The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 193: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1845. VOL XIX.—WHOLE NO. 4918

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or for the paper and advertising, a year 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 times, 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.

TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. - - - - 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 of 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 as especially and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above Bill have been printed in French and English for the use of Courts, &c., and put on pasteboard. For sale at this office.

Price $1 per copy. n29

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed on both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the BEE, at MORGAN'S DELTA STEAM PRESS Printing Office.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of E. CONNOLLY & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding business, at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street. Mr. E. DE BREUIL, junior, is authorized to sign the firm of E. CONNOLLY & CO. in liquidation of Notes, Drafts, &c., and to endorse the same for collection only.

E. CONNOLLY & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of business under the firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE, a U. S. citizen, is the ostensible partner, and M. DE LIZARDI partner in commendam, and not to exist after the term of 5 years. The business will be conducted by the said successors at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

A. H. WYLIE,
Present to E. DE BREUIL,
EGANA for the use of
M. J. DE LIZARDI, partner in
commendam, per his Attorney
in fact, JUAN Y. DE EGANA.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore transacted by the undersigned under the firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE, a U. S. citizen, was the ostensible partner, and M. J. DE LIZARDI partner in commendam, will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of A. H. WYLIE & EGANA, who will transact all business connected with the late firm.

A. H. WYLIE,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. n29

IN offering our services to our friends and the public, in the capacity of AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, we feel that we bring to it every necessary experience; having been for a number of years in the employ of the late firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE was the ostensible partner, and M. J. DE LIZARDI partner in commendam, and not to exist after the term of 5 years. The business will be conducted by the said successors at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street.

We therefore solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

E. CONNOLLY & CO.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. o6

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together in Copartnership, under the firm of BRIGHT & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding business, at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street.

E. BRIGHT,
JOHN BRIGHT,
T. B. BRIGHT.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. o6

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR, in the city of New Orleans, for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding business.

PETER REYNAUD,
H. TAYLOR.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement.

PETER REYNAUD,
H. TAYLOR.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

INFORMATION OF DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned have this day dissolved their partnership under the firm of REYNAUD, DUFOUR & CO. All persons indebted to the late firm of REYNAUD, DUFOUR & CO. are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement.

P. R. REYNAUD,
JOS. MATHIEU DUFOUR,
A. DUFOURCQ.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

THE undersigned are now receiving their assortments of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, for cash, or approved paper.

They are doing an extensive business in Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Whiskey, and Produce generally, and solicit a share of consignments.

N. B.—Also, a large assortment of LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE.

BOWLER & WHALL, commission Merchants,
61 and 63 Lewis street, Boston.

Refer to
Messrs. Jas. Wadsworth & Co., } Boston.
Messrs. H. Jones, Esq., }
& Messrs. Sandford, Tyler & Co., } New York.
Sandford Knapp, Esq., }
Messrs. M. Lenox & Co., }
Messrs. Mahlon Dickerson & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Price, Lynch & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Frenaud, Hunt, Bayle & Co., Albany.
Jno. Lowell, Esq., Portland, Me. o29

LEONARD STUYVESANT & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS,
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee Street,
New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 12 Old Levee, New Orleans.

PETER MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Merchant's street,
NEW ORLEANS.

HEPBURN & TURPIN,
Importers of
BRANDY SEGARS,
Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 61 Royal street, New Orleans.

L. Duperron,
DIPLOMA DENTIST,
No. 206 Bayou street,
between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

DR. DUPERRON, after a residence of 15 years in this city, during which he has had the honor of attending to the wants of many families, has come to the determination to devote his whole time to the practice of his profession, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M. o29

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

RICHARDS, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 1 Thompson's street. n3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Canal street, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has removed from No. 39 to the store No. 31 CHARTRES ST., which he will open this morning, with a splendid assortment of Fall and Staple DRY GOODS, to which he invites the attention of wholesale purchasers. Many of the articles have been selected from the most fashionable stocks in New York, and will be found unusually attractive, &c. &c.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1845. o1 M. DAVOCK, 31 Chartres

REMOVAL.—MR. TRON informs the public he has fixed his Office in Royal street, between Conti and Bienville, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Negroes, as heretofore, on Commission. No. 201 Royal, between Conti and St. Louis streets, a few doors above the Exchange. o1

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm of BERNARD & AYLOR, in the city of New Orleans, by mutual consent, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said firm will present them for settlement.

PETER BERNARD,
B. AYLOR.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

INFORMATION OF DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned have this day dissolved their partnership under the firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR, in the city of New Orleans, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said firm will present them for settlement.

P. R. REYNAUD,
JOSEPH MATHEW DUFOUR,
A. DUFOURCQ.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR, for the transaction of a general Commission and Forwarding business, at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street.

P. R. REYNAUD,
JOSEPH MATHEW DUFOUR,
A. DUFOURCQ.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of REYNAUD & TAYLOR, for the transaction of a general Commission and Forwarding business, at the old stand, No. 80 Chartres street.

PETER REYNAUD,
H. TAYLOR.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of REYNAUD, DUFOUR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said firm will present them for settlement.

P. R. REYNAUD,
JOS. MATHEW DUFOUR,
A. DUFOURCQ.

New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

MUSSEL & CO'S NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER FOR 1846, containing the Names, Residence and Professions of all the Heads of families and Individuals engaged in the City and Suburbs, Actors, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Architects, Notaries, Register of all Associations, Societies, Fraternities, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Mechanics, &c. &c. Printing Offices, Newspapers, Periodicals, Mercantile Establishments, with a high degree of information interesting to the Americans. The work will be allowed the most liberal patronage, and is offered to the public at the low price of $2 50. To be delivered between the 1st and 30th of January, 1846.

Subscriptions received at the Counting-room of Municipality No. One.

The Register contains also the names of the second class of citizens, A. D. 1845, and the names of the Officers of the United States, Louisiana, and the City of New Orleans. o29

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

CATLIN'S NORTH AMERICAN PORTFOLIO. Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America, from drawings and notes of the author, made during eight years travel among fifty-eight of the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in North America, plates and coloured, in one vol. imp. folio

Pereira's Operative Surgery, with eighty plates, 1 vol. quarto

Hobson's Medical Dictionary, by Hays, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, 4 vols. 12 mo.

Macculay's Miscellanies, 5 vols. 12 mo.

Stephan's Miscellanies, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Notes on Political Economy, as applicable to the United States; by a Southern Planter, 1 vol. 8 vo.

Dorrelage's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Vol 8th of Strickland's Queens of England, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Tate's New Map of Louisiana, in colored form.

Tate's Map of Red River, in colored form.

Also—Vol. 3d of Bernard's Reminiscences of Prominent Men and Webster's Southern Literary and Musical compendium.

Just received and for sale cheap by
WM. HOWARD, Bookseller and Stationer,
corner Camp and Common.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1845.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF.

The Washington *Union* republishes Mr. MCDUFFIE'S Anti-Tariff letter, and speaks of it incidentally in terms of high commendation. In connection with this fact, of itself sufficiently significant, we must acknowledge that recently the tone of the "organ" in relation to the Protective policy, has become unusually decided and uncompromising—a change that appears to date from the period of its bitter controversy with the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*. The lookers on in Washington; the diurnal caterers of political gossip for the press, declare that after much tribulation and many discussions, Mr. POLK and his cabinet have agreed to go the whole figure against the act of 1842, and to recommend a purely revenue Tariff, with horizontal and *ad valorem* duties. These assertions must pass for what they are worth. Neither the *on dits* of correspondents, nor the fierce onslaughts of the *Union* on the Tariff, will be likely to persuade the people that JAMES BUCHANAN has abandoned the interests of Pennsylvania and been converted into a champion of Free Trade. His past career offers evidence strong as proof of Holy writ against such a supposition.

Even admitting, however, the unity of the Cabinet on this subject, the wishes of the President and his official advisers are by no means tantamount to the reversal of an act, in which so large a portion of the Northern Democracy are directly and specially interested. To recommend is one thing; to carry out is another. Doubtless Mr. POLK at the opening of Congress, may utter many brave words against the iniquitous, oppressive and monopolizing Tariff of '42; and may tell us that it impoverishes one section of the country, for the benefit of another, and many classes and conditions for the aggrandizement of the manufacturers alone. He may possibly rehash all the hackneyed sophistry that has been a thousand times spoken and written about Free Trade, may urge upon Congress the propriety of further remodelling the system, reducing the rates of duties to the revenue standard, and reforming the Tariff altogether. If the Democracy were, as the Cabinet is said to be, an unit in opinion, there would be no difficulty in accomplishing the most radical and sweeping changes. With sixty majority in the popular branch, Locofocoism could make exactly such a Tariff as Mr. POLK might desire. But the "Harmonious Democracy" are greatly divided on the point. Locofocoism in South Carolina means very differently from Locofocoism in Pennsylvania, so far as the Tariff is concerned. The Democracy of the Key Stone State, of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and New England generally have thus frequently and consistently resisted all attempts to alter materially the existing rates of duties. They did did so in the last Congress, when their power was greater and their numerical majority larger than it will be at the coming session. What probability is there, then, that they will now coalesce with the Southern wing of the party in the repeal or essential modification of an act of such vital importance to the domestic industry of the North and West. None whatever. We perceive the chances altogether against the success of any plan to reduce the Tariff to the revenue standard. Under all circumstances, turmoil and trouble seem in store for the unfortunate administration. Let Mr. POLK stick to his original Free Trade notions and be disgusted, and alienate a very large fraction of the party which placed him in power. Let him strike to observe a moderate and middle course. He has straightway the *Cæsar aut nihil* school of Southern politicians on his back. A repeal or serious modification of the Tariff by Congress, would infallibly revolutionize Pennsylvania and New York, and most of the Northern and Middle States. The rejection of the measure will cause the administration to be proscribed and pursued with unrelenting hostility by the Free Trade organs in Virginia, Georgia, the two Carolinas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

We do not, ourselves, entertain a doubt that Mr. POLK is at heart, as thorough a partisan of Free Trade as Mr. CALHOUN himself; but whether he will have the moral hardihood, with the prospect of feud and dissension which must follow the practical enforcement of his doctrines, to urge them upon the National Legislature, is extremely problematical. In the mean time, shall acknowledge him a sterner spirit than we have hitherto believed him. The course of the *Union* itself, vacillating, uncertain and undecided, is, we think, no unapt type of the mind of him who controls its columns. But we shall see whether the President will show himself equal to the emergency.

GEORGIA—WHIG TRIUMPH.

At length we have the pleasure of announcing positively the political regeneration of Georgia. The whigs have revolutionized the State, electing Gov. CRAWFORD and a majority in the Legislature. The latter is particularly gratifying as a United States Senator is to be chosen next winter.

The Columbus *Enquirer* of the 16th, contains the returns from 80 counties. They exhibit a majority of 1,167 for Crawford and a whig gain of about 3,000 since last year. The remaining 13 counties gave Polk 115 majority. It is, therefore, certain that Crawford's majority is at least 1,052.

The Senate stands 23 whigs, 24 locos—majority one. The House, 69 whigs, 60 locos—whig majority 9. Whig majority on joint ballot EIGHT. Glory enough for one day!

The Savannah *Republican*, on this joyous occasion, treats the whigs to a sight of what some old coon," which had carefully concealed himself since last Nov. The old fellow pokes his nose out at the victory, and seems sleek and fat as ever.

FROM TEXAS.

By the schooner *Lone Star*, Captain Knapp, from Galveston, October 12th, we have a Galveston *Civilian* of the 11th instant.

Hon. T. Pilsbury is a candidate for the office of Governor of Texas.

The President has designated Gen. A. H. Darnell, as special messenger, to carry the State Constitution to Washington city.

The Washington *Register* says:—A company of U. States troops will shortly be stationed at Austin. The proper officers have already arrived there. The troops will occupy the arsenal buildings as barracks.

We find nothing else of interest. The news from Corpus Christi is no later than that received here direct.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—At YAZOO, Miss., on the 5th inst., an encounter took place between Mr. Samuel Swisher, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, and Col. F. A. Bailey, a planter, which terminated in the death of the latter. It appears that Bailey entered Swisher's house, and, without provocation, made a brutal attack with a large Bowie knife upon Swisher, who at the time was unarmed. He inflicted several gashes upon his head and face. He then left the house, and told Swisher to arm himself, that he would return in fifteen or twenty minutes, and make another assault upon him. Accordingly, about twenty minutes afterwards, he returned, and brandishing his Bowie knife, attempted to enter the house again, when Swisher, who in the meantime had provided himself with a double-barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, fired both barrels at him, their contents, eighteen shot, entering his right side and breast. He fell to the ground and was picked up by the bystanders, and carried to a house near by, where he died in about half an hour. Swisher has been examined by a magistrate.

A FACT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—A lawyer of Louisville says that, by his professional exertions, he has, within the last few years, procured the freedom of at least forty slaves, and that, so far as he has been enabled to observe, the condition of all of them was made worse by their being set at liberty—that they subsequently became poor, thieving, drunken and abandoned wretches.

CALIFORNIA.—A New York letter, published in the Washington *Union*, mentions a rumor, said to have been received through a highly respectable channel, that the territories of California are about to assemble an independent republic, in which they are to be supported by England and other Governments. The editor of the *Union* says he is not advised that our government has received any information to confirm or contradict this rumor.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.—Sentence was passed on thirteen fire rioters at Philadelphia a few days ago. Four were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Moyamensing prison and $500 surety; one to one year's imprisonment and $500 surety; one to one year and nine months' imprisonment and $500 surety; one to nine months' imprisonment and $500 surety; two to eight months' imprisonment and $300 surety; and two others to five months' imprisonment and $200 surety. The prisoners are all young men, convicted of rioting arsons.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the *Eliza*, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

☞ The Washington Union announces the refusal of the President to receive Mr. Kaufman as Charge from Texas, because he considers Texas as part of the Union.

RACCOON CUT OFF.—The planters of Concordia and the adjoining parishes are getting up private subscriptions for the purpose of procuring a sum sufficient to complete the Raccourci Cut Off.

FERRY BOAT SUNK.—The Natchez *Courier* says that about 1 o'clock on Friday night last, the steamer *West Wind* came in contact with the Ferry boat *Phœnix*, lying at her wharf at the lower landing, and sunk her.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—The town elections in Connecticut have resulted in maintaining the whig ascendency in that State. A number of large towns, such as New Haven, Hartford and others voted dead against granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

☞ A horrible case of seduction and its consequences is related in the New York papers. It appears that the Coroner was called to an *ante-mortem* examination of an unhappy girl, named Sarah Decker, 17 years of age, dying from the effects of abortion induced by swallowing oil of tansy, at the instance of her seducer, who is her cousin, named Virgil Knapp. The unhappy girl has since died, and Knapp has been arrested and committed to answer the charge of murder.

☞ The New York *Courier* of the 16th inst. says: "An investigation is in progress in the Tombs in the case of a young man, whose name is at present suppressed, who stands charged with defrauding his employers, Messrs. Holford, Bache & Co., of Wall street, of a very large sum of money. He has carried on his operations for many years, by means of false entries, having the entire confidence of his employer, until his peculations in the aggregate reached the almost incredible sum of eighty thousand dollars. This immense sum he has at times lost at the gambling table, to which he constantly resorted in the hope of retrieving previous losses, returning again to his false entries to procure fresh means."

SAVE THE PEOPLE.—The *United States Gazette* remarks that the people along the road, from Medford to Camden, N. J., a few days since, were struck with a singular phenomenon on the road. For miles together there was a regular deposite of *cents*; and as there were no claimants, the people who "hired by the way," took out to gather up the drippings, and a pretty "collection" was taken up. For miles there were receivers. The road and rute were trodden clean, and even the charcoal men, who invariably sleep on their coal in the progress downward, were wide awake. It appears that a bag containing *ten thousand cents*, had been put on the top of the wagon, and after some change, either the string broke, or a hole was worn. Change is precious, not having any particular attachment to the sack, popped out, and then another went, and so each following his fate leader, until the bag was empty, and the road well lined.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns by the arrival of the schooner *Bridgewater*, 11 days from Port au Platt, that the day previous to her departure, official intelligence was received of an engagement between the Haytian and Dominican forces, near Matayaga, in which the former were routed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. It was thought at Port au Platt, that the Haytians would not be able to regain the Spanish part of the Island.

The inhabitants of Port au Platt and Santiago had purchased the American brig *Alert*, and offered her to the Dominican government. She was to be armed immediately with 14 carronades and 2 pivot guns, and would leave for the city of St. Domingo on the 27th of September. There were five Dominican men-of-war schooners in the harbor of Port au Platt when he left. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Dominican Republic. Commercial business continued without any interruption.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, has the following speculation in regard to the course of the administration upon the Texas and Oregon questions:—

The completion of the Texas annexation and acceptance of her Constitution, and the modification of the terms of annexation will furnish fruitful sources of discussion and agitation. Though Congress provided a parallel of latitude which should bound the future holding from the non-slave holding region of Texas, yet Texas has not recognized that restriction, in her Constitution.

Moreover, there is to be some difficulty perhaps in the adjustment of the boundary question. Mr. BENTON must enlarge the boundary on the vision a little, and take in the Rio Grande del Norte as the western boundary. On no other terms would Texas agree to annexation. The terms were charitably offered by the Senate, as the London *Examiner* properly says, and were clogged with propositions for negotiations in the hope that events would arise which would defeat the measure altogether. The only hope of raising any opposition now, on the first case of rescuing the Texas Constitution unacceptable to Congress. But, after it is accepted, then will come the tug upon the assumption of the debts. The administration will, it is believed, be in favor of assuming the debts and enjoying the possession of the land, and bringing them under the land system of the United States. A project of geographical division of State debts will be urged as a substitute for this.

"The *Oregon* question cannot be passed over in the President's message. He will bring it boldly up, declare the title of the United States "as clear and unquestionable" to the whole territory up to 54° 40'. This, according to the letter of the London present, would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The assertion which was made in the inaugural was promptly met in Parliament by Sir ROBERT PEEL, by a grand dramatic scene, got up expressly for the purpose of intimidating the "obscure individual" who, as Lord BROUGHAM remarked, had been by some freak of fortune elevated to the Presidency. It was said, in apology for Mr. POLK, that he was not aware of the import of the assumption that great, awkward, silly monster, the people. But, now, Mr. POLK comes again. The "obscure individual" comes forward in the nineteenth century to reassert in high constitutional duty,—and recommends that Congress shall assert the title of the United States to the *whole territory of Oregon as "clear and unquestionable."*

Congress may do it too, and may accompany it by such acts as will be tantamount to a declaration of war."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

Theory is one thing, practice is another. We have a beautiful illustration of the care of the British authorities, that no actual interference with their manufactures shall be long permitted, in the new tariff of duties established in Calcutta within effect on the 1st June last. The previous duty on cotton manufactures was in British bottoms 7 per cent; in foreign bottoms 14. Under this unfavorable discrimination, however, a very pretty trade had grown up in the article of cotton drilling which had finally reached the quantity of 4 to 5,000 bales per annum, which we have been regularly shipping to that port from the United States. This was more than the John Bull could quietly stand; accordingly this new tariff raises the duty on foreign manufactures of cotton in foreign bottoms to 20 per cent; in British bottoms to 10 per cent. Under this discrimination the British can pay 3 per cent only—many an actual discrimination against our manufactures of 15 per cent. This is practical British free trade, and practical British reciprocity.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

A PRINCELY HEBREW.—From Prague, we hear of the death, at the age of seventy seven, of the Hebrew merchant, Mändels Bodenhaner—a man whose title to a record in pages like ours consists not in the princely fortune which he left, but in the noble use which he put to the noble use which he made of it. Fifty years ago, M. Zadenhaner came penniless, to Prague, and he then left behind him some millions of florins—£700,000. In his lifetime he devoted the larger part of his immense revenues to the encouragement of science, art and national industry,—and to the relief of the indigent, without distinction of religion or race; and for the last he has bequeathed them millions of florins—£300,000 among the benevolent institutions of all the principal towns of Bohemia. He used to declare that the money in his coffers belonged to the poor, and that he was only entirely too slender to support the weight of two men.—*St. Louis New Era*, 10th.

FRENCH STEAM MARINE.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* furnishes in his last letter some information respecting the results of the labors of the Commission appointed by the French Government to investigate the subject of war steamers. Their report has not yet been published, but many of its details have transpired. Some of them are thus noticed by the correspondent of the *Atlas*:

"The present steam force of France was carefully examined and unanimously condemned, the assertions contained in the Prince de Joinville's celebrated pamphlet being fully admitted, with a few slight errors of little consequence. The large ships are pronounced as only fit for transports, not being heavy enough to use their armaments efficiently, and the Commission recommend that, if steam power is to be used as an efficacious arm, models should be sought for in which the motive power should be more in harmony with the purposes for which the vessel is required, and where the exigencies of speed should not be constantly opposed to those of armament. They also recommended that a forced distinction be made between steamers of transport and steamers of combat; and that the additions to either branch be made gradually, that the builders may profit by the results of experiments made with those already finished. The corvette propeller is recommended, although the *Napoleon*, a packet between Marseilles and Corsica, to which one was affixed, has not given satisfaction.—The sea was propitious for the experiment, and yet the machinery has been repeatedly deranged, nor has a medium speed been obtained. Yet the screw is of recent date, and its improvements are looked for. Mr. Thore's organ, the Constitutionnel, in commenting on the commencement of the preceding remarks, discloses a secret which will open the eyes of the New Yorkers, as to their unaccountable neglect with regard to the Ericsson general, large steamers." It says, 'which a recent ordonnance has taken from the lines on which it was intended to run them as packets, and devoted to another service, their whole construction has been misunderstood. The idea of the Ministry which presented the bill to the Chambers was, more particularly, to form a fleet capable of being used for purposes of war—their packet destination being a secondary object. They were called packets, in order not to alarm the world—but it was a reality frigates which were to be constructed.—This has been understood by the present Ministry, who have executed the scheme of their predecessors in conformity with its ostensible object, and not with its real design—building costly packets, but of very mediocre qualifications. Considerable sums have been expended in their internal fittings up, and every thing avoided which could render serviceable as vessels of war, and the consequence is that France has a fleet which, in time of war, it would be difficult to turn to any useful purpose."

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Oct 16	Lowell	Sept 18
New York	Oct 11	Worcester	Sept 18
Philadelphia	Oct 11	Paris	Sept 13
Washington	Oct 11	Havre	Sept 10
Baltimore	Oct 13	Mobile	Oct 16
Charleston	Oct 14	Natchez	Oct 17
Cincinnati	Oct 11	Vicksburg	Sept 17
Louisville	Oct 11	Yazoo City	Sept 10
Lexington	Oct 11	Brownsville	Sept 18
Savannah	Sept 27	Galveston	Oct 11

☞ The packet ship ST. MARY, Capt R. W Foster, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J. W STANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

☞ The ship HANTEO, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods with all possible dispatch, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public store.

J. S. GALE, 32 Common

☞ The ship HAIL, Capt Soule, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods with all possible dispatch, otherwise they will be sent to the public store.

J. S. GALE, 32 Common

☞ The ship ALBION, Capt Hall, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods with all possible dispatch, otherwise they will be sent to the public store.

J. S. GALE, 32 Common

☞ The ship ROSCIUS