The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 274 VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1845 VOL. XVIII—WHOLE NO 1750

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly; one year in advance, - - - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, &c.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business o the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged 100 per square, and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either 4 month or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCY.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ REMOVAL.—Eug Bienvenu & Co. have removed from No 182 Royal st to No 17 St Louis st 319

☞ REMOVAL.—R. WILLIAMS & Co. have removed their office to No. 32 Poydras st. 31

☞ REMOVAL.—FRANCIS LAMPRE, has removed to No 37 Old Levee street. 031

☞ REMOVAL.—JOSEPH PRATS has removed from No. 97 Toulouse street to No 58 St Louis st. 030

☞ REMOVAL OF DE GOER & BIELLARD have removed to No. 32 Magazine street. 031

☞ WM MCRAE, has removed from No. 89 Camp street, to No. 23 Royal street. 91

☞ The office of the British Consul, is removed from No. 89 Camp street, to No. 25 Royal street. 97

A. T BURNLEY & CO.
Have REMOVED from 92 Magazinestreet to 89 Camp street
Jan. 6, 1845—1f

THE SPANISH CONSULATE,
Has REMOVED from 93 Magazine street to 89 Camp street
Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Jan. 6, 1845—1f

W. F. FREDENBURGH & Co., No. 30 Old Levee st, will receive liberal cash advances on consignment of sugar, cotton, pig lead, &c. to B. H. Field, Esqr., New York; or to M. Field Fowler, Boston. 11—1y

☞ ADVANCES.—Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to our friends in New York, Charleston, Savannah and Kingston, Jamaica.
220 WOOD & SIMMONS, 30 Magazine

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SPANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. Dittrich will settle all the assets and assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and will carry on the business under his own name at 28 Levee st.
R. DITTRICH.
P. C. SPANNON.
New Orleans 1st November, 1844. 11—1m

P. C. SHANNON,
Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker,
Continues business on his own account,
jy 30 Montgomerie street.

R. DITTRICH,
Commission Merchant,
jy 28 Poydras street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have changed the name of their firm to W. F. FREDENBURGH & CO., from this day. All interests remaining as heretofore
jl—6m WM. F. FREDENBURGH.

W. F. FREDENBURGH & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
jl—tf No. 30 Old Levee

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
188 Tchoupitoulas street

The business heretofore conducted under the name of W. EMERSON & Co. will be continued under the firm of EMERSON, TOURNE, & Co. jl

I. ROSSI,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
All kinds of Drugs
Who always on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines,
Removed from 140 Bourbon to Dauphine, to the corner of Adele and Tchoupitoulas streets, one square below the Grotta Ferry. 1m30—1y

BEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Chartres street, New Orleans. 324

GARTHWAITE PAYAN & Co
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 3 Canal st.
Between Chartres and Old Levee streets.

MORTON & Co,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No 25 Bourbon street.
jy 30—1y Planters' orders strictly attended to

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKSON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON'S SON & Co.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street.
jy30 New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
jy 28 Poydras st. 126

☞ The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that orders for their coal will be received at the store of Mr. D. B. MACARTY, No 15 Bourbon street, and at Mr. J. F. DUCONGE'S, Drug store, No 50 Chartres street.
se7 B. & A. SOULIE, 48 Conti st, up stairs

☞ The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that his Office is installed in Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent planters, and to the collection of notes of all kinds.
jy25—1y A. DURAND.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rifle's Improved Patent Steamboat Iron Safes,
and Stevens' Patent Balances.
79 Magazine street

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS
Formerly 114 Chartres st.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, New Orleans.
No 32 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 Commercial Range,
New Orleans.

Reference—Benjamin Story, Esq. } New Orleans.
John Ingan, Jr., Esq. }
Alexander Grant, Esq. }
Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. } New York.
John Mathews & Co. }
Isaac Low & Co. Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson, Bryan, Leq. Magherafelt, do.
20—tf

LARD—1500 brls New Orleans prime for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—1000 bales superior new rotted, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY—30 brls very superior, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

SWISS ABSINTHE—Tyrrin, & Lecoultre's brand, for sale by J. ALBERT, 24 St. Louis st.

PATENT LEATHER—Nye & Co, for sale by J. ALBERT, 24 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE—Bills on Havana at short sight for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON.

SEGARS—10 trunks and 20 brls segars, assorted, ranging from ship to fine, for sale by HERE. BEYLE & Co, 15 Old Levee

BACON, &c—100 tierces Missouri and Kentucky Hogs, 100 bales prime, 50 bales Packing Pork, in shipping order, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—100 brls St. Louis superfine brand, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

CHAMPAGNE WINE—36 baskets for sale by FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

CHAMPAGNE—5 cases superior quality for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 st Louis.

CHERRY BOUNCE—5 cases Anger's brand, for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis.

CASTOR OIL—10 brls No 1, for sale by
227 BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co, 98 Tchoupitoulas

GINGHAMS—10 cases black and colored, for sale by FORCADE & Co, 13 Camp

CAPS—1 case caps Nines 41, 42 and 43, for sale by FORCADE & Co, 13 Camp 344

BRIS by the piece, for sale by FORCADE & Co, 13 Camp 344

UMBRELLAS—10 cases Mantua and gingham umbrellas, 26 to 34 inches, landing from ship at Louis for sale by J. BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

SWEET CHOCOLATE—15 cases Spanish sweet chocolate landing from ship Ceres, for sale by J. BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

NUTS—30 cases russet and black broken common and assorted nuts, for sale by J. BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

ALMANACS—100 Orleans and Bible almanacs, for sale by J. BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

PRINTS—40 cases just received and for sale by the package, by J. B RATHBONE & Co, 8 Canal

ASSORTED FRUITS IN BRANDY, Prunes, Apricots &c., for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 4th proof of J. J. Dupuy, for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

RED WINES—Pontac Medoc, St. Julien, Medoc, Pomerol Fronsac, White Wine Sauterne, for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

CHERRIES IN BRANDY, first quality, Swiss Abzynth & Kirchwasser, for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

TWINE—100 lbs, 12 to 24 thread superior quality cordage, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 48 Camp

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1845.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our State Legislature assembles this day. The session will, we imagine, be neither very long nor very interesting. But few topics of prominent importance will come before it for action, while the fact that the Convention meets next week in this city, and that quite a considerable number of members of the Legislature, are likewise members of the Convention, will probably induce the former body to adjourn as early as practicable. The Legislature this year is composed of more new members than we have ever known before. At least one half of the House have never before been elected to a deliberative assembly.

We trust that should the Legislature resolve upon speedily terminating their labors, they will not under any circumstances seperate, without making adequate and certain provision for the payment of the interest due upon the State Debts, if not for the principal itself. The failure of the bill presented for this purpose at the close of the last session was a circumstance deeply deplored by every honest and right thinking man in the community. Its want of success was nevertheless not attributable to any disposition on the part of the Legislature either to deny the indebtedness or to evade its settlement; but purely because it was not introduced until the very last day of the session, and elicited so much discussion and dissention in regard to some of its provisions, that it was found impossible to secure the very large majority required to effect the final passage of a bill, without the intervention of the usual parliamentary delays. Those, however, who have not properly understood or cared to enquire into the facts, have not scrupled to denounce the State of Louisiana, as silently sanctioning the execrable principle of repudiation! No such sentiment prevails among the people of this state—they abhor and disclaim it, and it becomes the representatives of the popular will promptly and energetically to demonstrate the sound moral honesty which actuates the people, by providing in some effective and permanent manner for, the liquidation of the solemn obligations of the State. We trust it will not only be done, but well and quickly done.

MASSACHUSETTS AND LOUISIANA.—It appears that the Hon. HENRY HUBBARD—the Commissioner appointed by the State of Massachusetts, to test before judicial tribunals, the constitutionality of our laws prohibiting the entrance into Louisiana of free persons of color—has arrived in this city, and that in reply to several well disposed persons who have assured him of the fruitlessness and folly of his mission and urged him to depart, he has intimated his intention of awaiting the action of the Legislature. We are sorry that Mr. Hubbard has not taken the sensible advice of his friends, and abandoned his purpose. His errand will not only prove impracticable, but vexatious—we will not add dangerous to himself. Since, however, he persists in remaining until the Legislature assembles, we hope no personal indignity will be offered him. It would be unmanly to inflict it upon the mere instrument of the will of Massachusetts. Let the Legislature at once act upon the matter. Let Mr. Hubbard be made to understand that the laws which he is sent hither to dispute, are the police regulations of the State adopted for the purpose of maintaining her security and safety, and of excluding from contact with our servile population a class of persons dangerous to our domestic institutions. Let him understand that Louisiana will brook no interference in the municipal enactments requisite for her well-being, and that the factious and fanatic intermeddling of Massachusetts is alike unavailing and contemptible. The subject, in the language of a contemporary, is one fraught with excitement and evil, but we trust that the laws and prerogatives of Louisiana will be maintained with the calmness that adds dignity to the assertion of right.

SQUINTING AT THE FREE TRADERS.—A few days ago the Locofocos of Charleston met in public assembly, and invited Mr. Polk to visit that city on his way to Washington. Whereupon the *Mercury*—the special organ of Calhounery and ultra free trade discourses in the following lugubrious terms. If these are the sentiments of South Caroling why did she vote for Mr. POLK. This question might be answered by political metaphysicians who understand the many united and ever shifting hues of Carolina doctrines. We are entirely too superficial to attempt its solution:

THE INVITATION TO MR. POLK

We were not at the meeting of Friday, or we should certainly have supposed a portion of the proceedings, exants which we now protest.

Perfectly willing that all respect and hospitality should be extended to the President elect, we cannot consent to recognise him as the exponent of our principles," nor to hail in the success of the Democratic party, "the triumph of the great principles for which South Carolina has contended."

Had John C. Calhoun himself, the pledged champion and acknowledged exponent of our principles, been President elect, instead of Mr. Polk, it would have only been an indication, a promise of such triumph; but with Mr. Polk, as President elect, who has been elected mainly here on free trade principles—and in Pennsylvania, under countenance of his own letter to Mr. Muhlenberg, on *protective principles*—with what conscience or truth can we claim to rejoice, in the elevation, the triumph of our own cause, unless we mean thus virtually, to proclaim our desertion of that cause?

At the last session of Congress, both Whigs and Democrats united *en masse* for a resolution embodying all the pledges given by the previous Democratic Convention at Baltimore—and the subsequent action of both parties, on the subject matters of these pledges, repeatedly *vindicating all*, showed us, if we were not fools, that those pledges were mere wind—and worth nothing.

The last Baltimore Convention repeated those pledges, and for a *new first action* of the present Congress—Democrats joining in the resolution.

Even then, if Mr. Polk proves true to the Democratic cause, what can he do? Where is our triumph? What is our guaranty? Do we love to be cheated?

We would not prejudge Mr. Polk—but *there stands his letter to Kane*—and, we blush to say it, the equivocating sentence of it about "equal protection to all the interests &c." was the only sentiment of his that could be selected to be lisauned under his name upon a banner in the *torch light* procession through Charleston.

In the name of God! if we are to submit, let it be in silence, if not remonstrating—if not resisting; but at least not making bondage more vile by singing paeans and hallelujahs to deluders and oppressors.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON TRADE.—We copy from the *Picayune* the following abstract of the comparative value of the Exports for the last three years, from the Port of New Orleans, and the amount of Import duties collected during the same period:

Statement of Goods Exported during the years 1842-43-44

1843—1st quarter	$15,[illegible],500	
2d do	19,181,[illegible]	
3d do	4,[illegible],093	
4th do	10,[illegible],717	
1843—1st quarter	$14,[illegible],168	$[illegible],715,241
2d do	16,116,361	
3d do	5,710,461	
4th do	9,[illegible],273	
1844—1st quarter	$19,394,483	[illegible]
2d do	18,549,726	
3d do	8,214,456	
4th do	11,147,361	$57,[illegible],026

Amount of Duties on Imports

1842—1st quarter	$340,811 91	
2d do	149,962 31	
3d do	66,984 08	
4th do	267,628 41	$[illegible],924 [illegible]
1843—1st quarter	$[illegible],063 64	$[illegible],215 [illegible]
2d do	369,444 37	
3d do	148,841 42	
4th do	450,765 00	
1844—1st quarter	$ 137,338 47	$1,[illegible],[illegible] 78
2d do	336,604 49	
3d do	199,091 58	$1,[illegible],[illegible] 78
October	453,9[illegible]	
November	210,000 00	estimated
December	180,[illegible],00	estimated

EXPRESS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. The *Herald* announces that it has completed its arrangements for the establishment of a daily express between New Orleans and New York, by which it will receive intelligence from one to four days in advance of the mail.

THE FINAL RESULT of the special election in Massachusetts for four members of Congress is as follows:—Messrs. King, Thompson and Hudson, (whigs,) are chosen by large majorities. In the 9th district, Williams (L. F.) is again defeated—there being no choice in the district, though the whigs have gained 597 votes. The Massachusetts delegation stands, thus far, whigs 9;—locofocos 0!

BIRD AT SEA.—The *Trio*, Hooper, at Plymouth, on the 20th September, off the mouth of the river Plate, caught a bird commonly called the Cape Pigeon, with a small parcel tied to its neck, containing the following note—"The brig *Canada*, from Baltimore, Wiley, master, bound to the Pacific, off River La Plata, fifty-eight days out, all well. If this is found by any one bound to the United States, they will oblige all on board by reporting it." The note was without a date.

☞ A woman by the name of Barry, has been arrested at Washington, upon a charge of abducting and stealing from Dorchester county, Md., two orphan girls, one aged twelve and the other fourteen years, for the purpose of prostitution. Both the children have been recovered.

☞ The dilettanti of our city will learn with regret that the celebrated Violoncellist, M. ADRIEN GARESU, is about to leave us; but will depart in a few days on board the ship L'Andelle for France.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of steamer *Yazoo City* for late Yazoo papers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27, 1844.

Until the holy days shall have passed, the proceedings of Congress will scarcely have interest enough to make it worth while to note their doings; and as to any thing else likely to gratify the love of your readers for news or *on dits*, it is not to be gathered. Speculations are sometimes indulged in as to the future, but they are *speculations* after all. It is unsettled as yet, upon what relations Mr. Polk will choose to stand with Mr. Calhoun and his friends on the one side, and Mr. Benton, Mr. Van Buren and their friends on the other. It is not known here, by any one, who are to have seats in the Cabinet. It is *believed* by some, that Mr. Mr. Stevenson will be Secretary of State, and that Mr. Armstrong of Nashville will be Secretary of War or have charge of the Post Office Department; also that Mr. Saunders will be Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Butler of New York of the Treasury. Others adhere to the opinion, prompted probably by their wishes that Mr. Calhoun will be retained; but these are few; the prevalent belief is that Mr. Polk will not connect himself very closely with the Calhoun party, and that the latter will ere long be wholly estranged from him and his administration.

Then as to measures. Will the party unite on annexation? I think not; not even in the House. Will they modify the Tariff? No: not at this session. If I guess right, these things will remain in statu quo for the present. Mr. Polk it is thought, will recommend a modification of the Tariff in his first annual message, if there should be no extra session, but that the alteration will be more nominal than real. Will this satisfy the South? No, and this will be one of the causes of alienation between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Polk and the Southern Chivalry from Northern Locofocoism. Their present union is an incongruous one, and fly so means cordial. They are distrustful of each other; and even on the eve of an outbreak. They have not a feeling in common with each other, save hatred to the Whigs—Another thing will also tend to alienate the Chivalry from locofocoism; namely, its tendency to unite with abolitionism, for which it has now a great proclivity, the abolitionists recruiting three from that party to one from the Whigs. Indeed, many of the Whig abolitionists, becoming disgusted with their associates, and losing all confidence in the honesty of their leaders, the Briceys, the Leavitts, the Reuouls, the Earls, and others, are leaving them and returning to their old friends. See the late elections in Massachusetts for proof of this.

Again, Dorrism, which is but insurrection, is an antagonism to Southern institutions, and will be resisted by the South. But this is true Northern locofocoism, and hence the sympathy that party has expressed for the traitor and insurgent, who, as a member of Congress from the South, (and a democrat) said, ought to have been hung at once. Dorrism and abolitionism are nearly identical, and will in the end unite. Can "the Chivalry" "keep company" with the "scum of creation?" If they do not, then Southern chivalry, or democracy, and North ern locofocoism must part company and become "enemies in war," as war there certainly will be between them.

Polk has been written to as to his view of Dorrism, and I understand has replied in a manner not altogether palatable to the Burke's, the Wentworth's, the Mike Walshes, and other Jacobin Radicals and Levellers. Mr. P. is a Southern man: his property consists chiefly of negroes; of course his sympathy for Dorr will not be likely to encourage a doctrine that would hallow insurrection, and teach the negroes a lesson.

A motion was made in the House yesterday to go into committee of the whole to take up the Annexation question, but failed, the Locos showing a disinclination to take up that subject. Mr. Hammett to-day inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. C.) if ingering whether the purpose to bring up his resolutions of Annexation? Mr. J. replied that he was ready to do so at any moment, but as the House was now so near what this, he would name Monday next.

The day was spent in speaking upon the bill to reduce and graduate the prices of public lands for the benefit of settlers (upon actual) and cultivators. Messrs. Owen of Illinois, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, and Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, supported the bill in speeches made for home consumption.

The Committee (of the whole) then rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

Christmas brought with it the most delicious and balmy weather, which lasted till last night, when a warm rain set in and gradually changed to a driving snow storm of the most violent and inclement kind, and when I apprehend will be severely felt by vessels upon the coast. Washington up to the time, has been extremely dull and wanting in parties and public gaiety. A round of diplomatic dinners has been commenced—Mr. Pakenham leading off, and Mr. Calhoun following suit.

At a dinner a short time ago, at the White House there were eight persons present, besides the household. "I fear we are too early," said a lady. "Oh no," replied Mrs. Tyler. "Are we too late?" asked the same lady. "Oh no," said Mrs. T., "the people have been coming and going, but did not stay. I don't know why." Poor Mr. Tyler, and Poor *Mrs.* Tyler! They looked very serious.

A CALM OBSERVER.

☞ The proprietors of the "Odd Fellow" have changed the name of the paper to that of the "*Random*."

☞ On the 25th ult., Hon. HENRY JOHNSON submitted to the U. S. Senate a resolution of inquiry in relation to the rebuilding and improvement of the Marine Hospital at New Orleans. The resolution was agreed to.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26th, 1844.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.—The Marian Gage, Capt. Collins, arrived yesterday from St. Domingo.

Among the passengers are Messrs. Joseph Balin and Dr. Camnaro, commissioners from the Spanish part of the Island to the United States. This section has been declared independent of the Haytien Government, and has been recognised as a seperate Republic.

These commissioners have visited America to open a trade between their Republic, called the "Republica Dominica," and the United States. They seek a recognition by our government, of their independence, and wish to negociate a treaty, of amity and peace with us.

This new nation which has started into existence so suddenly and unexpectedly, has adopted a constitution, headed "God, Country and Liberty," and seem determined to outstrip the older part of Haytis.

NORFOLK HERALD OFFICE,
Wednesday, 25th Dec. 4 P. M.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER—LOSS OF SEVEN HUMAN LIVES.

The schooner Caledonia, of this port, owned by Captain S. Pedrick, and commanded by Capt. Brown, employed in attending on the wreck of the British brig Nancy, ashore near the Wash Woods, left here on Saturday last with the intention of bringing up the anchors of the brig, but after reaching Cape Henry, the weather became so thick that she could not proceed, and an easterly wind springing up she put back and anchored under Hockred. On Monday the wind shifted round to W. S. W. and blew a heavy gale all day. In consequence of this defention, Capt. Brown, it appears, gave up his trip to the brig, and concluded to return to Norfolk; for he got under way about sunset, though the gale had at that time increased to a perfect hurricane, and attempted to beat up.—The schooner had not got far on her way, however, when between the Rip Raps and Sewell's Point, when she capsized, and, melancholy to relate, every soul on board was drowned! There were, it is believed, seven or eight persons on board, but we have heard only the names of Capt. Brown, (the master,) and Capt. S. Pugh, of Philadelphia, (formerly commanding the ocean Seaford, of this port.) The wreck was seen next morning, and boarded by Captain Hughes, (of the British brig mentioned above, who was at Old Point,) who found the body of Capt. Pugh entangled in the the others having been washed overboard. A boat came off from the Superior Courier Tinney with six men; who, however, rendered no assistance in taking off the drowned man, though invited to do so by Capt. Hughes, and the body remained on the wreck during the day.

It was late before the intelligence reached here, and a friend of Capt. Brown applied on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at a late hour of the night for some means of conveyance to the wreck, when Commodore Kearney, with a promptness and politeness highly praiseworthy, ordered the steamer Engineer to be got ready immediately, which was done, and she was despatched in charge of Lieuts. Amistead and Carter to the wreck at which they arrived about 3o'clock Wednesday morning, and returned a few hours after with the body of the deceased Capt. Pugh, which was respectfully interred. Capt. P., we learn, has a wife and four children residing in Philadelphia.

TRAGICAL SCENE ON BOARD THE SHIP FARWELL.—Yesterday afternoon, the crew of the ship Farwell, on her voyage to Boston, in tow of the City Ice Boat, refused to do duty until after the ice boat was cast off from the steamer, nearly opposite Marcus Hook. They were ordered aft by the first mate, Mr. Engles, at the request of Captain Farwell. While the Captain was taking the information they were highly mutinous in their language. Upon the mate's interfering to preserve discipline, one of the seamen, named Thos. Forbes, a Scotchman, drew a sheath knife on him and stabbed him in the left side near the heart. The mate staggered off, declaring the wound mortal, and soon after expired. Forbes then approached Capt. Farwell, declaring himself to be the murderer, at the same time drawing his knife from his pocket in a menacing manner.—The Captain levelled a pistol at him and shot him, but was not dead at the last accounts. The cause of this tragical event, like that of the majority of such occurrences, was rum.—*Philada. Gazette 26th ult.*

THE NEW TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.—The Secretary of War proposes to establish a new Territory, at the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on the head waters of the Platte and the Arkansas, to be called the Territory of Nebraska. We believe this is the Indian name of the Platte river. This territory would be on our own acknowledged soil, and would command the grand pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean,—Near this spot lies the peaks of the Northern Andes around whose brows circle perpetual snows. On either side roll down the waters which mingle with the Gulf of Mexico on this side—with the Gulf of California on the south-west, and with the broad Pacific, as it waters the western coast of America.

The advantages of this position, in a military or colonial point of view are immenses. It would make the journey of the emigrants west, comparatively easy.—They would have both defence and rest. In case of interference from foreign powers, the troops of the nation would be ready to descend either on the Pacific outlets of Oregon, or move on the British territories of the North. It is the great central position of the North American Continent, marked out by the God of Nature as remarkable, by the magnificence of its mountains, its streams, and its extent! Whoever possesses and brings up future generations on this high central plateau, will be unconquerable in position and energy.

The Secretary also recommends a chain of military posts on our own territory, extending from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains. Against the no nation can say a word. It is our own soil and we must possess it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The far famed drama of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, will be performed this evening with the entire strength of the Company. The drama of *Demetri*, or the *Clept of the Evil Eye*, and the farce of *Sudden Thoughts* will also be given on the same evening.

CRIMINAL COURT.—George Dunbar, f. m. c., who had previously entered the plea of guilty, in neglecting to enroll himself agreeable to the law of the State, was sentenced by Judge Canonge, on Saturday last, to pay a fine of $25 to the State, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

☞ James A. Palmer, was arrested on Saturday by the Police of the Second Municipality, at the request of Cpl. Lang, charged with stealing four negroes in the State of Alabama, the property of his (Lang's) father.—The examination of the case will take place before Recorder Baldwin.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—George O'Bleness, charged with the murder of Francis Coombs, on the 31st of December, in the neighborhood of his plantation, in the parish of Pointe Coupée, was arrested on Saturday evening by the Police of the Second Municipality, on board of the steamer *Eliznbeth*, a few minutes after her arrival at the Levee. O'Bemis was committed to await the requisition of the authorities of that Parish.—Young Coombs was a son of Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Lexington, Kentucky, and it will be recollected, was the first to narrate to the public the horrors of the ill-fated Santa Fé Expedition, of which he was a member. The cause which led to the death of young Coombs, we understand, was a misunderstanding which existed between him and O'Bemis, who owns a plantation in the same parish. On the day of the murder O'Bemis met Coombs returning to his plantation on horse-back, when he was accosted by O'Bemis, and told to prepare himself. Coombs immediately dismounted, but before he could draw his pistol, he was shot by O'Bemis with a double-barrelled gun, the charges from both barrels passing through his head.

DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY, charged with the murder of B. W. Wait, Jr., on the night of the 31st December, was examined on Saturday afternoon before Recorder Gibdie, and committed to await his trial before the Criminal Court, on the charge of murder. The Attorney General and District Attorney appeared on the part of the State, and Messrs. E. A. Canon and Randel Hunt, on the part of the accused.

Coroner RAMOS, yesterday held an inquest at the Old Basin, upon the body of Capt. Marin Coco, of the schooner *Lady Harriaet*, who was drowned the previous evening about 8 o'clock, by falling into the water, while attempting to go on board of his vessel. Verdict—Death by accidental drowning.

☞ George, a slave of J. Penne was arrested yesterday by the police of the First Municipality, charged with stealing some articles of wearing apparel, the property of S. Michael.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—John Taylor, Andrew Francis, Greenfield Merrell, David McIntyre, Michael Tucker, arrested by the police for stealing a variety of articles at the fire on Friday nights, were brought before the Recorder on Saturday, and severally sentenced, to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse.

James White, an old offender, arrested for the same offence, was committed to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Patrick McLaughlin, arrested on a similar charge,—a goose of spoons; having been found in his possession, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

James Kelly and Patrick Boyle, on a like charge, were remanded for further examination.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for Part VII containing four numbers of Littell's Living Age"—an excellent collection of the choicest specimens of the British periodical press. The volume, before us contains among other matter Macaulay's splendid article on Chatham—which alone, is worth the price of the book.

We have also received six volumes of the celebrated Roschenberger Treatises, or Piret Books of Natural History, prepared for the use of schools and colleges. They comprise the Elements of Mineralogy, Botany, Anatomy and Physiology, Ornithology, Ichnology and Conchology. These are works which have justly merited the highest commendation—they are plain, perspicuous and practical essays on the various sciences, adapted to the youthful comprehension, and imparting a vast amount of knowledge, at the cost of moderate labor.

Steel's collection of school books is extensive and varied. Teachers would do well to examine his establishment.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the mode of using the Magnetic Telegraph.—We understand that Dr. PAGE, of the Patent Office, on Wednesday applied one of his recently constructed magneto-electric machines to furnish the electricity to Professor Morse's Telegraph, instead of the great galvanic battery hitherto employed for that purpose. That battery is not only troublesome and expensive, but its management requires exposure to the fumes of acids and other chemical substances which cannot but prove prejudicial to health. The magneto electric machine, being entirely mechanical in its construction, avoids all these inconveniences.

We learn that on the occasion in question, while Dr. PAGE operated his machine in the Patent Office, Professor Morse, at the City Post Office, operated it on the old Telegraph between this city and Baltimore, and performed all the usual functions of his machine through a distance of eighty miles.

We look upon this as a vast improvement on the wonder working invention which has of late so much astonished and delighted our citizens.—*National Intelligencer.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Whig, occasionally hits a clever imitation of the London Punch.—The following is a specimen of his humor:

LAW NOTICE.

Punch takes this method of notifying the public that the last examination in his Law School will take place before a committee of the Heroistic Club, at the Albion, on Wednesday evening next. All the young lawyers of the city, not professionally engaged, will be in attendance; and Punch has provided a sufficient number of benches to accommodate as large and respectable a body. Punch submits that there can be no more interesting subjects of enquiry to the curious examinan, than to classify the legal fraternity, preparatory to which those between the ages of 21 and 30 will be divided from those on the shady side of the latter age, showing also how many, or rather how few, have had a case, and some singular speculations, whether or unprofessional capacities and single blessedness are cause and effect, and the extent to which the ladies are interested in the success of the young lawyer.

The following is the table of questions to be submitted to the class:—

1. Was the rule in Shelley's case made for Percy Bysche Shelley or his wife? Show how it originated in their family quarrel.

2. A *felo de se* cannot make a will: can a fellow at sea make one?

3. Is the Man in the Moon a corporation sole?

4. What is the forbidden fruit in Paradise *malo* prohibite, or *mala* in se?

5. To what of Estates-Tail does a brandy-cock-tail properly belong?

6. Are we to consider the Ordinance prohibiting smoking on the Boston Common a portion of the *Common Law*?

7. Has the line in an old Post—

"To what base uses must we come at last?"

8. What is the *Habeas Corpus*? Could you find out the residence of Milly McPherson by issuing a writ of that nature?

9. Does the Law of Emblements extend to whiskers? Are the GROWING CROPS the property of the HEIRS or the executors?

10. Is the Fayette Artillery governed by the *Canon* Law?

11. Show the connection of the writ of *ne exeat* with the colonisation of Texas——

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT,
JANUARY 5, 1845

About 5,000 bales of Cottos changed hands yesterday, and the market has fairly settled down at a decline of to. since the steamer's news.

—LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI	TENNESSEE AND ALA.
Inferior	Trash and Inferior
Ord. to Good Ord.	Ordinary
Middling	Good Ordinary
Good Middling	Good Middling
Middling Fair	Middling Fair
Fair	Fair
Good and Fine	Good and fine

Exchange is very firm. We quote London at 9 per cent. premium. Paris 5f 50@5f 25. New York 90 days 1/32 per cent discount, Checks 1/16 per cent discount.

Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814 and '15.

The members of this Society will meet at the Saint Louis Exchange, on Wednesday, 8th January, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business of importance.

The subscribers to the Dinner, can obtain their Tickets at Mr. Canonge's Restaurant, opposite the Orleans Theatre.

By order of the President,
H. W. PALFREY, Sec'y.

☞ CAUTION TO DRAYMEN.—We will hold in future pay drayage on Merchandize consigned unto, landed without our written order. A. T BURNLEY & Co.
16—16w

☞ The ship AMITY, Capt. Pike, from Philadelphia, will commence discharging this day, opposite the Levee. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
T. TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Genuine in store for sale by
j6 J. M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGARS—Havana yellow and brown in store and for sale by
j6 J. M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

TANNERS OIL—10 brls in store and for sale by
j6 SMITH BRYAN, 30 Customhouse

NEWARK Ino Saulsbie, T Barbancy, H Lefarve, T Murray, F Maher, J Robinson, Jno Ramage, S W Rouse, J Sullivan, F A Senanze, J Vandervoorter and W J Wynne, consignees per ship AMITY; and the consignees of the following to order:—Various marks, 50 barrels and 115 bags coffee; C Donaldson & Co, 2 pkgs mdse; [illegible] white lead and 14 pigs do; R & H 581 bags coffee; J C Kalpigs, D 49 pigs metal; J Von Meure, 19 pigs; D S Downes 4 pkgs; and requested to pass them in their rotation to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.
j6 T. TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

☞ STATE LAND. The sale of State Lands was postponed to MONDAY, the 13th day of January, when all the Lands not yet offered, will