The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 182: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 4935

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 for 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; and no alteration from the original advertisements will be charged for 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, do.	80
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions,	80
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 or the yearly advertisers, 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 invariably 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 Pamphlet and English for the use of Courts, &c., and put on handsboard. For sale at the office. Price $1 per copy m229

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed on both languages, on superfine paper, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Magne's Literary Depot.—Price 50 cents.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of F. O'CONNOLLY & Co., and will continue the business of Auctioneers on the stand at 74 Camp street, in the Exchange Sales Room, as full successors of Merchie, dec., will also act as Appraisers and General Brokers in the sale and Purchase of all kinds of Property. Office No. 74 Camp street. October 02, 1845. m229

F. O'CONNOLLY & Co.

FRANCIS D. LALLY.

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WYLIE & DE ROSSA, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with A. H. WYLIE, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same.

A. H. WYLIE,
JUAN T. DE ROSSA.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. o6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of A. GORDON & WHITE, for the transaction of a Commission and Forwarding business at Natchez and New Orleans. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. GORDON & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts with A. GORDON, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same.

A. GORDON,
JOHN C. WHITE.

Natchez, July 1st, 1845. j1 3m

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership from the present date, under the style and title of Messrs. Hathaway & Co., to carry on the Auction and Commission business at No. 3 E. Levee.

J. M. HATHAWAY.
JOHN C. HATHAWAY.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. o1

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, in the City of Mobile, is dissolved by the retirement from the firm of the latter. The business will be continued by either of the undersigned under the firm of

PETER REYNAUD,
E. FALLON.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business under the firm of

PETER REYNAUD,
JOSE MATEO CUCULLU,
H. P. VERNERIES.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

PETER PHIRN AND WM. PERN MERCHANTS

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the transaction of a Commission business, and will attend to all business entrusted to their care with promptness and fidelity. Their office is in the store of Messrs. Peter Phirn & Co., on the corner of Bienville and Front streets, where they will be found at all times.

PETER PHIRN,
WM. PERN.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845. o1

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COPPER, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS,

Tar, Candles, Teas, Leather, Hemp, Paints, &c.

No. 12 Old Levee Street,

New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,

Importer and Dealer in French, British and American

Dry Goods,

No. 72, Chartres street, New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,

No. 28 Magazine street,

NEW ORLEANS.

HEPBURN & TURPIN,

IMPORTERS AND

RETAIL DEALERS,

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars, they offer for sale, by the box or package, at the lowest prices can be had at their office, No 11 Royal street. Orleans.

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 28 Bienville street,

Between St. Phillip and Dauphine streets.

Has his office open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

FORDICE & BROTHER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No 32, Tchoupitoulas street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 14 Canal street, New Orleans.

RENOVAL. The undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No 28 to the store NO 48 CHARTRES ST. which he will open in Monday, the 1st of September, with a large and full assortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, consisting of the newest and most fashionable Cassimeres, Mousseline de Laines, French and American Calicoes, Shawls, Embroideries, &c. &c. which have been selected from the most fashionable lots of the season. M. F. BAYLIES.

REMOVAL. MR TRON informs the public he has removed to the store of money to the large and pretty store of Bienville and Bolter, which he has removed from No 17 St. Louis street, where he will continue as formerly to manufacture all kinds of cooks, and superior cold and silver, of which he will give the highest prices.

Persons are requested not to send children or servants to the store, as he does not employ any.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No 20 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, and produce consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq., Boston, or Samuel Fowler, Esq. Boston.

NOTICE—Having my absence from this city, May 1st, I have left P. H. Nolan, my private and confidential agent, to act for me during my absence, and to attend to my business, and I hereby authorize him to receipt for all money due me.

PIERRE POUPET.

New Orleans, May 3d, 1845.

MICHEL & FOS. NEW ORLEANS ANNEXED COMMERCIAL REGISTER FOR 1845, containing the Names, Residences and Professions of all the Heads of Families and persons in business in the city and suburbs of Algiers, Lafayette, &c., also, a list of all the Streets, Avenues, and Alleys, with an additional Repertory of all the Avenues, Streets, Foreign Consuls, Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, with other useful information, Hotels and others who wish their names inserted, are invited to call at the store of the work, No 111 Gravier street. Price of the work, $3 50 cents. Orders for copies of the work for St. Louis, a whole year's publication, will be executed between the 1st and 15th of January next.

Apply to MICHEL & Co.,
At the Counter room of Municipality No 1, Old Levee.

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1844, the present work was secured to the above work was secured to the above named Authors, in the District Court, for the District of Louisiana.

NORMAN.

NORMAN'S NEW ORLEANS BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1845-46, will be published early during the present season, containing the residence and occupations of Merchants and Bankers, Mechanics and Professional Men, classified and arranged alphabetically. 1 vol. 12mo.

As the insertion of names is gratuitous on the part of the publisher, and in order to have the directory as complete as possible, all who would have their names and occupations published will please send them in immediately. Merchants and others who wish their names conspicuously inserted in the alphabetic of the work, will be allowed the space of Four lines for the low sum of one dollar, five dollars, and for a whole page, the dollars, in plain or ornamental style.

NORMAN.

—Hotel

COMPANY OF THE ORLEANS THEATRE.

October 8d, 1845.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Company until the 15th inst., for the lease of the Orleans Ball Room and its appurtenances, the Coffee House, and the Coffee House known as the Cafe de Conde Street.

For terms apply to the office of the Company. By order of the Directors.

J. A DURELL, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 2

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1845.

☞ We got a mail yesterday, but our papers were thoroughly soaked. They looked as if they had been dragged through every horsepond between Maine and Louisiana.

OUR CANDIDATES.—We learn by the St. Martinsville *Creole*, that Messrs. DE BUYS and SPARROW after a sojourn of seven or eight days in that parish, during which they received the greetings of a majority of the citizens, and produced a most favorable impression, had left for the parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion.

ASSUMPTION.—The Whigs of Assumption have nominated Messrs. Vidfor Leblanc, Marcelin Bourg and Drosin Hymel, as their candidates for the House. A most excellent choice. Better men and stauncher Whigs could not have been selected. Assumption is a close Parish, but with such candidates need not fear defeat.

TENNESSEE.—The whigs of Tennessee have nominated EDWIN FARRAR, Esq., as their candidate for the Lower House. Mr. Farrar is a young man of fine talent, and will we trust be elected. There can be no doubt of it if our friends in Tennessee do their duty.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore papers bring no returns of the election held in that city on the 1st, being compelled to go to press before the result was ascertained. The *Sun* of the 2d has the returns of the 2d ward alone. The Congress vote stands as follows—K-nudy (w) 259, Giles (dem) 492; Duncan (native) 71.

MEXICO.

The Mexican news received on Wednesday, leaves us precisely in the same state of uncertainty with regard to the belligerent views of that ill-fated Republic, as did the tenor of previous advices. Mexico is evidently in no trim for the prosecution of a war for the recovery of Texas. That she views the union of that country to the American confederacy, with the deepest mortification and regret, that she would willingly strive either to wrest Texas from the United States, or failing in that design, to wreak a signal vengeance upon us, is palpable enough from the tone of her public press and her leading citizens. But in her present dissatisfied and distracted condition, Mexico is compelled to confine her wrath to the harmless imprecations of an impotent ire. She threatens and blusters, but does not and cannot act. Events of drep import to her internal welfare appear to be germinating within her own territory, which call for the exercise of her utmost vigilance and effectually preclude the possibility of any active measures being taken to carry out her menaced vengeance. The government seems too feeble to quell insubordination at Home. How can it pretend to wage war abroad. She is the theatre of a thousand petty and vile intrigues, the fruit of the ambitious aspirations of various military chieftains who are well aware of the weakness of her administration, look forward to its speedy dissolution, and are preparing amidst the disasters and anarchy which will follow, to pounce upon the government and appropriate to themselves a modicum of power, influence and wealth.—Every sign of deep seated dissatisfaction, of an imbecile government, of an impoverished treasury, of an ill-content, disorderly and undisciplined military, is rife in the unfortunate land. The very men who are placed in command of the army inspire no confidence either in the people or the government, and are looked upon as a set of unprincipled political marauders who seek to sway the military forces of the Republic, for the furtherance of their personal aggrandisement. If any thing manifest and explicit can be gathered from the intelligence brought by the *Josquina*, it is that the feeling of distrust and discontent which pervades all classes is rapidly ripening, and will most probably eventuate in another revolution. We should not be in the least surprised at learning in a few days or weeks, that the country was once more in a state of anarchy; that Herrera and his cabinet were deposed or laid in the dust, and that Santa Anna, or some one of the numerous military chieftains of Mexico had been elevated to the chief office in the Republic.

Under such circumstances, it is idle to suppose that Mexico can stir one step towards the boasted reconquest of Texas. She can neither bring soldiers into the field, maintain them during the briefest possible campaign, or inspire them with an iota of disinterested patriotism and bravery. The recent outbreak at San Luis is an indisputable evidence of the fact. The army, separated on its direct march to Texas, was doubtless by the secret machinations of PARRODI and his coadjutors, persuaded that the government was sending them into a pestilential desert, to perish of privation, and refused to budge one inch. With such materials, such generals and such a government, which has neither the foresight to perceive incipient revolt, nor the energy and vigor requisite for its suppression; it were folly to imagine that Mexico will attempt a warlike demonstration. We have no apprehension whatever of such an event. We have never at any time reposed much faith in the vehement declamation and boasts of the Mexican press, and we now believe that war is more remote than ever. The army of observation at Corpus Christi will gather no laurels this year; if indeed a conflict with such a force as a victory over the undisciplined hordes stirred by contemptible "Mexican Army," were worthy a crown of laurels.

MEXICO.—By the schooner Ventura, Capt. Martinez, arrived yesterday, we have received intelligence from Tampico up to the 27th September.

The news by this arrival is not much later than received by the *Josquina*, but the extracts of two letters which we publish below will no doubt be interesting to our readers.

Extract of a letter dated Matamoros, Sept. 13th, 1845. "Our latest dates from the Capitol are up to the 31st August, and state that it is generally believed that the pending question relative to the annexation of Texas will not lead to a war between Mexico and the United States. The first outbreak of the passions has subsided, and now the exhausted finances of the new treasury and the general apathy of the people are such strong impediments, that we confidently believe that no war will result, and the proof of it is that no Mexican troops have yet moved towards the frontier."

TAMPICO, 26th September, 1845.

The new Tariff will be published in the commencement of next month, and it is said will commence in 4 or 6 months. The duty will be considerably decreased on wine, iron, steel and brandy, little in linen and probably not at all on cotton goods. People will return to liberalism but dare not express their opinions on account of the military, who are opposed to it. Ten days ago several conducts arrived from the interior with two millions of dollars, of which $1,200,000 went on board of the English steam packet Avon."

☞ The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* announces the death of Col. BRODIE, U. S. Naval Constructor and Architect of the new U. S. sloop of war *St. Mary*.

The U. S. brig *Lawrence* has been detained from putting to sea by an order from the Navy Department, commanding her to remain as a despatch vessel, in case of need. A ship, understood to be the *Albatross*, from Boston, with a large body of U. S. troops, arrived on the 4th, and anchored off the Forts.

On the 5th, the French man-of war brig *La Pérouse* arrived at Pensacola, and anchored off the Navy Yard, after exchanging salutes with the Battery on shore.

☞ Commodore BOLTON retired from his command of the Norfolk Station on the 1st inst., and at 12 o'clock took his flag on board the Pennsylvania. Commodore PATTERSON takes the command, under a new regulation of the Navy Department.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The *Planters' Gil. Mary) Banner* of Saturday last says—The weather, we regret to say, is quite unfavorable, not only for the ripening of the cane, but for the making up and boiling of the sugar crop. It has raised the greater part of the week, and planters will not commence rolling quite as soon as we anticipated, a few days since. Many, we regret to say, have not finished hauling wood, housing potatoes, or gathering corn; and much hay and fodder has been lost by neglect and wet weather. The object of all now is to commence rolling as soon as possible."

POPULATION OF LOUISVILLE.—According to a census recently taken, the population of the city of Louisville, exclusive of any part of the surrounding country, is 37,213. The progress of Louisville since 1840, has been surprisingly great.

FROM ANTIGUA.—Accounts received by the brig *Eugene*, Captain Collins, at Baltimore, from Antigua, to August 20th, state that the crops were suffering much in consequence of a long drought cocoanut trees were drying up, and it is feared there would be none left.

☞ The Locofocos of Baton Rouge have nominated Dr. Smith for the Senate, and Messrs. R. W. Newport, Amos Bond and Egidio Bourgo, for the Lower House.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through the politeness of J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new works:—

Introductory Lectures on Modern History, by Thomas Arnold, D. D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby school. From the Second London Edition with a preface and notes, by Henry Reed, M. A., Appleton & Co., publishers. This is a series of admirable lectures designed purely to excite a taste for historical studies and to serve as a guide to the student in prosecuting his researches. They are the production of one of the most distinguished writers of the day.

My Uncle Hobson and I, or Stanhope at Life with a free Broad-axe, by Pascal Jones. We have read enough of this volume to pronounce it worth perusing. It is full of sly satire, and broad humor.

Gertrude, a tale, by the author of Amy Herbert. This constitutes No. One of Appleton's Literary Melange.—We presume the work possesses considerable merit.

All these volumes are from the press of Appleton & Co.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A REGULAR ROPEING IN CAMP.—For some time past Captain Winter, of the Second Municipality police, has been on the *qui vive* to arrest a pair of counterfeiters.—He had through one of his spies, made an arrangement with them to purchase $240 of spurious silver coin for $100 in good money. On Wednesday night, according to previous agreement, the counterfeiters Dr. Angel and a man calling himself P. Harriss, met the proposed purchaser of the spurious money, in St. Mary street, near the private entrance to the American Theatre, the Doctor having under his arm a box in which the *treasure* was deposited. After a short discussion between Harriss and the purchaser, the former refusing to deliver over the box until after he had received the $100 in hand. Their conversation was interrupted by the sudden appearance of Captain Winter and officer Kelly, who seized upon the box containing the *treasure*, together with Angel and Harriss, and forthwith carried them to the Watch House. After safely locking up the prisoners, curiosity to view the contents of the box led them immediately to open it, when lo! instead of a "counterfeit presentment" of the executioners of Mexico emblazoned on the paper furnished baubles, he eyes of the police officers fell upon a lot of brickbats, carefully packed away and marked—"Right side up with care." Yesterday morning, Angel and Harriss were brought before Recorder Baldwin, and were committed to the Workhouse, each for thirty days, as dangerous and suspicious characters. Angel has been several times previously arrested under the charge of counterfeiting, but has always managed to escape the meshes of the law.

Whether he was cognisant that the mock purchaser was an agent of the police, or whether he intended to come the box at brickbats over him as genuine counterfeit dollars, is still a mystery. At all events, sundry preparations for illegal purposes having been found in the possession of the parties, the public will doubtless be profited by their incarceration.

A DOUBLE FUNERAL.—On Wednesday afternoon, Richard Terrell, an old resident of this city, died after a short illness, at the advanced age of 88 years. The funeral ceremonies which were to have taken place yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M., were postponed in consequence of the sudden death during the morning of his niece, Miss Catherine Pool, who was an occupant of the same dwelling. At 5 o'clock, P. M., both of the deceased, in separate hearses, were followed by their friends, to their final resting place.

NAVAL.—Wednesday's Mobile *Advertiser* says: The U.S. steamer Col. Harney, from Norfolk, Sept. 3, arrived here yesterday. Her present destination is understood to be Texas, whence she will sail soon. Whether she is intended to run as a government despatch vessel between this port and the new State, or not, as some suppose, we are not advised. The following is a list of officers:

Wm. C. Whittle, Lieut. Commanding.
1st Lieutenant—M. Smith.
2d Lieutenant—Thos. H. Rodgers.
Passed Ass't Surgeon—Wm. A. Nelson.
Passed Midshipmen—A. F. Warley, J. J. Waddell.
Passengers—M. M. Thompson, 3d Ass't Engineer, Wm. Luce, 3d do.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—A terrible tornado passed over the towns of Fowler and Edwards, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on Saturday 27th ult. Sixteen buildings were destroyed, and their contents scattered to the winds. In one case a log house was carried off to within three feet of the ground, and the inmates uninjured. In another case, a woman was in labor in a frame house, the noise was heard, the woman was removed to the cellar, and the house pitched off over her and her attendants, and no one hurt. No one has been seriously injured.

MURDER IN KENT COUNTY.—A few days since Alexander Heights, Kent county, Md., Mr. John W. Alston was stabbed by a man named Wheat, with a Bowie knife, from the effects of which he died in two days—the parties are both said to have been intoxicated at the time, and were men of families. Wheat is still at large.

ESTATE OF ELLS.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for No. 23 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice reading, containing the exquisitely beautiful and insinuative essays of Charles Lamb—one of the most delightful books in the English language.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger, in the comprehensive fit of its ambition, says that "the continent, the whole continent and nothing but the continent ought to be the watchword of every American." Mexico it considers a mere "back parlor" for British designs against our continent. Our manufactures and our trade must be annihilated as an independent power. He is willing to leave Russia her frigid possessions in the extreme north but will not concede a jot of territory to great Britain, or any other European power.

☞ Governor Stratton has issued a Proclamation, appointing the Tuesday, next after the first Monday in November, proximo, as a day on which to elect a member for the twenty-ninth Congress, in the second district of that States, in the place of the Hon. Samuel G. Wright, deceased.

☞ THE LOCOFOCOS of Massachusetts have nominated GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq., of Bradford, as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, in place of Mr. Bishop, the former nominee, who, probably thinking there is no pleasure in being defeated, declined.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due the officers of the steamboat *Edna*, for late Concordia and other papers.

☞ The Cincinnati papers state that CASSIUS M. CLAY intends starting his "True American," in that city.

☞ The unfortunate Mr. Gorham at the latest accounts was alarmingly ill; and apprehensions were entertained for his life.

OLE BULL is in New York, where he will give a concert or two prior to his departure for Europe.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, October 1, 1845.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.

Amount of the several issues outstanding 1st October, 1845, as per records of this office, $687,764 18
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, 150 00

$687,614 18

R. H. GILLET, Register.

RECOIL COURSE.—*American Pedestrianism again.* TREMENDOUS.—The last race between William Jackson (the American Deer), recently from England, and William Barlow—a youth of 18 years, native of Williamsburg, L. I., came off yesterday afternoon on the Boston Course, and was attended by a large concourse of spectators, estimated at from three to four thousand. The race was for $1100—two mile heat. The men appeared in front of the stand a few minutes before 5 P. M., stripped for the work, each being clad with the exception of shoes and short drawers, reaching half way to the knee.

At the start Barlow won the inside, and after running a short distance took the lead, keeping about one pace ahead to the quarter, when he began to leave his antagonist, and down the back stretch widened the gap considerably. Jackson, however, made good his time and are coming to the stand, which he passed just a-head in 4:59

In the second mile Barlow soon regained his place, but lost it again down the straight course between the quarter and half. Coming in the last quarter he took the race, and came in winner in 9:44. Jackson giving up the contest after passing the drew.

The result of this match greatly disappointed the numerous friends of Jackson, who was decidedly the favorite at starting. They freely bet $50 to $30 in his favor, and lost large sums of money, estimated to amount to $10,000. Both parties appeared in good condition.

We heard, upon the ground, from those conversant with such affairs, that Jackson laid out every dollar that he could raise to come to this country about four months since, confident of beating any American who could be started against him. This was the third race, as he had once before over the Boston Course; beating a five mile race, which he also ran. He has at last found his match.—*N. Y. Tyne Sun.*

BAD ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD.—The New York *Express*, of the 30th ult. says: "A bad accident did not occur from New York till half past 1 o'clock to-day, having been detained by a disagreement between one of the engineers and the conductor on the road. The locomotive near Hackensack ran over a gang hose to a bridge leading over the creek called the Hack. The hose were thrown off the track, damaging the bridge, killing two persons, John Ca. Solans, of Philadelphia, and injuring Mr. Johnson, a passenger, of Philadelphia, badly, and severely, three others slightly. It is feared, however, that the latter will recover."

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By the arrival of the ship *Brutus*, Captain Adams, at New York, from Buenos Ayres, dates have been received to the 1st of August:

Several numbers of the Gazeta are filled with despatches and other official proceedings relating to the murder of a Scotch family named Kidd, consisting of nine persons, at San Vicente, near Buenos Ayres. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the discovery of the murderers. The murdered persons were Andrew Kidd, aged 55; Jane his wife, 50; Anne, Diego and Isabel Kidd, aged 25, 21 and 18; and John, Malcolm and Robert Preston, children of Isabel (who was the widow of William Preston) aged 10, 8 and 5, and an infant of four months.—*Commercial.*

On the afternoon of the 1st August, the English and French Ministers left Buenos Ayres, on account of Gen. Rosas not complying with their demands respecting the Banda Oriental, and it was thought that they would blockade the port on the north side—that was in possession of Uribe. Business was at a stand for some days previous, and the paper currency fell as value—one dollar being worth from 12 to 16 paper, and doubloons from 208 to 250. A report was in circulation that the office would be settled, but nothing could be depended upon. The English Minister had had an interview with Gen. Rosas, on the evening previous to his leaving, but for what purpose no person knew. The Rosas Government, about 1000 troops in the country, and it was reported that 2000 more forms all the males were taken, and the [illegible] left to roam at large. Produce had risen in value, and but little was offered for sale.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated July 28.

It is important that affairs here should be correctly understood in the United States, as they have had hitherto a partisan of this government that I think it likely he will represent the views and intention of the "intervention" to be very different from what they have been. He has, all along, been encouraging Rosas to hold out and not to give up an inch to "grasping and ambitious England," and holding out the assurance that the United States would stand by him through thick and thin."

The Governor had become so much alarmed, that he had ordered all arms in the possession of foreigners to be given up. They form a very considerable proportion of the population, and he knows full well that they bear him no good will, in consequence of his having through his newspapers been and through the press fomented and encouraged a hatred against them among the natives. I hope that no recourse will be committed against foreigners, but I shall not be at all surprised if there are some, for it cannot be that Rosas can continue to control it after this up. If England and France are obliged to resort to force to compel the evacuation of the Isle of Martin Garcia, they will naturally encourage the spirit of dissatisfaction which exists in some of the northern provinces, and which has recently shown itself in the capture of Santa Fe by one of the "Unitarian" chiefs, named Lopez. I hear that we are keeping quiet at the commencement of a long and sanguinary civil war.

I wish, for my part, that the French and English had left Rosas alone. I am sure that the business of the country would have gone on better under his universal rule, than it is likely to do now for many years to come.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31, 1845, 9 P. M.

The detention of the Brutus enables me to say to you that the hopes I entertained when I last wrote to you by the ship, the 25th, of a speedy arrangement being made by the English and French envoys with this government, *are likely to be realized*. Indeed I may say that I now look upon it as certain. The envoys will leave here to-morrow for Montevideo, and it will be generally thought that all negotiation is broken off—probably such reports will get into our newspapers, but I believe I am better informed than most people, and may therefore, I think, safely calculate upon what I give you, as that an amicable arrangement has been made this day by the Argentine forces, (alias Buenos Ayres) and the simultaneous disarming, by order of the English and French envoys, of the foreigners at Monte Video—for which latter, I presume, they go down there to-morrow.

A serious charge, and I am afraid well founded, has been brought against our Charge, of having betrayed the interests of his country, by communicating confidentially to this government what was entrusted to him by Mr. D. on "private and confidential." We shall soon hear more of it. Mr. Gurney applies very hard names to him.

[Express.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1st.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—We have received a file of the Georgetown Gazette to the 4th inst.

The period since our last advices had not been productive of events of much importance, if we except the prevalence of an epidemic disorder, which has appeared in the shape of fever, mixed with pulmonary complaints, and of several instances of death of those who have suffered from it describe it as being accompanied with severe pains in the joints and head with sickness at stomach, and vomiting of large quantities of bilious matter. They men who have not been troubled more or less with colds; but while in the epidemic the attacked persons with severity, it seems to be assumed the character of chronic complaint, and is of a mitigated form. The present time of the year is usually attended with considerable insalubrity in the colony.

Great solicitude is felt in consequence of the non-arrival of Hill Coolies from the East. Unless extraordinary measures of immediate immigration are taken, it is thought impossible to place estates on a wholesome and satisfactory footing. Several vessels have sailed and arrived with Portuguese emigrants from the island of Madeira, but the supply of labor falls very far short of the demand.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A mulatto boy named Louis, belonging to Mr. Herbert, of this parish, had been examined before one of the justices of the peace, for having resisted an officer and threatened to hit him, his servant and all the white men that he may find on his road, when he came out from the jail. Louis has been sentenced to receive one dollar being worth from 12 to 16 paper, and doubloons from 208 to 250. A report was in circulation that the office would be settled, but nothing could be depended upon. The English Minister had had an interview with Gen. Rosas, on the evening previous to his leaving, but for what purpose no person knew. The Rosas Government, about 1000 troops in the country, and it was reported that 2000 more forms all the males were taken, and the [illegible] left to roam at large. Produce had risen in value, and but little was offered for sale.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated July 28.

It is important that affairs here should be correctly understood in the United States, as they have had hitherto a partisan of this government that I think it likely he will represent the views and intention of the "intervention" to be very different from what they have been. He has, all along, been encouraging Rosas to hold out and not to give up an inch to "grasping and ambitious England," and holding out the assurance that the United States would stand by him through thick and thin."

The Governor had become so much alarmed, that he had ordered all arms in the possession of foreigners to be given up. They form a very considerable proportion of the population, and he knows full well that they bear him no good will, in consequence of his having through his newspapers been and through the press fomented and encouraged a hatred against them among the natives. I hope that no recourse will be committed against foreigners, but I shall not be at all surprised if there are some, for it cannot be that Rosas can continue to control it after this up. If England and France are obliged to resort to force to compel the evacuation of the Isle of Martin Garcia, they will naturally encourage the spirit of dissatisfaction which exists in some of the northern provinces, and which has recently shown itself in the capture of Santa Fe by one of the "Unitarian" chiefs, named Lopez. I hear that we are keeping quiet at the commencement of a long and sanguinary civil war.

I wish, for my part, that the French and English had left Rosas alone. I am sure that the business of the country would have gone on better under his universal rule, than it is likely to do now for many years to come.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31, 1845, 9 P. M.

The detention of the Brutus enables me to say to you that the hopes I entertained when I last wrote to you by the ship, the 25th, of a speedy arrangement being made by the English and French envoys with this government, *are likely to be realized*. Indeed I may say that I now look upon it as certain. The envoys will leave here to-morrow for Montevideo, and it will be generally thought that all negotiation is broken off—probably such reports will get into our newspapers, but I believe I am better informed than most people, and may therefore, I think, safely calculate upon what I give you, as that an amicable arrangement has been made this day by the Argentine forces, (alias Buenos Ayres) and the simultaneous disarming, by order of the English and French envoys, of the foreigners at Monte Video—for which latter, I presume, they go down there to-morrow.

A serious charge, and I am afraid well founded, has been brought against our Charge, of having betrayed the interests of his country, by communicating confidentially to this government what was entrusted to him by Mr. D. on "private and confidential." We shall soon hear more of it. Mr. Gurney applies very hard names to him.

[Express.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1st.

FROM BRITISH GUIANA.—We have received a file of the Georgetown Gazette to the 4th inst.

The period since our last advices had not been productive of events of much importance, if we except the prevalence of an epidemic disorder, which has appeared in the shape of fever, mixed with pulmonary complaints, and of several instances of death of those who have suffered from it describe it as being accompanied with severe pains in the joints and head with sickness at stomach, and vomiting of large quantities of bilious matter. They men who have not been troubled more or less with colds; but while in the epidemic the attacked persons with severity, it seems to be assumed the character of chronic complaint, and is of a mitigated form. The present time of the year is usually attended with considerable insalubrity in the colony.

Great solicitude is felt in consequence of the non-arrival of Hill Coolies from the East. Unless extraordinary measures of immediate immigration are taken, it is thought impossible to place estates on a wholesome and satisfactory footing. Several vessels have sailed and arrived with Portuguese emigrants from the island of Madeira, but the supply of labor falls very far short of the demand.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A mulatto boy named Louis, belonging to Mr. Herbert, of this parish, had been examined before one of the justices of the peace, for having resisted an officer and threatened to hit him, his servant and all the white men that he may find on his road, when he came out from the jail. Louis has been sentenced to receive one stone during two years and to receive twenty five lashes.

St. Martinsville Creole.

MR. CALHOUN.—THE SENATE.—It is intimated in some journals that Mr. CALHOUN will probably enter the Senate of the United States again. In allusion to this the "Constitutionalist" says: "It is the subject of much comment in his interest at the seat of Government, says:

"We are not possessed of Mr. CALHOUN's views or intentions upon this subject, but we can scarcely imagine that to leave his present tranquil and congenial pursuits, to engage in the strife and turmoil of political life, would involve a very serious sacrifice of feelings and inclination on his part. Nevertheless, if he thinks he has never hesitated to make when his country has called for his services."

There are others also expressed that Mr. CLAY would resume his seat in the Senate. Doubtless the object of public affairs presents contingencies of difficulty in the future which might well summon the best talent of the country to a participation in the national affairs. Yet in the despotic ascendancy of party rule, in fierce intolerance, as blind, proscription, the most patriotic and the most wise might have reason to doubt that their efforts in behalf of a sane and statesmanlike course of action on the part of the government would be of little avail. But the true lover of his country will not despair.—*Baltimore American.*

AN INTELLECTUAL PRODIGY.

A paper published at Gambier, Ohio, and called the *Western Epicurean*, contains an article from the pen of the Rev. George Denison, formerly Professor of Mathematics, in Kenyon College, descriptive of a child living near Gambier, who presents a rare example of astonishing intellectual precocity. His name is E. H. Seymour, Jr. He is now nine years and six months of age, of small stature, and pallid countenance, physically feeble, with remarkably bright and intelligent eye.—There is scarcely any thing in the circle of sciences with which this child is not acquainted. History and particularly natural history is his favorite. Mr. Denison, however, examined in nothing but mathematics and astronomy, and publishes the surprising results of this investigation. We extract a few passages, as evidences of the intuitive rapidity with which his youthful apprehension grasped the most abstruse results of laborious calculations:—

I asked him, if two equal circles cut each other to the extent of 1/12 their diameter, what area would be thus cut away? Quicker than I could think, he said "the 144th part." I then asked him, if 3/12, or digits, were thus cut, and he instantly said "1/16." I asked him how he knew, and he said "3/12=1/4, and 1/4 squared is 1/16." I asked him why he squared it? He said "it is so in a semicircle and must be so in a circle." I then said and he understood it. I then asked him, if two legs of a right angled triangle were given, one 12 and the other 16, what the hypothenuse would be? and he instantly replied "20; couldn't it?" Yes!" I then said, suppose the legs were 8 and 16, then what? In half a minute, and without a pencil, he replied, "17.8885." I then asked, if the legs were 8 and 15, then what? He was rather longer in answering, but took no pencil, and replied, "16.553." I asked him why he carried the last three decimals when he had carried the other to four? He said the other was easier, and tried to tell why he was so. I asked him if he could carry that to any further decimals with *ease*? He said he thought he could, naming the point, in, say three minutes, and then turned the following—"16.5009441449." I believe there is no error in about the seventh decimal, although neither of our minds were at again to find it. He could have detected it as quick as thought had he tried.

I asked him the product of 1/144 7.6547. He instantly replied 1/1368. I asked him the square root of 57. He instantly replied 2 236067, saying he had a "list" of them in his memory and did not have to cast them.

I gave him the following questions:—The square of 463? He said "214225." The cube of 26? He answered 17576. I asked him if I might try him on the fourth power? He said yes, if I would not go beyond two figures. I asked him the fourth power of 75. He was startled, and he sprang like an arrow to the door, hung by one hand to the door post, and came, in say three-fourths of a minute, and replied, "thirty-one million five hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-five, (31,640,625.) His father asked him to verify that with a pencil? He replied, "it is just as well to take the cube of 75 from the book and multiply it by 75, and 75 is 3/4 of 100, and two ciphers, multiply by 3 and divide by 4," all of which was done as quickly as I have written it, and with the same result as before. I asked him what was the fraction of 76107? He instantly said, 408 191, or 398 382, or 24 3820, or 98 1528. I asked him the factors of the decimals 2 78547? He immediately said, "it is not regular, it will take a double factor 1 1 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7," which as I wrote down I omitted the points before the 6 and 7, and he instantly took the point out and made them himself.

As he had performed all these in his head, I was desirous of knowing what his process was. I therefore gave him a sum of four figures to be multiplied by another of four figures, in the slate. He took the figure and run it through as we do from right to left, and then wrote the second line back again from left to right, and so on. I did not accurately see figure of the multiplicand by itself, but always