The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 182. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 1932

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 advertisement 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, 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 in the yearly advertising, such as rent, auction sales, land speculations, houses or lots of ground to let loan or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged temporarily and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for Municipal 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, bodies, and put on parchment. For sale at this office.
Price $1 per copy. m29

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in French and English columns, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Norman's Literary Depot—Price—5 cents.

CARDS, NOTICES & PARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of O'CONNOLLY & Co., and will carry on the business of factors for the sale of Sugar, Cotton, Negro Slaves, and all descriptions of Merchandize; and will act as Appraisers and Brokers. Also for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate and Negro Property. Office No. 61 Carondelet street.
October 11, 1845. FELIX O'CONNOLLY, FRANCIS O'KELLY.

I NOW continue my services to the public, in the capacity of AUCTIONEER and BROKER, without that exclusive devotion to every private business, during each day, which the multiplicity of the duties of the city. Our sales of patterns will be held in the room of REAL ESTATE, and my assistant, Mr. Pedigo, or myself, or some other person of the business, will be present to attend to such as may favor us with their patronage.
oct6 P. CONNOLLY & Co.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of RODRIGUEZ & FAYLE, & Co., expiring by limitation of time this day, is dissolved; and the firm will be no longer in existence, which we deem it proper to make known to those concerned by us as partners.
Mobile, WILLIAM RODRIGUEZ.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1845. JOHN FAYLE.

GORDON,
A. B. WYBIE,
Post Office Building,
JUAN C. DE EGANA,
M. J. DE IRIGALDI, partner in Commission, for his Attorney
JUAN V. DE EGANA.
o1

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership, under the name of GORDON, WYBIE & Co., for the transaction of a Commission and Forwarding business, at the store of WYBIE & EGANA, in which A. B. WYBIE & J. V. DE EGANA are general partners, and M. J. DE IRIGALDI a silent commanditaire partner. The affairs of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYBIE & Co. will be rec. for settlement and continued by the present firm.
New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.
A. B. WYBIE,
FELIX DUBREUIL,
JUAN C. DE EGANA,
M. J. DE IRIGALDI, partner in Commission, for his Attorney
FELIX ORIVA.
o1

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into the firm of E. Reed & Co., which will continue the business of the late firm of Reed, Thomas & Co., at the Real Estate Bank and their Store on 41 Merchants' Range, with an Office for Appraising and Selling Real Estate and Negroes, and a Department of property, corner of Chartres and Arcade.
A. EKARD.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
JOHN GAMSON.
E. REED.
oct1 1-15

THE undersigned have entered into a partnership, from the present date, under the style and title of Laporte, Hatch & Co., and will transact business on commission.
LAPORTE, HATCH & CO.
E. LAPORTE,
H. HATCH,
E. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, in this day dissolved by limitation of the term of its contract. The signature will be used by either of the undersigned for the purpose of liquidation.
PETER REYNAUD,
E. FALLON.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., for the transaction of a general commission business.
PETER REYNAUD,
JOSEPH CUCULLU,
E. FALLON.
New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers have taken a stand, and are constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of SHOES AND BROGANS which will be sold on accommodating terms, for cash, they being the sole agents.
They are also engaged under one of the best Tennessee manufacturers to supply all kinds of home made negro clothing.
N. B. Cash will always be given for LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE.
BOWDEN & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
21 and 23 Exchange street, Boston.

Refer to
Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Boat n.
Messrs. Gaylord, Bliss & Co., "
Messrs. Hubbard, Morrison & Co., "
Messrs. Sedgwick, Jones & Co., New York.
Messrs. C. Ludlow & Co., "
Messrs. Bell, Ives, Johnston & Bell, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Fraser, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Hall & Co., Richmond, Va.
oct1 1-3m

LEONARD STURTEVANT & Co.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR WHALING VESSELS.
SPERM, WHALE, LINSEED AND LARD OILS,
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Brass Paint, &c.
No. 10 Old Lever street,
New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARKER,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. 27, Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Also, Agent for Lawrence & Co.'s New York Mills Sheeting.
oct10 1-6m

BEPBURN & TURPIN,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. 28 Magazine street.
oct10

SEGARS.

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash. Sale-room can be seen at their office, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans.
oct6

L. Dupeyron,

DOCTOR AND DENTIST,

No. 296 Bourbon street,
Between N. Philip and Dumaine streets,
Has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he is P. M., and from 1 till 6 in the evening.
oct6

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 65 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
m16

BUDDEN & WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 32 Tchoupitoulas street.
o1

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 51 Gravier street, New Orleans.
m6

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has removed to No. 34 Chartres street, which he will open on Monday next, with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, viz: Rich Silk Velvets, Brocade Silks, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Bombazines, French and American Chintzes, Muslins, Embroideries, &c. which have been selected from the late sales in New York.
M. F. DAVOL, 34 Chartres.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed to the office of Mr. Lyons, No. 67 Carondelet street, where he has for sale Gold and Silver, which he will purchase or receive on deposit. He has removed from No. 17 St. Louis street to No. 106 Bourbon street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, where he will continue to attend to the exchanging of all kinds of goods, and especially of gold and silver, for which he will pay the highest prices.
☞ Persons are requested not to send children or servants to Bourbon street, as I do not keep a store.
J. F. HUG.

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No. 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances upon consignments of Sugar, &c., consigned to Benjamin F. Field, Esq., New York, or to Messrs. Fowler, Rex & Co., Boston.
o1

☞ NOTICE.—Persons having advance contracts on my Steamer H. Gally and P. M. Newhall, are requested to please notify Louis P. Caire, notary public, dated this day.
PIERRE FOUTZ.
New Orleans, May 31, 1845.

APPLETON'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY.—No 3, History of all Nations, from the earliest periods to the present time by M. Michelet.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium,
J. B. STREL, 14 Camp
o24

CANDLES AND OILS.—500 cases best summer made C. Spermaceti candles, 6 and 8 adamtine pure bleached Winter Sperm oil, 30 and 32 do winter strained, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.,
30 Old Levee.

WHALE OIL.—200 gallons winter bleached whale oil landing from ship Amor n, for sale by
WM. ROBT. & CO., 104 Levee.

SHOE THREAD.—A few cases of Linen, green and Shoe Thread in store and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 28 Custom house
o1

MOLASSES LAKE.—300 barrels fine order, for sale by
FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

SUGARS.—80,000 hhds prime to choice Sugars in store, for sale by
E. TROISGROS, 30 Old Levee

WHITE WINE.—60 brls High Hock constantly on hand, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

PRESERVES.—11 casks assorted, for sale by
FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

DRY MALAGA WINE.—50 casks in store, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.,
30 Old Levee

CUBA TOBACCO.—50 bales 1st 2d cts and wrappers in store and for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS.—100,000 Regalias, Ugmas and Mild, in store, and for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

BOYS, SHOES AND HATS.—1000 cases consisting of a full assortment of boots, shoes and hats in every variety, on hand and for sale by
FROST & Co. 16 Magazine
o10

PALM OIL.—Just to hand for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.,
30 Old Levee

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,
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1845.

Having in yesterday's paper noticed somewhat in detail the letter of Mr. GREY—the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*—to the *Union*, and the comments of that journal thereon, we deem it but an act of justice to the parties concerned, as well as to the real or supposed author of the Kane letter—that *internecina causa belli*—to furnish a synopsis of the views entertained by the *Mercury* itself, both in relation to its correspondent, and to the severe attack upon him by the official journal. The affair is not without interest for our readers, from the fact that Mr. GREY is very well known in New Orleans, having written for a democratic paper in this city during the Presidential canvass. It is due to him to acknowledge that his articles displayed considerable ability, though they were violent in language and offensively personal towards Mr. CLAY.

The *Mercury* of the 1st contains a scathing commentary on the article in the *Union* referred to yesterday. It considers its correspondent's letter to that paper unsatisfactory and candid, and contends that in giving Mr. JOHNSON as his authority, he has clearly thrown from himself all responsibility for the statement relative to the paternity of the Kane epistle, and has put the issue of fact between Mr. JOHNSON and those who have denied it. Supposing, however, that the statement of Mr. GREY be utterly unfounded, the *Mercury* will not admit that it affords grounds for personal imputations against its correspondent. He had not gone out of his way needlessly to make the exposure; but had adduced his conviction as a pregnant and plausible proof of the validity of his belief that the administration would not recommend or sanction a strictly revenue Tariff. "The Kane letter," adds the *Mercury*, "was so manifestly a political trick—a cautiously contrived piece of chicanery—that it was far more natural to suppose it the cunning work of those who managed the election, than of the candidate himself. So that our correspondent had striking plausibility added to grave authority for the truth of his assertion."

After this vindication, the *Mercury* notices the personal assaults of the *Union*, and excoriates the editor mercilessly.

Take the following paragraph as a sample:

"And after all, what do all these invitations amount to? "A hurricane" and pray what is Mr. RIVERS, and what the President and his Cabinet, that they should presume to enter the arena as a man for receiving the pay of his labor? Do they serve the public without pay? And where does this editor of the *Union* come from that he makes so free to stigmatize a man for getting his living by the exercise of his talents. We have heard a great deal lately about the bad state of education in Virginia, but we had no idea that it was considered a disgrace there to be able to write. "An Englishman" it is true, Mr. GREY, as the first act of his manhood, came from England to the United States—took the preliminary step to becoming a citizen and has not been long enough quite long enough to be naturalized. This is his country by adoption and choice. Has the editor of the *Union* ever known a greater proof of his attachment to our Republic? But we really did not expect, after all his warfare against the "Native American" movement, that Mr. RIVERS would ever be caught, when he could find nothing, against a man, circumstanced as he was, being born in this country "Stationed at Washington for such a paper as the Charleston *Mercury*." We never saw Mr. GREY, but having heard of him as a young man of character and integrity, and decidedly aloof from the spirit with which he carried the N. O. *Republican* tone of Mr. POLK's most vigorous supporters during the last Presidential election, and other evidences, we did not hesitate to engage him, and unless something more than usual can be argued against him, we certainly shall not give him the cold shoulder."

But we take it the public have had enough of this controversy, and we here close our extracts from the columns of the belligerent parties. There are two points about it, which the most cursory reader can scarcely pass unnoticed: The first is the undoubted dissatisfaction which pervades the Democracy throughout the Union. It is demonstrated every where. In South Carolina by the instruction of Mr. POLK's orthodoxy on the Tariff question; in New York by violent heart burnings and feuds between the Old Hunkers and young Democracy, the issues of which the President evidently favors; in New Orleans, by the discontent displayed at Mr. POLK's appointments—in a word, by the feeling that POLK, or Clay, by instinct or Democratic principle, is striving for a similar success. The elements of strife and discord are germinating in the very heart of Locofocoism, and we apprehend that Mr. POLK possesses not the firm and decisive hand which can check out at once the serious principle.

The second point worthy of observation is the manly and honest tone of the Southern press in regard to the Kane letter—a production studiously jesuitical and unsatisfactory, as we have always maintained, and manifestly designed to operate on the ignorant and credulous voters of Pennsylvania by trickery and delusion.

☞ DISTRICT COURTS.—The last Louisiana *Chronicle* says: Judge CANBY, after a most triumphant canvass of the Eastern Parishes, returned to his residence in the early part of the week, to enjoy a few days rest. He leaves to-day for Millaken's Bend, to meet the appointments made by his friends there. We will doubtless have further particulars next week. The Judge is in fine spirits, and is gaining *golors* in every part of the District. How could it be otherwise?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Returns have been received from 193 towns—about three-fourths of the State. The vote is as follows:—Woodbury, (Iocg) 10,602; Goodwin, (w.) 9,3.3; Hale, (anti-Texas) 7,717, Scattering, 372—majority against Woodbury, 1,365. There is, therefore, in all probability again no choice.

HENRY ROBERT.—A very extensive theft was committed a few days since by an individual named Smith Gale on the person of a wealthy gentleman of Massachusetts—Mr. Reuben Rowley. The latter was on his way to New York in the steamer *Massachusetts*, from Stonington, when he was approached by Southgate, who began to speak in admiration of Mr. Rowley's place, and while in conversation, purchased a very fine peach, and breaking it in two, presented half to Mr. Rawley, which he ate. Soon after he felt much nauseated and while in that state, the manpicked Mr. Rowley's pocket of his pocket-book containing $27,000 in bills of the Boston and New York banks, and on the boat landing disappeared. Mr. Rowley, on discovering his loss after the man had left, hastened to the officers of the police of the city, and made his complaint, but with very little hope of ever recovering his money.

INTERESTING RELICS, says a Boston paper, have been discovered upon Bunker Hill. On Saturday quite an excitement was produced by the discovery of several entire human skeletons, and on some careful search being made, a large number of other articles were found which at once identified the spot as the depository of the remains of a large number of those who fell in the memorable battle of the 17th June, 1776. The skeletons were in an unusually sound condition. On one, the hair was found almost entire, and it's a remarkable state of preservation. Quite a number of metal buttons, numbered from 13 to 52, were also thrown up. These belonged to the enemy, as by bear the numbers of several of their regiments, and, as it is well known that none such were worn by the American troops. Knee buckles, musket balls and copper coin, the latter being too much corroded to discover the year or character or dates, were also found. The place where these relics were found, is supposed to have formed a part of one of the main entrenchments at the time of the battle, and that the bodies were covered up where they fell, or were thrown in immediately after the conflict.

THE BY NEXT DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: It is now but two months since a large portion of the main business quarter of the city was reduced to a heap of ruins, by the most disastrous fire, by far, that has ever occurred in New York. Before one week had elapsed preparations for rebuilding had commenced, and at the present time several stores have been rebuilt, furnished with new stocks of goods, and the occupants are as busy as ever trying to drive a well in the wheel of fortune. From all parts of the district ascends the musical ring of the mason's trowel, and before winter is upon us, the smoking heaps of half destroyed bricks and mortar will have disappeared, giving place to long rows of warehouses more beautiful, costly, and substantial than those which once occupied the ground. Truly, it appears as if Aladdin's lamp was to meet its realization in New York energy and enterprise.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning while two workmen were engaged in fastening a gutter to the eave of a two story house at the corner of Nyade and Calliope streets in the Second Municipality, the roof fell upon which they were standing gave way and precipitated both of them to the ground, a distance of over twenty feet. One of the men received a slight bruise upon his arm—the other escaped with only a few scratches on his face.

☞ We are in debted to the steamboat *Princess* for late Natchez papers.

ANTI-RENTISM IN ILLINOIS.—A new anti-rent war is likely to spring up in Illinois, along the line of the Canal. It seems that the Trustees, looking to the ultimate value of the lands which border the canal, have taken steps to *lease* the lands in question, at a nominal sum, but which would still keep the title in them. The settlers on these lands claim the right of pre-emption to them; and urge that assurances were held out to them, by the Legislature, to enter upon and cultivate them; that they were guaranteed the right of occupancy free of charge until they are brought into market, and the right to purchase them then at their appraised value. It is contended that the landholders were not ignorant of their guarantees; that they were repeated in the law under which the lands are conveyed, and if they wanted the right to lease them, they should have spoken in time.

The Ottawa Free Trader says:—"Among all the settlers on canal lands, with but a few exceptions not worth taking into account, so far as our information extends, there exists but one determination on the subject in this locality. *They will not lease them themselves, and will not suffer strangers to lease them*; and he who, with a lease from the board of trustees in his pocket, undertakes to dispossess a settler of his claim, will find himself in hot water. It is not a little thing to take away from a man his house and home, however humble they may be, and there are few men who will not fight for them, unless opposed by the clearest right."

HUNTER OUTSTRIPPED.—After several days consumed in squabbling and unseemly personality, the Episcopal Convention sitting at New York, arrived on the night of the 27th ult., at a conclusion in the case of Bishop Onderdonk; a sort of compromise appears to have been made between the belligerent parties—the Bishop being allowed a handsome salary, and the standing committee being authorized to procure the services of another Bishop for the performance of the clerical duties attached to the Diocese.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of the 29th inst. says:—"According to all appearances there will be five or six tickets of as many different factions, for the State Legislature, at the coming election. The whigs have already nominated their ticket for Senator and Assemblymen. The 'Natives' have been completing their slate. The locofocos are preparing for their meeting. Then the 'reformers,' or radicals, have taken measures to nominate a ticket, and we suppose that the temperance men will also put forth a set of candidates. So we will have tickets enough, of all shapes and forms. The only question, however, of any importance, will be the Convention question."

☞ The expense of the fete given upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Rhine is stated in the German papers to amount to 5,000,000 francs (£200,000.) The musicians alone were paid 400,000f. (say £16,000.)

POPULATION OF SAVANNAH.—The census of Savannah and the county of Chatham shows a population of 20,046. In 1840, it was 18,901, increase 1,275. The city proper has a population of 12,.5, and has increased 1644 since 1840. The remainder being almost exclusively confined to the white inhabitants.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early on Saturday morning says the Baltimore *Sun*, a man named John M'Elligott, in the employ of Mr. Murray, was sent to a sand bank in the western part of the city to work. He had been engaged but a short time, when the bank caved in and entombed him up. He was taken out as speedily as possible, but life was gone.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—There were no less than four alarms of fire in Baltimore between Saturday night the 27th and Monday the 29th ult. The first was for damage done to the buildings, in one instance Mr. Alexander Gingham, a member of the First Baltimore Horse Company, was very severely injured, while on duty, by being thrown down and trampled upon.

JOSEPH ETTER, Esqr., of the Mt. Landry *Home*, has abandoned his connection with that paper, and retired from editorial life. He is succeeded by Mr. WM FRATHER who has our best wishes for the success of his spirited journal.

☞ There has been heavy rains of late in the Parish of St. Landry, which has given another severe blow to the prospect of a good cotton crop in that Parish.

☞ A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, adverts the performance of a formidable surgical operation by Dr. Warner of that city—He says:

On Friday last, in the presence of about fifty spectators, he removed the entire jaw from the right—or one side to that of the opposite, with an instrument called [illegible] The unfortunate [illegible] operation had been left from the 8th, and at about half past 2 P. M., while almost breathless, one of the men who had been of the party returned from about one mile of the town, distant quarter of a mile. Immediately went aloft, taking with me an excellent sea glass, and stationed myself on the main top gallant cross-trees. As he neared the vessel, I was enabled from my elevated position to observe the peculiarity of his shape, and to recognize all his movements. When first seen he was lying on the surface of the water, with his head and nearly the entire body out, his body fit right. In this position he remained for about fifteen minutes without any apparent motion, though from his gradual progress, by the current, it was evident he must have been under some headway. After this, he slowly turned over on his back, and with a slight movement of his arms, and again appeared to remain stationary, until by the current, and slight puffs of wind, he was drifted silently side by side with the [illegible] hull.

The sea being unusually smooth and clear, the town which was now afforded could not well have been more favorable, as the opportunity it was never by embraced by all hands. I should think his length could not have fallen far short of seventy feet.—The head appeared to be much the largest—measuring, I should think, as far as I can recollect, about [illegible] feet, or more. The body of the upper jaw appeared to be entire and very blunt; that of the under part was not much protruded, and appeared to be somewhat shorter. About ten feet from the extreme point of the head, and on either side, was located a thin appendage of flesh of about four feet in length and one in width. Directly in the rear, and just below, appeared a large full orbed eye of a dark color, with an elongate horizontal pupil surrounded by a white cuticle. Under the throat, and about one or two feet from the extreme point of the head, appeared two small fins or flippers, which seemed to be his main dependence in giving headway motion to the huge mass of living flesh which lay behind them. About the size of a common whale boat, and near the surface of the water, two other less sized fins, similar, shown were about six feet long, rather narrow and quite thin. They lay horizontally with the water, and were occasionally moved to the right or the side with a sculling motion; this circumstance led to the conjecture that they might have been designed as material aids in turning the body to the right or the left. The tail was not seen, as it was considerably twisted, and at equi-distances of two or three feet, sharp transparent protuberances, of a vermilion color, appeared to the number of *fifteen*; after which the back became smooth as far as discoverable. These points or bursts were about eight inches long, starting with a diameter of perhaps four inches, and gradually tapering to a point. The [illegible] of most remarkable singular arrangement may have been merely ordained to serve as a means of self-defence. The termination of the body was quite small, ending with a [illegible] of bony projection about four feet in length and nearly white.

The vessel body appeared to be shackled on its coming in contact with the [illegible] and nearly broke in two. Her captain, passing around the body, which were slightly opened and shut by the motion occasioned when laying "head to the sea." The sanguine reports of the whalers would undoubtedly present an insuperable barrier against the attack of any aquatic enemy who might choose to seek the comfort of his life. Its appearance was decidedly unprepossessing, and the sight of it in company by several well directed shots of a rifle, which left no visible impression whatever, and did not seem to disturb his equilibrium even in the slightest degree.

At about half past three we were so contiguous to each other that fears began to be entertained for the safety of the vessel. I came down from aloft and ordered the sweeps to be put out to get "steer-way" on her in order to avoid a collision, as he was then [illegible] "doubtable to" just under the bow. At this critical juncture a scene of confusion and terror ensued which beggars description. I [illegible] forward and called all hands to the windlass, and [illegible] something but one complete rubbish of [illegible] and boiling foam as white as unsmeared snow. No other scene can be conceived of, which could in any way approximate to that which now presented itself. The [illegible] of the monster had been left from the side, and at about half past 2 P. M., while almost breathless, one of the men who had gone aloft