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MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:

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OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st March, 1846, for the price of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per hundred words for each publication in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Secty of State
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the Bee, we have been induced to establish for their convenience a Publishing Office, at No. 15, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 5 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, 1846.

LOCOFOCO APOLOGIES for DEFEATS.

The locofoco party endeavor to explain their defeat in Pennsylvania by asserting that the Democrats did not vote on account of the storm. We have already shown the absurdity of this apology, but we have an additional fact or two in store for these gentlemen.

In the first place, the whig strength in Pennsylvania, out of the city of Philadelphia, is scattered in the rural districts, while the locofocos have a majority in most of the incorporated towns. Lancaster city for instance, is usually strongly locofoco, though the county is two to one whig; Harrisburg is locofoco, though Dauphin county be whig, and so on.—Now, a storm does not greatly affect the denizens of a city, because the facilities for reaching the polls are great, and the distance easily overcome. It is just the reverse in the country. Add to this that the aged and infirm, who are generally whigs, cannot vote at all, during such a commotion of the elements as was experienced in Pennsylvania on the election day. The whigs, therefore, were the sufferers by the storm, not the locofocos. If the latter did not vote; it was because they desired, by their silence to rebuke their own party for the treatment which the last had received at their hands, after all their delusive promises.

There is, however, another pregnant fact which we beg to bring forward for the benefit of the locofocos. How does it happen, if the triumph in that state has been occasioned simply by 50,000 locofocos being unable to vote, in consequence of the storm—how does it happen, we ask, that in a number of counties the whig vote has largely increased, and this too, in spite of the inclemency of the weather! Answer us that Master Brooks! Solve us that enigma Messrs Locofocos! For example Berks exhibited last year a whig vote of 1207—this year, the vote has increased to 2,493—clear whig gain 586. In Dauphin, the whig vote was last year 1,531; this year 1,699. In Delaware last year 1,289; this year 1,422 In Montgomery last year 2,211; this year 2,761. In Schuylkill last year 1,172; this year 2,587—an enormous increase. Whichever in fact, the state of the weather allowed a tolerably full vote to be polled, the result proves that the whigs have augmented their numbers.

We cannot adduce a more convincing evidence of the futility of the excuses alleged by locofocoism before a sound tribunal, than the following letter published in the *Pennsylvanian*—the leading locofoco organ of Philadelphia

HARRISBURG, Election night, 1 P. M.

Providence has smiled on us. In Frankstown township 36 whigs stood on the river bank, swollen by the rain, and like the nigger in the song, 'they could not get across'—it rained and couldn't get across." The vote in Allegheny township, it is said, will not reach 200—Hollidaysburgh should have given 200 against us. The Woods are down in the mouth."

This tells a different story. The correspondent, not knowing the result elsewhere, and believing that the "dreadful pother" in the skies had wrought as wonted influence by keeping whigs from the polls, wrote in triumph, and anticipated success in other counties corresponding with that achieved in that of the writer. He unfortunately blurted out the truth. Had he waited a day or two, he would doubtless have preserved a discreet silence.

But locofocoism is never at a loss for a soft spot to touch and rub. It is beaten in Pennsylvania—the storm effected it. It is beaten in Ohio—the abolitionists accomplished it. It is beaten in Florida—its press never mention the fact. It is beaten in Maine and "good" Maryland always was a whig state—And so on to the end of the chapter. Yet, in these words sounds the locofocos must feel the conviction that such a succession of reverses cannot be accidental—that they indicate a wide spread revolution in public opinion—a change in the political views of the citizens. They must know this, or they are blind indeed to the signs and tokens that surround them.

The Whigs of Massachusetts—The editors of the Baltimore *American*, which have been so cruelly made to confound the Whigs of Massachusetts with a sect of political abolitionists in that State may now be given up, if those who make them are willing to be governed by a sense of propriety and a knowledge of facts. The sterling good sense of the Whigs of Massachusetts is not far removed from the science and mutual abstractions as the general is to mutual freedom in that State is productive individual accountableness. The prevalence of mental cultivation, which produces an aggregate of intelligence throughout the community as a whole, may be expected to develope many off-shoots of random growth—but the main body of the tree is not to be grafted upon for accidental sprout. We quote the following from the Boston Daily *Advertiser* of Wednesday:

The correspondence of the Southern press upon the action of the Free Soil Convention, those of the Democratic press even in the Whig press, show the danger into which Young Massachusetts had well nigh led us. The Democrats declare that we are all Abolitionists—that such stump as to be ready to dissolve the Union to carry our immediate ends; while the Whigs are urged to convert the efforts of some members of the Convention, by showing the upright, able and sound position of the majority. Nothing can be clearer than that in the eyes of the Southern Whigs, a movement such as was made here, which if successful, would have cut off a Free State, who wished under the existing Constitution of the United States "to defend its just and peculiar institutions, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," from any influence in the public councils, or any sympathy with any part of the Union which differs from us on one particular question.

The general bearing and final action of the Convention redeems us from this fatal ostracism. The resolutions of the Convention itself, the tone of most of the speakers, and that impressive closing appeal of Mr Webster's—so received and so felt—calling upon all to act for their country and through the Constitution,—show that the Whigs of Massachusetts are still Whigs of the Union! They are not so selfish as to act for Massachusetts alone, but they are wise enough to know that Massachusetts is made what she is by being a part of our common country.

Notwithstanding the seeds of dissension which opponents are carefully planting and watering, we can now say to our friends, in other States as well as here, that the Whigs of this State are united upon broad national principles which cannot be shaken by locofoco coaxing or agitations. Such agitations have time and again given advantage to their opponents; they have never been sought for by them. The friends of constitutional rights, liberty and progress in this Commonwealth are always the strongest party, because the people are intelligent, and education is general. When this ceases to be the case, Massachusetts men may come to take pride in their name, but until it does, the friends of good government here, will rally under a *national* standard.

Mr. Addison Gardiner, the locofoco candidate in New York, for Lieut. Governor, refers in his letter of acceptance, to his nomination for the same office by the anti-renters. His views on this subject are remarkably luminous, clear as mud, transparent as fog, and based apparently on the unequalled non-commitalism of Mr Van Buren. Hear him:

Nor is it necessary, nor can I, in justice to my own opinions, deny that there were just grounds of complaint among the tenants who constitute the mass of this new party. The manorial tenures, as they are sometimes called, have been justly considered inconsistent with the habits of our people and the spirit of our institutions. In my judgment, the same enlightened forecast which in 1792 converted entailed estates into estates in fee simple, would produce a corresponding change in these tenures, whenever it could be accomplished with due regard to the rights of those more immediately to be effected by the alteration.

Vermont—Gov. Eaton of Vermont sent in his message to the Legislature a few days since. It is brief and well written. He tells the Legislature that there is little for them to do, and is alike opposed to hasty and protracted legislation. He commends the public school system, speaks in high terms of the agricultural resources of the State, expresses strong anti-slavery sentiments, and brands the new tariff as a most ruinous policy.

☞ The steamship *Hibernia* which sailed from Boston on Friday, 16th, for Liverpool, took out about 20,000 letters and the usual quantity of papers. The *N. Y. True Sun* says:—"It is to be regretted, that in consequence of the late gale, the mail South of Washington has failed to reach Boston for three days. Southern merchants are thus almost entirely cut off from sending their letters by this steamer."

☞ We are requested by the agent of the Water Works Company to state, that the public hydrant situated at the extremity of the Tremé Market has not been closed, but still remains open for the convenience of the residents in that quarter. The fire plugs having been opened by the officers of the First Municipality, they were requested not to do so, without having previously obtained permission from the Company. In regard to the alleged summoning of Lieut. Ferran before Recorder Genois, we are likewise authorised to state that it is entirely a mistake.

We sincerely regret, says the Savannah *Republican*, to learn of the death, on Sunday last, of Captain Josiah Jones, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Liberty county. Capt. J's. father was one of the Aids to Gen. McIntosh, and was killed on the lines of Savannah in the Revolutionary War. Capt. J. himself was in active service during most of the war of 1812, as commander of the Liberty County Troop, stationed part of the time in the vicinity of Darien. He was a gentleman of kind and benevolent feelings and remarkable for his hospitality. He died in consequence of injuries received from a fall rom his buggy on the 15th inst.

Wisconsin.—The Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin assembled at Madison on the 5th instant, ninety-three members being in attendance. D. A. J. Upham was chosen President on the fourth ballot.

The Elections.—Pennsylvania—Nearly Complete.

Yesterday's mail brought us nearly complete returns from the State. The Whig triumph is perfectly overwhelming, and even exceeds the most sanguine hopes excited by previous returns. To Congress the Whigs have chosen 16 Representatives certain, and probably seventeen—one District, the Twenty-Third being slightly doubtful. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

First	District	L. C. Levin, N. A.
Second	do.	J. R. Ingersoll, Whig.
Third	do.	Charles Brown, L. F.
Fourth	do.	C. J. Ingersoll, L. F.
Fifth	do.	J. W. Friendly, Whig.*
Sixth	do.	J. W. Hornbeck, Whig.*
Seventh	do.	A. R. McIlvaine, Whig.*
Eighth	do.	John Strohm, Whig.
Ninth	do.	Wm. Strong, L. F.*
Tenth	do.	Richard Broadhead, L. F.
Eleventh	do.	Chester Butler, Whig.*
Twelfth	do.	David Wilmot, L. F.*
Thirteenth	do.	James Pollock, Whig.
Fourteenth	do.	Geo. N. Eckert, Whig.
Fifteenth	do.	Dr. Henry Nes, Whig.*
Sixteenth	do.	Jasper E. Brady, Whig.*
Seventeenth	do.	John Blanchard, Whig.
Eighteenth	do.	A. Stewart, Whig.
Nineteenth	do.	Job Mann, L. F.*
Twentieth	do.	John Dickey, Whig.
Twenty-First	do.	Moses Hampton, Whig.
Twenty-Second	do.	J. W. Farrelly, Whig.*
Twenty-Third	do.	James Campbell, Whig.*
Twenty-Fourth	do.	Alexander Irvin, Whig.

*Whig gains.

Whigs 17. Gain 7.
Demo. 6.
Native 1.

It will be perceived that DAVID WILMOT, the only Free Trade Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, has been reëlected. His success is due not to his opposition to Protection, but to its California resolutions, with the proviso prohibiting slavery for ever. So says the *United States Gazette*—the very best authority. Thus we see, that the quasi-abolitionist Mr. WILMOT, saved him from a defeat, which Locofocism would not have prevented, though he resides in one of the heaviest Locofoco Districts in the State. A pretty commentary this upon the hue and cry of a coalition between the Whigs and Abolitionists.

Senate.—The Schuylkill District elects Mr. Freeman (Whig) by 81 majority. The State Senate is therefore stand, Whigs 19; Locos, 13; Native 1. Whig majority 5 over all.

House.—Every return swells the Whig majority. It is now ascertained that we have carried 59 members; and the Locofocos, 20—two Districts to be heard from. Supposing these to return Locofocos, the Whig majority will be 18 or 23 in joint ballot—enough for all practical purposes.

Canal Commissioners.—It is conceded that Porter, the Whig candidate, has beaten FOSTER, Locofoco, fully FIVE THOUSAND VOTES. The verdict is complete. Locofocoism in the Key State had been struck dumb and annihilated by a visitation of the "Sober, second thought."

Ohio—Another Victory!

The returns from Ohio fill us with amazement. We were unprepared for a whig triumph, and those from the complexion of the first advices that locofocism, by its usual double game, by tickling the abolition faction in the North and denouncing it in the South, had managed to succeed. But it seems we were in error. The abolitionists, as usual, struck their own ticket, or rather they have increased their numbers. Now, as the whig vote has not fallen off, while on such strongholds of locofocoism as Hamilton, Wayne and Richland, the locofoco vote has fallen off, it is more than probable that the nonsense and Mexican derived accessions to their ranks from discontented locofocos. Be this as it may, the whigs have carried Ohio.

Sixty-two counties have been heard from, officially or unofficially. In these, the majorities stand as follows, compared with the Governor's election in 1844.

	1846.	1844.
Whig	15,317	Whig 15,564
Locofoco	15,214	Locofoco 16,181
Whig majority.	133	917 Loco maj.

It will, therefore be seen that in the 62 counties the whigs have gained 1,050 votes. In 1844, the whig majority throughout the State was about 1,300. Twenty-five counties remain to be heard from, which will increase the whig majority to 3000 or 3500

Congressmen Elected.

1st district, James J. Faran, loco, re-elected.
23d do David Fisher, a whig gain.
24th do Robert C. Schenck, whig, re-elected
25th do Richard S. Canby, whig.
26th do Rodolphus Dickinson, loco
27th do J. L. Taylor, a whig gain.
28th do Thos. O. Edwards, a whig gain.
29th do Daniel Duncan, whig
30th do John S. Miller, whig
31st do Emanuel Vanhorn, re-elected
32d do Nathan Evans, whig
33d do Benjamin S. Cowen, a whig gain.
34th do John D. Cummings, loco, re-elected
35th do Daniel Lalan, independent, tariff gain.
36th do John Crowell, whig
37th do Joshua R. Giddings, whig, re-elected
38th do Joseph M. Root, whig, re-elected.

Four districts remain to be heard from.

An extra from the Ohio State *Journal* of the 17th says that in the 13th district, Johnson (whig) is reported to be elected by 41 majority. If so, another whig gain. The same paper says in reference to the State Legislature. "The Legislature will, we are quite confident, be with us joint ballot, and there is a chance of both branches. If our opponents carry the Trumbull and Lucas districts the Senate will be a *tie*. That is the worst aspect in reference to the Senate." The latest information leads to the conclusion that the Trumbull district has elected a whig.

Connecticut.

The result of the town elections in this State is highly gratifying. The whigs have gained eight towns next, and have tied six towns which were democratic last year. The whole number of towns in the State is 168—of these we have heard from 100. The whigs have been successful in 56—the locos in 35—and in 9 the Board is divided.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Die Vernon* for late St. Louis papers.

The Magnetic Telegraph between Philadelphia and Baltimore is still out of order. A connection has been formed of the wires where they were broken by the recent storm, but some derangement still prevents the transmission of news.

Emigration of the Miami Indians.—The Washington *Union* learns from letters from the Sub-Agent of these Indians, that the measures adopted by the Department have resulted in their peaceful removal in compliance with their treaty stipulations, and that they are now comfortably on their way to their new homes west of the Mississippi river. The accomplishment of this object was one of great importance to the white population in the vicinity of the territory where the Indians resided, as it frees them from the annoyances of an Indian population, and opens for settlement and cultivation a considerable extent of valuable land.

Appointments by the President.

John Rowlyn Brodhead, Secretary of Legation of the United States near her Britannic Majesty, vice McHenry Boyd, recalled at his own request.

Thomas J. Mcilhollan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Champagnolle, Arkansas, in the place of Albert G. Rust, resigned.

William H. Brian, of Georgetown, D. C., Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington.

Strange Confession of Robbery.—A most singular disclosure or confession of robbery has been made by a young man in this country. In the year 1843, during the carnival, two crowns of gold studded with diamonds, valued at over $50,000, were stolen from the Church of Sainte Marie in Aix-la-Chapelle, France. The Cure of this Church has lately received a letter from Boston, in which a young man, well known at Aix-la-Chapelle, offers to return the property in perfect condition, provided a yearly pension is settled upon him, and that an agent comes to Boston to receive the lost treasure.

A "Diplomatist" Extraordinary.—The New York *True Sun* says:—Mr. Joseph Edge, of Jersey City, (brother of the celebrated pyrotechnic,) has invented a new species of bomb-shell, which he calls the "diplomatist," which is intended to answer a variety of purposes. On opening the internal shell, or magazine of iron, filled with powder, which explodes in the same manner as an ordinary bomb shell. To this is connected by arms of iron, an external shell concentric with the former, and perforated with holes. These holes are in part filled with pistol barrels, charged with ball and powder, and all the remaining space between the shells is filled with an inflammable and unextinguishable compound; when discharged from the gun or mortar, the inflammable compound is kindled, continuing its burning through air or water till it strikes. From this moment it acts fire to all substances of a combustible nature into which it may be. To prevent any interference with the shell, the pistol barrels discharge their contents at intervals, regulated by the fuses attached to them respectively, until at last the magazine of internal shell, is blown asunder by the explosion of the powder contained, scattering the fragments of both shells, the iron arms and the pistol barrels mingled with the unextinguishable fire in all directions. The discharge of the bomb-shells may be regulated so as to occur quickly or slowly, and the magazine may likewise be exploded at any moment, so as it may act as a fire ball, succeeded by a bomb-shell, discharge, or as a shell scattering, in addition to iron fragments, unextinguishable fire.

Serious Railroad Accident.—About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the freight train from Boston to Norwich was three miles this side of Oxford, it came in contact with some cattle, which got on the road in consequence of a fence having been blown down by the gale. This happened near a curve in the road, and so heavy was the concussion that the locomotive, together with the whole train of cars, fourteen in number, was thrown from the track and nearly all destroyed, but two or three cars being undamaged. No person was hurt. The loss by this accident will be heavy, being estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.—*Boston Traveller*,

City Intelligence.

A Thief.—Michael Reardon, was brought up yesday morning, before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of stealing a cart load of wood from the lumber yard of Mr. Francis Martin, in Front street. He was examined and committed to be tried before the First District Court.

Committed.—Thomas Francis, whose arrest we noticed a short time since, upon a charge of assaulting and wounding severely, Mr. Jean Navarre, was examined yesterday before Recorder Suzeneau, and sent up to the First District Court, to be tried according to law.

Bailed.—Alexander Stewart, arrested evening before last, for attempting the life of the mate of the ship *Tigrilon*, was put under bail yesterday by Recorder Genois, to keep the peace.

Harboring a Runaway Slave.—Xavier Allain, was arrested yesterday for harboring a runaway slave named Henriette, the property of Miss Celeste Lewelle. Recorder Genois, after a careful examination, committed the accused for his trial before the First District Court.

First District Court.—William Ebanks alias Bill St. Louis, was put upon his trial for larceny and found guilty.

Ann Cowgrove, charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

John Williams alias John English, accused of entering a dwelling house and stealing, was also arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Election of Justices of the Peace.—In the case of the "Municipality No. 2. vs. Wm. Schmidt," being an appeal from Justice Bright to the Supreme Court, an exception to the jurisdiction of the Justice has been filed and will be argued before the tribunal of last resort, shortly after its re-opening in November. The exception is that the act of 1846, providing for the election of Justices *by Districts*, in the Parish of Orleans, is in violation of the new Constitution and consequently null. The right of the corporation to fix the defendant is also involved. P. S. Warfield, Attorney for the plaintiff, M. M. Reynolds, attorney for the defendant. The question is one of importance in many points of view, and we shall notice our re-

P. W. Wright, with saving fraudulently obtained from him 130 bags of corn, by false representations himself to be a partner in the house of Messrs. Thompson & Co. Examination this morning.

Second Municipality Council.—This body met last evening, for Recorder in the chair.

The weekly report of the Treasurer, was read as follows:

Balance on hand last Tuesday	$[illegible] 74
Amount received since	8,120 65
	$[illegible] 43
Disbursed the week,	7,119 72
Balance left,	$1,650 72

A communication from the Surveyor was read, reporting adversely to the prayer of Mr. Barnwell, for the sinking of an artesian well in the middle of Lafayette Square.

A petition from the watchmen praying for an increase of salary, was referred to the committee on Canals.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Finance Committee, submitted a report, on which was adopted, instructing the present collector on duty, Mr. Wheaton, to request from his predecessor, Mr. Wheaton, a detail of the books he has kept.

The Committee on the Workhouse submitted a resolution appropriating $45 0 for the use of said institution. Adopted.

The resolution which authorised the Treasurer to receive the payment of taxes, the third semi-annual instalment of 1845, was adopted after being amended.

The Council then proceeded to the election by ballot, of an additional member for the Committee on Canals, and on counting the ballots, Mr. Reynolds was declared duly elected on the fourth ballot.

Mr. Duggan submitted a resolution, directing the respective officers of the Municipality, appointed since April last, to inform this Council whether they have received the books of their respective offices from their predecessors. Adopted.

Mr. Duggan offered another resolution, requesting the Attorney of the Municipality to give his opinion as to the steps to be taken upon the illegality of the debt incurred towards the City Bank by the loaning of Municipal bonds to the amount of $300,000, with interest at 6 per cent per annum and payable in 20 years. Adopted by 6 yeas to 4 nays.

The Council shortly after adjourned.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* is a straight out Free Trade paper, with more than a leaning towards Locofocoism on other points. Its authority will therefore scarcely be questioned, when it speaks, through its Washington Correspondent, of the result in Pennsylvania in the following terms:

"The results of the Pennsylvania election were not anticipated here. All the information which had been received by the most influential Pennsylvanians in office, have been very favorable to the success of the Democratic candidates.

"The new Tariff could have had little injurious effect so far, on the country; coal, iron, and grain,—all the products of Pennsylvania—are higher than ever.

"I am told by those who assume to know the cause that have operated on the voters of the Key Stone State, that they were influenced by a feeling of *resentment* against their party leaders, who had deceived and cajoled them at the late Presidential election, into the belief that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. In other words, they wish to make their rulers know that, after all, the power rests in them to direct the measures of policy.

"That there is some truth in these views seems probable from the fact that *Democratic* Tariff men were dropped, and *Whig* Tariff men taken up. They seek not only a change of measures but of *men*.

"Pennsylvania has long been a doubtful State in politics. The Presidential elections of 1836, 1840, and 1841, show this. In 1836, the most respectable whigs in Philadelphia signed a *certificate* that the State had gone for Harrison. In 1840, she did go for Harrison. In 1844, Polk got the vote of the State by a few majority than two democratic *Tariff* counties gave him.

"The vote of the State, at the next Presidential election, would have been doubtful enough, even had nothing occurred to render the party now in power so odious to a large majority of its people.

"It is not, therefore, to be taken for granted that Pennsylvania will wheel back into the democratic ranks at the next Presidential election, only two years hence.

"On the contrary, there is every reason to believe the reverse. If she once, after so much hesitation, takes the Whig track, she will be likely to keep it. Besides, I see nothing in the financial condition of the government that is to operate favorably to the Democratic cause in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania *will not endure direct taxes*." Her history proves it.

Awful Murders in Lancaster (Pa.)—A Man and Child Killed.—A slip from the *Union & Tribune* states that on Saturday a man named John Haggerty, living in South Queen street in Lancaster city, (Pa.) committed a series of murders unparalleled in the annals of our Commonwealth! Between 9 and 10 o'clock, after shooting a horse in the street near his door, he went into his dwelling house, and in his own residence—of Mr. Melchoir Forderer, an old and highly esteemed man; what took place we could not ascertain, but a boy, a son of Mr. Fordney, gave information that his father, mother and sister had been murdered by Haggerty! On going into the room, we witnessed one of the most horrid spectacles imaginable. Just inside the front door of the shop lay the old man with his brains battered out! At his side, but with her head towards the back door, lay the body of his wife, her brains also scattered out; and near her lay her child, four or five years old, with its skull broken and the brains oozing therefrom!

Fordney and his wife, it seemed, had been killed instantly. The little boy stated, in substance, that Haggerty got on his father with an axe, and while he was killing him, his mother ran in to interfere, when he turned upon her and killed her, and then struck the child on the head with the axe! The child only lived a few hours.

Much excitement exists also against High Constable Brimall, for not having had Haggerty arrested several days previous to this outrage. He had a warrant for his arrest in his possession since Tuesday evening last, issued by the Mayor, for ill usage to his family or neighbors; and yet, knowing his desperate character, he permitted him to run at large until he has murdered most cruelly murdered nearly a whole family. Haggerty was arrested and committed to prison!

We Fixed that Chap.—A few days ago (says an exchange paper,) a *gentleman* (?) came into our sanctum, took off his hat, picked up a piece of manuscript and was ensconced reading very closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him in his own coin, until we asked him what it was his correspondent was writing to him about a woman!

"Why, look here, squire," says he, "you surely are not reading my private letters?"

"Certai nly, Sir," said we; "you are reading our private manuscripts."

He was plagued—begged us not to mention his name, promised to do so no more, and we quit even.—*Saturday Evening*.

The Mails of yesterday brought no foreign accounts either by the *Great Britain* or the *Caledonia*.

Material for New States.—California will make forty-five States, each the size of New Jersey, and New Mexico is equal to twenty-five New Jerseys.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury returned to the seat of Government on the 15th inst., from his visit to the North.

Deception is at all times a contemptible let it be practised for any object whatever, but when used to deceive the sick and suffering it becomes an act of diabolical wickedness. We cannot forget that man who to induce the afflicted to buy his nostrums, will blazon forth to the world with all the appearance of truth, a string of certificates of wonderful cures of persons who never existed—this had enough to bear the cheats without being burdened in purchasing medicines which cannot by any possibility do any good.

But how shall the afflicted know the true testimonials from the false? Visit the persons personally who are represented as having been cured. If that cannot be done, write to them for information. If you can obtain no answer, you may rest assured that most times as to the certificates are there fabrication.

This caution is recommended by Messrs ROWAND & WALTER, proprietors of Dr. CULLEN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PANACEA. They invite the afflicted to visit their patients when in the city, or write to them when at a spot is impracticable. This course is honest and in our humble opinion other Vendors who do not follow the example thus set, fear an exposure of their lying testimonials. See advertisement in another column. off—1w

☞ Canadian Vermifuge.—The best remedy ever yet discovered for all kinds of Worms—at not only destroys but carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. The mucus forms the bed or nest in which worms produce their young, and by removing it it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the most delicate infant may take it with safety. Sold by the sole agent for the state of Louisiana from Boston, as regards all the other principal cities and towns in the Union.

J. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship Deanna from Havre, is discharging at Bienvenu's wharf. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ The ship Kentucky, Capt. Rosson, from Hamburg, will commence discharging on the Levee, foot of Bienville street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

PIERRE POTTS & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ The ship Hope, Capt. Seale, and the brig Susanna, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool, are now discharging. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods without delay.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ CHANGE OF DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.—The subscriber has removed his Daguerreotype Rooms to the second story of the building on the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally.

B. A. V. Soulie.

☞ GILBERTSON & LEA ANDREWS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 98 Camp street, between Common and Gravier streets.

MAURIAN & LAMBERT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

LEWIS A. HERMEZ, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 180 Royal street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SCHUTZ and WAGNER & SCHUTZ, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH SCHUTZ.
WM. WAGNER.

CARPET STORE, 23 Chartres street. C. A. ELLIS & CO. have just received per ship Ann Maria, from Liverpool, a large and handsome assortment of Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Hearth Rugs, Stair Rods, &c. &c. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell at the lowest prices. oct 1—1m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at the Police Office, of a negro man named Jack, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and very much pitted with the small pox. He is supposed to be harboring in the city, and will be rewarded as above on conviction of the offender.

JAMES T. BLAKENEY, Agent.

Notice to the Creditors of the Bank of Orleans.

The Commissioners for the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank of Orleans, having determined to close the business thereof, on the 1st day of November next, hereby notify the Creditors of the said Bank to present their claims for liquidation at the Banking House of the said Bank, on or before the 1st day of November next, after which time no claims will be received.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MCCAFFREY, Secretary.
New Orleans, 15th October, 1846.

WANTED—By a Steam Saw Mill, a Boy about 15 years of age, who can read and write. Apply at the office of the Mill, corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets.

WANTED—A Cook on the wharves. Apply at 5 Bienville street.

WANTED—A Cook and Washer and Ironer. Apply at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets