOUISVILLE, T. C. Forman, master, will be put on as a regular packet as above, for freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SNAPP & Poydras.

FOR MOBILE.—The fast freight and passenger packet steamer MOBILE, Pattarike, Pattiboni, or any point on the coast.

SALON ROUGE PACKET.—The fine and fast running packet MISSOURI, Nail, Lefevre, master, will continue to run regular trade, on Thursday, 19th inst. leaving Carrollton at 10 o'clock A. M. leave every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. Baton Rouge, every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock. Captain Lefevre, having resided for many years in the city with his family, intends to remain in the trade altogether. He will do his utmost to merit the liberal patronage of his friends, planters and shippers. For particulars apply to

CHARLES LANDRY
at the Steamboat Office, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer BRILLIANT—Regular Packet for the COAST, DONALDSONVILLE, BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON, BAYOU SARA AND POINT COUPEE.

The splendid steamer BRILLIANT, Captain Jas. Bell, will leave the levee, new O. Levee every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Saturday, after the arrival of the railroad cars, leaving the New Orleans on Sunday morning. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

WM H AVERY, Agent.

FOR THE PAVIZO.—The fine steamer UNION, Capt. Jas. Smith, leaves the Bienville street levee every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for freight or passage, apply on board, or to

CHARLES LANDRY.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Regular Packet for the Coast, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee.

The splendid steamer ALEX SCOTT, Capt. Jeffrey, will leave New O. Levee every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Baton Sara every Wednesday, after the arrival of the Railroad cars, leaving New Orleans on Thursday morning. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

WM H AVERY, Agent.

J. ROSSI,
Importer and Manufacturer,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
Has always on hand a large assortment of Drugs & Medicines, &c.
Removal from Carondelet to Dauphine, corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets, opposite the Theatre.

SURGEON'S DEPOT.

Engineers and Architects, who have had their office at Exchange Passage, between Gravier and Bienville streets, will find it at the Auctioneer's office.

J. F. PEPIN AND L. DUMONDAUD, Attorneys at Law, have removed their office to the South corner of Carondelet street and Exchange Alley, up stairs.

REMOVAL. T. GYNAN, Jr. has removed his office to No 3 Mission a Rue, Royal street.

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,
No 1, Charlotte street, New Orleans.

GARTHWAITE, LAYAN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No 1 Canal street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

MORTON & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 2, Magazine street.

Plantation orders strictly attended to.

REMOVAL—Bernadet has removed from No 128 to 90 Old Levee.

REMOVAL. Eug. Rochereau & Co. have removed from No 102 Royal st to No 81 St Louis st.

REMOVAL. J. BLACK & Co. have removed their office to No. 32 Poydras st.

REMOVAL—FRANCIS LAMBERT has removed to No 27 Old Levee street.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH SHATS has removed from No. 27 Toulouse street to No 25 Old Levee.

REMOVAL—H. DE KOKE & RIFFLARD have removed to No. 21 Magazine street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKSON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street.
NEW ORLEANS.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant.
New York.

The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that orders for their coal will be received at the store of Mr. D. BLACKETY, No 230 Bearbon street, and at Mr. F. DUCONGE'S, Dring store, No 39 Chartres street.

B. & A. SOULIE, 46 Conti st. up stairs.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE—TALAMON BROTHERS have removed from their store No 42 Conti street to No 46 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse st.

WM MURE, has removed from No. 39 Camp street, to No. 33 Royal street.

The office of the British Consul is removed from No. 39 Camp st. to 33 Royal street.

The undersigned hereby notice to inform the public that his Office is situate in Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent persons, and the collection of accounts of all kinds.

A. DURAND.

I. C. BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes,
and Stevens' Patent Balances,
76 Magazine street.

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS.
Formerly 13 Chartres st.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. De Goer, Paris J. Riffland, New Orleans.
New Orleans, No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 26 Commercial Range,
New Orleans.

References—Benjamin Story, Esq
John Hagan, Sr. Esq
Alexander Grant, Esq
John Mullen & Co
Isaac Law & co, Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Brandy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq, Maghereiter, do.

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 30 Poydras street,
Will make liberal advances on cotton and other produce consigned to their address.

DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.

The business hereofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & CO. will be continued by them.

F. C. SHANNON continues his business, and will sign individually on account thereof.

New Orleans, July 1, 1844. 1f

CHOISNE, CALONGE & BARRAS—Sugar cane, cotton, rice, sugar cane seed; 6 cents Rhubarb; 6 cents cinchona; 6 cents Jalap; 12 cents; castor oil; 12 cents; Cochineal; 12 cents.
LEVIS & ANDREWS, 70 Magazine

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1844.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Texas and Tariff questions were the two prominent measures of policy which called forth discussion and controversy during the recent Presidential contest, and which contributed very materially to the election of Mr. James Polk. We have already exhibited our views of the bearing of the annexation issue, and its influence in securing the success of the locofoco nominee. It is now proper to allude to the other great question of the day, and to examine into the probabilities of its settlement in accordance with the opinions of what may be termed the southern wing of the democracy.—It presents a problem we think far more difficult of solution than that of annexation. It is environed and hedged round with difficulties growing out of the deceptive and tortuous course pursued in relation to it by the supporters of Mr. Polk, and the extremely divergent, if not diametrically opposite views of the north and south, upon this important topic.

If our opinion of the ultimate termination of the tariff controversy were simply based upon the known and positive sentiments of the President elect, there could be but one rational reply to the question, whether the act of 1842 would be repealed. The history of Mr. Polk's public career; the chronicle of his acts, not his professions, is a plain and uninterrupted narrative of a Free Trade politician—of a man openly, and we doubt not sincerely hostile to the entire system of protection, and fully imbued with the sublimated notions of Free Trade, characteristic of Mr. Calhoun and the disciples of his school. Nothing can be clearer, nothing more reliably traced than Mr. Polk's course in respect to this great measure of public policy. He voted against the Compromise bill, on the express ground that it yielded too much to protection, even while the tariffists of the north and east, were vehemently denouncing it, because it stripped them of the advantages afforded by previous acts. He subsequently voted for a proposition introduced into Congress by Mr. Hall, still further to reduce the rate of duties imposed by the Compromise bill. In the canvass last year before the people of Tennessee, he announced Free Trade principles with signal vehemence and ingenuity, and great boldness. Thus the record of his career as a politician indisputably demonstrates him to be an advocate of Free Trade, in the broadest sense of the word.

The moment, however, that we begin to investigate the mode in which the late canvass was conducted, the ambiguous character of Mr. Polk's correspondence, the promises and pledges freely made by his northern friends, we discover mystery, and incertitude and duplicity—we find conclusions so variant and mutually repugnant inferred from Mr. Polk's letters and votes, that we no doubt can linger on the mind as to his real sentiments, and the meanings may reasonably exist as to his future acts. It is an imputation of vain rhetoric, or uncertainable denunciation that we refer to these passages in the recent struggle, but solely for the purpose of attempting to catch a glimpse of the future, by comparison with the past. We say then, that Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania, yet lends in the memory of our readers, was intended to convince and not convince northern locofocoism, that the nominee was far from being radically opposed to the Protective system. No complete was this conviction, that the leaders of the party in Pennsylvania and New York, with few honorable exceptions, strenuously urged upon the people to support their candidate on the ground that he was as good, if not a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. While this was going on northward, the tactics of southern locofocoism were essentially different. The party in Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia contended that Mr. Polk's infallibility upon Free Trade. He was sound, manly and consistent opponent, and as such merited their suffrages. Both sections of the "democracy" succeeded—in the key Stone and Empire States, Mr. Polk was nominated the latter half, but unreasonable advocate of Protection, to the utter astonishment of the south he was voted for with enthusiasm as its deadliest foe.

What is to be the upshot of the tortuous policy? We already that South Carolina is repeating with abundant jubilation at the triumph of Free Trade, and claim to have forced the repeal of the Tariff, and the substitution therefor of low duties imposed exclusively for revenue. We perceive that the Northern already beginning to doubt if not the candidate which it has elevated to power, and alternately warning, threatening and wheedling Mr. Polk into the support of the Tariff System. The statistics of the election prove that without New York Mr. Polk would have been defeated. New York, therefore, claims the honor of his election, and will undoubtedly demand the right to influence in a great measure his policy? Whether under these circumstances, Mr. Polk will have the firmness to maintain his ancient grudge against Protection, is highly questionable. Whether he can in any manner reconcile the elements of discord and dissention which will surround him upon his accession to the Presidency, is still more problematical. If he can advocate Free Trade and low duties, and he will be charged with criminal duplicity by Pennsylvania and New York; let him pursue a moderate course, and South Carolina will thunder reproaches in his ears, and menace him with Nullification. *Aut Cesar aut Nihil.* South Carolina will have *Free Trade* or nothing. Pennsylvania will not budge an inch, nor yield a fraction of the protection received by her coal and iron works, while New York claims that her wool should be fostered by prohibitory duties.

Thus entrenched with sources of uneasiness and embarrassment—the consequences in a great degree of departing from the open and candid expression of opinion which should have distinguished his course—Mr. Polk will enter upon his Presidential term. Let, however, the recommendations be what they may—sound or objectionable, salutary or destructive—the great battle is to be fought in Congress, and there we apprehend the Free Traders will find themselves decidedly outwitted and check-mated. With a majority of some sixty, the Locofoco party were unable last year to pass a bill reducing the present Tariff, in spite of large concessions to New York and Pennsylvania incorporated in the act with a view to command the votes of those delegations. There is little reason to believe that an attempt to foist Free Trade upon the nation would succeed any better now. That it will be made, however, is almost certain, and to our mind, its only effect will be to augment and confirm the incipient distrust of Mr. Polk, which has already manifested itself in the minds of his Northern allies.

☞ By an announcement in yesterday's *Herald*, we learn that the paper will in future bear the name of "*The Jeffersonian*," alone, and will be conducted editorially by John F. H. Claiborne, Esq., late of Mississippi. Mr. Claiborne brings to this labor the fruits of a cultivated mind and some experience in newspaper writing. We trust he will maintain for the "*Jeffersonian*," that high character both for courtesy and talent which it acquired under the editorial supervision of Col. Campbell.

☞ It has been a standing boast of the whig papers, that among all the scores and hundreds of persons tried for fraudulent voting, there has not been a solitary whig. We have commenced, however, to acknowledge, that, through the unremitting exertions of the locofocos, one whig was at least indicted a few days ago on the charge of fraudulent voting in the city of Baltimore. He was arraigned, duly tried, and *honorably acquitted.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* states that it is rumored among the locofoco party in Washington, that it is doubtful whether the New York electors will vote for Polk and Dallas, in view of the course pursued by the South Carolina papers, boasting that the Free Trade principle is triumphant and that the people have decided in favor of it. Similar rumors have prevailed in this quarter. We give the *on dit* as a mere speculation of political quidnuncs. We place no confidence whatever in it.

Tennessee.—*Official.*—Gov. Jones has issued his proclamation announcing the election of the whig electoral ticket of that state. Mr. Clay's majority, according to the official returns, is 129. The aggregate vote of the state is 119,937. This is comparatively even a closer vote than in Pennsylvania in 1840.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina has at last succeeded in organizing. The Senate was tied, and balloted five days for a speaker. The old lucky was finally settled by a compromise, which gives the Speakership to the Whigs and the Subordinate offices to the Locofocos. Mr. B. G. Gardner was elected speaker.

The Legislature of South Carolina met and organized on the 25th ult. In both branches the old officers were re-elected.

The thirteenth Session of the 28th Congress convened yesterday in Washington. There could be no preaching, dilly, dallying in organizing the two Houses, and the President's message was probably sent in the first day. Should this mail come through, we shall get this document to-day week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this evening.—At the St. Charles Theatre, *Putnam* and *Mary Tudor*. At the American *Putnam* and the *Poor Soldier*—at the Amphitheatre, *Don Juan* and the *Sprites of the Silver Shower.*

Metairie Races.—The great Sweepstake, $2000 subscription, $500 forfeit, the entries to which are Blue Dick, Midas, Rollo, Peytona and Pat Galway, will come off to-day at 2 o'clock. A large concourse of spectators will doubtless be present to witness the contest.

Recorder Baldwin's Court.—Lancelot English, arrested for committing an assault upon Judge Carleton, was yesterday committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

Thomas Youngman, charged with stealing a pocket book, containing $5, the property of David Murry, in default of bail, was sent to the Parish Prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

John Morrison, was yesterday brought into Court on a charge of assaulting and beating Patrick Noonan, and in default of bail, was committed to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

Criminal Court.—The attention of the Court yesterday morning, was occupied in hearing the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of William Pearson, found guilty of assault and battery. J. G. Steere, Esq., for the petition and the District Attorney for the State. The motion was overruled by the Court.

John McVaine, charged with opposition to law, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

His Honor Judge Canonge passed sentence upon the following persons:

Thomas Sylva, found guilty of stabbing Thomas Gaspard, with intent to kill, on the 20th August, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Parish prison.

John McCall, found guilty of larceny—breaking into the store room of H. W. Palfrey, on the 1st August, and stealing a pair of pistols and a quantity of wearing apparel—two years hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

J. B. Poincy, f. m. c., for an assault and battery upon Mr. Valentine Miseegas—six months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Ebenezar Hix, f. m. c., for assault and battery upon a female slave of Charles Levistones—fifteen days imprisonment, in the Parish Prison.

John Gordon, found guilty of assaulting and beating with a billet of wood, Pierre Gudon, on the 13th of September—one years imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

S. Campbell, f. m. c., for an assault and battery upon Anthony Tirado, on the 22d Oct.—Eight days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

☞ Dick, a slave of Mr. Communy, was arrested yesterday by the police of the First Municipality, for stealing a box of wine from on board of the barque *Columbus*, lying at the Levee.

☞ William Davis and John Lloyd were yesterday sentenced by Recorder Genous, to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse, under the vagrant law.

☞ We have been requested to state that Mr. A. Grailhe, is not a Candidate for the place of Alderman of the First District.

Towboat Sunk.—The towboat *Augusta*, Captain Howman, in going down on Sunday night about eight o'clock, having in tow the Spanish brig *Josinita*, and the schooner *Fanny* and *H. H. Salvador*, struck a bar when opposite Slaughterhouse Point. The vessels were cut adrift, and anchored below the Point, on the dike. The steamboat was run into shoal water, and sunk to her hurricane deck. Boat a total loss.

Death of Matthew C. Field.—We learn with deep and heartfelt regret that M. C. Field, Esq., the accomplished editor of the St. Louis *Reveille*, died on board the ship *Hussar* a few weeks since, while on his passage from Boston to Pensacola. Mr Field was a man of many virtues and much real talent. As a writer he was distinguished for a graceful and elegant style and kind imagination. His literary qualifications were well known to the citizens of New Orleans, through the columns of the *Picayune*, to which journal he contributed a number of spirited lugitive poems signed "Phiz-zus," and a series of articles descriptive of an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, written with considerable vigor and graphic power. He has left a young wife and two children to mourn their untimely bereavement. At the period of his death Mr Field was journeying towards Mobile for the purpose of removing with his family permanently to Mobile.

The Mail.—The Mobile *Herald* states that and after the 1st December the mail in that city will be due one hour sooner. The time will be prolonged from New York by eighty hours, so that in future we presume, the northern mail will be received in New Orleans in nine days, instead of eight. This is the winter arrangement.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due the officers of the steamboat *Jas. Madison*, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

Organic Remains in New Jersey.—The remains of several Mastodons have been found about a mile and three quarters from Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, in the bottom of an old pond. The bones are those of the great Mastodon, and similar to remains which have been found all over the continent.

☞ Finely flavored, large lemons have been cultivated with success in Charleston. The editor of the Charleston *Courier* sports of a basket of remarkably fine ones sent him from the garden of Mr. Thomas A. Coffin, Rutledge street.

☞ William Richards and T. Hastilio, Commissioners from the king of the Sandwich Islands to the Governments of the United States, France and Great Britain and Ireland, sailed from Boston a few days ago, in the ship Montreal, for Honolulu, on their return home. They have had a cordial reception from the Christian Governments to which they were sent, and have accomplished all they expected or desired.

Old Times.—A work, descriptive of this country, and written in 1738, by a Mr. Wansey, has been republished. From it we selected the following paragraph descriptive of a breakfast in the President's family at Washington:

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced *tongue*, dry toast, toasted and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custus, her grand daughter, a young pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next to her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little conversation in form; no livery. A silver urn for hot water was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, short in stature, rather robust, and very plain in her dress."

Pennsylvania.—In another article we have alluded to the diversity of interests and feelings which Mr. Polk will be called upon to harmonize, next March.—As a sample of the language used in Pennsylvania, in respect to the Tariff, take the following extract from the Sunbury (Pa.) *American*—a Polk and Dallas paper:

"Mr. Polk has been sustained, and nobly sustained in this state, under many adverse circumstances, which full confidence that he would sustain the manufacturing and all other interests of the state, *according to the promise every where made by his own personal and influential friends.* Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He therefore *cannot*, and we think will not, basely betray those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a tariff affording protection to their manufactures. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests, as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be *worse than Arnold's treason.* We know to be the feelings of almost all the entire democracy of this section of the state, and we mightsay of the whole state. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Luzerne gave him a majority of 4,081. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are therefore deeply interested in the tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected."

Found Drowned.—On the 22d. November, about 7 miles below this town, in West Baton Rouge, the body of an unknown individual. He was about 25 to 30 years of age, sandy complexion, red hair, low receding forehead, and had on a pair of blue cloth pantaloons and a striped cotton shirt. An inquest was held by Rosemond Hebert, Esq. Justice of the Peace. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death by a ball, which had entered below his left ear and broke his neck. There was no papers, &c., to identify his person, he is supposed to have been drowned several days. *Baton Rouge Gazette.*

Escape from Prison.—Three men named Edward S. Efner, Charles Martin and Benjamin McLain, effected their escape from our Jail on last Sunday night, by breaking the locks of their rooms in the third story, cutting a hole through the wall under the window sill in the attic, and lowering themselves into the yard of the Jail by strips of their blankets tied together, then sealed the walls of the yard by placing some lose boards against the same.—*Charles ton Mercury.*

Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Boston.—We are highly gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress, which bid fair to be entirely successful, for establishing a Magnetic Telegraph on the plan of Professor Morse, and under his direction, between New York and Boston. The advantages of such a communication between the Empire City and the capital of New England are too obvious to need specification and our readers will all unite with us in the wish that the enterprise may be urged forward to a speedy consummation. It would no doubt be soon followed by the establishment of a similar communication between this city and Baltimore, through Philadelphia, then connecting all these and intermediate points with the seat of Government by this almost miraculous invention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Blackwood's Magazine.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, for the October number of this standard periodical, published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, to whose inc amble editions of the British reviews we have, on more than one occasion, paid the just tribute of praise.

The number before us is of more than ordinary interest, commencing with an article entitled, "The Life of a Diplomatist," being a brief abstract of the Memoirs of Lord Malmesbury, whose diplomatic career embraced one of the most momentous portions of the last century. We are introduced to the Court of Frederick the Great, whose eccentricity and singular traits of character, are aptly illustrated by several anecdotes which we do not remember to have seen in print before. The haughty and imperious Catherine of Russia, and the secret part which this Sovereign bore in the partition of Poland, is likewise brought under view, and commented upon with the severity due to one of the most disgraceful transactions on record. We recommend the perusal of this article as throwing additional light on the eras immediately preceding the French Revolution.

Blackwood has of late taken up the difficult task of familiarizing us with some of the higher order of German Poetry. It was through this medium that the English reader was first introduced to the immortal muse of Schiller, rendered conspicuous by the elegance and truthfulness of the translations, so far exceeding that of the most eminent novelist of the day that the attempts of the latter in this respect must be considered somewhat of a failure. We have now before us some of the "Poems and Ballads of Gœthe," who by many is ranked higher than Schiller, although in our humble opinion it would be difficult to award the palm to either.—Both have attained the very loftiest pinnacle of fame, and we consider the effort to establish any superiority over the other as hypercritical. Mr. Merivale has brought to the accomplishment of rendering these poems into our vernacular a mind brilliant, vivid and imaginative, an intellect capable of grappling with the intense and overwhelming difficulties of the Teutonic tongue and a just appreciation of the peculiarities of the German character. Every true lover of poetry ought to read Gœthe.

The next article which we notice is entitled, "The Great Drought," but the imagination that fashioned it, is by no means of a dry cast. We rarely meet with a purely imaginative piece deserving of much credit, but the present is got up with extreme ingenuity, and the interest throughout is successfully maintained.

"Thierry's History of the Gauls," next comes under review, a production of which the critic justly observes that it is little creditable to the literature of this country that it has not yet appeared in an English translation.

The "Wistlebinder," a very thrilling narrative, is concluded in this number, and "My last counting-out Life in Louisiana," will be read with interest in this country, although the writer betrays a certain degree of ignorance with regard to the country.

Life and Eloquence of Larned.—This is the title of a new work for which we are indebted to the politeness of the publishers, Wiley & Putnam, through J. B. Steel, Camp street. The Rev Sylvester Larned, was the pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, which he gave a peculiar degree of interest to his sermons, characterized as they are by the vast pure simplicedness and depth of feelings, for which the lamented divine was so greatly distinguished. The book is got up in the usual handsome style of Wiley & Putnam, and is adorned with a handsome portrait of the author.

The certainty that Tennessee has cast our electoral vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen now proves that the loss of New York was the really fatal one for that ticket. The states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, have given Clay and Frelinghuysen 102 electoral votes. Add New York 36, and we have 138 of three votes then are necessary. When we consider the fact that the Polk majority in New York on the ground that Clay is an abolitionist, and that half that number of foreigners were naturalized in the state within a short period prior to the election, we have the lamentable evidence that a timid and cowardly or the great cause of liberty agitation, our institutions, our laws, our power, our conditions our resources, and our wants as a nation, require for a time the exercise of the political sagacity of Clay and his twenty millions of people.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

HERMITAGE, TOSH.

One of the most interesting articles about the Hermitage, and one eminently characteristic of its distinguished occupant, is the monument erected to his Jackson in his garden, and inscribed to his dearest mate. The whole, from the top to base, is built of marble. First there is a vault of circular form, twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. In the centre stands a pedestal of square form, marble, six or eight feet high, and the whole is *sustained* on a marble roof. In the vault, on one side of the pedestal are the remains of the wife, covered with a marble slab, on which is engraved a delineation of Rachel's features, her wealth and virtue. On the other side is place prepared for the remains, which is also covered with a marble, slab, on which is engraved the inscription.

[*From the Knoxville Observer.*]

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Messrs. Editors.—The following incident occurred a few weeks since in a village of one of the Southern counties of our State. It was a warm Sabbath afternoon, and the doors of the village Church were ordered open to let in the balmy air from the fields without.—The congregation had assembled, and while the Minister was reading the first hymn a beautiful bird flew entered the door and came walking up the main aisle.

Such a visitor drew of course universal attention.—But as the chant arose to sing, he seemed rivited, and listening himself on his wings, he alighted on the stove pipe above him, where he sat behaving his head so as to catch the harmony as it rolled through the temple of God. Whether it was the chorus or the full toned notes of the organ that captivated him, I can not tell, but he sat the picture of earnest attention till the music ceased.

Waiting a moment as if to hear the strain commence again, he fanned his pinions and sat and looked down on the audience. The young clergyman arose to pray.—He is distinguished for his earnestness and fervour of his address, and as he stood with his hands around the Bible which lay clasped before him, humbly beseeching the Father of all good to send his Holy spirit down, that beautiful bird pitched from its resting place on the organ, and sailing down on level wing the whole length of the church, perched on the Bible directly between the hands of the clergyman.

It was merely a natural occurrence, but how beautiful the picture that the minister of God with his face towards heaven pleading for heaven's blessings—the Bible before him, around which his hands were clasped, while on it stood that beautiful and innocent dove. The three together formed a group full of interest and symbolizing all that is dear to man. The Word of God was hence the people with God & chosen emblem upon it, and God's herald claping them both as he prayed.

What wonder is it if a supernatural feeling ran through the house as the people watched that dove—the emblem of innocence and purity and the divine spirit itself—standing on the Bible and looking down upon them. Beautiful bird, it seemed for a time the affections of all on it; and he who could have injured it there, would have injured hundreds of hearts at the same time. The presence of its tiny feet was no sacrilege there, for the expression of its soft eye was innocence and love.

The clergyman feeling the presence of the bird, and fearing it might distract the attention of the hearers, gently passed his hand over the Bible. The dove, unstartled merely hopped over it on the cushion, where it sat till prayer was ended. It then rose and sailed away. In former times the dove would have been regarded as a spiritual visitant from the unseen world, sent on a special mission in answer to prayer, and awakened feelings of awe and reverence.

To us it was only a natural but unusual occurrence, awakening simply the sentiment of beauty. It was a pure and accidental figure introduced suddenly into a beautiful picture, giving greater harmony and perfection to what we deemed perfect before. There was no religion in it, but it was full of beauty. H.

LATEST DATES.

Sea or	Nov 23	Lisbon	Nov 3
New Orleans	Nov 21	Liverpool	Nov 4
Philadelphia	Nov 24	Paris	Nov 4
Washington	Nov 23	Havre	Nov 1
Baltimore	Nov 23	Mexico	Nov 11
Charles o	Nov 27	Pampico	Nov 12
Charleston	Nov 24	Vera Cruz	Nov 20
Louisville	Nov 23	Boston	Nov 23
Havana	Nov 23	Galveston	Nov 16

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
December 2, 1844.

The Foreign news appears to have had scarcely any effect on the Cotton market. The transactions to-day amounted to upwards of 1,000 bales, and although prices were somewhat irregular, we cannot quote any change.—The business was chiefly on English account.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana	Low ordinary	Tennessee	Low ordinary
Interior	2 @ 3	Trash and Inferior	
O. & M.	10 Good Ord	Ordinary	
Middling	4 @ 4	Middling	
Good Middling	5 @ 5	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6 @ 6	Middling Fair	
Fair	6 @ 6	Fair	
Good Fair	6 @ 7	Fine	
Fine	7 @ 8	Good and fine	

Exchange was in moderate demand to-day at previous rates. We quote London 9@9½ ⅌ ct prem—Paris 5 to 5⅛ (5 2f)—New York 60 day 1½@1¾ ⅌ ct dis; Checks ¼@½ ⅌ cent discount.

☞ NOTICE.—Per packet ship MARIANNA, Crocker, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Merchant's Exchange. Consignees will please call and receipt for their goods on the Levee.

d3 HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp.

☞ The packet ship PORTSMOUTH, C. O Glover, master, from New York, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

d3 WOODS & SIMMONS, 89 Magazine st

☞ Neither the captain or consignees of the French ship ANDELLE, Guignot, from Havre will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said ship. n29—1f

☞ Consignees of two trunks, marked George Terry, Esq. Albany, from New York, will please call and receive the same.

n29 JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp.

☞ The consignees per French ship ANDELLE, Capt Guignot, from Havre, are notified that this ship is discharging opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad. Goods remaining on board after the five days granted by law shall be sent to the public store at their expense.

GURNEY BAGS—500 in store, for sale by
n28 J R SHAW & Co, 34 Poydras

☞ A BAD WORTH REMEMBERING.—The Indian Sarsaparilla and Nerve and Bone Liniment are warranted to cure Rheumatism, as have never failed.

Economy is health. The Oil of Bamboo renders leather water proof, and thus keeping the feet dry preserves the health, besides rendering boots and shoes more durable.

COMSTOCK & HUMPHREY have removed to 106 Poydras street, where sensible people are invited to purchase them. Call office, and keep large, and obliging as ever.

CHILD FOUND—Lost yesterday morning, a child of about 3 years of age. A little girl about 3 years of age, was picked up in Poydras street, and taken home, and is safe and well. Her parents or the child are requested to claim him at No 4 Baronne street.

NOTICE.—MAD. MORKAU, who was cured by the Medical Society of New Orleans in December, 1843, has the honor to inform the public in general that she has opened her Medical Establishment, between Royal and Bourbon streets, where she will continue to receive her patients, by appointment only to offer for sale a complete Dagguerreotype and ammunition of Shill Worm Eggs.

SALT.—100 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt landing in lots to suit purchasers. Order at 34 Poydras st.

COAL.—English Cannel Coal of best quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Order at 34 Poydras st.

RECEIVED per ship Marmaduke, from Liverpool, 1000 Boxes, assorted Tin Plates, will be promptly attended to.

THE HERALD, bookseller and stationer, 3 Carondelet st, has received, the fall wing goods: To Wit.—Gold pens and pencils, gold and silver medals, cash in different forms, a good assortment of silk stamps, gravitation do, Perry do, Hopkins do, sealing wax of all kinds and colors, first quality ink and ink stands, paper brushes for miniatures, artists, painters and for letter writing, vellum parchment for ladies, bonnets, needle cases and musical instruments, very fine lorgnettes, pearl card cases, a new article, stationery for 1845, all sizes, cement simonds for 1845, sewing paper pulasander wood, sector, mother goose, chess, draughts, dominoes, Boston and other games, different sizes, mathematical instruments, different sizes of all sizes, compasses and transparent rulers, pocket and wall globes and copernicus system, music paper, ink stands, silk paper, plain do, silk paper, plain do, silk paper, gold do, letter do, confectionery, a full assortment of all sizes and qualities, colored alphabets for ladies, a full assortment of drawing, &c. &c. &c. Also—Sewing silk, sewing cotton, sewing paper, for ladies, paper for tracing patterns and articles for embroidery, Ladies' work boxes, work baskets, work tables, toilet boxes, sewing boxes, sewing boxes, images of saints, crucifixes, mosaic work, pearl and ivory rosaries, mosaic work of all kinds, ladies' pocket books, ladies' purses, Paris reticules, velvet, silk and other reticules, all kinds, toilet boxes, ladies, and in general every thing in the line of business.

THE Proprietors of the Manufactory of Lord Byron's Bay Rum, the genuine imitation of that fragrant article, have the pleasure to inform the public that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the undersigned, and that every bottle of the genuine article, bears the signature of the