The New-Orleans Bee

No. 440. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 3439.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1847.

BAGNE & WERMIG, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp...

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements (one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted for a shorter time will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The proprietor of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

F. C. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. M. SHOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 90 Magazine street.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Louisiana and New York lines of packets.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Carondelet street.

F. T. HOLMES, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Gravier, office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M.

W. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Merchant Buildings, cor. Royal and Canal sts.

PERRIN & BROTHERS—*Importers of French Goods, French, English and German Cutlery*, 12 Carondelet street.

DEVESNES & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the Manufactured Goods, No. 20 Chartres street.

J. BENARD, No. 24 Camp Street, Import Dealer in Fancy and Domestic Stationery, Blank Books for sale, or made to order.

JAMES FRANCISCO,
Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, No. 5 Carondelet street.

A. BARRAUD, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 96 Carondelet street.

W. DUNERIE, Commission Merchant, 98 Magazine street.

JOHN BELLOW, Jr., 9 Canal street.

R. G. HOBBS, 12 Carondelet st.

JOHN CALHOUN, Jr. 131 Camp street.

New-Orleans Paper Mill.

Wrapping Paper, very superior, various sizes; Loaf Sugar Blue and White Papers; Cap, Letter, Note and Sanding Papers, &c. Prices of all sorts—all at lowest prices.

J. M. SPOFFORD,
Agent, 6 Front Levee.

Rebow's Patent Kitchen Ranges.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have received a supply of the Patent Kitchen Ranges, for either coal or wood, recently introduced into this city, because the advantage of quick cooking, little fuel, can heat water for the bath, &c., in a few minutes, and a copper boiler, can be placed so as to receive the hot water from the range, without the trouble of carrying it from the kitchen to the bath room, &c. The subscribers are also prepared to furnish Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Tin Roofing, Spouting, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

S. MASPERO & Co.,
22 Conde street.

Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads.

POLK & BELL, COOPERS,
Are agents for the manufacturers, and have for sale, Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads, of superior quality, and at manufacturers prices.

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
156 Tchoupitoulas st.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black Ink and Blacking. The subscriber has received from the Manufactory of Committed Bone Black of all sizes, prepared for Planters and Sugar Refiners, having been specially ordered for the purpose, and manufactured on the finest and whitest Bone Black. The above Ink and Blacking is made from the same material, and is warranted to be the finest and most durable Ink and Blacking in the Union. Orders from Planters and Sugar Refiners will be promptly attended to.

A. F. THOMPSON,
No. 21 Carondelet st.

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
96 CARONDELET STREET.

BARRAUD would respectfully inform the public that he has made some improvements in his establishment, such as a fine Mirror, Ladies' Dressing Room, Cabinets, Tables, Chairs, Fancy Jewelry, Perfumery, Pomades, Hair Oils, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's fine linen cambrick handkerchiefs, marked with the finest Indian ink, for sale by the dozen.

Hair Brushes Warranted.

Hair Dyes, Black and White, Russia Hair Dye, Shades and Restoratives for sale by

JOHN BELLOW, Jr.,
9, Canal street.

Hair Dyes and Restoratives.

Hair Dyes, Black and Brown, Russia Hair Dye, Restoratives, for sale by

R. G. HOBBS, 12 Carondelet st.

Commission Merchants.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of Comstock and Slade, for the transaction of a General Commission and Shipping Business, at No. 14 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

COMSTOCK & SLADE.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1847.

Notice to Merchants.

THE undersigned, Agents for the PELICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, are prepared to insure Cotton, Merchandise, Produce, &c. against Marine Risks on the most reasonable terms.

The Pelican Insurance Company is now one of the most popular Companies in the Union, and is doing a large business in this city. Its capital is $300,000, and its assets are over $400,000. Its business is managed by a Board of Directors, composed of the most prominent merchants of New York.

The undersigned are also prepared to insure against Fire, on the most favorable terms, at the office of Messrs. Hyde and Goodrich, No. 141 Baronne street.

JOHN G. LAWRASON,
Agent.

STORAGE FOR ALL.—The undersigned have fitted up the storage of 5000 barrels, or more, in their fire proof, brick warehouse, Nos. 1 and 2 Carondelet st. Prepared to receive the storage of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Beef, Hides, Furniture, Merchandise, or any other kind of property, at the lowest rates, on the most favorable terms, and on the most liberal terms, and will make cash advances on the same, when required.

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156 Tchoupitoulas st.

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JOHN G. LAWRASON,
Agent.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, July 15, 1847.

That Letter.

We have abstained from taking a prominent part in the controversy to which the letter purporting to be addressed by General TAYLOR to the editor of the Cincinnati *Signal*, has given rise, further than to lay before our readers a synopsis of the evidence upon which the *National Whig* and one or two other papers doubt its genuineness. It certainly appears a *prima* an unreasonable supposition, that any individual holding those relations towards the community, which subsist between the conductor of a paper and subscribers, would, even in the absence of the restraints of honor and morality, undertake to foist upon the public a spurious production, knowing it to be such. The editor of the *Signal* cannot be unaware, that if the slightest suspicion of fraud should exist, the friends of Gen. TAYLOR would take immediate means for ascertaining the truth. In the present instance this, we understand, has been done; and in the course of a few weeks, we shall, doubtless learn positively whether the General wrote the letter ascribed to him, and to what extent his endorsement of the Editorial of the *Signal* must be understood to apply.

Meanwhile, it strikes us, that, those of General TAYLOR's friends in the South who have mingled in the controversy, either for the purpose of proving the genuineness of the letter, or stamping it as a fraud, have overlooked or considered but lightly, the only point in the letter which, by inference and implication, lends particular color to the belief of its being a forgery. We allude to the following passage:

"With these remarks I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and decided approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial."

One of the sentiments expressed in the editorial which is so "decidedly" approved, is, that the executive must suspend all interference with the Legislature department of the Government, as the application of the ordinance of 1787 to the whole Continent beyond the Rio Grande is a subject too important to be baffled by Presidential Vetoes. In plain English the sentiment amounts to this: that General TAYLOR must pledge himself not to interpose the veto power to defeat a resolution which Congress may pass, prohibiting slavery in any territory which may hereafter be acquired from Mexico. This would be exacting a pledge from Gen. TAYLOR passively, if not actively, to sustain the Wilmot Proviso—to do all, that as President, he can do,—to allow so monstrous an iniquity to become a law, by declining to use the power to defeat it, with which the Constitution has armed him. To impute to General TAYLOR opinions of a character variance with his principles as a good citizen of the Republic, his feelings as a Southerner, and his interests as a slave-holder, is irreconcilable with every idea that people entertain of the character of the man.

It is argued, however, that General TAYLOR, in endorsing the views and sentiments in the *Signal*, approves of them only in spirit, and not in particulars. This argument might be plausible, were the topic of slavery one of minor magnitude and unlikely to attract special attention. But it is almost incredible that General TAYLOR could have answered the Editor of the *Signal*, and approved of his views and sentiments without having conned them carefully, and in the supposition that he had given them a deliberate perusal, it is equally incredible that he should have failed to be struck with their anti-slavery character and tendency; or that in penning language so strong as the expression of a "high opinion and decided approval" of them, he should have merely intended to refer to their spirit, and not to each specific proposition contained in the letter. We are therefore reduced to the alternative of believing that General TAYLOR wrote an answer to an editorial which he never read; and this is an absurdity; or that he is in favor of prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and this is extremely improbable; or that the letter is in whole or in part a spurious production.

We confess ourselves fairly puzzled, and shall await an explanation with some anxiety. With respect to those portions of the letter wherein the General declares his repugnance to run as a party candidate, they are in known consonance with his opinions. He is a Whig in principle; but never having been identified with party struggles, he is unwilling to enter the arena of politic strife, and to assume its responsibilities, and sustain its cares.

Since writing the above, we have come across the following from the Cincinnati *Signal*—the paper to whose editor General TAYLOR's answer is addressed. We give it with the simple remark that the Editor evidently believes that General TAYLOR is in favor of extending the ordinance of 1787 over the continent beyond the Rio Grande, and that he rejoices in this belief. The impression produced upon the mind of the Editor renders an explanation still more imperative. The South feels confident that there is error, deception, or oversight in this business, and entertains an abiding hope that Gen. TAYLOR will himself set the matter at rest by a proper and timely manifestation of his views:—

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—This document has produced a profound sensation in political circles. Copies of the Signal containing the letter, and our editorial of April 12th, may be obtained at our counting room.

The public attention is occupied with one encouraging indication. We may hope from the whose tenor of the publication, that the confident claim recently advanced by the Charleston Mercury, that Gen. Taylor will prove an obstacle to the firm determination of the American people to be to extend the ordinance of 1787 over the western territories, is not likely to be realized by that event.—*Morning Signal.*

General Taylor.

A letter from an officer of the Virginia Regiment, published in the Charlestown *Free Press*, and supposed to be written by Lieut. Lawrence B. Washington, after giving a personal description of Rough and Ready, says: "As his name has been and will continue before the nation in connection with the Presidency, I suppose you would like to know positively his position as regards the two political parties of the country—for although it has been often asserted that he is a firm Whig, the assertion has been as often denied. He is nevertheless *a firm and true* Whig; and, although he is too independent in his nature and habits to be called a party man, yet he is none the less a Whig. He is a thorough Protectionist, an opponent of the Sub-Treasury, and is in favor of the Distribution policy of the Whigs. Of all this there is no doubt here; and yet the whole army, Whigs, Democrats and all, will return home and advocate with enthusiasm his claims for the Presidency. Among his soldiers, who have seen his kindness exhibited whenever an opportunity may have presented itself—his unaffected simplicity of manners—his politeness to all, the humblest in the ranks, as well as to him of the gaudy and glittering uniform—among such there will be no difference of opinion, and their enthusiasm will be imparted to others at home, until he will be carried to the Presidential chair by acclamation. You may think differently, but time will verify my predictions; and when I look at old Rough and Ready, I always say to myself, 'there is the President of the United States, that is to be.' As to his capacity for that high office, he is regarded by good judges as possessing a very strong mind, and we know that he wields as ready a pen as he does a sword, and one that is not quite so rough."

☞ The Louisville *Journal* refers to the letter of General TAYLOR in the following lines:

"The letter is from the Cincinnati *Signal*.—The Louisville *Democrat*, in publishing it, says: 'It will be seen that General Taylor will not permit himself to be used by the whig party.' General Taylor, in the phrase to which the *Democrat* refers, means nothing more than that he will not run upon the presidential canvass as a partisan—that he will not be the candidate of a mere party, but the candidate, if one at all, of all much of the people of the United States as may think proper to honor him with their suffrages. Still he does not deny, nor will he deny, that in his opinions and feelings he is a Whig. Within the last three days, we have seen a letter from General Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally, and in so many words, that he is a 'WHIG.' In that letter, however, he strongly disclaims everything like partisan asperity, and expresses an ardent desire to see the country delivered from the evils which partisan violence has brought upon it."

NAVAL.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* of yesterday, the 3d inst., says that the U. S. steamer Princeton has orders to sail for the Mediterranean immediately, and that she is ready to depart.—The Eagle adds—

She will be followed by the Allegheny, and will be accompanied by a revenue cutter under the command of Lieut. Charles Hunter. The utmost expedition has been employed in fitting this little squadron ready for sea.

Later from Vera Cruz—Arrival of the Galveston.

The Steamship *Galveston*, HAVILAND, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 8th inst., touching at Tampico and the Brazos. The following is a list of her passengers;

From Vera Cruz—Capt. Charles, U. S. A.; Mr Selsby; J B Moore; Messrs Brown, Guenot, Maxwell, Kokernot, Stryker, Henry Ingle, W R Smith.

From Tampico—Capt. Scott, U. S. A.; Mr C A Poole and lady; Mrs. Kennedy; Thos. O Riley and daughter; A Wright; Mr Frois; F C Gorgeon; Mr Beechamp; S L Stovel; Mr Markwell.

By this arrival, we have received papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. We copy the following from the "*Sun of Anahuac.*"

PADRE JAMAITA AGAIN.—Intelligence reached this city this morning, that Capt. J. Mayo, U. S. N., and Governor of Alvarado, has ascended the Alvarado River some fifty or sixty miles above the city, with 150 men in pursuit of the guerilla Captain Padre Jamaita. It was reported that it was the intention of the Mexicans to retake Alvarado.

The "Sun of Anahuac" of the 7th, contains intelligence from Mexico to the 28th June. The *Diario del Gobierno* of that date, under the head of "Latest Intelligence," states that on the 24th June, Gen. Scott held a council of war at Puebla, to decide whether he should march upon the Capital or not. One of the Generals, whose name the Diario has not heard, expressed himself opposed to a forward movement; and thought that it could not be prudently undertaken with less than 20,000 men; that with the force then under command of Scott, such a step would be very rash, as by battles and sickness it would be reduced to about 4,000—a number altogether insufficient to guard a large and populous City.

Gen. Worth is represented as having been of a contrary opinion. He said that an invading army which remains stationary is lost; a retrograde movement would be ruinous and would involve the most fatal consequences. Six or eight thousand Americans were at any time a match for 20,000 Mexicans. He was in favor of advancing immediately. General Scott (we still quote the *Diario*) agreed with Worth, and it was finally determined to commence the march on the 28th, to advance as far as Rio Frio, where the Commander-in-Chief would pause for a while and await a reply to Mr. Buchanan's propositions for peace.

Whether this statement is true or not, is more than we can say. There is nothing about it that is particularly improbable. The *Diario*, after relating what occurred at the council of war, adds that the American force consisted of 8,500 men, 30 pieces of cannon and one mortar.

The "Sun of Anahuac" thinks that General Scott will not advance until he receives further orders from Washington, and is of opinion that the reply of the Mexican Minister to Mr. Buchanan, informing him that his letter will be submitted to Congress, denotes a disposition to deliberate upon the question of peace, instead of abruptly rejecting all overtures.

Two Mexicans had a quarrel on the 7th inst., at Vera Cruz. One of them was killed by a stab from a knife.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—*A battle near Tobasco.—Fire on board the U. S. steamship Mississippi.*—The U. S. brig *Washington*, Lieutenant Commanding S. P. Lee, eight days from Anton Lizardo, arrived off Mobile Point on Monday morning last, says the Mobile Journal of Tuesday, bound for Pensacola. Lieut Rogers of the Navy, bearer of despatches to Washington, who came passenger by the *Washington*, was placed on board a pilot boat outside the bar and reached Mobile on Monday evening. Lieutenant Rodgers states that on the morning before the *Washington* sailed the steamer *Vixen* arrived from Tobasco, bringing intelligence that shortly after Com. Perry left Tobasco, Commander Bigelow, who had been left in charge of that post, went out about six miles from the town and attacked and put to rout a largely superior force of the Mexicans, with the loss of two killed and six or eight wounded. The Mexican loss not ascertained. Lieutenant Rogers understood the Mexicans were commanded by Col. Garcia, and that they mustered some five or six hundred. Com. Bigelow's command consisted of some three hundred sailors and marines. Com. Perry was preparing to sail for Tobasco. Nothing later had been heard from General Scott, and there was no news at Vera Cruz. The *Barbian* and the *Potomac*, the former from Tobasco and the latter from Vera Cruz, had sailed for Norfolk.

There were lying at Anton Lizardo the steamships *Mississippi* and *Vixen*, and the ships *Germantown*, *Albany*, *John Adams*, and *Decatur*.—The health of the squadron was good. The *Washington* left Anton Lizardo on the evening of the 6th inst.

On the night of the 2d inst a fire was discovered on board of the U. S. steamer *Mississippi* while lying at Anton Lizardo—the fire was occasioned by spontaneous combustion in the coal bunk. The fire was easily extinguished and no damage was done to the ship. Preparations were made to flood the magazines, but it is not stated that it was done.

COL. BENTON'S LETTER.—The promised letter of this gentleman on the subject of the River and Harbor Convention, at Chicago (Ill.) has appeared. It is to be read at the Convention, though addressed to the citizens of St. Louis. He takes the ground, that the whole constitutionality of the question, of river and harbor improvements, rests in the discrimination of Congress, between objects of national, and those of local interests.

The ground taken by Col. B., (says the St. Louis Reveille,) is clear, sure, and thoroughly western, or more correctly, thoroughly national and statesmanlike in its character.

MR. CLAY AND THE WAR.—Mr. Clay, in reply to a letter from some gentlemen, in Maine, who had sent him a present of some Scythes, and referred in their letter to the Mexican war, says:—Yes! gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the cause which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, ploughshares and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

☞ On the occasion of the recent Centennial celebration of the New Jersey College, WALTER C. PRESTON, Esq., of Virginia, a youthful alumnus of old Nassau, who is at present practising law in New York, was called upon to reply in honor of the Clio and Whig societies attached to the College. His speech is spoken of in the highest terms of praise, and no better idea can be given of it, remarks the New York Gazette, than by citing the opinion of the venerable Dr. MILLER, who pronounced *it the only speech he had ever heard which was beyond criticism!*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND.—During the firing of the salute on the capitol square, in Richmond, on Monday, 5th inst, a young man by the name of JOHN BROWN was killed.—He was standing, we hear, opposite the "Grays" when that company fired, and it is supposed that the musket of some member was loaded with a ball cartridge without the owner's knowledge. Brown was shot through the head and died immediately. The deceased was a son of a very respectable old gentleman of this place, and was a young man of good character. He left a wife and family to deplore his sudden death.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF A VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The *Valley Whig* announces the death of Lewis Neal, Esq., the delegate elect from the election district of Giles and Mercer. Mr. N. had been for some time in delicate health. He was a Whig, elected from a doubtful district.

☞ A New York letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated July 4, says:

The greatest anxiety prevailed to get the Caledonia's news on the part of the speculators, in advance of the press, and in order to obtain it, it is understood that they had a steamboat engaged off Halifax for two or three days, so that by beating the Caledonia to Boston by a horse express, in case she arrived in the day time, and by signal rockets in case she arrived at night, they would have the good news in Boston first, and transmit them thence to New York and South and West. Her arrival to-day has of course upset all their arrangements, particularly as, out-to-morrow will be a holiday.

The gamblers say—

The French steamship did not leave Cherbourg on the day advertised, in consequence of delay in getting her machinery in motion. Capt. Lott, who sailed on the 13th, which makes twenty days at sea to-day. She will arrive to-morrow.

☞ It appears from the Monthly Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that the amount of money in the various Government depositories, on the 1st of June, subject to his draft, was $6,146,296 50.

City Intelligence.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Mr. Robert Murphy, the lessee of the steam ferry of the 1st Municipality, made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, stating that two individuals whom he will point out to the police, are in the habit of crossing persons to the other side of the river, within the limits of said Municipality, contrary to the contract entered into with the complainant.—Recorder Genois immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties.

Thomas Jones and William Smith, arrested by officers McGovern and Treacase, on a charge of picking a gentleman's pocket, will be examined this morning.

Mlle. Ophelia Evans, f. w. c., was examined before his Honor. She was charged by Madam Doustan, with having caused a disturbance in her premises, and also with having used abusive language towards her. A similar affidavit was also made by Mells. Ophelia Evans against Mde. Doustan. These two charges occupied his Honor's attention for at least two hours. The Recorder put both under bonds of $400 to keep the peace during six months.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—W. T. Berry made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, that on Tuesday night the store of Benjamin & Co. situated at the corner of Julia and Morganza streets, had been entered by some robbers, and that the drawers of two desks had been broken open, and a sum of $60 to $100 in city bank notes taken therefrom; Mr. Berry further stated that he thought the robbery to have been committed by the slave John, belonging to Mr. Lee, and another slave named Ben. The police of the 2nd Municipality are on the look out.

Mrs. Poinet, charged with harboring a runaway slave of Mr. F. P. Labarre, will be examined this morning.

TAKING A HOUSE BY STORM.—Pit Tonglet and William Kelly were arrested yesterday by the Third Municipality police, for committing an assault and battery on the person of Mr. Thos. Hynes, and for bombarding his premises with volleys of brick bats, Hynes refusing to capitulate and deliver his house to the bombsers, when the police interfered. Tonglet and Kelly were of course made prisoners. They gave bail for their appearance on Tuesday next before Recorder Seuzeneau, the

ILLEGAL VOTING.—William Jones was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Hernandez, of the Third Municipality police, on a charge of having voted twice at the precincts No. 1 and 20, in the Third Municipality, at the late election for Assessors. Jones was brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who committed him for trial before the First District Court.

MUTINY.—John Kelly, a sailor on board of the ship Diana, was arrested yesterday by officers Gaudy and Salvatory, of the Third Municipality police, at the request of the captain of said vessel, on a charge of raising a mutiny on the high seas. The mutineer was brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who sent him before Mr. Cohen, the United States Commissioner.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Mary Nelson, a little girl of about four years, fell from the second story of a house situated in the Second Municipality, to the pavement beneath, and fractured her skull. She was immediately carried to the residence of her family, in the Third Municipality, where she died yesterday.

INQUEST.—The deputy Coroner held yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white man named Henry Race, a native of St. Louis, found drowned in the river, opposite Lafayette street. The deceased was a deck hand on board of the steamer De Vernon. Verdict, "Found drowned."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is a statement of the deaths and persons discharged, in that institution, for the last twenty-four hours, up to 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, 14th inst.

Admitted,	28
Discharged,	34
Died,	5
Of which two of Yellow Fever,	
Remaining at 3 P. M.,	491

This statement is made for the main building, not including the inmates of the lunatic ward.

To the Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to a communication in your paper of yesterday, I respectfully beg the insertion of the following:—

During the nights of the 3d to the 4th inst., I was invited to supper to the Ball Room mentioned in your paper of yesterday, by Mr. W——. I was utterly unaware of the company, which besides those who invited me, were to participate in the same.

Moreover, it was not on any that night—How, therefore, could I be reprehensible? I should ask, therefore, of Mr. W—— if he and others erected with the same power in Municipality No. 2, are not guilty of the same offence?—with that exception that they did not openly assimilate themselves with the fair sex of Africa.

Notwithstanding, I confess that if I committed myself, it was unknowingly, and that not being willing to disoblige my friends, I could not possibly retire.

Alteri se fecerit quod tibi fieri non vis.

THE SERGEANT.

☞ Thirty-seven steamboats were built and registered at Pittsburgh during the last six months.

THE TONGA.—This, says the Philadelphia *American*, is "very powerful narcotic drink," prepared by the Peruvian Indians from the *Datura Sanguinea*, or red thorn apple, a plant belonging to the same family as the common American Jamestown (or jimson) weed, which is known to be a deadly poison. Of this drug Von Tschudi, the Peruvian traveller, gives the following account, exhibiting its effects, and at the same time illustrating one strange and melancholy superstition of the down fallen children of the Incas:

"The Indians believe that, by drinking the tonga, they are brought into communication with the spirits of their forefathers. I once had an opportunity of observing an Indian under the influence of this drink. Shortly after having swallowed the beverage, he fell into a heavy stupor. He sat with his eyes vacantly fixed on the ground, his mouth convulsively closed, and his nostrils dilated. In the course of about a quarter of an hour his eyes began to roll, foam issued from his half-opened lips, and his whole body was agitated by frightful convulsions. These violent symptoms having subsided, a profound sleep of several hours succeeded—in the evening I again saw this Indian. He was relating to a circle of attentive listeners the particulars of his vision, during which he alleged he had held communication with the spirits of his forefathers. He appeared very weak and exhausted.

"In former times, the Indian sorcerers, when they pretended to transport themselves into the presence of their deities, drank the juice of the thorn-apple, in order to work themselves into a state of ecstasy. Though the establishment of Christianity has weaned the Indians from their idolatry, yet it has not banished their old superstitions. They still believe that they can hold communication with the spirit of their ancestors, and that they can obtain from them a clew to the treasures concealed in the *huacas*, or graves; hence the Indian name of the thorn-apple—*huaca-yuchu*, or grave plant."

THE ANNAPOLIS RIOT.—The Baltimore papers contain full accounts of the unfortunate disturbances which occurred at Annapolis on the 5th inst. It appears that the steamboat *Jessup*, being very much crowded, was unable to leave the Bay on her usual trip to St. Michaels, and put in at Annapolis. The passengers went ashore, and there, it is believed, something wrong must have taken place. What followed was related to the editor of the Baltimore *American* by an eye witness.

In passing up the main street, the writer observed a crowd, and on inquiry found that some young men from the boat had broken a window, and while a companion was paying the owner for it, another of the party was arrested by a person calling himself the town constable. The young man was soon rescued by his friends.—From this time until 4 o'clock, the hour appointed for the boat to leave, perhaps altogether some two hours, a number of persons, white and black, appeared to be hanging about the wharf, and their conduct took place without doing more injury, than the throwing of bricks and bloody noses. But there appeared to be some brewing—the Constable above referred to remained on the wharf, making more noise than any one else, and instead of trying to get the crowd to disperse, was complimenting them on their patriotism!

The time arrived when the steamboat was to leave on her return. At this time there were standing at the gangway of the wharf, several rowdies, who, with noise of the same description on board the boat, were quarrelling for a very high rate, and bantering each other to come on shore, or come on board. A gentleman on the upper deck was taking the skin off a lemon with a pen knife, and a piece fell overboard and struck one of those scallywags on the wharf, when a negro on the wharf immediately threw a brick with great force on the upper deck, which was crowded with ladies and children, striking a lady on her neck and inflicting a painful wound. This created the signal for a general attack from the land, and bricks and other missiles flew so thick as hail. A gentleman on board who saw the negro throw the brick, seized a rifle belonging to one of the Colonsian Riflemen, and shot the negro, the ball entering his leg.

It would be impossible to describe the scene on board the boat at this time. She was just on the end of starting, the tide was low, and some one rushed on shore or on board the boat loosened the rope which fastened her to the wharf before the other was given to do so, and before the wheels were put in motion she swung round and stuck in the mud, some ten or twelve feet from the wharf, leaving those on board entirely at the mercy of the assailants on the wharf. The ladies and children were in the utmost distress—some of the former were so much alarmed that they would have jumped overboard, had they not been prevented by some gentlemen who apparently arrived among them. The Indian and children were finally all safely conveyed away in the cabin, and the boat returned to the port of the boat soon after.

☞ Proceeds of the late L. B. McKAY.—SALE OR VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—We are requested to draw the attention of capitalists and people desirous of making a good investment, to the sale which is to take place on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange. This sale comprises: 1st, One undivided half of that handsome property, in Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis; 2d, Four brick houses, in Madison street, near the Levee; 3d, Two houses, bricked between posts; 4th, Several squares of ground, at Carrollton and Bloomingdale, in the parish of Jefferson. The terms are liberal, one-fourth payable cash, and the balance at one and two years credit, without interest or endorser. jy13 3t.

Carrollton Garden Ball Room.

BALL OF FAMILIES SALE.

THE Heads of Families Ball will take place at the above Room, on SATURDAY, 17th inst. The cars will leave the Depot at the corner of Delaunde and St. Louis Ball Room, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

H. RUFFIN.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the AUCTION business, for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Cargoes, Merchandise, and all business appertaining thereto, under the firm of HERCANDEZ & BONNEGAL. Office, No. 5 Carondelet st.

J. O. HERNOR,
J. A. BONNEGAL.

DURING my temporary absence from the city, I have given my power of Attorney, to transact my business, to Mr. A. Bouche.

C. BIRKE.

DURING my temporary absence from the city, I have given my power of attorney, to transact my business, to Mr. Jacques Bouche.

J. A. BONNEGAL.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, is my duly authorized agent.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

DURING my absence from this City, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, is my duly authorized agent.

J. F. PEPIN.

Fashion Dyeing Establishment.

Chude street, Nos. 94 & 96, between St. Philippe and Ursuline and No. 75 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Dry Goods merchants and the public in general, that having purchased the mystique which he has been receiving so largely, in Paris, he has opened a new store, No. 75 Royal street, for the consultation of the patronage of the Second Municipality, in the drying, dyeing, scouring, &c. &c. Ladies receive all orders relative to his profession, being now enabled to dye silks and stuffs, with the most perfect ease, and in the shortest time, all colors, such as Paris, France, Continent, Jerusalem and Jaffa, and also the whole universe, as well as the whole universe, has been receiving from Paris, France, Continent, Jerusalem and Jaffa, and also