The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 134: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845. VOL XVIIII—WHOLE NO. 4904

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 for 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 times, charged as a square.

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISING.

Merchants and Traders in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat
factors, &c. - - - - - 30
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, - 30

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, usually yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, losses or loss of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged inseparately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices of articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

The subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from their manufactories in New England a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AND NEGROGANS, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, or by long or short sale.

They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, which are continually on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.

N. B.—Cash advanced on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE of all kinds.

BOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
21 and 23 Pearl street, Boston.

Messrs. Bowler, Whall & Co. } Boston
Messrs. Bowler, Hall & Co. }
Messrs. Edward Seaver, Esq., } New York.
Messrs. M. Gallup & Co. }
Messrs. Maddock, Hall & Co. } Philadelphia.
Messrs. Reed and Hough }
Messrs. Friend, Humphreys & Co. } Albany.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES RICHARD EVANS will call at the office of the British Consulate, he will learn something that may be of service to him. 9?

JOSEPH A. HALL has left the parish of Jefferson during our temporary absence from the city.

New Orleans, June 26, 1845.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 10 Mudd's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal streets. 128

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MUIR has removed to No. 10 Masonic Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts.

128

HEPBURN & TURTON,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS,

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer for sale low for cash or approved paper. Samples can be seen at their office, No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans. 14—1m

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 29½ Bienville street,
Between St. Philippe and Dumaine streets.

His office is open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 1 till 8 in the evening.

PEET & MORTON have removed to 25 Magazine st. 8?

NOTICE.—During my absence from this city, Messrs. H. Gaslay and P. M. Auzias are my procurators passed before Louis J. Carre, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE POUTZ.

New Orleans, May 23, 1845. m?

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No. 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New York, or to M. Field Fowler, Esq., Mobile. 3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 91 Canal street, New Orleans.

m8

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legal and attorney agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in the trade.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 18 Bienville st.

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 64 Carondelet st.

m16 New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 93 Tchoupitoulas street. n1

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street,

ARE receiving per ships Hartford, Auburn and Oswego, a large assortment of choice family groceries, very low, which, their readiness, puts and to the old public with fresh supplies, and greatly increased assortment of tea & spring—old, which will be sold at low cash. n14

Leeches---17,000.

THE subscriber has received per Nashville, his regular supply of Hungarian leeches, which he offers to the public at his usual reduced prices, cheap cash.

Great is a great mystery to many persons who have unnecessary losses on the score of their medicines, & the consequent sickness; the cause of many deaths. Spanish Leeches have been sold under the name of Hungarian. I was determined to give my friends the best article at my old prices, which, I established since I commenced to deal in leeches, many years. I guarantee

No Old Leeches, or Spanish, sold for Hungarian.

WM. M. STARK, Druggist, corner of Chartres and Bienville sts.

15? Two hundred copies of the Charter of the Municipality, have a request, M. T. Nathan, Druggist, corner Hospital and Old Levee.

LEECHES!

RECEIVED by ship Englestein from Havana, fine Leeches, for sale from 11 o'clock at the original Depot, Esplanade street, corner of Chartres. No 8.

J. SUBIRAN.

LEECHES.

A NEW assortment of fine leeches received per last packet from Havana. Call at the Depot, corner Esplanade and Chartres streets.

17 J. SUBIRAN.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Havana and the North, a fresh supply of SPECIMEN LEECHES, remarkable for their activity and freedom from the Slime.

REYNAUD & FALLON,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 18 Bienville st.

Messrs. Wetmore, Jarvis & Co., New York, are our agents for the sale of our Leeches in that city.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals from the North, by sailing vessels and steamers, the following goods, which they will sell very low for cash:

Blanketing, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, 15-4, 16-4, 17-4, 18-4, white do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4, different colors, bordered white do Wade and narrow prints, entirely new patterns;
Woolen socks, different qualities;
White and colored cotton and wool flannels;
Large and small checked gingham;
Black, common and handsome;
White and mixed cotton drills;
Striped and checked cotton cambric, gingham for shirts;
Striped and checked long Cashmere shawls;
Merino shawls, assorted, very desirable;
Plain barred and damask colored muslins;
Do. do. do. Jaspes;
Alexander, Farquharson and Orrell's thread;
Grass cloth petticoats, grass cloth for do, a fine article;
Fancy striped Cottonade, new patterns;
Bed ticking, 36, 4-4, 30, 32 and 36 inch;
White flannel, 7-4, 8-4 and 4-4;
Red, plain and striped do 3-4 and 7-8;
Blue, grey and black satinet, Kentucky jeans;
Blue and black cloth, pilot do, blue and black Cassimere;
Plain and striped kerseys, plain and checked Linsey;
Drills, woolen and cotton sheeting;
Tartan for pantaloons and lining;
Black and colored bombazine, satin, cashmere for dresses;
Three point blankets, white, grey and grey;
4-4, 5-4 and thick do. for beds;
White and black thread and cotton lace;
Entire suit of every quality and size;
Merino under shirts, do to do;
Wax on gloves; do caps for negroes;
Patent wire, black, blue and grey thread;
Elastic suspenders; do à la Polka;
Sewing silk, patent tuning, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

n30 DUFOUR, DURAND & Co., 25 Chartres

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully inform that I shall continue to tender my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description, in Grecian, Gothic, and all the varieties of modern styles, will be made with strict regard to solidity, comfort and beauty, according to the specifications and estimates, based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

To surveys and locations of greater internal improvements and public works, as rail roads, canals, protective water works on rivers, as levees, Fabine levees, &c., a corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient, numerous, and skilful assistants at my disposal, I am now prepared to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the object be important enough, and to procure contracts and hundreds or thousands of workmanship and labourers for the speedy execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of rail roads, topographical maps, drawings of machinery, patent specifications and estimates for country residences, dwellings, ware houses, cottages, etc., will also be only made in a first notice, but I shall also most faithfully superintend the execution of any kind of buildings or other improvements. The great multitudes of plans made by me, and which have been exhibited and circulated during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.

Letters will be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German language.

HENRY MOELHAUSEN,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

a7—6m

FOR SALE in store, by the subscribers, by cask and wine, Carbonell's brand; 20 casks of Julien's; 30 casks de Montferrat; 20 do St. Emilion; 20 do Burgundy; sail cloth wine, St Julien's; 12 quarter casks old Sugar, last quality.

10 barrels of 18 gallons Madeira; 20 bbls old Bermuda wine; 25 do old Barsac do; 3 pipes Holland and common gin.

50 cases old Claret, Chateau Margaux's brand; 30 do do Latour's; 60 do Ladite's; 25 do Canteinac's; 30 do Leoville; 50 do St Julien's; 30 do St Estephe; 30 do St Emilion; 50 do St Georges; 50 do Abrigan, of Verzia & Lecouteux; 50 Brandy cheeries; 10 do Prunes; 1000 bushels fine, surfine and superfine Anconia.

30 cases Rhine wine; 10 cases Cordials, in half bottles; 8 do Dantzic; Orange flower water in white bottles and boxes; 60 baskets Olive Oil, of Federici and Barbon make; 500,000 assorted corks; 4 bales twine; 5 jars vermicelli. 4 cases bottles assorted.

DUDOUYT & TRULADE.
13 Toulouse

FOR SALE in store, by the subscribers, by cask and wine, Carbonell's brand; 20 casks of Julien's; 30 casks de Montferrat; 20 do St. Emilion; 20 do Burgundy; sail cloth wine, St Julien's; 12 quarter casks old Sugar, last quality.

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DUDOUYT & TRULADE.
13 Toulouse

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1845.

☞ The Washington *Union* of the 30th August, in an article on the military preparations at New Orleans remarks: "General GAINES has received no authority, as far as we are advised, to make this requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana, though he has acted, doubtless, under the strong impulse of patriotic feelings.—The command of the "army of observation" is specially intrusted to General TAYLOR."

The *Union* in the course of the same article, notices the constitutional objections urged by the *National Intelligencer* to the proceedings of General GAINES, and declares that that officer acted in pursuance of an authority vested in the President by Congress, empowering him to call out the militia not only in case of invasion, but where there is imminent danger of invasion.—This may be all very true, but we do not exactly understand how the *Union* reconciles its vindication of General GAINES under this particular clause, with its previous admission that he had received no authority to make a requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana.—We all admit that a threatened invasion by the Mexicans of the territory of Texas, authorizes a call for the militia force, but what the *Intelligencer* sought to discover was whether General GAINES acted in conformity with instructions received from the executive, or upon his own authority. If the *former*, he was undoubtedly justified. If the latter—the *Union* must find some other pins than the one cited.

We have no intention whatever of casting the slightest imputation upon the conduct of General GAINES. We admire the zeal and promptitude with which this gallant veteran proceeded to the discharge of what he conceived to be a pressing duty. Perhaps the supposed exigency of the case is the best possible defence for the requisition, if that measure in reality need one. All we contend for is that the *Union* in attempting to meet the argument of the *Intelligencer* fails point blank, and is itself guilty of the "flimsy sophisms" which it somewhat flippantly attributes to its adversary.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

PENSACOLA, Sept. 1st, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The U. S. sloop of war *Saratoga* arrived here at a late hour yesterday in fifteen days from Vera Cruz, where she remained nearly a week at anchor—salutes were exchanged with the authorities at that place.

The only news, which I have been enabled to glean, is that Gen. HERRERA, has been elected President—a new cabinet has been organized with Gen. ALMONTE, late Minister to the United States as I understand at its head. Congress has adjourned without making a formal declaration of war against this country. Resolutions however were adopted, to borrow fifteen millions of dollars for the purpose of carrying on the war for the re-conquest of Texas. It is also among the "on dits" that a large number of troops from the interior are marching to the banks of the Rio Grande—the old story.

It is sincerely hoped that the Government of Mexico will not be mad enough to invade Texas, nor to declare war against the United States; for if they had neither the courage nor the means to recover a lost provinces during a period of ten years, they can hope for little in a struggle with a country of twenty millions of people and with exhaustless resources.

The men who direct the public affairs of Mexico, betray an extent of folly, not to be expected even from *deluded* statesmen.

They should remember that the Governments of Europe and of the United States, have long since acknowledged the *Independence of Texas*—nay, that Mexico herself has (conditionally) offered to recognize it. Their therefore, by the laws of nations, has at clear a right to institute her own government and laws, or dispose of herself in any way she might deem proper, as Mexico had some twenty-five years ago, to *throw off* her allegiance to the King of Spain. But I must not disturb Vattel, or watered silk by description.

Mexico with all her undeveloped wealth, is now draining the last drops of poverty's bitter cup. She is already indebted more than sixty millions of dollars to Great Britain; and for this sum that country has cast a longing, lingering look on the Californias. Under these circumstances, if Mexico be cajoled by specious words, or deeper in the *wire of indebtedness*, she will not only lose the Californias, but even her identity as a people, and as a nation. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The reader who wishes to know the real state of Great Britain relative to California, will do well to consult on this subject, a work published in London, in 1839, by Mr. Forbes, who had been many years British Agent and Consul, on the Western Coast of Mexico.

A part of the squadron from this harbor, sailed a few days since for the coasts of Texas and Mexico, which with the vessels already there, will protect our commerce, and meet any emergency in that quarter. The naval constructor of this station has been engaged for some time, in preparations to stop the ever ready leak of the frigate Potomac, and it is said that he will effect it in a few days.

Nothing can evince more clearly the great necessity for a *Dry Dock* at this place, than the delay and difficulty in the repairs of the Potomac, which under favorable circumstances might have been completed in a few days.—More of hereafter. Wisdom seen in our climate, is a plant of slow growth.

Some one writing for the "Mobile Herald and Tribune," from the Pensacola Navy Yard, abuses Commodore Conner, for remaining at home in quarantine, and preventing the Commandant of the yard from leaving on evening gun, &c. &c.

This delay has not been caused by Commodore Conner, and for unknown reasons he stop a dangerous leak in no large a ship, without the convenience of a dry dock, he deserves unbounded praise—not censure.—The remaining vessels of the squadron are ready for sea, but he will only send them, when in his judgment it is necessary, regardless of ridicule and sneers, from the *loafers* and *sycophants* of others.

It is fortunate that Commodore Conner has the chief command of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico at this time—he is brave, cool, and experienced, and with gallant officers, and efficient crews, he will effect by firmness and a judicious course can achieve for the honor and interests of the country.

Post Offices and Post Roads have been wisely *established*, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, for the convenience and accommodation of all within the limits of the country. Recently, however, we have been annoyed by a set of agents, whose indifference or recklessness in the discharge of their duties, merits worse than censure.

Your readers will hardly believe that the northern and eastern mails are received here by *instalments*.—A few letters and papers to-day, a parcel to-morrow, and the balance, probably a few days hence.

The way by which the mail arrives here is called the "Alligator Route," and when letters or papers (unfortunately) taken that turn, they are only received on the 13th or 14th day from Philadelphia or New York.—Henceforth, from such extraordinary speed, this road should be called the "*Gopher Route*," and its agents ass the mouth, "*excuse haste.*"

A few months ago, a letter would have reached this place in seven days from Washington, on the morning of the 8th day from Philadelphia and New York, and on the 9th from Boston,—while at this time our merchants and citizens, and the officers of the Army and Navy, must await the convenience, if not the *caprice of the "New Appointments."* How long is this state of things to continue ? If the Honorable Cave Johnson cannot devise some means to correct these flagrant abuses, he should leave the affairs of so important a department of the Government, to be administered by some one of more capacity and energy of character.

Yours respectfully, &c.
PALAFOX.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We understand, says the *Norfolk Beacon*, that orders were received here on Sunday, changing the destination of the frigate Congress from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico. The Congress is to relieve the Potomac, now in a leaky condition at Pensacola. This latter ship has been ordered to Norfolk and her crew to be transferred to the frigate Columbia. Captain Stockton is to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico as soon as the Congress is manned. The following officers have been ordered to the ship: Commander, Samuel F. Du Pont; Lieutenants, Jno. W. Livingston, J. F. Schenck, R. L. Pilgrim, W. S. Dayton II. Eld, W. Gwathmey; Master, W. R. Morgan; Surgeon, Samuel Mosely; Passed Ass't Surgeon, John S. White; Assistant Surgeon, Charles Eversfield.

A detachment of 30 Marines, under charge of Lieut. Kinsing, for the U. S. frigate Congress, arrived here from Baltimore on Sunday last in the steamer Georgia.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN SCHOHARIE.—From a letter dated Gilboa, Schoharie, Aug. 30th, the Albany *Citizen* learns that the sheriff of that county had just ordered out a large posse to proceed to Blenheim, Schoharie county, in consequence of the threats of the anti-renters, and Indians to do mischief there.—Upwards of one hundred of the posse had just arrived from the town of Schoharie at the date of the letter. The Indians had signified their readiness to meet them, and at Gilboa a conflict was apprehended. The village had been guarded three or four nights by a patrol of citizens. A band of the Indians had been seen skulking near it, and the villagers were determined to watch them day and night, as they were fearful it was the intension of the masked villains to fire the town. On Thursday last, thirteen arrests were made by a posse from Delaware, assisted by the authorities of Schoharie county. They were in quest of others supposed to have been present at the murder of Steele.

THE CROPS.—The last Concordia *Intelligencer* says: The weather has been warm, during the day and close and rather oppressive during the night since our last.—It has been favorable, on the whole, for cotton picking, which is now industriously going on. The staple is coming out a very fine article, and the picking is averaging 150 pounds to the hand in this parish at present. As we have before stated, however, planters are now convinced that the crop will not be a heavy one hereabouts.

MORE DOINGS AT LEXINGTON.

The mischief created by the fanatical violence of C. M. CLAY, has not yet terminated. We learn from the Lexington *Inquirer* of the 21st ult., that on the 19th, some of the people of that city, occupying no enviable position in society, made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly and tarring and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took no cognizance of the proceeding. The *Inquirer* speaks of the blacks, who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably and inoffensibly.

The citizens of Lexington held a public meeting on the subject, at the Court House, on the 20th. BENJAMIN GRATZ, in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceding night, pledged themselves to aid the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character, protested against those shameful doings being connected in any manner with the day-light proceedings of the Monday previous, and resolved that no men in each ward should volunteer and give in their names, who were to arm themselves and hold themselves *ready* to unite with the city police at a moment's warning, and that the mayor should be requested to adopt such other measures as he might deem necessary.

MONOPOLY IS CLEVELAND.—A post-house, just completed on the cemetery ground at Cleveland, Ohio was demolished a few days since, by a crowd of persons living in the neighborhood. They declare that the city has no right to erect such a nuisance near them, although they admit that such a house is necessary somewhere. Suits are to be issued immediately against the malcontents, on behalf of the State.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the Louisville *Journal* that a young man named John Witherow, jumped from the steamboat *American*, this side of Portsmouth, on her passage down from Pittsburg, and was drowned. He was seen to jump, and the boat was stopped immediately, and every possible means used to rescue him, but in vain. He had enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was on his way to the garrison at Newport, under the charge of a corporal.

☞ The City of New Haven was visited by a severe thunder storm on the 24th ultimo. The house of G. H. Stillman, in State street, and the Lancasterian School House in Orange street, were struck by lightning. No persons were injured. Both houses were protected by lightning rods.

CRETACEOUS AT CARTHAGE.—We learn from the Madison *Journal* that the State Engineer is now at the residence of the Hon. R. C. Downes, and that he has visited the parish for the purpose of making a survey and estimate of the probable cost of stopping the crevasse at Carthage.

A PIG AND A HALF.—The Albany *Argus* tells of a curiosity for naturalists, physiologists, and every body else, now exhibiting in that city. The Siamese Twins, save that they are human, can scarcely be compared with it. It is a pig with six legs—two before and four behind—the spine being single from the neck to the region of the loins, and there separating, so as to accommodate two distinct formations, which move independently of each other, and have their separate functions. In a word, the animal when cut up will *quarter into three halves*—two hind and one fore quarter, each as perfect in itself as it may seem; it is a pig and a half, yet only a pig.

DANGER OF MATCHES.—A disastrous fire occurred at Geneseo, N. Y., a few days since. It originated in B. F. Angell's barn, communicated to his house, and thence reached the extensive stables of Dewart's hotel, which, with their contents, were totally consumed. The fire originated from an attempt by a small boy to "smoke out humble bees" with loose hazardous playthings lucifer matches. The property was insured.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LITTLE PIKE.

The steamer *Henry of the West* reports the loss of the steamer *Little Pike* on her way down from Saint Louis. She struck a snag on the 20th ult, at the foot of Island No. 82, and sunk in her cabin floor. The boat is a total loss; a portion of the cargo, consisting of lead, will probably be saved. The steamer *Henry of the West* passed down a few hours after the accident and took off her passengers and brought them to the city.

☞ On Sunday afternoon, says the N. Y. *Courier*, that part of the Eleventh Ward in the vicinity of the Fever Sheds was the scene of most disgraceful fighting and rioting. One man was terribly cut with a carving knife by a woman who keeps a porter house in the vicinity, and two policemen, who attempted to restore peace, were dreadfully beaten.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Norfolk *Beacon*, of the 26th instant, says:—There was a heavy fall of rain in this city and vicinity on Sunday afternoon and night, accompanied by thunder and lightning. We learn that while a number of persons were assembled on Sunday afternoon, at the Meeting House on the road to Seawell's Point, and a number of persons were under the trees, a flash of lightning struck two white boys and killed two of the horses. One of the boys, who was cut from the shoulders down, is suffering excruciating pain.

☞ The *Voyager* of the 23d ult.—a paper published at Mobileville, parish of Avoyelles—says: "The fever is raging through all parts of our parish, and we are afraid, if the weather continues as hot as it has been for this week past, to see it become epidemic. The heat is so intense that our ponds are fast drying up; at Old River Gahos may be seen floating by thousands, and the stench, on its banks, is intolerable. The Thermometer has been ranging for the last five or six days from 98 to 100°."

SILENCED.—The excitement in Lexington, Ky., and its vicinity, about C. M. Clay's paper, compelled the suspension of the *Christian Intelligencer*, a Methodist paper published at Georgetown, Scott county. The editor of the *Intelligencer*, though accused of Abolitionism, pertinaciously disavowed such sentiments. He was, however, strong in the condemnation of the men and the measures, the purport and tenor of the late Louisville Convention. His paper has thus been involved in a common fate with its avowed Anti-Slavery contemporary at Lexington.

FIRE AT NEW YORK.—A fire broke out on the night of the 26th ult. in South street, near Fulton, in a brick store occupied as a grocery. The building was nearly completely destroyed, involving a heavy loss.

STATISTICS OF CALOMEL.—One house in Philadelphia, says the U. S. *Gazette*, has prepared and sold within the last three years, 17,000 lbs. of Calomel.—The consumer pays the apothecary for the medicine, at prices varying from $50 to $500 ₱ lb. Putting the above quantity at only $60, it would appear that the price paid for it has exceeded a million of dollars. It is supposed that the quantity manufactured by other houses is at least six times as much. If so, the cost of Calomel in three years has been $6,000,000, or an average of two millions per annum.

☞ Morgan, of Exchange Place, has received the September number of the Columbian Magazine, Graham's Magazine, and other literary varieties.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN TALENT.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that Wm. E. Burton, Esq., has offered a prize of $1,000 for the best American Comedy in five acts.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier* makes the following statement of the commerce of the United States for the year ending 30th June last:

The total value of imports for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is	$119,512,686
The total value of exports for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is	107,891,029
Excess of imports,	$11,620,984
The total exports of specie for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is	$8,477,651
The total imports of specie for the year ending 30th June, 1845, is	2,952,233
Excess of Exports of Specie,	$4,515,418

FREAKS OF A FLAME OF LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, the electric fluid fell on the house of M. Bonneuiller, Rue du Commerce, Grenelle, and descended the chimney. It then passed through the wall and entered the chamber of a merchand de vin named Teinoche, residing in the next house, and running along the bed irons, melted the curtain rings, broke a mercury to pieces, and split a nine bucket once a bed where two children were asleep, but did them no injury. It then broke the espagnolette of the window into three pieces, threw down to the mile-manager where it broke 50 pieces of glass, passed through a window at the back of the house, and returning to the house of M. Bonneuiller, tore to pieces the zinc roof. It next passed across the street into the house of M. Lefevre, over which a milk woman held in her apron, then entered the kitchen and passed out of it by sliding round, after breaking eight pieces of glass. The young boys, and other articles of the establishment were thrown down and magnetized. The cellar and three stories of the house were reduced to a complete wreck. The milk woman was not hurt, but was thrown down by the force of the shock, and some persons in the street were knocked down for a few hours in all her limbs. In a neighbor's alley about by 400 to 500 Hogsnumber of hair dyes so spoiled as to be totally unfit for use.—*Paris paper.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the Bee:

The bridge crossing the Carondelet Canal, on Marais street, being a nuisance, it becomes incumbent on passengers to repeat the same to the public, as it appears not to attract the attention of the officers of the municipality; and, by the by, whose business is it to see the bridge replaced in its proper situation after a vessel passes to or from the Basin? As the bridge is generally left by the vessels, after passing, merely supported by one of the timbers, some one will be thrown into the canal and drowned, unless they can swim, sometime or other, it some notice is not taken of it.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

From the Frankford Commonwealth.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

With other matters in controversy between the North and the South, being a review of the *manifesto of the majority* in reply to the protest of the minority of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the case of Bishop Andrew. By H. B. Bascom, D. D., President of Transylvania University.

The following testimony from Mr. Calhoun, is strong and emphatic, giving a just judgment upon the ability of the author and the merits of his work. Dr. Bascom may feel proud of such a eulogium:

"FORT HILL, July 7, 1845.

"DEAR SIR—I am under much obligation to you for the copy of the Rev. Dr. Bascom's Review of the Decision of the Majority, which you were so kind as to send me through the Rev. Mr. Wightman of Charleston.

"I have read it with much attention and a great deal of pleasure. It is in every respect very ably executed, both as to matter and manner, and is a full and triumphant vindication of the course adopted by the Southern portion of the Methodist Church. Their conduct throughout the whole affair was such as became Patriots and Christians.

"Dr. Bascom has displayed the talent and information, not only of an able Divine and Logician, but also of an able Statesman and profound Philosopher. I regard it, taken as a whole, the ablest production, which has yet appeared against that fanatical agitation of the subject of abolition, which exists at the North and North West, and which threatens both Church and State with so much mischief. For the whole Union, but more especially the South, is indebted to him for his clear and full exposition of its character, tendency and object.

"With great respect, I am, &c. &c.
"J. C. CALHOUN.

"Mr. THO. B. STEVENSON."

The following letter from Mr. Clay, speaks in strong terms not only of the ability and patriotism of Dr. Bascom's work, but *corrects a misapprehension* in regard to the sense of a letter which that distinguished statesman addressed to Dr. Breckinridge, prior to the meeting of the Louisville Convention. We believe the action of that patriotic body of distinguished Divines banished all apprehension of any malign effect upon the Union from the establishment of the Methodist Church, South.

ASHLAND, Aug. 12th, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR:

I received your letter informing me that a new and revised edition is about to be published of Dr. Bascom's pamphlet, in reply to the views which have been so ably given in the Methodist Church. I perused a copy of the first edition with very great satisfaction, and consider it as distinguished by unusual ability. Besides the particular questions involved in the controversy between the Southern and Northern sections of the Methodist Church, it treats of other subjects (Slavery and Abolition) in a masterly manner, and well adapted to make a deep and lasting impression upon all patriotic and religious minds upon the reception of great and important truths. The intention of Dr. Bascom to divide the principle topics of the work into suitable chapters will be an agreeable facility to the reader of it.

An unwarrantable interpretation has been given to a letter which I addressed several months ago to Mr. Hoorbe, in regard to the intended separation of the Methodist Church. It was my purpose, in that letter, to confine myself strictly to an expression of my great regret of the consequences to the church and to the Union, which I apprehended for the separation, without intimating any opinion whatever as to which of the two parties to the controversy was in the wrong. I understand that my letter has been construed to imply that I thought the Southern division of the Church in error, which is certainly not the opinion that I do really entertain.

My profound regrets on account of the division of the Church, *for the cause which brought it about* remain undiminished. I know that there are very high authorities for cherishing the belief that the event will add strength instead of creating danger to our political union. I anxiously hope that *experience* may demonstrate the correctness of that and the fallacy of my opinion.

I am respectfully,
Your friend and obedient serv't,
H. CLAY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Esq.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Aug 30	Lexington	Aug 6
New York	Aug 30	Augusta	Aug 6
Philadelphia	Aug 26	Paris	Aug 1
Washington	Aug 30	Havre	Aug 1
Baltimore	Aug 27	Antwerp	Aug 18
Charleston	Aug 27	Trieste	Aug 22
Richmond	Aug 29	Vera Cruz	Aug 26
St. Louis	Aug 21	Houston	Aug 30
Havana	Aug 16	Galveston	Aug 23

NOTICE.—The barque SILBY, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are particularly requested to take out their goods within 24 hours. Otherwise their goods will be sent to the public store.

LEVI H GALE, 92 Common

Ship GEORGE STEVENS from Liverpool.—The ship will commence discharging on the morning opposite the Bank of Louisiana. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

All goods not taken from the Levee after 48 hours will be sent to the public stores.

W. F. WHITNEY & Co.
73 Camp

NOTICE.—Al Laurent, W. Barry, Passeron & Dubois, J. Sager & Co.; J. C. Abegan, F. Hinderer & Co., Wm. Bacher; J. Telcott; M. N. Browne; C. L. Hamilton; F. Dugé, Jr.; Bodin, consignees per ship Ann Eliza, from Rotterdam, are upon the consignees of the following goods to their order—T. M. 24 loose and 12 cases; are requested to make immediate entry and receipt for the same, as I intend to close my books and transfer these goods will be sold for their account and risk.

FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

Ship Chester from Rhode Island, is now moored in the river, from New York, is now discharging her cargo on the Levee. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

FOSDICK & BRO.
74 Camp

Neither the captain nor consignee of the ship Brig MINERVE, will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said brig.

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville

NOTICE.—From date no will be paid my person to whatsoever my goods from the shipping who has not a written order from myself.

New Orleans, September 1, 1845.
s2-4t* HARTHEATE, PAYAN & Co.

WANTED, A quire of mucus, furnished, and a servant to take care of the children, by a gentleman and lady. Address Box P, 19, Post Office. 132

WANTED—A Seamstress able to attend to and keep an account of the clothes of an extensive establishment with a few pupils. A person speaking both English and French would be preferred. Apply to No. 92 Bienville street. n22

FOR SALE—A complete set Leeches for sale by the 1,000 or a quarter, for sale on board the French brig Marseille, opposite the Public Square. n20 6t

PARISIAN DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
93 *Canal, between St. Philip and Bourbon streets.*

MR. HERICY has the honor to inform the public in general and dealers in fancy goods in particular, that he has just brought from Paris the following articles. The large space and the numerous improvements which he has lately added, together with a steam engine to work for dressing goods, and especially for silks which are dressed with such promptitude and perfection, hitherto unknown in this country. By this means the silks are first performed by pin holes, which cause them often to be torn, and which deprives them of the tendency of new stuffs. The prompt manner in which all goods are dressed by this new means is one of which Mr. Hericy is the sole possessor, insures him an increase of business, and permits him to offer to his numerous advantages in the reduction of prices to those of the north. From this will honor him with their confidence which he will be unfailing will appreciate the advantages of this new mode of dressing.

He dyes and cleans in general all sorts of goods for ladies and gentlemen's wear, such as velvets, silk and woolen lace, church ornaments, straw hats and Roman hats, billiard balls and cloths, bleaches Panama, cleans and dyes carpets, shawls of light colors—always retaining the pattern in their original colors—dyes in black for mourning in twelve hours. Guarantees his colors fast and produces light colors from black stuffs.

s4—3m J. HERICY.

DRY GOODS!! DRY GOODS!!!

PEET & MORTON, No. 25 Magazine street, in addition to their present stock, are now receiving a handsome and well selected assortment of seasonable goods, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices, and consisting in part of the following named articles, viz:

Rich new style Prints, plain and fancy plaid and striped Cottonades, Denims, Apron Ch. ches, Jeans, Cottonet, red, white and blue Flannels, plain and green do; brown and bleached Canton Flannels, Bed Ticking, Sattinet, Kentucky Jeans; Alpaca, Merino and Cotton under shirts and drawers, Merino and Cotton socks and half hose, Merino black and white, blue Bonnet, red Pongee and fancy silk handkerchiefs, &c. &c. s4

PEET & MORTON, 25 Magazine

LANDING on ship Augusta from Marseilles—
50 casks or ox. Bourgogne,
100 baskets olive oil, Flagniol,
50 do do do Pezeol,
50 do do do Flagniol, in half bottles;
100 boxes capers, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co
s6 11 and 15 St Louis

SUNDRIES—Oil—600 gallons pure sperm oil; 5,00 do do; 1,000 do bleached and white do.
CANDLES—500 boxes tallow sperm candles; 50 do do
SOAP—300 boxes various qualities and brands.
TEA—50 half chests Pouchong, for sale by
LEONARD STURTEVANT & Co, 12 Old Levee

Excess of Exports of Specie, $4,515,418

FREAKS OF A FLAME OF LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, the electric fluid fell on the house