The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5248.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE!

DAILY PAPER one year in advance.....$12 00
COURTAT PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance.....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each insertion.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE

Annual Diary of Health,
OR FAMILY PHYSICIAN & DRUGGIST,
Translated from the French of F. V. RASPAIL, for sale at J. C. Morgan, B. Norman, J. H. Steele, Woodall and the principal booksellers in the city. [illegible]

F. C. BOURSON, Stock-Broker, 28 Carondelet st. Office open from 9 to 4 o'clock. A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. [illegible]

EDWARD CLAGE, Inspector of Havana Produce, No. 3 Gravier street. [illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street. [illegible]

J. B. STEEL, No. 44 Camp Street, Importer and Jobber in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books, to the trade, made to order. [illegible]

WM. HORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 16 Mission's Buildings, cor. Royal and Canal sts. [illegible]

TAFOUR BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy and French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. [illegible]

J. F. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. [illegible]

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 30 Moreau st., 3d Municipality,
Has Received and for sale a large and Likely Lot of NEGRO BOYS,
Consisting of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands, &c. &c.
Will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia. [illegible]

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LOUIS PERPET AL INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

A. BROUPHE, Agent
T. BETHEMEA
LEWIS A. BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 1 Royal street.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY, The Great Western Line Packets, Passage No. 4, between Canal and Bienville streets. [illegible]

To Confectioners, Druggists and Restaurateurs.
DUCHIE & LANGLADE,—Corner Saint Charles street, serving Chartres st. Have received per ship Rhone, from Havre, [illegible]

CAPS.
[illegible]
JOHN BELLOW, JR. 9 Canal st.

FASHIONABLE STORE—Corner of Saint Charles and Common streets, opposite the Saint Charles Hotel and the Verandah.—The subscribers [illegible]

GRAND DEPOT
of
GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!
THE subscribers, successors to the late J. Magee, [illegible]

BEECHES! BEECHES!!
RECEIVED by the Empressario from Havana, and the Rio Grande from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, [illegible]

BEECHES.
TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Local Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices, at 105 Esplanade st. corner Chartres. [illegible]

To Confectioners, Druggists and Restaurateurs.
DUCHIE & LANGLADE,—Corner Saint Charles street, serving Chartres st. Have received per ship Rhone, from Havre, [illegible]

FRENCH STORE.
THE undersigned having returned from his annual voyage to France, has the honor respectfully to inform the [illegible]

Monday morning, November 2, 1846.

Late from Havana—The Effects of the Hurricane.

The brig *P. Soule*, Capt. Divalle, arrived in our port on Saturday evening, having left Havana the 26th ult. She brought over in of the crew belonging to the bark Madeline and schooner Planet, which were totally wrecked in the arbor of Havana.

By this arrival we have five of papers for several weeks back, comprising those published immediately after the terrific gale of the 11th ult. They are absolutely crowded with the disastrous details, but none of them offer any thing like a comprehensive and connected account of the ravages of the hurricane.—We are obliged to put together disjointed and isolated narratives, in order to give some idea of the effects of this terrible visitation.

It appears that the storm commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock at night on the 10th October, and gradually increased in violence till 10 o'clock the next morning. It continued blowing fearfully with torrents of rain throughout the day, and by the time the tempest abated, a scene of desolation was presented in the harbor and city of Havana far exceeding the calamitous visitation during the same month in the year 1844

In respect to the loss of life, no accurate statement had yet been made out; though it is thought that about 50 persons perished. On the 12th October, 47 interments took place in the general cemetery; and six more on the 13th and 14th. One house was blown down, in which there were eleven occupants, who were overwhelmed and killed. Every house in the city suffered some injury, and a number were completely razed to the ground. It is conjectured that in Havana and the neighboring towns, not less than 1,500 houses were flown down.

All the vessels which left Havana on the 10th October had been heard from except the Spanish schooner *Rayo*, and the British steamer. It was thought these two would be saved from the direction which they took. Of the others we believe none escaped wreck. The ship *Elizabeth J.* and *Francis Watts*, which were among those that started on the 10th, were stranded at Ry West—no lives lost.

A very large number of Spanish vessels, coasters, small craft, &c., were totally lost, or greatly injured. The three French run-of-war which suffered in the gale were the frigate *Andromède*, Corvette *La Blonde* and sloop-of-war *Tonnere*. The frigate, by dint of great exertion, was got afloat on the 19th ult.

The citizens of Havana were prompt in taking active measures for the relief of those who had lost every thing by the hurricane. Subscription lists were immediately opened and headed with the name of Captain General O'Donnell, for $500; and large amounts had been collected. The existing ordinances of the island had been suspended so as to allow the owners of small coasting vessels which had been lost or disabled by the gale, to purchase foreign vessels to supply their places, the owners being required to prove the former existence of the vessel lost or disabled, and the fact of its loss in the late hurricane.

With respect to the extent of damage sustained by the crops, though not definitely ascertained, it appears to have been less that was anticipated, in consequence, we presume, of the force of the hurricane being diminished, as it advanced towards the interior of the island. The sugar cane was considerably cut up though not so much as in the hurricane of 1844. The greatest extent of injury was in the neighborhood of Matanzas, where the plantations were mostly destroyed and the cane blown down and uprooted in immense quantities. In the country back of Cardenas, the coffee trees were severely injured, to the amount, it is believed, of a fifth or sixth of the crop. The sugar cane has escaped with comparatively small damage.

At Matanzas the storm was experienced with frightful violence—nearly every house in the town suffered more or less, and the vessels in port were either stranded, dismasted or strained other injury. Among the American vessels we notice the bark *Target* from Portland, the bark *Neale Brown*, from Havana, and the schr. *Gen. Worth*, from Philadelphia, ashore and not likely to be good. The brigs *Neptune* and *North Bend* of Frankfort, *Porto Rico* of Boston, Merlin, from Havana, and *El Colony* from Nassau, likewise ashore. The coasting vessels were mostly destroyed or aground. At Cimes, the damage was considerable. Many public and private buildings were levelled to the ground, and some loss of life had occurred. Every sea port in the vicinity experienced the effects of the hurricane, and the shipping in the harbors suffered injury. Fine Puerto Principe, Cuba, Trinidad, Santa Espiritu and Cienfuegos, the accounts are satisfactory, and show that the gale was but slightly felt.

The local news from Havana, other than the disasters by the hurricane, is of no importance.

LIST OF AMERICAN VESSELS THAT SUFFERED IN THE GALE IN HAVANA.—The following is a list of American vessels that suffered by the gale:—

Brig Tiphil, Capt. Brown, lost mainmast, bowsprit and foretopmast—also, part of her sails and rigging, an anchor with 30 inches chain, a boat, and a small crew safe.

Bark Childe Harold, Capt. Crosby, lost both main and bulwarks, and experienced considerable damage in her hull; crew safe.

Brig Echo, Capt. Smith, sunk; crew safe.

Bark Madeline, Capt. Shankland, sunk; crew safe.

Brig Liston, Capt. Messer, lost topmasts and bowsprit, with other slight damages; cargo saved.

Brig Cybel, Capt. Merry, ashore on Sema's wharf; crew safe.

Bark Rapid, Capt. Ward, capsized; one man badly wounded. Capt. Mullinar, of the Belgian ship *Intrepeno*, whilst in danger of losing his own vessel, had his boat lowered, and went with some of his men to save the crew of the Rapid and another vessel, name not mentioned. He succeeded in his effort.

Bark Mudaru, Capt. Rich, wrecked on the rocks of the Punta Castle; crew and passengers saved by ropes handed to them from the shore.

Brig Venezuela, Capt. Fowler, lost mainmast and cut down foremast, and lost bulwarks; all hands safe.

Schr. Planet, Capt. Jacob, sunk; no mention made of the crew.

Brig Mellroket, Capt. Allen, lost topmasts, sails, boats, bulwarks, and experienced other damages; crew safe.

Bark fows, Capt. Thompson, on shore, lost bowsprit, and experienced slight damage.

Schr. Magdalena, Capt. Frost, was almost broken to pieces against the wharf.

Brig Mohawk, Capt. Crocker, ashore on the rocks, lost topmasts, sails, rigging, boat, and deck cargo.

Brig Oak, Capt. Foster, went ashore on the rocks near the Cubana Fort, lost mainmast, foretopmast and bowsprit.

Schr. Merchant, Capt. Keen, lost both masts, bulwarks, rigging, and otherwise damaged; crew safe.

At Matanzas—Belgian bark Louis, ashore, damaged.

American bark Ranger, Portland, ashore, damaged.

American bark Nicholas Brown, ashore, damaged.

American schr. Gen. Warren, Philadelphia, ashore, damaged; partly lost.

Spanish schr. Luisa, ashore, damaged; loaded.

American brig Neptune, Frankfort, ashore, slightly damaged.

American brig North Bend, Frankfort, ashore, slightly damaged.

American brig Porto Rico, Boston, ashore, damaged, loaded.

American bark Merlin, ashore, damaged; loaded.

American brig Old Colony, Portland, ashore, damaged; partly loaded.

Twenty-two schooners, coasters—steamer Cardenas, ashore, damaged.

At Mariel.—Eight schooners lost or wrecked, so much damaged that they cannot be repaired.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—The brig *Commerce*, Captain Blanchard, after a very quick passage of forty-nine days from Montevideo to the Capes of Virginia, arrived at Baltimore on the 23d ultimo. The *Commerce* brought some eighteen or nineteen days later accounts, which are entirely void of interest. Mr. Hood, the English Minister, had returned from his visit to the Buenos, which her he went for an interview with Gen. Oribe. Up to the time of the C's sailing, all attempts of a settlement by negotiation with the Argentine Republic had been unsuccessful.

The Whigs of the Fifth Congressional District in the City of New York, have nominated Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, as their candidate for Congress.

Ohio—It is now believed that Bebb's majority will be about 2,000; that the Senate will have two Whig majority, and the House six or eight; and that the Congressional Delegation will stand 11 Whigs, 9 Democrats and 1 Independent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Power's majority about 9,000—For Congress, 16 Whig, 6 Locco, 1 Native, and one yet in doubt, but probably Locco foco.

THE WEATHER.—After some weeks of uninterrupted and distressing drought, the thirsty earth was on Saturday night and Sunday morning refreshed with heavy showers. The rain fell with great violence, and the streets were so completely inundated that several hours after it had ceased raining the water had not subsided. The weather is now cool and pleasant, resembling the Indian summer that is so delightful in Northern latitudes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ALLIGATOR.—Our thanks are due Dr. Dowles, of this city, for a copy of this pamphlet. It is a valuable monograph, teeming with many interesting details in relation to the habits, nature, and unnatural and physiological structure of the Alligator, of which unwieldy animal it may be said, that its more imperfect and exaggerated accounts have been published than of any other in the vast domain of nature. We may refer to the work more particularly hereafter.

RESCUE OF 1 BARATORIA.—An song the passengers in the brig *Carrie*, which cleared at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 23d ult., for Laguayra, South America, was Commodore J. D. Daniels, of Baltimore, bearer of despatches to the Hon. Benj. G. Shields, United States Charge d'Affaires at Vera Cruz.

From Mexico and Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, we have received Matamoros papers to the 24th, and from Galveston to the 20th ult. inclusive: The *Galveston* left Brazos St. Iago on the 29th ult., with thirty passengers and one hundred discharged volunteers.—Capt. Wright reports that he left seventy-five vessels in and about the Brazos.

The editors of the Galveston papers are very bitter in their denunciations of the irregularity of the mails between New Orleans and their port. The following extract from the *Civilian* will enable our readers to judge how far their patience is taxed:

"A single fact will show the kind of mail facilities we enjoy. The *Bostonian* brought New Orleans dates three days later from New Orleans, by *way of Boston*, than had been received by the mail direct."

MONTEREY.—Nothing new has been received at Galveston from that city. The Matamoros *Flag* of the 24th October, gives a translation of a correspondence between General Taylor and Governor Morales, of Nueva Leon, from a weekly paper published at Monterey on the 6th.

The first of these letters begs of Gen. Taylor to insure the safety of the Mexican population by proper orders to his army.

In reply, Gen. Taylor says: "I have to inform you that the rights of individuals who are not hostile, particularly women and children, will be respected, but that they cannot be permitted to leave the city.

A few days later, on the 20th, Governor Morales addressed to a requisition sent by Q. M. General Whiting for corn, and mules for burden, to be paid for at the price allowed by the Mexican Government; that the corn will be furnished at five dollars per mule load, and gives the current rates of freight per mule load.

The Matamoros *Flag*, in a comment on this answer, says that they have positive proof that five dollars a mule load of corn is just double what the Mexican Government pays, the standard price being two dollars and fifty cents. So with the charges on barden mules. But, on that score, Gov. Morales only follows the example given him by the worthy Alcalde of Matamoros, who has purchased all the corn in the neighborhood and fixed his own price upon it.

However this may be, Col. Whiting looking on the Governor's reply as satisfactory, answered that the money would be paid for all the corn introduced on deposit, according to the price stipulated.

On the 20th September, Gov. Morales complained bitterly of the excesses committed by the volunteers in the service of the United States. He proposes that the correspondence be carried on in French, as he understands that Gen. Taylor is perfectly versed in the French idiom.

On the 1st October, Gen. Taylor answered that Governor Morales must be aware that it is no easy task to keep such men (the volunteers) in subjection, and that although his great desire is to maintain good order, yet he knows that excesses have been committed, but none of a grave character.

"As to the French idiom," says Gen. Taylor, "I take the liberty to add that your Excellency has been misinformed in regard to my possessing a knowledge of it, and in consequence, I beg you will please hereafter, as heretofore, receive my communications in English."

Preparations are making, says the *Flag*, to resume hostile operations. Trading parties of Mexicans arriving at Matamoros from Monterey and vicinity, state that their troops are concentrating at San Luis Potosi, where Santa Anna has arrived. A Mexican merchant, arrived on the 23d October, says that no preparations are making at the Pass of the Rinconada and that Saltillo will not be defended. This news wants confirmation.

☞ The conduct of Gen. Lamar in the battle of Monterey was marked by his usual chivalry and eager impetuosity. Mounted on a large white horse, he was easily distinguished throughout the engagement. We are informed by those who were present, that after the capitulation, the Mexicans spoke of General Whiting for corn, and mules for burden, to be paid for at the price allowed by the Mexican Government; that the corn will be furnished at five dollars per mule load, and gives the current rates of freight per mule load.

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From the Army.

The steamship, *McKim*, arrived yesterday morning, from Brazos Santiago, by way of Galveston.—Having left no later than the *Palmetto*, she of course brings nothing particularly new. Gen. W. Kennedy, Esq., of the *Picayune*, came over in the McKim.—We copy the following paragraph from the Matamoros *Flag*, of the 14th:

MURDER AND LIKE OCCURRENCES.—An Indiana volunteer was murdered on Saturday last; and a dragoon posted to have been killed for some money behind in his possession. Two Americans, or rather two men, hailing from the United States, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him, with evidence pretty strong against them, who will be sent to New Orleans, for trial—witnesses accompanying them.

William Foyle, proprietor of a coffee house, or drinking establishment on Commercial st., was shot on Monday evening last, by a young man, in the employ of his wife, a clerk in a dry goods store of hers. Mr. F. is not likely to suffer any serious injury from the wound received. The ball entered the fleshy part of his shoulder, close to his neck, and passed through, without coming in contact with any material organ. He will soon be as good as new. Cause for shooting him not assigned—supposed for lack of something else to shoot at. The young man is to be sent, free grain for nothing, to New Orleans, which place is becoming a Botany Bay for convicts from this country.

A German named Koontz, employed in a bakery down town, attempted to commit suicide, on Sunday morning last. Although not dead, he has probably succeeded in the attempt, for he has severed his jugular vein so wide to hold stitches. He assigns as a reason for the act, that he was tired of living. He would live been a proper man and might have rendered a name immortal, had he been put foremost in stemming some of the batteries at Monterey. All why have an inclination now to commit suicide had better hold off till the Rinconada or Saltillo fight—They will then have a chance to hand their names down to posterity.

From the Army of Occupation.

We extract the following from the Galveston *News* of Friday evening, October 30th ultimo:

From Col. Davis we learn that the Mexicans have totally evacuated the whole country this side of San Louis Potosi. The information has been derived from so many sources that there is now no doubt of this fact. They left behind some forty dragoons, to destroy fortifications that had been constructed at *Los Muertos*; naturally strong and difficult pass on the road to Saltillo, and about five or six miles beyond the Rinconada. They have also dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army, and wholesomely could not take away. Thus there is now nothing left for Gen. Taylor to conquer, but a barren region of rugged mountains and thirsty plains, affording neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of two or three hundred miles to San Louis Potosi. If, as has been said, Gen. Taylor has orders to march upon San Louis Potosi, so as to reach that city by the end of November, the question arises how he is to traverse such a country as he will have to do, by a forced march at the rate of 15 or 20 miles per day! The only water on this route is in the Mexican tanks, which will doubtless be all broken up as the enemy retire. Water enough for every soldier in our army and teams from suffering would probably require more horses, mules and oxen than are now in the army, all of which are required for the transportation of the necessary stores and munitions. In making this retreat, the enemy have doubtless adopted a wise policy, leaving behind them a big more formidable enemy for Gen. Taylor to encounter, (viz: this march) than he could ever find in their own arms and fortified towns.

This policy has doubtless been dictated by the sagacity of Santa Anna. It is stated on good authority that he had sent orders to Ampudia to evacuate Monterey and all other places this side of the mountains, but that those orders were not received till after the battle.

After leaving the troops necessary to garrison Monterey, Saltillo and other towns, Gen. Taylor will only have an army of about 5000 men with which to penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country, and far beyond the reach of any reserve upon which he might fall back for support, in case of necessity.—Such we believe is a correct account of the present position and prospects of our army, as derived from good authority. Gen. Ampudia has been superseded in command, but the name of his successor is not remembered.

Conduct of the War.

The *Journal of Commerce* appears to be as well informed in relation to the movements of the Government for the conduct of the war, as most papers. The following is the latest report. It is given by its Washington correspondent under date of the 23d October.

A contract has been made by the Government with Capt. Taylor to take the Princeton, the Mississippi and other vessels over the bar at Tampico. Capt. Taylor is to use for this purpose, marine capstans, made of India rubber. The depth of water on the bar averages ten feet.

Tampico appears to be strongly defended by nature, and it is probable that, of late, as reported, some effectual means of defence have been taken by the Mexicans. Thus, the expedition of Commodore Perry may not be entirely destitute of incident. He may have an opportunity to increase the glory of his name, and the navy, so long inactive, may reap some laurels, as well as the army.

We receive no advices from General Taylor. The friends of officers and men in the army, and also the Government, should take care to furnish the expected details of the battle and the course following it. A month has elapsed since the attack on Monterey.

It may be doubted whether General Kearney's column will join that of General Taylor, as General Wool will not go to Chihuahua, as at first designed. General Kearney will probably take that place, garrison it, and with his remaining force, march to California.

☞ We understand, says the Washington *Union* of the 26th, that Captain Thornton has left Washington for the south, to rejoin his banners in Mexico.—We congratulate both the army and himself on his return to the active service which he is so well qualified to adorn.

The *Union* of the 24th alludes to the various speculations of the letter writers, and quotes particularly the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, whose outgivings are not denied, but are followed by a homily on the necessity of exercising proper reserve as to operations directed against the enemy.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—We invite attention to Mr. BRAVO's card in our advertising columns. It will be perceived that during the recent visit of that gentleman to the North, with his wonted enterprise and energy, he made arrangements for the early and accurate transmission of intelligence, and for other marked improvements which will materially enhance the value of his establishment. If ever a gentleman in this community merited ample and substantial success, it is Mr. BRAVO. He is exhaustless in his efforts to elevate the commercial character of New Orleans, to give additional facilities to the mercantile profession, and to adopt all improvements which the progressive spirit of the age bring forth.—In particular, his earnest endeavors to create a regular "Change Time," so essential to the periodical transactions of business, and so influential in maintaining the healthy and regular aspect of trade, should not be overlooked. We deem "Change Time" absolutely necessary in every large commercial city, and trust that Mr. B. may fully succeed in his attempt to establish it in New Orleans.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

Modern British Essayists—Mackintosh.—This large and splendid volume embraces the complete miscellaneous works of Sir James Mackintosh, the three volumes of the London edition being included in this one. It is adorned with a splendid portrait of the author. Sir James Mackintosh is so intimately connected with the higher order of British literature during the early part of the 19th century, and is so thoroughly known to every reader that this valuable collection of his writings requires no other notice than the simple announcement of its appearance. The work is from the press of Carey & Hart.

Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag, by Caroline Lee Hartz, with designs by Darley. This is a volume of very interesting tales, some of them humorous and others deeply pathetic.

Books for Children.

Our acknowledgements are due the publishers, through the politeness of J. B. STEEL, for a batch of new publications intended for juvenile readers. They comprise the following:—"George's Journey to the Land of Happiness," translated from the French, with sixteen colored engravings. "Lazy Lawrence;" "The Bracelets;" "Waste not Want not"—three charming little novels by that immitable story teller, Miss EDGEWORTH. "Bob the Squirrel," illustrated by twelve engravings; Grandmama Easy's, being a collection of tales, illustrated by colored drawings, and designed for very little children. All these are above the usual standard of similar publications and may be safely and profitably placed in the hands of the younger branches of a family. They are from the press of APPLETON & Co.

We are likewise indebted to Mr. STRAIT, for "Every Body's Almanac and Diary for 1847." It contains the usual Meteorological statistics, together with a large amount of miscellaneous and valuable information.

THE BULLETIN.—We perceive by a card in Saturday's *Bulletin*, that WM. C. JONES, Esq. late Editor and proprietor, has disposed of the establishment to WM. L. HUDSON, Esqr. We part from Mr. JONES with unaffected regret, as a writer he was able and vigorous, and what is something to the purpose, uniformly courteous. He never forget that those who assume to direct public taste and public opinion, should render themselves competent to the task by the attainment of qualities likely to command the respect and regard of the community. In his hands the press was neither a joyless record of news, nor an unseemly vehicle for personalities.

Mr. HUDSON, his successor, is a gentleman well known in our city as one of the ablest writers and soundest thinkers amongst us. Under his efficient direction we doubt not the *Bulletin*, will command influence. In politics will doubtless be of the right sort.

The Next Congress.

Elections for the 30th Congress have been held in nine States, with the following result, as compared with the present House

	1846.			1844		
	Wh.	Lo.	Na.	Vac.	Wh.	Lo.	Na.
Maine,	1	3	0	4	1	5	0
Vermont,	2	2	0	2	3	1	0
Pennsylvania,	16	7	1	0	10	12	2
Georgia,	4	4	0	0	3	5	0
South Carolina,	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
Florida,	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Missouri,	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Ohio,	12	2	0	0	8	13	0
Illinois,	1	6	0	0	1	6	0
	47	40	1	6	26	55	2

This is a very handsome gain, and at a rate which will secure a whig Congress to co-operate with a whig President, to be elected in 1848.

A NEW PLANET.—We understand, says the *Union* of the 23d inst., that the new planet, whose existence and place were predicted by Le Verrier, a short time since, was this evening observed by Lieut. Maury, at the National Observatory. Should this prove to be correct, as we sincerely hope, it will make the name of Le Verrier immortal, like those of Newton and La Place. His prediction was announced boldly and yet with definite precision. His reasonings were too profound to be followed save by the scientific, but we may all contemplate the splendid result—the discovery of a new world by the application of mathematical analysis.

☞ Sugar making, says the St. Martinsville *Gazette*, will not generally commence in this Parish before the 25th or 30th inst. We have, however, received a sample of sugar made on the 15th inst. on the plantation of Mr. P. P. Briant, within 6 miles from this place. It is of a very fine quality, of a hard, flinty grain; but we understand that the cane which he ground (nubble) yielded poorly—plant cane will no doubt do better. The dry, cold spell of weather experienced for a month past, will have the effect, we much fear, of reducing the quantity of juice in the cane, and also of diminishing the crops; but it will improve the quality and lessen the labor and expense of manufacture, granulation being more prompt.

FROM MEXICO.—The Havana papers received by the brig *P. Soule* contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st October, and from the city of Mexico to the 26th September. At the latest date SANTA ANNA had not left the city of Mexico, but was still mustering his forces for the contemplated march to Saltillo and Monterey. A commercial letter published by the *Picayune*, contains all the information worth extracting:—

VERA CRUZ, October 1, 1846.

Dear Sir:—There is very little news worth reporting. The present Government is trying to render itself popular by a series of rather liberal measures, and appears willing to recommence the campaign more rigorously. Gen. Santa Anna is about to leave Mexico in order to assume the generalship in chief of the troops concentrated in San Luis Potosi; but we confess to have the very worst opinion of the Mexican Army, and do not believe that they will make any vigorous resistance to the American troops. The main difficulty will be, moreover, the entire want of money, as all the coffers of the treasury there is not even enough wherewith to pay the most necessary and urgent exigencies, and the credit of Government is very much shaken indeed. It is true that the clergy will guarantee a loan of some millions of dollars, but we do not believe that the amount will be procured, and if it were, undoubtedly the largest part will consist in Government paper, which is very difficult to realize in this moment.

HURRICANE AT BARBADOES AND ST. VINCENT.—Captain Pool, of the British ship *Parser*, Merchant, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port the 31st ultimo, reports that on the 18th ultimo, off Alto Velo, spoke British brig *Thomas Dempsey*, from Trinidad, bound to Jacmel. The Captain of the *Thomas Dempsey* stated that a severe hurricane was felt at Barbadoes and St. Vincent on the 3rd October, which drove seven sail vessels on shore at Barbadoes, and six sail at St. Vincent.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident happened a few days ago, at the lard-oil factory of WHITE & BLOW, in St. Louis. One of the men employed at their establishment, fell into a copper of boiling oil, while engaged in overlooking it, and before the poor fellow could be released from his frightful position, he was almost scalded to death.

WHAT CAUSES A WHIG VICTORY.—The spirit which animated the *friends of Protection*, and caused the unexampled victory in Pennsylvania last week, is best exemplified by the following extracts from the Washington *Reporter*:

"Amid the storm and the rain on Tuesday last, there appeared at the polls, in East Bethlehem township, an aged citizen, THOMAS FARGHER, who cast his ballot for the whigs. This man, on the day of the election, was over ninety-six years of age. Long, long, may the aged patriot yet live, and long may his bright and glorious example be cherished and treasured in the hearts of the rising generation. Can the polls of this Union produce a parallel!

"WILLIAM GARDNER, of Cross Creek township, an aged whig, walked through the storm on Tuesday last, a distance of six miles, to vote for whig ticket—after which he hastened home, through the mud and pelting rain, to hurry out his whig neighbors to the polls. Mr. Gardner is upwards of sixty years of age. *May he live healthfully and happy to number of one hundred years!*"

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamers *Wharhound* and *National*, for late St. Louis papers.

SANTA FE.

The following extracts from a correspondent in the St. Louis *Réveille*, dated Santa Fé, Sept. 3, will be found interesting.

Ex-Governor Armijo is yet in the province, and is said to be prowling about in the mountains with a band of two hundred men; and, strange to say, the inhabitants of that vicinity where he is said to be are more in dread of him and his band of guerrillas than they are of the American army; and well they may be, as they have nothing at all to fear from us, should they conform to the laws—on the contrary, they have a great deal to fear from a guerrilla war, which Armijo is disposed to wage, not only against us, but against all the inhabitants of New Mexico. Indeed, his dastardly conduct and his ingurious flight has not left him a single partizan, save those with him, in all New Mexico. This, together with his already having been an outlaw in some of the lower provinces, leaves the poor wretch hardly a hole by which to escape; all this will have a tendency, no doubt, to make him desperate.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Kearney left here yesterday morning, with about eight hundred men, for the purpose of visiting the more important settlements of this province, in the south, and to manufacture the inhabitants thereof into good *American citizens*, which I fear, will be a difficult process, at least for the present. I have frequently witnessed the process, and it apparently is all palatable enough until the *oath* is being administered; then comes the bitter pill which few have swallowed very considerably to the Libras, by the purchase of many standard and other works. He has also ordered all the principal Reviews, Magazines, Journals, Newspapers, Prints Current, etc. etc. He has determined to make the establishment in every way useful to the subscribers, its friends whom they introduce, AND CHRISTIANS to this here, the 31st inst. with a

Grand Dress and Masked Ball,

which will be continued every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, until further notice.

The Orchestra will be composed of the most superior artists in the city.

That the public may be assured of the most strict order, the Manager will have in attendance at all times and in sufficient police.

ADMITTANCE TO BALL ROOM

Gentlemen.....$1 00
Ladies.....Gratis

GEORGE STEVENS Manager

N. B.—Attached to this establishment is a superior Restaurant and Bar, where can be procured all the delicacies of the season and the choicest of liquors. [illegible]

MR. H. E. LEHMAN, of the Orleans Theatre, tenders his thanks to the public for their patronage to his Ball and Soirées Orchestra, and in order the better to deserve a continuance of their favors, he has entered into a copartnership with a distinguished artist, Mr. Cristal. They will always be ready to furnish a Band of Musicians, of whatever number required, and they have procured for that purpose all the modern country Dances, Waltz, Polkas, &c. &c.

Mr. LEHMAN has also got up a Military Band, and hopes to be patronized by the several companies, whether for Serenades, Dinners or Turnouts, and the Band will rehearse once a week in St. Louis street, between Chartres street and Exchange Alley. [illegible]

☞ Apply at No. 95, St. Ann street, or at the Comptroller's office, Orleans Theatre. [illegible]

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO ONE.

SITTING OF MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1846.

FIRST, Be it resolved, That the ordinance imposing wharfage on all wharfage on all water progues adopted at the sitting of the Council of this Municipality, on the 4th September, 1843, be and is hereby repealed.

2d. Be it further resolved, That from and after the passage of the present resolution, every captain, owner or consignee of any pirogues or other water craft, which shall come, which shall land within the limits of the port of Municipality No One, shall pay a tax or wharfage of one dollar for each arrival, to the Municipality, and any person duly authorized to collect said tax, and at and hours, and after the expiration of said time, shall collect on behalf of the Municipality, and the owner or consignees of the same shall continue to pay an additional tax or wharfage of fifty cents per day during which said pirogues shall remain in port.

3d. Be it further resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to farm out the tax or wharfage to the highest bidder, at such as practicable, after due advertisement, at least ten days, and the person or persons to whom the contract shall be adjudged to be the highest bidder, shall be required to give security for the faithful performance of his contract.

4th. Be it further resolved, That in case the paying above mentioned and detailed, shall not be completed within the period allowed in the foregoing resolution, the said contract shall be considered as null, and the Council after the expiration of said delay shall be at liberty to advertise for sealed proposals for the completing of the remaining part, [illegible] Tiger Lilies, African Tiger Flowers, Cross Jonequils, Spanish Irises, Adam Dwyas, Alexandrian Martagons, Pomponitias, Tiger Lilies, African Tiger Flowers, Cross Jonequils, Persian, Jaffins of the Valley, Sweet Flowers of America, Amaryllis Assorted, Polyanthus, [illegible]

Selling off the close Consignment—B. O'VIGNAUD, No. 41 Chartres street, importer of Pitch China, Cut, Moulded and Pale Glassware, Table Cutlery, Tin and Britannia Wares, Silver Plated Ornamental Articles, Lamps, Candlesticks, Candlesticks and Vases, Fancy articles, and in general every article in House furnishing articles.

Wishing positively to close, invites the public to examine his stock, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

Proprietors of Coffee houses and Restaurants will find in his establishment a large assortment of articles in his line.

At Moore, Delbear's WRITING ACADEMY, No. 15 Champ street.

PARENTS can have WRITING correctly taught their children. Circular and merchants can find a home for their sons by learning business. No matter how cramped and stiff the writing in the course of instruction will give ease and rapidity. Success in every instance or no pay. [illegible]

Plants, Shrubbery and Bouquets.—The subscriber has on hand, in his garden, at the upper end of Apollo street, a large collection of Plants, Shrubbery, &c. and he can supply any quantity of handsome Bouquets of the flowers, tastefully arranged on the shortest notice, apply at the seed store of

WM DINN, No 11 Common st.

B. BROWER & Co.
No. 17 Camp street, and
84 Common street.
CROCKERY
at wholesale and
Housekeeping Goods
GOODS AT RETAIL.
Silver Plated, Tin, Wooden,
Hardware, &c. with every thing
to furnish a House, except Dry
Goods and Cabinet ware.

J. P. LABERRE, Cutler,
No 29 Conde street, opposite Madison—New Orleans, [illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
F. BERTHOLET,
Corner Royal and Conti streets.
Madame Vincent is being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies