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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. —— NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1853.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the limits of their business, and in events to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana convenes this day at Baton Rouge. We presume a quorum will be present, and the Governor's Message will be received and delivered. There is a deal of Democracy, and Democracy will be enabled to unfold into effect all the principles and theories. The people of the State will bear this in mind, and hold the Democracy responsible for whatever of good or evil may result from the labors of the Legislature.

The shadow promises to be long and laborious. Fortunately for the members it is not limited in time. They can remain at Baton Rouge still their duties are complete, and indeed if they are properly imbued with some of the important functions entrusted to them, they will remain, until they have accomplished all that the welfare of the State requires. It is no light and holiday task to legislate a mass of legislation to the mandates of the people, and almost every improvement effected in that department is likewise a benefaction, and as such, the statutes of the Commonwealth must be made to harmonize with it. There are certain vital principles to be engrafted in the present Constitution which must be practically enforced by judicious and careful laws. The reorganization of the judiciary upon an elective basis, proper provisions for telegraphic lines; the drafting of an equitable and judicious Register Law for the city of New Orleans; the arrangement into a general system, of the various provisions of the fundamental law by which the State is enabled to grant aids to works of internal improvements; the establishment of banking corporations either by special acts, or under general laws, together with the enactment of statutory restraints and safeguards to these institutions; the passage of an act for the new of the Citizens' Bank; a just system of taxation; the creation of a Board of Public Works, and provisions to be made for the election of the members thereof; the establishment in a beneficial form of free schools throughout the State—constitute but a little of the important duties delegated to the General Assembly. We trust they will be approached in a spirit of concord and good feeling, and with an immutable resolve to render legislation subservient not to the ephemeral and unfinished purposes of party, but to the highest and permanent interests of the State.

We anticipate in the outset a severe struggle for ascendancy between the two branches of the dominant party popularly known as "Old Fogies" and "Young America." We rather sympathize with the latter, as more generous, catholic and progressive in their views, but are disposed to believe that old Fogyism is not yet on its last legs. The Speaker of the House of any other name than E. W. MOISE, the able and accomplished member from Plaquemine. It would be difficult to classify him with either of the wings of the Democracy, as he seems equally a favorite with both, and is certainly a high-toned, chivalrous and honorable politician. He will prove, we anticipate, a compromise candidate, upon whom both branches of the "harmonious" may cheerfully unite. The public printing is a great prize, and will be fiercely contended for. Our friends of the *Courier*, the *Delta*, the *True Delta* and the *Democratic Advocate*, are all in the field. Gentlemen, we wish you could all succeed, but as this is impossible, we will only suggest disinterestedness a step farther and agree to do the State printing ourselves, and then save the Legislature a world of embarrassment. We don't expect to get it, however, as the General Assembly cannot appreciate an act of such sublime patriotism and self-abnegation. But gloomy apart, the election of printer will probably test the relative strength of the forces of Old Fogyism and Young America, and thus enable us to chronicle the marked preponderance of one of the two belligerents.

Altogether, we look for an interesting session. Much is to be achieved, and deliberation may not unreasonably be anticipated; but we hope the Legislature will not fall into habits of sloth, fulness, and lose valuable time while trifling over questions of subordinate moment.

☞ Mr. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE published in yesterday's *Courier* a long communication, in which he endeavored to defend his action in the Board of Aldermen in reference to the levying of the Consolidated Loan Tax. As the Board of Aldermen have finally complied with the imperative provisions of the charter, by imposing the tax, the necessity that called forth the strictures that we indulged in, has passed away, and we shall therefore, notwithstanding our columns with replying to Mr. CLAIBORNE, who, by the bye, has no great love for the *Bee*, ever since this journal took an active part in bringing about the consolidation of the city.

The *Courier* is welcome to the "masterly vindication" of Mr. CLAIBORNE'S acts. Any production emanating from a whilom Whig who has recently abandoned his party and found superior attractions in the doctrines of Democracy, must of course, be considered "masterly" by our contemporary.

THE WEATHER.—Of all the extraordinary meteorological mutations to which our variable climate is subject, that of the last forty-eight hours has been one calculated to astonish the most indomitable. On Friday evening, after some days of a cool and pleasant temperature, the wind shifted round to the North, and the change was accompanied by showers of rain, sleet, and for ought we know, hail formed snow. On Saturday we experienced a delightful alternation of rain and wind; or to speak more accurately, a blow great enough to have rained tenants at once and the same time. This continued during Saturday night and Sunday morning, the thermometer gradually descending to the freezing point. We presume that unless all signs are deceptive, by the time our readers peruse this paragraph, they will be after using fires in the vicinity of sundry extra garments, which the severity of the cold will compel them to do. Such weather any where else would indicate a magnificent fall of snow, but in Louisiana, Jack Frost very rarely carries his visits to such a point. We shall have a cold snap of marked intensity, or we know nothing of the curious and capricious climate.

CLAY MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—We learn that a Committee from this Association will commence this day a canvass upon the city in aid of New Orleans for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in behalf of the objects of its formation—the erection of a monument to HENRY CLAY on one of our public squares. The proposed monument is a colossal statue of our departed statesman, which shall cost not less than $30,000, and it is hoped that that sum will be subscribed within the limits of the city, of which it will form one of the noblest ornaments. We are informed that the Association is in correspondence with several distinguished sculptors and is proceeding the undertaking with an energy and zeal which only need proper co-operation and the display of liberal and patriotic contributions to render complete success.

PRESBYTERIAN AND PRESBYTERIAN.—Citizens and strangers are referred to the advertisement of the Rev. HENRY KENDALL, (old St. No. 56) Canal st., which was established in 1833, and is open also entire year.

H. C. TENNEDAUX and F. A. TETE.—All of our city exchanges, save the Thibodaux *Minerve*, in the late election returns for Senators in the Legislative District, have classified these gentlemen as Democrats. Now we can't see them, and the world at large, that two *heads* can consent to be framed in the State of Louisiana, but H. E. Kittridge, one of the Senators elect, is also classified as *independent*. He may be *independent*, and, in all probability, is; but he Whiggery is swallowed up in Democracy sensible. The rest we vote for.

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, will take place this day at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of the Company, corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

A BIG TRANSACTION.—A bill is before the Legislature, authorizing the Commissioners of the Jail Houses improvements to contract with Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, for the completion of the works on the Jail Houses in Orleans. By the terms of this contract, the State conveys absolutely to Page & Bacon the unsold lands belonging to the improvement, amounting to nearly nine hundred thousand acres. Page & Bacon are to pay for these lands $1,200,000, ($360,000 each year for five years,) to which time the entire work is to be completed. They are to receive the fifth, water rents, &c., for twenty-five years, and the planting right of the lands, to be granted and sold at their own prices. No railroad is to be built within ten miles of the Due Mosses, and nothing inimical with it for forty years. The contractors give a mortgage on the lands so conveyed, and on the works to be done in perfect repair for the period of twenty-five years.

These details are given in the editorial correspondence of the Knoxville Dispatch.

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle* says that a vote is to be taken on the 2d instant, in the several wards of the parish of West Feliciana, (Bayou Sara excepted) to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject of licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The election of inspector of flour, pork and beef, for the city of New Orleans, will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst., at the usual hours and places of voting.

THE KOSSUTH—CLAYTON AFFAIR.

A mysterious communication by the telegraph appeared a few days ago, that the difficulty between Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. KOSSUTH was the result of the pernicious influence upon the latter of the Whig party.

What this meant, passed our comprehension, and we attributed it to the agency of the editorial corps of our city, but the mail has since cleared up the mystery, and explained, and enabled us to appreciate the Delphic oracle of the telegraphic article!

It appears that in Mr. CLAYTON'S communication to MINISTER BULWER, suggesting the understanding with the Senate with regard to the terms and phraseology of the treaty made by those gentlemen, he suggested the following:

"The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, Mr. KING, informs me that the Senate understand that the treaty does not include British Honduras. It was not so intended by me, and does include, as the Commissioners of the United States of Canada, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, with their just limits and perfect independence."

During the discussion of the subject, in the early part of the month in connection with the occupancy of the Island of Ruatan by the British, Mr. CASS took occasion to state that he did not then understand the treaty, and that had he so understood it, he would positively never have voted for its ratification. Similar sentiments, we believe, were expressed by Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, in particular, and by a large amount of genial abuse, perfectly harmonizing with that refined Senator's usual decorum. Mr. CLAYTON, however, undertook to defend the treaty, and Mr. CLAYTON, (not Mr. CASS) had explained Mr. KING'S remarks to mean that gentleman that he made no such statement to Mr. CLAYTON. On the contrary, when Mr. CLAYTON showed him the condition to the ratification of Great Britain, and asked him if it should be sent to the Senate, he (Mr. KING) told Mr. CLAYTON that, if it were made with that qualification to it, it would not receive a single vote. Col. KING further stated to him (Mr. CASS) that he and Mr. CLAYTON he had better dismiss the qualification altogether, for it would defeat the whole Treaty, and that he (Mr. KING) supposed till the morning that such had been done.

The positive denial has had the effect which we have anticipated. It has left Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON, in a reply which is the only conclusive but overwhelming. We are no special admirers of Senator CLAYTON, but we must confess that in the annexed brief correspondence, he has amply vindicated his veracity, and placed Messrs. Cass & Co., in a most awkward and unpleasant dilemma.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 7.

I was very much astonished to-day, on reading the attack made upon myself, in the Senate, yesterday. I have a letter from Mr. KING, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, written the day of the exchange of ratifications of the British Treaty, 17th July, 1850, stating in the very words of my letter to Sir H. Bulwer, what the Senate perfectly understood, that the treaty did not include British Honduras. My letters show my intention, throughout the negotiation, to leave the question as the treaty was made, simply denying or affirming the British title to Honduras.

The British title to Central American States was recognized by President Polk, in making a Consul, Christopher Hempstead, was nominated in British Honduras under the protection of the British flag, and by virtue of an exequatur obtained by Secretary Buchanan from the British Government, nearly three years, till I recalled him to prevent the possibility of any charge against President Polk's Administration of having recognized England's authority in British Honduras. (Signed,)

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. King.

JULY 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR.—I am this morning writing to Sir H. Bulwer, and while about to decline entering the treaty at the time of exchanging ratifications, I wish to leave no room for a charge of duplicity against our Government, such as that we allow pretend that Central America in the treaty includes British Honduras. I shall therefore say to him in effect that such construction is not in the contemplation of the negotiators or the Senate at the time of confirmation. May I have your permission to add that the true understanding was as explained by you as the chairman of Foreign Relations to the Senate before the vote was taken on the treaty? I think it due to the business on our part.

Very truly yours, J. M. CLAYTON.

To Hon. W. R. KING, U. S. Senate.

Certified to be a correct copy, J. WALKE, John Kirkman, P. Sherward Johnson and Wm. K. McClees.

Mr. King to Mr. Clayton.

JULY 4, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR.—The Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras. Frankness becomes our Government, but you should be careful not to use any expression which would seem to recognize the right of England to any portion of Honduras.

Faithfully, your ob't servt'y,

W. R. KING.

To Hon J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Certified a correct copy by same persons as before.

Such is what a quaint Kentucky friend of ours would term a "cockdollager." We are at a loss to conceive how Gen. CASS is to escape from the predicament into which he has incautiously ventured. The small fry, such as WELLER & Co., are not worth powder, and may be left alone, but "Father of the Senate" has raised a question of veracity, in which he has very decidedly mistaken his man.

We presume that, if the truth were known, it would be discovered that Gen. CASS's memory had failed him for once and that in his eagerness to gather political capital, he had lost sight of certain little documents, the existence of which puts an effectual stopper on his patriotic eloquence. The statement of the case is now on record, at a time when the matter was no subject of partizan declamation, establishes beyond a peradventure the entire and literal truth of the statement made by Mr. CLAYTON.

The Natchez *Courier*—an able journal—noticing the controversy on the subject of the validity of Mr. Benjamin's election, holds the following language:

We would suppose there is such a thing as a vested right. An office is a franchise, and if the act granting that franchise, and if the act granting that franchise, and if the act granting that franchise, be valid one at the date of the grant, it is valid still. The rights and privileges appertaining to the office are vested. No subsequent change in the law could affect them. No Senator, Representative, or Constitutional Convention could divest him of his rights. If Mr. Benjamin's election was a valid one last spring, and no one doubts that it was, that act vested in him the franchise. He holds his seat by virtue of a valid election, and he holds it for six years by the virtue of the United States Constitution. The Constitution for the time of assembling a Legislature, could not make a prior act invalid in itself, or over ride the United States Constitution.

There is no doubt, however, what partizanship may compel the Louisiana Legislature to do.

☞ We publish by request the following communication:

Public School Library of the First District.

This library is now supposed to contain 8,000 or 10,000 volumes, and is worth about $12,000 or $15,000. It now furnishes reading free of cost to the pupils of the primary schools, probably to 1,200 or 1,500 persons. It is the property of the city by the consent of the moderate subscription of a thousand citizens. The 3,500 scholars of the public schools in this district are either entitled to its use or may become so by the payment of $1, and the punctual payment thereafter of twenty cents per month.

Several very valuable books have been added, and will be from time to time. In consequence of this interest in the institution, the number of subscribers has increased, and in consequence those who have paid the subscription of this interest have been relieved to the extent of $1 first year, and the number of subscribers has gradually diminished, and it is probable that the contributions from the scholars from the public schools has decreased in even greater proportion.

The attention of the income of the library from the fees inflicted by the Recorder of this district, through the Second Municipal, it has been diverted therefrom to the general revenues of the city. These circumstances have produced this result, that the Board of the library now falls short of its necessary expenses, and unless some effort be made to revive the interest of the community in the library and its funds, it must greatly diminish in usefulness or ultimately perish.

It has been said, and is doubtless honestly believed, that the contributions from the public schools of the district schools is of itself sufficient to sustain the library. This could be proved to be erroneous, but our space only admits of the following reflections:

If, with all that interest which the novelty of a public school library at first excited, and while there was but a small fee, with the presentation of many valuable books from several of our citizens, and the donation of $1,000 from one citizen, and of $500 from another, and the receipt of the Recorders' fines, amounting to from $900 to $1,200 per annum, the library is reduced to the state above described, what proposal is before it with all these circumstances favored?

The library is now too valuable and too useful to be allowed to fall. Let those who feel an interest in the social and intellectual development of New Orleans, come forward and in some substantial manner contribute to an increase to its attractiveness and usefulness.

On Monday next a valuable collection of Spanish books is to be sold at auction. A number of even a few hundred dollars, invested in the purchase of these or other books as desirable for the library, would be well bestowed. The librarian would, doubtless, undertake to purchase those most desirable, if authority were given him to do so.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY.

I. O. O. F.—At an election for officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening, December 25th, the following named brethren were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Jos. C. White, N. G.; W. Johnson, V. G.; Victor Bienvenu, Sec.; John S. Verret, R. S.; Edward Bienvenu, D. D. G. M., Fin. Sec.; Leonard Gaudet, Treas. G. Lemboy Dumas and Wheelock Smith, are the representatives of this Lodge in the State Grand Lodge. Excelsior Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and numbers among its members many of our most respectable citizens. Its meetings have been numerously attended, and have been conducted with the greatest harmony. The subject of laying the corner stone of the new Hall has been mentioned, and will probably be taken up at the next meeting.

The committee of inspection of weights, scales and measures, for the city of New Orleans, will meet this day, at 10 o'clock, M., at the office of the Board of Police, at 10 Bienville street.

City Intelligence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARRY WILLIAMS have again engaged for six nights at the St. Charles, the former appearing in his clever delineations of Irish character. This performance will be interesting, commencing with "Rent to Good Tenant," in which, "Our Gal," and in conclusion "The Limerick Boy."

AMERICAN THEATER.—Kunkel's celebrated Nightingale Opera Troupe will commence their performances to-night. Report speaks very highly of the troupe, and in the principal cities they have appeared with great success.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Bellini's beautiful Opera of "Norma" will be performed to-night, for the first time this season.

THE BOHEE OPERA.—This Rice's Hippodrome, in St. Charles street, is one of the most attractive places of amusement in the city. Of course it is nightly crowded.

DORETTY'S troupe of wonderful animals will give two performances at the Orleans Theatre on Wednesday and Friday next, prior to their departure from New Orleans.

ELECTION IN THE FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The following is the result of the election held in this district during the past week:

	9th pct.	8th pct.	Total.
Thomas McKoon	48	77	125
F. A. Lumsden	113	38	156
Richard Hagan	7	2	9
P. Conrad	76	67	159

In the eighth precinct six, and in the ninth five votes were thrown out as being double votes.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the record of this institution during the past week:

Admissions	391
Discharges	222
Deaths	40
Patients remaining	997

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were sentenced on Saturday by Judge Larue:

John Fitzgerald, convicted of larceny, to one year's hard labor in the Penitentiary; Daniel McCann, petty larceny, six months in the Parish Prison; Henry Schmidt, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; Anthony Wood, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; Thomas Bennett, assault and battery, six months in the Parish Prison; Mary Ann Hall, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; Augustin E. Fey and Emile Meyer, for stealing a horse and buggy, three years in the Penitentiary; Hector Rose, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; ——— Hazel, larceny, two years in the Penitentiary. Mary Ann Rose Cox, for petty larceny, was sentenced to three months in the Parish Prison.

HERNANDO.—Alice Williams, who was arrested on the charge of having stolen $1900 in bank bills from A. Belsan, will be examined on Wednesday next.

LARCENY.—Mary Hurley, Hannah Mahoney and Mary Wall, have been charged before Recorder Winter with having stolen $6 85 from Mrs. Hannah Thompson, in Dryades street. The examination will take place on Wednesday.

Prisoners engaged in public works.—Richard Kearney will be Porter ear his incarceration..... Wages on Friday next.
Porter ear his incarceration..... Richard Tolliver, stolen a valise.
Porter ear services..... 27.75 A. H. Peel.
..... $163.25 Money and Frederica Jordan, stolen in the Levee, on the 12th inst. Gambling handed from the Recorder to the Work House.

CONCORD, Jan. 6, 9 P. M.

Considerable apprehension is felt here less this morning than was anticipated, owing to its consequences to Mrs. Pierce. She has been for several years in delicate health, caused partly by the loss of her first child. The boy killed to-day was almost idolized by the mother and father.

The Caloric Ship.

The New York *Express* says that the consumption of coal used by this ship, on her last trial, including that used for firing up, was at the rate of six tons within twenty-four hours.—It states also that those interested in the experiment were perfectly satisfied with the success of the trial.

A few of the advantages which this invention, if it be successful, may be stated thus. 1. It will consume only about one-tenth of the fuel used in steamers. 2. The cost of building the vessel is less than ordinary steamships, by at least one-half. 3. The loss of life by fire, in case of boiler bands will be only about one-fourth. 4. There will be no smoke, therefore, no pipe will be necessary to disfigure the ship 5 There can be no bursting of boilers. Life will thus be secure. and, 6, the wear of the machinery will be slight and, consequently, its durability much greater.

Says the New York *Expressp*

The revolution which this new experiment proposes in navigation is too wonderful not to enlist the liveliest concern among business men, and especially among those who live by it. It is said, is capable of application to nearly all machinery now driven by steam. The discovery, if true, will supersede the employment of the magnetic telegraph are not more remarkable than this will be, if its practical working should correspond with the sanguine hopes of Mr. Ericsson and his friends. We believe it is not expected that a ship thus propelled will make a voyage to Europe as quick as our fleetest steamers, as before a full trial experience is developed, and new points of improvement suggested. The competition in speed, therefore, will be left to steamships, which are made to the carrying trade, and with steamers on long voyages. The present difficulty with steamships and propellers is that they cannot carry sufficient fuel for voyages of considerable length—as Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, to San Francisco, China, and India; and, besides the inconvenience of taking in fuel at many places intermediate ports, they find the supplies of fuel too uncertain and costly to do so. On the calorie ship, which burns no fuel while at sea, no fuel is required to make steam will be sufficient to create the caloric, a vessel may carry from New York all the coal necessary for the longest voyage, in addition to her cargo or freight.

STEAMER A. L. SHOTWELL.—This new boat is thus described by the Louisville *Journal*:

This boat, which bears the name of one of our most worthy citizens, is the last and no doubt will take the same rank among boats that he holds among the merchants of our city, is now completed, and will leave on her first trip to the South, on Monday. We have had occasion to notice many fine boats this season; but this towers above all the rest like Bunker Hill monument. It is the best that has been launched this season, can come into comparison with her. Her cabin is roomy, well ventilated, and elegant to the highest degree. Her social saloons, that seem to stand there in order to beckon everybody to come in and be comfortable, are large and airy, and the ladies' cabin, flooring more than sixty years, cleaved to the pursuits and principles of our order. If, without wearing to be a member of the Bar, I have been called to another field of action, I hope I was ever alive to the spirit of our rules and a keen sense of our independence.

May I, in the long and painful trials which I have gone through, have deserved the signal honor which the suffrages of my brethren have conferred on me this year! May my actions not be of some usefulness to you! Proud of the task confided to me, I will strive to be an assiduous participant and faithful observer of its rules. I am no longer bound to divide my time between the duties of the advocate and those of the representative. The labors of legislation have been silenced, but the exactuary of justice is inviolable.

THE CATASTROPHE AT ANDOVER.

The mail brings us full accounts of the terrible casualty by which Mr. PIERCE has been bereaved of his only child. We copy various particulars from the Northern journals:

From the Boston Courier.

MELANCHOLY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—GENERAL PIERCE'S SON INSTANTLY KILLED.—A most deplorable accident occurred on the Boston and Maine railroad yesterday, at one o'clock, by which Master BENJAMIN Pierce, only child of the President elect, was instantly killed, and his father and mother and five or six other persons were injured. The train consisted only of the passenger car, a baggage car, the tender and the engine. It left this city a quarter past twelve o'clock, for Concord, N. H., and reached Andover a little after one. The express train passed about two miles beyond the depot, and was occasioned by the breaking of the flange of one of the rear wheels and also the axletree. The passenger car at once became detached, and after proceeding some ten rods, ran off the track, and then went over the embankment. The precipice was some fifty feet high, and forty in depth, and at the bottom was a pile of stones. The car turned completely over, and the passengers, some sixty in number, were thrown in to a state of the greatest confusion.

Gen. Pierce occupied a forward seat. His wife sat beside him, and his son sat in front, on the side next behind the door. As the car approached the precipice he put his arm round his wife, and bent forward to catch his son. At this moment the car went over, and pitched down the bank on its side. It is believed that a rock penetrated the window behind young Pierce, and caused a terrible fracture in the skull, which produced almost instantaneous death. Nothing could be more heart-rending than the spectacle presented by the mangled features of the child. Mrs. Pierce sustained no visible injury, but the shock occasioned by the destruction of her son, added to her previous debility, had a serious though not dangerous effect upon her. Gen. Pierce escaped injury, except the natural effects of the terrible accident.

Mr. Newell, of Somerville, father of Charles A. Newell, Esq., of Lawrence, was severely injured, and a Mr. Bailey, of Lawrence, had his leg broken; Mr. Kittredge, of Pelham, New Hampshire, had his leg broken; three or four others were somewhat bruised, and few of the passengers escaped partial injury. The conductor, who was standing at the back part of the car fell over and received a slight cut on the forehead, by coming in contact with the back of a seat.

The car was wholly discovered. It belonged to the Concord Railroad Company, and was deemed as perfect a car as any on the road. —General Pierce accompanied the body of his son, left this city on Wednesday afternoon, and passed the night at Andover. They had been here to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Lawrence, and were on their journey home when the accident happened. General Pierce and his wife returned to Andover yesterday afternoon and remained there last night, in order to being too feeble to proceed. Master Pierce was about eleven years old, and being an only remaining child, was of course the object of great endearment to his parents. He was of slender frame, but a youth of much promise.

The President and superintendents of the Boston and Maine Railroad, upon hearing of the accident, proceeded with a special train of cars, with two physicians, to Andover. There were also several physicians from this city on the spot, and everything was done for the comfort of the sufferers.

The brakeman, Michael Donavan, on the inward train, had a narrow escape. He was in the act of stepping from the platform of the passenger car to that of the baggage car at the moment of the aquaintance, and was caught between them. He succeeded, however, in getting to the opposite side.

Carpets, linens, curtain damasks, &c., &c., entire, were from the house of Best, Duvall & Co., who are highly complimented by themselves in a *carte blanche* in the selection of the richest articles comprising that portion of her splendid outfit.

This steamer will ply regularly between this city and New Orleans, and she will contribute fresh to the high character which Louisville boats already enjoy. She is now at the wharf, open for inspection, and the gentlemanly officers will give a kind reception to all who wish to visit her. She lies at the foot of Fifth street.

☞ When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Not so with Brandreth's Pills—for when the stomach will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—in short, in that whole train of symptoms comes the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless speedily checked, life will be extinguished, as well as rendered miserable. We are know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever accumulated in favor of any remedy, that as a medicamental process will save a drooping life sooner than Brandreth's Pills. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 127 Chartres st.

Carpet Warehouse,
No. 62 *Chartres street.*

LATELY received, direct, patterns of velvet and Brussels tapestry Carpeting. Also, Brussels, 3 plys, ingrains, in great variety; druggit and linen floor oil cloths, from 4 to 12 feet wide, for churches, mats, table and piano covers, hair cloth, matting, &c. floor oil cloth, 24 feet wide, cut to suit all rooms; all of which will be offered at prices lower than for many years' rates

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Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.
The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has sold to Messrs. H. HART—English Editor—N. DUPUIS—French Editor—and E. DUCROQUET—Business Agent—three-fourths of the Bee, retaining himself one-fourth. The paper will be hereafter published under the business firm of G. F. WHEELER & Co.

G. F. WHEELER.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1853.

Directory for 1853.
COHEN'S New Orleans Directory, including 1st of Jefferson City, Carrollton, Gretna, Algiers and McDonogh, for 1853, will be ready
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
No. 17 Royal st.

HAVANA PRODUCE.
IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned, a large variety of Havana Produce, viz:
SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown, very fine;
COFFEE—Prime green, new crop,
LEAF TOBACCO—In bales and cases;
SEGARS—In all the assortment of favorite brands;
STARCH—In barrels, very fine;
MOLASSES—In hogsheads;
Also—A very fine assortment of Cigars just received from the Island, in store and for sale by
ANT. GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee st.

A KEG of LARD—A slave named Tano was arrested yesterday on the Levee, Second District by Sergeant Bouchereau, a keg of lard, supposed to have been stolen.

MURDER.—On Friday night last a man named Lovenberg was stabbed at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets, by a Spaniard, named Lafargue, Cabanas, La Voz, La Vibonteel, Les Armes de Espana, and Las Novedades, Spanish papers published in Old Custom, El Amante, Espanola, Norma, Fanita, Magnolia, Las Noticias, Diario, &c., &c.

Also—A variety of the well known and admired brand LA TIMBADE, consisting of Londres, Cazadores, Regalia, Flor de Cabanas, Cabinetos the whole for sale at reasonable prices by

DELVAILLE & MORIN,
No. 19 Old Levee.

Dollner's Writing and Book-Keeping Academy, *Established in* 1832, 106 *Canal Street, Old Number* 56.

Secures the entire year for ladies, Gentlemen and Children special hours for each. Circulars with terms, &c., may be had at the Phonographic art, he can obtain results which have been sought in vain by other operators. Every style of penmanship taught, from the plain to the fancy, which is composed expressly for parties taken by mail or express.

RUFUS DOLLNER, 106 Canal st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—In store and for sale by the undersigned, a desirable assortment in the above goods, suitable for city and country trade, for sale low on very liberal terms. Which took place on Saturday last, and it is their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. L. PEDRO & CO., 19 Commercial st.

Harvard Professorship.
HAVANA Coffee, pointed, Vuelta de Abajo, paper Cigars of different favorite brands, and 227 bbls. Havana Cigars, of all sizes, of the most celebrated brands, viz: Regalia, Londres, Cabanas, Partagas, Bolivar, Reticos, Hermosos, El Sol, Portugese, Prudens, Don Bernardo, Cigars, Cabinetos, Cazadores, Amber, Soberan