The New-Orleans Bee

No. 173. VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845. VOL. XIX. WHOLE NO. 4923

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 advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines or less square from ONE to TEN times, charged as a square.
All advertisements not specified as to time will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.
FAMILY ADVERTISEMENTS.
Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, do. do. 50
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 30
The insertion in either French or English only, a certain portion of the advertisement will be made in the above prices, exclusively.
The general or annual advertisements is limited to one square, and no advertisements changed more than twice a week.
Advertisements out of the direct line of business to be charged double rates, such as legal, auctions, and planters' advertisements of lots or ground to be sold or sold, slaves, horses, mules, &c. &c. will be charged double rates, and at the ordinary rates.
Announcements of Candidates for Religious offices; all other Candidates, $1 per square, for the time announced.
J. MAGONE & WEISSE.

FEE BILLS!
A FEW Bills of the above Bill have been printed on Parchment, suitable for the use of courts, &c. For sale at this office.

The New Constitution
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Morgan's Literary Depot.

COMMISSION HOUSE.
TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS
THE subscribers have on hand, and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New England, a prime stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, which they offer for sale at very low prices, for cash, they being the sole agents.
They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.
Boots and Shoes on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE, at all times.
DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants, 21 and 23 East street, Boston.
Levi A. Dowler, Jonson B. Whall.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co., Boston.
James M. Jones, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York.
Robert Kinloch, Jr., Messrs. Wm. Harris & Son, Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. Dunlap Cox, Baltimore.
Messrs. Friend, Humphrey & Co., Albany.
NOTICE.—HE CHARLES RICHARD WATS, will leave the Bar of the Orleans Criminal Court, he will, from this date, no longer be of service to him.
JOSEPH A. HALL, sole due power of attorney for Orleans, June 28, 1845.
MORCROS & FOSDICK.
REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts.
REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MURE, has removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts.
REMOVAL.—MR. THOS. [illegible] Commission Merchant, has removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts.
LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
SPERM, WHALE, AND LINSEED OILS,
Soap, Candles, Tar, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee street, New Orleans.
HEPBURN & TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HEPBURN'S BUILDINGS,
No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans.
L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 26 Bourbon street.
Office hours from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and from 5 to 8 P.M.
P. SAKE FOUTZ,
Commission Merchant and Auctioneer, No. 6 Old Levee, Nicholson's Range, near the corner of Poydras st., New Orleans.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Commission Merchants,
New Orleans.
NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
Are prepared to receive and forward Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and Lodge, to our Agent, Boston.
A. & J. SALLON, 18 Rockville st.
FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants, Forwarding Merchants, No. 8 Campstreet, New Orleans.
HOOPER, WOODS & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Forwarding Merchants, 14 Gravier street, New Orleans.
LEECHES!
Hungarian and Swedish Leeches, for sale by Sign Bow, from Havre, and for sale at the General Agency, No. 1 Canal street, No. 96 Canal st.
Leeches---17,000.
Just received, Two Thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at the lowest price, for cash, by the subscriber, at the Drug Store, No. 1 Canal st., No. 96 Canal st.
LEECHES! LEECHES!!
Just received from Havana, the Spanish Leeches, for sale by the subscriber, at the Drug Store, No. 1 Canal st., No. 96 Canal st.
REYNAUD FETTIZEN.
F. & J. Lacoste, 105 Royal St.
HAVE received a fresh supply of Leeches, which they will sell at very reduced prices.
Leeches! Leeches!! Leeches!!!
Just received, per ship Sarah Bell, from Havre, a fresh supply of Leeches, which we will sell at very low prices, for cash, by the subscriber, at the Drug Store, No. 1 Canal st., No. 96 Canal st.
REYNAUD FETTIZEN.

NEW ORLEANS BEE
J. MAGONE & 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,
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1845.

The *Jeffersonian Republican* makes a most lame and impotent attempt to bolster up Mr. HARMANSON under the crushing weight of his participation in the Copeland affair. The gist of that journal's reply to our statements is a mere expression of contempt for the opinion of Judge MORPHY. Of course the legal conclusions of a member of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are as dust in the balance when weighed beside the ponderous deductions of our contemporary. The *Jeffersonian Republican* considers Judge MORPHY a "professional ball splitter." Perhaps the learned functionary may return the compliment by regarding the writer as a slang-whanging Locofoco declaimer. We are willing to let both opinions pass for what they are worth; but we apprehend that the Democracy of this city are a little too intelligent to receive as a thorough and satisfactory vindication of Mr HARMANSON's agency in the Copeland affair, the lofty and oracular *ipse dixit* of the *Jeffersonian Republican*, or to admit that that journal's contemptuous opinion of Judge MORPHY's capacity is to outweigh the solemn decision of the highest tribunal in the State. We entertain too, a somewhat better estimate of the sense and honesty and moral feeling of the people of the Third District, than to suppose with our contemporary, that they will ratify the verdict of the Supreme Court by giving Mr. HARMANSON 600 majority. It is our belief, founded upon some enquiry and investigation, that the deep disgrace which has fallen upon the Locofoco candidate for his agency in the outrage perpetrated upon Mr. COPELAND, will act with marked and fatal influence on his prospects, and that though the district has been uniformly and heavily Locofoco, it will exhibit its appreciation of high-minded integrity, sterling worth and undoubted intellect by electing Judge COOLEY to Congress.

As for the "satisfactory answer" of the Bayou Sara *Ledger*, we are content to submit it to the perusal of the habitual readers of the *Jeffersonian Republican*. They must be eagle-eyed indeed, if they can discover in it ought beyond the flimsiest tissue of unsupported assertion. The *Ledger* says Mr. COPELAND was a man of bad character. Is that any extenuation of the violence and outrage of which he was the victim? The *Ledger* declares that Mr. HARMANSON explained his connection with the affair to the satisfaction of all unbiassed minds. This may be, but we have not seen the explanation and cannot judge of its satisfactory nature. *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio.* Lastly, the *Ledger* openly avers that the *Chronicle* in copying the records of the court, has falsified them in a most essential particular. Nothing is easier than this sort of wholesale affirmation. Why does not the Editor of the *Ledger* point out the particular instances of fabrication? We have Mr. JOHNSON's pledge that he has confined his extracts to a literal transcript of the charge and the material portions of the evidence. Until, therefore, we see shown something more substantial than the mere declarations of the *Ledger*, and the bold but unsustained *Quod Erat Demonstrandum* of his city confrere, we must, in common with all right thinking and plain speaking people, attach that degree of credence and respect to the decision of Judge MORPHY, to which the conclusions of so high a tribunal are justly entitled.

THE CANDIDATES.—The St. Martinsville *Creole* of the 20th says:—Messrs. DEBUYS and SPARROW, our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, arrived in our town yesterday, in the spirits. They report progress every where.

MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, has received the Columbian Magazine, for October. Paul Redding, a tale of the Brandywine, No. 25 of the Wandering Jew, and other entertaining novelties.

OPERATION OF THE POST-OFFICE LAW.—We find in the Washington Correspondence of the New York *Herald*, some interesting details in regard to the operation of the New Post Office Law, for the first fiscal year. We gather from this statement that the gross receipts of the Department under the old law, were $4,500,000—the expenditures, about the same. The returns of the current year under the law now in force, exhibit a falling off in receipts, which would make the aggregate receipts for the year, $2,250,000. The deficit has been farther augmented by extra compensation to Postmasters, to make deficiences in their commissions, to the amount of $75,000. On the other hand, about $300,000 has been saved in letting out the contracts of the Northern quarter of the Union. The receipts from Congress and the several Departments, from the abatement of the franking, will, it is presumed, add $600,000 to the yearly revenue of the service. The sum of $750,000 was appropriated by Congress to meet the expected deficiencies the first year, so that there will probably remain a deficit of about $600,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate receipts and expenditure of the Department under the last year of the old law,	$4,500,000
Estimated receipts for the first year of the new law, after meeting extra compensation to postmasters,	$2,250,000
Contingent (probable) receipts from Congress and the Executive Departments,	600,000
Savings by reduction of contracts in the letings for the current year,	300,000—$3,150,000
Deficit,	$1,350,000

To meet this, there is the appropriation of $750,000 referred to, and incidental authority upon the Treasury for the remainder.

ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The New York *Herald* states that the subscriptions to this road now amount to nearly two millions of dollars, and are pouring in rapidly.—There now seems a probability that the road will be completed to Buffalo. If completed, this means of communication would bring Cincinnati within two days travel of New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ Coroner Ramos yesterday held an inquest in a house, corner of St. Peter and Mira streets, upon the body of a man named Daniel, a gardiner, in the employ of Mr. Peter Duverge. Verdict—death from apoplexy.

ATTEMPT TO RUB OFF A SLAVE.—Amos Clark, a free man of color, was yesterday brought before Jules Benit, Esq., acting Recorder of the First Municipality, charged with attempting to run off a slave named Henry, the property of Mr. Henry Corri. From the evidence, it appears that Clark engaged himself as cook on board of the steamer *Gazelle*, about leaving for Texas, and was also about making arrangements with the captain of the boat to employ the slave Henry, who had accompanied him on board, as his assistant, stating that he was free, and had in his possession all the necessary papers as a proof thereof. Clark was fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.—Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, Joachim Bosseo, an old resident of this city, residing in Dumaine street, between Roman and Derbigny streets, was aroused from his bed by a knocking at the back door of his dwelling. Upon opening the door, to ascertain the cause, he was fired at, and received three balls weighing nearly half an ounce each in his right breast. The assassin, who it appears was secreted in the kitchen, escaped unrecognized. Mr. Bosseo died during the morning from the effect of the wounds. No trace, as yet, of the perpetrator of this foul deed has been discovered. The deceased has left a wife and five or six children to deplore his sudden loss.

☞ The contempt of court case, in which Mr. McHenry was principal, was not argued yesterday before Recorder Genois—it being indefinitely postponed.

☞ During the temporary absence from the city of Recorder Genois, the duties of the office will be discharged by Aldermen Benit.

NEW YORK CENSUS.—Fifty-four towns (the city of New York not included,) exhibit a population of 384,274, against 313,477 in 1840—being an increase of 70,798, or nearly 22 per cent.

☞ A French gentleman and two French ladies were on Staten Island, on the 16th inst., near the Telegraph Station, when the gentleman went in bathing and was taking first-rate fun by the undertow and drowned. The lady, one of whom appeared to be nearly related to the deceased, could speak no English, and our informant therefore could learn no further particulars. The body of this gentleman was not recovered.

☞ The Northampton (Massachusetts) papers refuse a monstrous case of blackmailing on the part of a wretch named Meacham, who committed a rape on his own child—only 14 years of age.

☞ We publish below an able, manly and powerful letter addressed by that sterling republican J. B. CARR, of Natchitoches, to the Native American Association of this city, in reply to an invitation of the Committee to co-operate with them in organizing that party. It is conclusive in argument, felicious in expression and in every line of it, breathes the spirit of a true patriot. We trust that those of our *friends* who may have felt disposed to abandon the good old cause at this crisis, will pause and they commit themselves, and ponder well the views and arguments urged by Mr. CARR.

By the way, why has this letter not been published in the appropriate vehicle—the *Native American*? Were its suggestions and conclusions too unpalatable?

NATCHITOCHES, Sept. 10, 1845.

Wm. H. Watson, Corresponding Secretary of the American Party, New Orleans:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th August.

As you "solicit my aid and co-operation in using all honorable means to secure the election of Charles Derbigny, the Candidate of the American Party for Governor of Louisiana, at the approaching election," and in organizing that party in my parish, I have thought it proper and respectful to state the reasons which induced me to decline the mission with which you desire to entrust me.

And in so doing, I am far from entertaining the vain belief that the sentiments of an obscure citizen could have the least influence on public opinion; but, with the calamitous experience which we have had of the practical effects of the principles of the American Party, it *needs* not to apologize for the expression of a conscientious opposition to the aims and objects of that party. If, in the Legislature of 1840, I was one of the very feeble minority which voted against the resolutions for the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, I have seen but little reason, during the last few years, to the disastrous operation of the principles of the American Party, for changing an opinion maturely formed and deliberately expressed more than five years ago.

Doubtless the patriotic jealousy of foreign influence which every citizen should feel in the foundation of your principles, and I am happy to believe that many or all of the American Association, in this State, are actuated by that commendable sentiment. I could not believe otherwise, knowing most favorably, as I do, several of its members, and having ever entertained a perfect respect for the political opinions of the distinguished gentleman whom you have placed at the head of your ticket. But will you be responsible for an equal purity in the origin of your party at the north? Its declarations are fair enough, but how different are its acts! The voice indeed, is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau. For, while professing peace and an enlarged patriotism, has it not shown itself full of prejudice and intolerant of charity, unprincipled, turbulent and bloodthirsty, inspired with the fanaticism of the most savage sectarianism, combining in its acts sacrilege, murder, nor pausing in its merciless course, till it has strewed whole districts in ruin? I need not stop to await your answer to this question, and I cannot appreciate the honorable motives which impel you to prefer spiritual connection with the perpetrators of such savage deeds; but these have been made so notorious by you—these have been legitimate consequences of the system of proscription which that party is endeavoring to fix, and which, if political ascendancy be its, should be rejected and reprobated by every lover of humanity; and if sectarian, as the acts of its partisans prove it to be, should, without hesitating, rise or intermission, be pursued and crushed into annihilation.

Such is my opinion of the American party, separating however, its respectable branch in this State from the mother societies of the north, which appear to be, so far as is known to me, most wanting in letters of blood.

But where, after all, is the great danger you apprehend from the increase of the number of foreigners in this State, or from the continuance of the law, as it now is, on the subject of naturalization? A moderate probingation of the term of probation would put to a stop—might even be desirable. But we should pause before we adopt a system, which, in my poor judgment, has contributed not a little, with other concurrent and auspicious causes, to the augmentation of our glory, and wealth and power as a people, and to make us, by reason of our rapid aggrandizement, a marvel and a miracle among other nations. I can no more see the utility of such a revolution than I can understand the ground of your fears. Other more cogent arguments than those heretofore exhibited by your organ must be displayed to convince me of the impolicy of that expansive principle which is so simple in form and verge enough "to embrace every lover of freedom who comes to our shores and seeks honestly to be admitted within our political fraternity. In our State, and in the whole Southern region, there are *peculiar* reasons which your party should gravely consider, before it proceeds farther in its unchaste course of receiving and investing with the rights of citizenship, every foreigner from whatever enlighted land he comes, who but follows the easy, plain and fashionable idolatry of his fathers who have preceded him in his pilgrimage, and whose desire of emancipation from the political vassalage of the land of his birth is less great than his desire of attachment to the free institutions.

But these reasons did not exist. I cannot forget the favorable effect upon the last Presidential election, which was produced by the triumps of your party in the Philadelphia riots in 1844. Can we indeed consider it other than the effort of the Great American was caused by the horror inspired in some evil minds by the murder and most unfounded suspicion of the conspiracy attributed to Native American Party. As an American and a native of your city, I am sincerely believe to be true and well conducted with the political interests of our country, I cannot forget the result of forgive its guilty authors. We are now engaged in a contest of a similar nature, although the field is more narrow. At the head of our forces we have placed Henry Ker-Boyce, an honorable and gallant leader. It becomes us at the outset to announce that we regard your party as no less our opponent than the regular array of locofocoism which we are led out to combat. If you will to deserve the name of American, you must come into our ranks; but you must also abjure the principle of sectarian hate which actuates your northern brethren, and of political ostracism which your party in this State recognises, and learn with us to love your country above all things, and to extend the scope of its beneficent institutions by welcoming the oppressed stranger, who, spary and lonely leaden, come among us to breathe the air of liberty and to be at rest.

Yours, respectfully, J. B. CARR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The "Courier" of late over the removal of Thomas Barrett and the appointment of Denis Prieur as Collector of the Port. The "Jeffersonian" for very obvious and *cogent* reasons publishes the appointment without a word of comment, though if the Editor of that paper *dare* speak his mind we all know it would not be in approval of the appointment—but the "Native American" seems to be the most delighted with the action of President Polk in the premises, and announces the removal and appointment in the following military style:

"HATS ON!—WALK IN NATIVES!—GO OUT FOREIGNERS!! Mr. Thomas Barrett has been removed as Collector of this port, and D. PRIEUR, Esq. appointed in his place. The foreigners will have to scamper out in a hurry."

I have quoted the above paragraph, Mr. Editor, (for it will never find its way into a Democratic press) for the purpose of letting the naturalized citizens of this city see a small specimen of democratic love towards them. The insolence of the "Native American" is a legitimate conclusion deduced from fact, of the description of a naturalized citizen and a democrat (of 26 years residence) by the powers at Washington. Democracy on auxiliary of universal! Who would ever have believed that, after hearing democratic professions of love and friendship for the poor foreigners during the last election? How kind was democracy then in procuring them the right of suffrage! How merciful, merry in procuring them conveyance to Plaquemine to exercise that inestimable right!! How eloquent in defending their rights!!!—and for what? to get their votes, which when once obtained, and it is elevated to power, proscribes the *only natural-ized citizens* holding an office of influence in the United States! Oh! but if a whig administration had done this, what awful denunciation would have been poured upon the head of that devoted party by the democratic press. The "Jeffersonian" would not have been silent in that case. We should have been never done hearing of democratic sympathy for the poor foreigners, but, alas! now, "none so poor as to do them reverence."

Let the naturalized citizens take warning hereafter from this instance of democratic perfidy and learn to vote understandingly, without being cajoled by the promises of either whigs, or democrats. An important State election is near at hand, when they will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, unencumbered by property qualifications, and consequently, are not dependent upon either party for favors. Let them not be lead by the nose, or put any faith in the promises which are only made to be broken—of political demagogues—but do their own thinking and their own voting.

ANTI HUMBUG.

COURAGE OF A BOY.—The Richmond *Whig* relates an instance of cool courage on the part of a boy of 14 years of age, Thomas Sublett, of Powhatan, worthy of all admiration. The house was broken into by burglars at the dead of night, when this brave youth attacked the first man who presented himself, and shot him through the brain.

MOURNFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the *Democratic Advocate* of Baton Rouge, that Mr. F. Brenaker, of the firm of Brenaker & Wilson, butchers at New Orleans, fell overboard from the steamer *St. Landry*, and was drowned. The captain of the boat is blamed by the *Advocate* for his tardy action, but for which it is said Mr. B. might have been saved.

WRECK OF THE PACKET SHIP SOUTHPORT.—The New York and Charleston Union Line packet ship *Southport*, was loss near Barnegat Light House on the night of the 13th inst. She left New York that day with a full and valuable cargo of goods, and a considerable number of passengers, and went ashore in the night as above stated. The passengers and crew were all saved, and a portion of the cargo would probably be saved.—The *Southport* was fully insured, and will likely prove a heavy loss to the underwriters.

MISS DELCY, the new prima donna, achieved a complete triumph at the Park Theatre, on her first appearance. Her voice is said to be a very rich, powerful and melodious mezzo soprano; her execution brilliant, her vocalization expressive, her face intelligent and pretty, and her acting faultless. She will probably come South after a while and then we shall know all about it. We have little faith in New York musical critics.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Ambassador* for late Vicksburg papers.

MAINE ELECTION.—In 250 towns the vote for Governor stands as follows: Morse, 21,785; Anderson, 26,295; scattering, 5,866. Majority against Anderson, 745. The whigs think there is no choice; the locos are confident of Anderson's election. In 74 towns there are 26 whigs and 17 locos elected to the House of Representatives; in 31 towns there is no choice.

The President of the United States has recognized Johann Wilhelm Schmidt as Consul of Saxony for the port of New York.

☞ The Hon. Wm. C. RIVERS has somewhat recovered from his recent illness.

FROM OREGON AND THE PACIFIC.

The St. Joseph's Gazette, published on the Missouri frontier, gives two letters from an Oregon emigrant, one as late as March 18th, and the Boston Atlas gives a letter from the Sandwich Islands dated May 17, with intelligence from Oregon as late as April last. The first letter speaks of the country in terms of admiration.—The surplus wheat of the Territory last year was 140,000 bushels. Political excitement prevailed, consequent upon the election of a Governor of the Colony, and a probable collision between the Emigrants and the Hudson Bay Company is hinted at. That Company, for several years past, has had a government organized under the act of the English Parliament, under which there is a resident Justice of the Peace at Fort Vancouver, and at several other stations. These Justices have jurisdiction over all suits and contracts not exceeding $200, and over certain offences for which they may inflict punishment. Suits for larger sums and offences of a higher grade, are referred to the superior courts of Canada, and in criminal cases the accused must be sent there for trial. The jurisdiction of these Justices, we believe, extends to all cases arising between members of the Hudson Bay Company, or persons in their employ, and to cases arising between the Company and their employees, and persons not connected with them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

HONOLULU, May 17, 1845.

Our news from Oregon is quite recent. This spring their Legislature met to discuss the question of their entire independence, in which they are sustained by the Hudson Bay Company. It appears to be the desire of all parties, this way, that Oregon should become an independent Republic. The settlement is very flourishing, and already consumes a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, salt, China and English goods, purchased at this place. The settlers claim the 54th degree north latitude as their boundary in that direction, though the Hudson Bay Company are prepared to dispute any infringement upon sites claimed by them.

Last week, a boy about nine years old, a son of A. Lafontine, of Indian Bend, in the parish, who was riding along the bank of the Teche, was thrown from the horse into the river, and must have perished, were not for the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. E. Martel. Mr. M. was some distance from the spot, and hearing the shrieks of the boy's mother, who witnessed the occurrence, ran towards the river, and although in spite of delicate state of health, and breathless from running, plunged into the water, and with great difficulty saved the child from a watery grave, and restored him to the arms of the agonized mother. Such a deed does honor to humanity and merits public appreciation.—*Planters' (St. Mary) Banner.*

BLOODY AFFRAY.—We learn that a young man named Charles Fitzlandon, of Baltimore county, having had some misunderstanding or difficulty with Mr. Thomas Smith, of Cockeysville, went to said Cockey's house last night and deliberately shot him, producing a very dangerous if not fatal wound. Fitzlandon, Mr. Smith, of this city, was immediately sent for, who dressed the wounds. A reward of $200 has been offered for the arrest of Fitzlandon.—*Balt. Patriot, 17th.*

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Hops are natives of both Europe and America. The Hop culture was introduced into England from Flanders in the reign of Henry VIII. The following distich was current about the year 1545:

"Hope, Reformation, Hays and Beer
Came into England all in one year."

About the year 1620 the corporation of the city of London petitioned Parliament to have two nuisances prevented. First, "the excessive retailing of tobacco, smoke and stench—and second, Hops, because from the language of the petition) "they spoil the taste of drink." Market were introduced into England in 1521.

Map was made in London in 1528.

Glass 1557.

The number of horses in Great Britain is estimated at 1,500,000. Hackney coaches were introduced into London in 1625, at which time there were 20 Coaches were first used by authority in England in the reign of *William* some one discovered in England in 1661. In 1643 a wind saw mill was erected on the Thames—attempted to mill by which no one knew every lover of freedom who comes to our shores and seeks honestly to be admitted within our political fraternity. In our State, and in the whole Southern region, there are *peculiar* reasons which your party should gravely consider, before it proceeds farther in its unchaste course of receiving and investing with the rights of citizenship, every foreigner from whatever enlighted land he comes, who but follows the easy, plain and fashionable idolatry of his fathers who have preceded him in his pilgrimage, and whose desire of emancipation from the political vassalage of the land of his birth is less great than his desire of attachment to the free institutions.

The Warwick furnace which was built in 1720, remains in operation still—after working for nearly a century.

The first steel made in Orange county, N. Y. in 1776. The great chain which extended across the Hudson during the Revolutionary War, was made in 1778, and manufactured at the same place. Each link weighed 155 lbs., and the chain which was set across at Stony Point weighed 186 tons. The first anchor made in N. York forged in 1816. Their quality, of the same size manufactured in 1816. Their contained in C. 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounders.

It is estimated that the quantity of iron produced in the United States in 1840, will be 919,100 tons, valued at $33,940,500.

The population of England in 1841 was 14,995,138, which is an increase of 1,600,000 in 10 years—being at the rate of nearly 12 per cent. The population of Ireland was 8,175,124, a decrease of 1,617,712 since Reformation. The population of Scotland was 2,620,184, an increase of 1,000,000 in 10 years—being at the rate of nearly 12 per cent. The total number of Jews in the world is estimated at 3,000,000. Of these there are in the United States 35,000; in America 75,000; Europe 3,375,000; Asia 3,000,000; Africa 50,000; in the city of Philadelphia 1,500; London 20,000; Constantinople 80,000; Amsterdam 25,000; Rome 6,000; and Jerusalem 6,000.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	May 18	London	April 22
New York	May 17	Liverpool	April 22
Philadelphia	May 17	Paris	April 22
Charleston	May 17	Havre	April 22
Baltimore	May 17	Vienna	April 20
Mobile	May 12	Madrid	April 20
Cincinnati	May 10	Tampico	May 14
St. Louis	May 10	Vera Cruz	May 10
Havana	May 12	Honolulu	May 17
		Galveston	May 10

☞ To nell's Magical Pain Extractor for horse, cattle, and leaving no scar. Inquire at 30 Poydras street, where also may be had Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla at 50 cents per bottle or at $4 per dozen, warranted as good as any other which is sold at $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. Lord's Temperance Bitters (for regulating the system and producing an appetite; Pain Killer, Lord's Cordial, Lord's Cough Candy, Lord's Pills, Bappington's do, for the cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, &c. All of which may be had at 30 Poydras street.

☞ Ship JANE ROSE, Captain Berwick, from New York, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

RICKER & PEARSON, 61 Camp.

☞ The ship ASHBURTON, Captain Whitefoot from London discharging opposite Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. H. GALE, 90 Commercial Place.

☞ The ship SULTANA, Captain Edward S Dennis, from New York, commence discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

AARON COHEN, Agent, 97 Camp-st.

☞ Ship ROLLA, Captain Foster, from New York, will commence discharging this morning, opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 78 Camp.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. H. L. Lion and Morris & Co. consignees per ship Pharamond from Liverpool, also, Jas Bagot also Adam & Hewett, consignees per ship Susan Drew from Havre; and Messrs. Fox Mackerson, and A Banks, also consignees of a three masted Barque, Captain Thomas, from Havre, will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 78 Camp.

☞ A CAND—U S. Mail steamer CLINTON, Captain Baird will leave this morning at nine o'clock, at the foot of Poydras st. for Fort Adams, Mouth Red River, Tunica, Point Coupee, Bayou Pare, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and ports. The CLINTON will take weight for Red River to be re shipped on board opposite Bienville st., or to

W. H. AVERY, 96 Gravier

☞ The ship CORSICA, Capt Devereux, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Bat rank. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 78 Camp

☞ The packet ship INDIANA, Captain Bennett, from New York is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. W. STANTON & Co.,
Corner Magazine and Lafayette

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

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 36 Bienville

LOST OR STOLEN from the subscriber a medium lost a month, a small Negro Girl, aged about six years, very black and answers to the name of LIND, or LUCINDA; she has been seen in the city, and it is supposed she is by some private family. Any one giving information of her will be suitably rewarded by applying to

W. MERRYFIELD,
City of Lafayette.

NEPTUNE FIRE CO No. 4.

A TEND the First Annual Meeting on Sunday, 28th September, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested of every member, as an Election for Officers will take place.

R. DEPASS, Secretary pro. tem.

NAILS.—200 bbls assorted Nails, landing and for sale by THOMAS ANBURY, 2 Front Levee

WANTED to buy TWO NEGROES of good character and good workmen. Apply to

H. GALLY, 92 Carondelet

FOR SALE.—A Mulatto Man aged 22 years, a good dray man and porter, and slave is guaranteed in all respects

ST. Y. BARRETT, 60 Old Levee

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 20, Chartres street, New Orleans.

FEET & MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. 28 Magazine street.

RIO COFFEE—400 sacks prime Rio Coffee, ship Leslie and for sale by

L. CANTIN, 48 Gravier.

BOUJEAN'S NEW STYLE CASSIMERES—An assortment just received on hand and for sale by

DUPOUR, DURAND & Co. 28 Chartres street

WOOLEN SOCKS—9-9 Saxon woolen socks for sale by

DUPOUR, DURAND & Co. 28 Chartres

GIN—10 bbls American gin, landing ex Jane Rose, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

RUM—11 bbls New England rum, landing ex Jane Rose for sale by

FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

TOBACCO—625 bales Virginia de chaip and Cuba wrappers and fillers, in store—and for sale by

E. TROISGROS, 88 Old Levee.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*, in order to meet the wishes of those whom communications or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue, during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "*The Congressional Intelligencer*," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, so far as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and the Most Important Documents connected therewith, including a complete official copy of all the debts passed by Congress during the session.

To bring the price within the means of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be low the for the session of each Congress 0 ne Dollar, and for the one and session of each Congress two Dollars.

The present Congress and *Intelligencer*, to be issued on each Wednesday during the present session of Congress will therefore be One Dollar paid in advance.

To relate upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of the publication containing so important but necessarily abstract accounts of the Proceedings in Congress, inclined as we authoritatively of all the laws passed during the session, would be superfluous. The man who takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what is done, and of concerns his own country, and that of his family and of posterity, by one cent.

☞ When six copies are ordered and paid for by any one person, a deduction of one sixth will be made from the price—that is to say, a remittance of Five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the ensuing session. A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure the sent of the English Parliament, under which there is a resident Justice of the Peace at Fort Vancouver, and at several other stations. These Justices have jurisdiction over all suits and contracts not exceeding $200, and over certain offences for which they may inflict punishment. Suits for larger sums and offences of a higher grade, are referred to the superior courts of Canada, and in criminal cases the accused must be sent there for trial. The jurisdiction of these Justices, we believe, extends to all cases arising between members of the Hudson Bay Company, or persons in their employ, and to cases arising between the Company and their employees, and persons not connected with them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

HONOLULU, May 17, 1845.

Our news from Oregon is quite recent. This spring their Legislature met to discuss the question of their entire independence, in which they are sustained by the Hudson Bay Company. It appears to be the desire of all parties, this way, that Oregon should become an independent Republic. The settlement is very flourishing, and already consumes a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, salt, China and English goods, purchased at this place. The settlers claim the 54th degree north latitude as their boundary in that direction, though the Hudson Bay Company are prepared to dispute any infringement upon sites claimed by them.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the Bi-Weekly Edition of the Intelligencer as may be represented without the compass of a single newspaper, and delivered to the mail and mailed to subscribers, every Saturday of Two Dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—the subscribers being addressed with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such persons as desire to take it, and yet to keep the price of a cheap paper from the sum of the Dollars, they annual, subscribers will be made in the place of 8 subscribers a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or address but at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.
For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and
For Forty Dollars at Ten Dollars, twenty Twenty, eight copies will be forwarded, so that a contribution of Forty Dollars will command twenty seven copies.

☞ *Subscribers of papers throughout the several States and Territories, who may wish to insert in their advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one or two papers to this office with the advertisement marked thereto, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving by the cabin Sarah Louisa Louise and Ambert, the following Goods which they offer for sale at low prices, and on reasonable terms:

Unbleached Cotton 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4; white do 5-4, 7-8 and 4-4; white and brown linen twilled do;
Unbleached Drills 3-4 and 4-4 very fine;
Hamilton and Slate Mariners' stripes; deep blue linsey;
Dark Cambrics for shirting;
White Flannel 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4;
White canton flannel, very fine;
Black alpaca; plain and striped;
White and black satins;
Black and colored silk handkerchiefs;
Green de Naples crepes for bonnets;
Black and colored silk velvets;
Black and white and black crape;
Fine silk velvet bonnets, embroidered;
Fine silk velvet bonnets, embroidered;
Assortment of ladies and misses hosiery;
Ginger for ginging purposes; Green de Naples gravats;
Mariners' black silk, 36 inches;
Black and colored silk handkerchiefs, long & square;
Silk and cotton Polk's suspenders;
Black Green de Naples silk, 36 inches;
Children' worsted socks;
Ladies' worsted socks;
Ladies' worsted socks;
Children' worsted socks;
Ladies' worsted socks;
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