The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 258, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 4267.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

MAGNE & WEBER, Proprietors,
No. 91 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY 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 language, on the first insertion, and SEVENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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 & WEBER.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

CENAIRE OLIVIER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Old Levee street, New Orleans. n18 15d

F. T. BOURGEOIS, SURGEON DENTIST, 25 Canal st., office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

J. SCHEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. n20

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Mumma's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Money Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f3

J. F. BERCIER
E. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand for sale or consignment, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices. n10

WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 20 Moreau st., 3d Municipality,
Just Received and for sale a Large and Likely Lot of NEGROES,
Consisting of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands, &c. &c.
Will receive more new lots regularly from Virginia. n24 4m

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

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THOMAS H. HARRISON, Secretary.
n7 6m

LEWIN & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office No. 100 Royal street. o6—6m

MESSRS. P. BLANCHARD & ACHILLE
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The arrangements they are under towards various institutions and the transient of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves for many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, deemed it expedient to associate together, so as well on their own account as to secure to their numerous clients, in order that one or the two may be always on hand, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority, we have said, and the care and unquestionable skill exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. n19 1m

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of Hydraulic Water Closets. Also, Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths, Copper, Lead and Pipes. All other articles usually attended to. Charges moderate. n13

BUFFALO has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Rouen, where he will undertake the boarding of horses and have suitable horses and carriages at the most reasonable terms. Mr. Buffalo will personally attend and buy horses.
Mr. Buffalo will continue the practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street. n25—1m

Agency New Ventual In. Co.,
New Orleans, November 7th, 1846.
THE Agency of the Company terminated on the 30th ult. by death, and the Trustees have declared a dividend of ten per cent on the premiums [illegible] during the year, and have [illegible] per cent. on the premiums [illegible] years, and have [illegible] per cent. on the premiums [illegible] years, and have declared 20 per cent
[illegible] 40
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Thus declared more against the risks of fire in New York than elsewhere except at this Agency.
The board of Trustees have resolved, that no division of profits should be made until the accumulated earnings shall at least exceed one million of dollars.
The Company are now receiving Annual Deposits, available to meet losses, to the amount of [illegible] per cent on the premiums on which they are called more than $100,000 for premiums taken since.
Such is the history of the underground, affords the most ample security to those [illegible] in this Agency [illegible] to insure against fire marine risks.
E. MATTHEWS, Agent.
No. 3 Camp street, Exchange and Common streets.
N. B. Due notice will be given when the scrip certificates are ready for delivery. n18tf

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY and Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
They will undertake every description of collections, liquidations, settling of account books, copying documents, &c.
As a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.
They will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
They have a special agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.
M BERTUS,
H RUFFNER.
New Orleans, August 20 1846. au21 6m

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Passage, (between Conti & St. Louis,)
WILL undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate rate commission. He will make arrangements with the principal merchants for the monthly or annual collection of their bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all large accounts entrusted to him.
He will undertake collection in the country, or any part of the State, and institute judicial proceedings at his own expense when necessary.
He will assume the agency for house rent and servant hire.
Those disposed to honor him with their confidence, are requested to examine the subjoined list of references:
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THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the Protection and Etna Insurance Companies, of Hartford, Connecticut are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
All losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of New York, and paid in such promptness in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.
W R PORRICK,
C C LAWRASON,
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WHITE LEAD. The subscriber, agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of R. Conkling & Co., is now receiving a fresh supply, which he offers for sale at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at the works of R. Conkling & Co., will, on trial, be found equal to any English lead. As I am the only agent for the sale of this lead in this city, no humbug will be put from me.
ROBT CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

NEGROES.
1000 Bbls. Thomaston Stone Lime.
200 Bbls. Hydraulic Cement.
200 Bbls. Plaster Paris.
Marble Dust.
Sash
Hair
Fire Brick, sacks and barrels, for sale by
JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 11 Red Stores,
31 Municipality.
A lot of Sugar Lime, a very superior article, either in casks or barrels, for sale by the above. n4 6m

NEW PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 80, CHARTRES STREET,
BETWEEN Bienville and Conti streets, where the following medicines, that have gained such a high reputation throughout the United States can be purchased.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Jayne's Expectorant or Brown Plaster
Sands Sarsaparilla
Dupont's Indian Pectoral
Dr. Swaim's celebrated remedy for Fever and Ague
Dana's Magical Pain Extractor
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Dr. McLane's Liver Pills
Dr. Winslow's Vermifuge
Dr. Sanford's Anodyne Cordial, for Bowel complaint
Dr. Clark's Ointment, a never failing remedy for old sores, [illegible] on the face, and all cutaneous diseases.
Hall's Liniment, the greatest Pile destroyer in the world.
Soda and Soda Powders.
St. Louis Patent Vermifuge, the Mother's comfort.
Wistar's Pills Tooth Ache Drops.
Together with a large assortment of the most valuable medicines now extant, too numerous to mention.
Also, for the ladies, a large assortment of perfumery.—All the articles sold at this house are warranted genuine. Try Jayne's Toilet Soap, a new article only 25 cents a cake.
n19 3m

PARISIAN HAT STORE,
A. Marchal, 40 CHARTRES ST.
HAS just received per ship Pristis, Kentucky and Diana from Havre a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufactories of Paris, such as Pinaud, Meunier & Sons, viz:
30 gentlemen's extra velvet silk hats.
6 do beaver hats,
12 do felt do superfine
12 do Tyrolese do.
hats for boys.
80 doz cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet Grecian caps. Amazon hats and caps, sunbrellas, riding whips, &c. &c. nov3

AT LIQUIDATION BELOW COST PRICE
A. MARCHAL, 37 CHARTRES ST.
WILL, until the end of December next, at which time he will dispose of his stock at auction, at very low prices, the following articles received ex ships Pristis and Kentucky, from Havre:—
Silk lined black and pilot cloth 'paletots; Tartan do do do; black and colored cloth dress and frock coats; black and colored cassimere pants; fine satin and cashmere vests; cloth and fillin rubber cloaks; shirts, braces, cravats, night gowns, stocks, drawers, handkerchiefs.
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Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, 1846.

The Mexican Party.

The Washington *Union* is the legitimate successor of the Washington *Globe*—occupying the same position as the accredited organ of the Presidency, his mouth-piece, his fond advocate and eulogist. But the *Union*, at least in the inexpiracy of its career, was entitled to far more respectful consideration than the *Globe*. It was conducted by a gentleman who, in private life, had always borne an unimpeachable name, and though a bitter partisan, some regard for the courtesies of political controversy was naturally expected from him. The public knew Mr. Ritchie, as an active, leading locofoco, formerly wielding vast influence in Virginia; a terse, smooth, ingenious writer, skilled in making the worse appear the better cause and adroit in the use of specious sophisms and *ad captandum* appeals. They knew him, however, as a gentleman; and though they could not anticipate perfect candor and fairness from one purposely placed at the editorial tripod to scatter incense and admiration around the President, they certainly believed him incapable of foul-mouthed scarrility and deliberate slander. They have been disappointed. The *Union*, with less of the vigor and ability that characterized the ruthless partizanship of the *Globe*, is fully a match for that journal in the virulence of invective and the cool malignity with which it deals out base aspersions on all political opponents. Whatever claim to respect and regard the private character of its conductor may have won, has been forfeited by the atrocity of his public course.

The latest, perhaps the vilest fabrication of the Government organ has been the charge that the whigs of the country are a Mexican party—in other words, that the party opposed to the administration are favorably disposed towards the enemies of the country, and would rejoice in the triumph of Mexico over American valor. From any other than the official exponent of Mr. POLK's views, such an allegation would excite nothing but contempt; it would be treated as the frenzied malignity of some pot-house politician, infuriated by disappointment and defeat.—Coming from the *Union* it inspires graver and sterner sentiments, of which the most prominent are indignation at the utter baseness of the invention, and sorrow that it should claim paternity from a son of the Old Dominion, whose head is whitened with the frosts of many winters.

It is almost a superfluous task to refute an aspersion so utterly groundless, and inconceivably false.—There is no Mexican party in the United States—least of all do the whigs as a party merit the appellation. When the news reached Congress that Mexico had commenced hostilities, all parties ouvied each other in the alacrity and zeal with which they responded to the call of the President for men and money. Ample appropriations were immediately made, and by votes approaching unanimity as nearly as to occasion astonishment and gratification throughout the land. Though differences of opinion existed in regard to the origin and necessity of the war, there was no discrepancy as to the propriety of providing sufficient means for the maintenance of the honor of the American arms.

This was the case in Congress: how stood the matter among the people? Did partisan feuds interfere to mar and disturb the harmony of feeling that should have prevailed at such an emergency? Did whigs stand aloof from the contest? Did the opponents of Mr. POLK decline sharing the honors and perils of the war? No one is better informed on this subject than the *Union* itself. That journal is fully aware that the call for volunteers received a hearty response from all parties; that here in Louisiana, whigs and democrats were alike eager for the fray; that both branches of the Legislature unanimously placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the General Government; that every where the ranks of volunteer regiments and companies were filled indiscriminately by whigs and locofocos; that a patriotic ardor inspired every man to the performance of his duty, and that political dissensions were annihilated by purer and higher and more ennobling impulses.—No one better knows that of those who are now upon the soil of Mexico, who fought at Monterey, and are sustaining the dangers and privations of the campaign, it would be difficult to decide to which of the two parties a majority are attached. The *Union* knows full well that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation is a thorough going whig; that the gallant WORTH is a whig; that a large number of the officers of the army, both regulars and volunteers, belong to the same party; and in short, that the question of politics never entered into the consideration of the brave men who are fighting our battles, and never exerted the slightest influence upon the active co-operation of the people in carrying out the war. Its effects indeed, have been alone visible in the almost exclusive preference shown by the President to his own adherents in the nomination of volunteer officers; and in the pertinacity with which the official journal strives to give a party coloring to the war. The *Union* has, therefore, been guilty of a malicious libel in seeking to stigmatize the whigs as a Mexican party; and we are glad to perceive that our contemporaries of the whig press have so, all quarters rebuked the slanderer with the indignation due to so infamous a charge.

The position of a majority—not all—of the whigs on this question has been time and again stated, and is entirely understood. A large number of the party believe the war to have been needlessly provoked; they believe that it might have been averted, and that all points at issue between the United States and Mexico might have been peacefully settled by negotiation. Many of these believe that the war has been badly managed, and that though much has been achieved, the prospect of an early termination of hostilities is yet far distant. But the whigs discriminate admirably between their duties to the country, and their opinions of the administration.—They sustain the one; they oppose the other. We have just seen that in Northern Massachusetts where sectional hostility is incessantly at work, parrying with envenomed tooth upon the ligaments that bind together the various members of the confederacy—we have just seen the honorable and patriotic course of Mr. WINTHROP in voting supplies to conduct the war, ratified by the verdict of an immense majority of the citizens of Boston. The whigs are sound to the core on this question, and so, too, are the democrats, and he who assails either party, as favoring in thought, word or deed the people of Mexico, will be regarded as a reviler by every honest man in the country.

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—The elections to the next Congress in sixteen States have terminated, and present the following result:

STATES.	W.	D.
Illinois,	1	4
Missouri,		7
Arkansas,		1
Vermont,	3	
Maine,	1	6
Georgia,	4	6
Pennsylvania,	17	15
South Carolina,		6
Ohio,	11	10
Florida,	1	
New York,	23	11
New Jersey,	4	1
Massachusetts,	10	
Michigan,		2
Iowa,		2
Delaware,	1	
	76	59

In the above States the *Whigs* have gained 37 members, making a difference of 93 in the relative proportions of the two parties. In the remaining 14 States the Congressional delegations exhibited a strong Locofoco majority; so that if they should vote as at the last elections the majority of the Locofocos in the next House of Representatives would be 20.—To overcome this the *Whigs* must gain 10 members more. Let us see. We may safely calculate upon a gain of one in Maine, one in Vermont, one, perhaps two, in New Hampshire, two in Maryland, five in North Carolina, two in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, two in Indiana, to say nothing of Louisiana. Grant the our readers can calculate the political chances of the next House of Representatives. We think the chances decidedly in favor of the Whigs, but we do not believe that either party will have more than ten majority. If the Tariff question "shall be the test of party, the Whigs would probably have the Lecos at least thirty—for in Pennsylvania they are 32 out of 24, and in New York 39 out of 34 members in favor of the Protective policy.

ANOTHER RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION GONE.—Archibald McLelland died recently in South Carolina, in the 83d year of his age. Though very young in the Revolutionary war, he participated in many of its stirring scenes. He was with GEN. GREENE when he made an extraordinary forced march, and overpowered a detachment of the British army, near Winnsboro, S. C. He was also at the affair near Camden, Sumter and Gamblewood under his command. At the battle of Eutaw Springs, he was severely wounded in the arm. At the close of the war, Mr. McLellan was most prosperous. He lived all the good bequeathed him by his father.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CHIHUAHUA.—The Kansas, *Missouri, Express* of November 5th says:—"A gentleman of the city informs us that he received a letter a day or two ago, which had been received by Governor [illegible] during the progress of the campaign, announcing the occupation of the capital of Chihuahua by our troops. It seems, indeed, that the Mexican flag was hauled down, and the American flag run up in its place, and that the news had been received by the Governor of Missouri, and proclaimed to the people of the State. The letter was addressed to a gentleman of this city, and was received by him a few days since. We have not seen the letter, but have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement."

MR. BUCHANAN.—The [illegible] the New-York *Courier & Enquirer*, the CHARGE intends soon to publish a letter upon the position of the *Tariff*, in which he will take ground decidedly in favor of Protection and against the Locofoco Tariff of 1846. The Secretary of State has evidently profited by the discipline [illegible] the people of Pennsylvania, and very fortunately for him he has had but a partial [illegible] did not recognize himself upon the occasion, and the result of the election should have enlightened his mind. With Mr. DALLAS the case is different. He voted for the present Tariff, and, indeed, without a vote it could not have become a law. We hope Mr. BUCHANAN will take occasion, in the forthcoming letter, to explain the reasons here which he gave in 1844 that Mr. POLK was as good a Tariff man as CLAY. It is unsafe to place any reliance upon Mr. POLK'S pledges; and certainly Mr. CRAWFORD even if he himself and as the people of Pennsylvania to explain, how he was led to practice upon them so impudently a deception. We shall look for his letter with a good deal of interest.

The City Million Loan.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in announcing the negotiation of the whole Loan at the rate of par to one-eighth of one cent above par remarks:

"United States [illegible] at par yesterday to 107, buyers; which, accrued interest off, is equal to 104 1-8 for the new stock. So Wall street will make a profit of [illegible] of it, say $400,000 or so. But this is a trifle compared with what the South makes by the Mexican war.

A very nice speculation certainly responds the *National Intelligencer*; but, as the Government Editor says when he desires to suggest what he is not disposed to state positively, is the *Journal of Commerce sure* that "Wall street" makes the "pretty thing" by this operation? We have a rumor here, for which there is certainly some foundation, that a single individual in New York, whose name has been hitherto unknown to fame, made an offer for the *whole Loan* at one and one-eighth per cent. premium, and, that if he make his offer good, the whole Loan must be adjudged to him, to the exclusion of all other offers, whatever the standing or exclusion of those by whom they were made. It would be curious enough (would it not?), if, under the mask of a high-toned [illegible] name, some European millionaire has thus out-jockeyed all Wall street!

To whom can the *Intelligencer* possibly allude?

STRANGE EFFECTS AT JERSEY CITY.—It appears from the Jersey City *Sentinel*, that for some months past, a strange and distressing disease of the eyes has been wonderfully spreading amongst the inhabitants of that place. Its approach is very insidious, generally attacking its victims in one corner of the eye, indicating its design by a tickling or itching sensation, sometimes accompanied by extreme pain, causing weakness within, and inflammation without—frequently closing the eye-lids, so that the sufferer is unable to discern any object. The victims of its prey are scarce aware of its approach—so rapidly does it advance—before they find themselves almost totally blind.

A FEMALE VOTER.—The Salem Gazette states that at one of the wards in that city on Monday last, a lady presented herself at the ballot box, with an out and out whig ticket in her hand, and insisted upon being permitted to vote. She declared she was a good whig, paid her tax bills promptly, and had a right to vote, as much as any body. Her name, however, not being on the check list, the vote was rejected, and the lady left, much chegrined.

OLD AGE.—Died in Woodford county, Ky., on the 24th ult., Henry, an old servant of Jas. H. Ellis, Esq. at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. He was born in Maryland, where at 84 years old he married his fourth wife, and raised a family of seven children. He was a faithful servant, an honest man, and died a christian.

HON. THOMAS S. BELL, Presiding Judge of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, has been appointed by Governor Shunk, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Sergeant.

SIR RICHARD PAKENHAM, Minister from Great Britain to this country, arrived in Charleston on the 17th, from the North, on his way to Savannah, Ga.

Obituary Extraordinary.

The melancholy bereavement chronicled below, is thus appropriately noticed by the Editor of the Troy *Whig*:

OBITUARY.—Died on the 3d inst., in the State of N. York, an unfortunate leader named FREE TRADE. He was raised in the South, and most South by his friends as a commercial missionary; but the climate being altogether unsuited to his constitution, he was attacked by a peculiar species of consumption, known as SOME CONVICTION, to which, after many struggles, he has at last succumbed. It is thought that his final exit was hastened by sundry kicks and cuffs which he received in NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE, PENNSYLVANIA, and New York, but for which he might have lingered for some time longer. Throughout his painful illness he has been faithfully attended by Dr. POLK and DALLAS, and a tender hearted old woman of the name of Ritchie has officiated as his nurse; feeding him with asses milk and the like nourishing ailment. In order that he might enjoy the benefit of country air, he was sent on a tour through the rural districts of Pennsylvania and New York, but the good farmers, taking him for a British agent in disguise, refused to harbor him, and he breathed his last in the presence of a few friends in the city of New York, who would not believe until he had actually given up the ghost, that his disease was incurable.

The body of the deceased will be sent to Washington for interment; and in order that it may be buried with appropriate honors, a shell of British oak and a pall of British velvet have been provided for the occasion.

As the deceased had a great antipathy to every thing of American manufacture, cook's extract must at the ceremony is required to be [illegible] and it is probable that most of the weeping will be done with [illegible]. The only portion claimed by Americans in the last offices due to the departed, is the privilege of driving the nails into his coffin.

The funeral will take place soon after the arrival of the body at the capital, as it has already become offensive to the nostrils of the people. Polk, Dallas, Buchanan, and Marcy, have been named as Pall Bearers, and Calhoun, McDuffie, Rhett and Sevier will officiate as chief mourners. The Whigs of Sixteen States have volunteered to chant a requiem, and having constituted themselves a funeral committee, have caused his grave to be dug so deep that the "hand of resurrection" will never reach his cold remains. We give below the [illegible] already erected to his memory. As [illegible] come in (and they are coming very rapidly) the structure will be raised to a still more commanding altitude.

OHIO,
MAINE,
FLORIDA,
VERMONT,
GEORGIA,
KENTUCKY,
MARYLAND
DELAWARE,
NEW JERSEY,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MASSACHUSETTS,
NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW YORK.

☞ We copy the following from the Charleston *Courier* of the 19th:

The rumor recently circulated by the press that General Pierce, ex-President of the Republic of the Equator, had left the service of Spain, to take up his residence in the city of Tabasco, in the State of the same name, in Mexico, in spite of the remonstrance of New Granada, comes out to be without foundation.

A letter addressed, from Madrid, to the *Journal des Debats*, by a friend of the General and communicated by the Courier des Etats Unis, states that it was with or without the consent of the government of New Granada, that the Spanish government could not have permitted the embarkation in the circumstances which never existed. The letter goes on to state that upon application to the Spanish government, the first act of Congress, after dismissing the members of the [illegible] Ministry, whose intervention of either Spain or New Granada in favor of the ex-President, was the signal for the [illegible] of the expedition is so wrong as to [illegible] the hands of the present rulers of Spain, and that the General has not the slightest chance of [illegible] in that country. The letter also suggests the propriety of establishing a hydrant in the rear of the Pitti Wall.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, said message was referred to the Improvement Committee, with instruction to report at the next sitting.

The Judiciary Committee submitted a report concerning the markets of the Municipality, wherein they recommend the adoption of a resolution allowing all sorts of groceries to be sold under the shed erected on both sides of the markets.

On motion of Mr. Duplessis said report and resolution were referred to the Committee on Improvement.

Mr. Duplessis, Chairman of the Committee on Police, submitted an ordinance ordering all establishments frequented by slaves or free persons of color, to be closed at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dethier, introduced a resolution instructing the Commissary of the Fourth Ward to keep clean the Levee in front of his Ward, and to remove all dead animals therefrom, at the expense of the Municipality.

Mr. Dethier, offered a substitute ordering the duty of all Commissaries of Police, whenever the Wharfinger is sick or unable to attend to his duties, to make the Police of the Levee in front of their respective Wards; and to report all dead animals there found to the Surveyor, who shall remove the same at the expense of the Municipality: adopted by 9 yeas to 1 nay.

The Council then adjourned.

DELAWARE.—The following are the official returns from little Delaware. She might have done better, but might have done much worse.

	GOVERNOR.		
	Causey, W	Tharp, D.	
New Castle (official)	2,683	2,737	
Kent	" 11	" 87	
Sussex,	"	" 31	
	2,683	2,825	
Tharp's majority,		152.	
	CONGRESS.		
	Houston, W.	Dalzworth, D.	
New Castle (official)	2,758	2,650	
Kent	" 99		
Sussex,	"	" 91	
Houston, Whig, elected.			
	2,854	2,701	
Whig majority,		153	
	LEGISLATURE.		
	Senate. W.	D.	Assembly. W. D.
Hold over,	2	1	
New Castle,	1	1	5 2
Kent,	2		6 1
Sussex,		2	1 7
	5	4	11 10

Giving a Whig majority of one in each branch of the Legislature, and securing the election of an U. S. Senator of the same politics as the Hon. THOMAS CLAYTON.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus explains the local excitement which has resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates for Governor:—

A young man some seven months since committed a forgery on a bank in New Castle county; restitution was made, but he forfeited his bail and escaped. His friends wishing to have him return, have tried to procure the promise of a pardon from the Whig Executive. This has been refused; the Democratic candidate is pledged to give it, and the consequence is that he runs ahead of his ticket and obtains 61 majority in New Castle county, where Houston (Whig) gets 78 for Congress.

☞ The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* offers the following advice to Secretary WALKER:—

I have a su