The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 277. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4743

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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

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

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

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

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 who publish in English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.	

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

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaways slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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

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

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

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

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

ADVANCES.—Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, &c. Freeland Bayne.
WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine

ADVANCES.—Liberal advances made on consignments.—The ships to New York of the N. Y. Charleston, Savannah and Augusta Line.
WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine

J. ROSSI,
Dentist and Mechanical Surgeon,
Impotent, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
Has always on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, &c.
Removed from the Exchange to the corner of Adelaide and Magazine streets, one square below the Virginia Hotel.

SURGEON DEPOTILLY,
Has removed his residence to the corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

J. LEBLANC DUVIGNEAUD Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the south corner of Chartres and Bienville streets.

MORTON & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods, Merchant
No. 1 Carondelet street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Gerhard has removed to No. 52 Royal street.

REMOVAL.—FRANCIS LAMPIE has removed to No. 71 Chartres street.

REMOVAL.—H. D. GOER & KOEHLER have removed to No. 42 Magazine street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Canal street. New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY
Commission Merchant
New York.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public at large that he has fitted up a Hat Store, and has for sale a large assortment of HATS, MARAATS, Nos. 24 Magazine street, and at No. 1 PLUMBONDA'S Dining store, No. 26 Chartres street.
LANA SOULIE, Cutter, Repairer.

WM. MUSE, successor to Mr. Jno. Shapiro, No. 28 Royal street.

THE undersigned, with honor to all on the public, that he has attained in Exchange Passage, between St. Louis and Bienville streets, and has for sale, a fine assortment of boots, shoes, and the collection of accounts of the late firm.
A. BRAND.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Seed Cotton Gins,
and Stevens' Patent Bale
No. 5 Magazine street.

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 1 CARONDELET STREET,
CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS.
Formerly 114 Chartres st.

H. DE GOER, GUER & REPLEGIE,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND AN KINDS OF
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,
No. 8 PLANTAGENET STREET.
H. DE GOER, Pres. J. REPLEGIE, New Orleans.
Nos. 42 Magazine st. and 52 Royal st.

WOOD & SIMMONS, No. 50 Magazine street,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 Carondelet, & 50 Magazine sts.
REFERENCES:—Benjamin Story, Esq. Liverpool.
John Higgins, Esq. New York and Liverpool.
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. New York.
Jesse Shipley, Esq.
Hon. John Ker, Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson, Bryan, Esq. Magdeville, Ala.

DITTRICK & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 26 Poydras street.
Will make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to their address.
R. DITTRICK alone will sign for the firm.
Business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICK & CO. will be continued by them.
P. C. SHANNON continues his Steamboat Agency as usual, and will sign duly on account thereof.
New Orleans, July 1, 1844. 31

DRINTS 40 cases fine French and for sale by the package, by J. B. RATHBONE & Co. 40 Canal.

OLIVE OIL—20 cases superior French olive oil, in half barrels, for sale by
ODOGUERA & BRO. 32 Gravier

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

OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 40 puncheons of J. Dupuy, for sale by
M. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street.

RED WINES, Familiar Medoc, St. Julien Medoc, Medoc Petit Pavillon, for sale by
M. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street.

CHERRIES IN BRANDY, first quality, Swiss Aniseth Kirschwasser, for sale by
M. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street.

SUPERFINE CHAMPION ANISEED, from Jamaica Rum, for sale by
M. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street.

LEAD—1500 pig lead, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

MOUSSELINE de laines coloris, (rose quality), 100 bales, for sale by
FLETS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier.

MANILA WINE, 30 gr casks Manila wine, just received and for sale by
FLETS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier.

BOOTS AND SHOES, 300 cases assorting sizes, for sale by
FLETS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier.

NAILS—200 kegs, Old Colony, fresh and superior, for sale by
FLETS, HOBART & Co.
29 Gravier.

BALANCES—Stevens Patent Balances, all sizes, constantly for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 70 Magazine.

MALAGA WINE, 30 gr. casks, fine wine, Malaga wine, 20 do dry do, received per Lafayette, for sale by
FIELD & CO.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING, best quality and coils, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—200 bales, superior new Russian hemp, for sale by BUDDECKE, Wolfinger & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas

STAR CANDLES—40 cases Brown & Dutton's stand, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas

BROGANS—2 cases contains of mens full sewed, assorted sizes, and rugged brogans, for sale by
WM. FROST & Co. 58 Old Levee.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 barrels, for sale by
B. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St. Louis

ANGER'S QUINQUINA—15 barrels, for sale by
B. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St. Louis

BOTTLE WAX—100 lbs, for sale by
B. TALAMON, 78 & 80 St. Louis

HERRINGS—5 kegs fresh Holland herrings, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—200 bbls St. Louis brands, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 71 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—300 bales Missouri dew rotted hemp, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 71 Tchoupitoulas.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKEY—12 bbls. Malt Whiskey, 5 years old, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE.

CHERRULAS—12 cases Anglican Cherrulas, 24 to 34 in a box, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE,
70 Magazine street.

LEMONADE, Queen Victoria, from Messrs. Lemonade's Champagne, for sale by
AUGUE MOLIER, No. 81 Louis

WHISKEY—15 bbls old Bourbon whiskey, for sale by
BRUTZ, HADDEN & LEACH.
72 Tchoupitoulas

CHEWING TOBACCO—10 boxes twodowns's colouraded, fine cut chewing Tob. cake, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

OIL—100 baskets superfine olive oil, 67 boxes superfine olive oil, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 37 St. Louis

SARDINES—100 boxes of sardines preserved in oil; one half sardines preserved in oil, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 37 St. Louis

SEGARS—A complete assortment of Havana Segars, landing from steamship Alabama and for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, 56 Old Levee.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1844

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston. After the stupendous achievement by which the foreign news was brought through on Thursday, the exhausted energies of the mail service doubtless required repose.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document is exceedingly long, and copious in its details. We must content ourselves for the present with a summary of its leading statements.

After some reflections upon the diverse functions of the War Department, Mr. WILKINS states that the regular force of the United States consists of eight regiments of infantry, four of artillery and two of dragoons under the command of the Major General of the Army. Fort Kearny, in the Madawaska settlement, has been occupied, so as to give our citizens protection there. A road from Bangor to that fort is urgently recommended. A military post has been established at Copper Harbor, on Lake Superior. Two intermediate posts between that place and St. Peters, the head of navigation on the Mississippi, are likewise recommended. He urges an application to re-build Fort Gratiot, and the remounting of the Second Regiment of Dragoons to be stationed at Fort Jesup. He suggests the establishment of airy and spacious barracks at necessary points on the sea board; the erection of suitable buildings for religious purposes; and the substitution of the single iron for the double wooden bedstead now used by the soldiers. We have four companies of light field artillery men, well drilled, and a few additional men are needed.

The report speaks highly of the Military Academy at West Point, of the ability and impartiality which distinguish its Professors. He suggests that the promotions from the Academy should be limited by the average annual number of vacancies in the army, which does not exceed thirty. In closing his remarks upon the Army, the Secretary suggests that a joint committee of Congress may be appointed and enabled to make a close and rigid inspection of the Institution, to report its condition and such amendments as they may deem to be expedient. In the absence of such committee, he thinks it would be proper to restore to the department of war the authority to appoint an annual board of visitors.

The report maintains the expediency of encouraging resignations, and submits the proposition for the passage of a law entitling an officer, after twenty-five years good and faithful service, to a retiring pay of half, and two-thirds of his pay, with the condition, should he avail himself of the privilege, that his commission be vacated at the termination of his furlough. It further suggested that officers of the line, when assigned to staff duties, should receive a slight increase of pay, on account of their augmented expense.

The construction of the fortifications of permanent defence of the country is well advanced, so that no important point north of Cape Hatteras, is unprovided with the means of vigorous resistance against any attack from a merely naval force. He urges attention to certain prominent positions at which works should be commenced. They are:—Soldiers Fort Flats, about ten miles below Baltimore, Fort Delaware at Pea Patch, an important point on Staten Island, immediately opposite to Fort Hamilton, the construction of Fort Calhoun at the Rip Raps. He further recommends the fortification of some point on the southern shore of the State of Georgia, as a retreat for our vessels and cruisers, at the entrance of the Florida Gulf, and as an security from the designs of a hostile population, which might be exercised over our black population by a hostile occupation. An officer of the engineers corps has been engaged in surveying key West and the Tortugas Reef, and reports in favor of constructing fortifications at one or three points.—Project works can only be obtained at a heavy outlay, but they will secure advantages worth the expenditure, and with naval depots in the west to supply our marine, we will be enabled to become the strongest naval power on the Gulf of Mexico. The report suggests the expediency of forming depots of coal for the supply of such armed steam vessels as may be employed upon our coast. It also recommends the erection of strong forts at Dauphine Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay.

The organization of a company of Sappers & Miners is urged, as well as the establishment of a National Foundry—the necessity of the latter is argued with great cogent and ability. In Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, proper positions for the erection of Marine Hospitals have been chosen, and a disbursement of $25,000 for each is needed. The report presses upon Congress the expediency of so modifying existing regulations as to admit a system of subsisting of the troops, either by purchase in the open market, or by the present mode by contracts, as may be deemed most conducive to public economy and the interests of the service.

The improvements of the Western rivers and lakes have been vigorously prosecuted during the past year. Ohio River Red River Raft the report says:

"The Redriver raft, whilst it is remarkable for its novelty, proved to be the most difficult obstruction to navigation to be found upon any of our great rivers.—The labor of the private contractor, and the skill of the engineer, seem to have exhausted the resources of human ingenuity to overcome the liability of this obstacle to annual reformation. It can alone be overcome by Congress presenting the means, placing the hands of the proper bureau responsible—time, to be expended annually, as the work proceeds, and may be found to be efficient."

A transfer of the Lighthouse system to the Corps of Topographical Engineers is recommended. The Exploring Expedition of Lieut. Fremont to the Territory West of the Rocky Mountains, is mentioned in terms of high commendation. The Secretary suggests that the Platte or Nebraska lands be erected into a territorial government, to be confined to our undisputed possessions this side of the Rocky Mountains. The Eastern section of this region is of great agricultural beauty and fertility. The lands include the extreme head of navigation to the Arkansas, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Santa Fe, and also an excellent and direct pass to Oregon. A territorial organization of the country, (says the report) and a military force placed on the very summit whence flow all the great streams of the North American Continent, either into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, would no longer leave our title to the Oregon territory a barren or unreasonable claim. Its possession and occupancy would then rest not depend upon the naval superiority on the Pacific Ocean.

The United States Government has transferred to the country West of the Mississippi river, 39,268 Indians since the adoption of Emigration. When this policy is completed, we shall have on our borders an Indian population of 250,000 souls, entirely independent of the vast and numerous tribes that roam through the more distant hunting of our own territory, and whose wandering habit and proprensities render it impossible to make even a remote calculation of their force. A demand will be made upon the Government for the estimated annual appropriation of $1,193,920 14, of which some seventy thousand is disbursed for the purposes of Indian education. The report notices the improvements of some of the tribes in civilization and education. There are sixty-five schools among the emigrated tribes immediately upon our Western border.

Contracts have been made for the removal of the Choctaws and Mingoes. Dissentions continue among the Cherokees, and three Commissioners have been appointed to enquire into the conflicting allegations and causes of dispute.

The report closes with a recommendation to the Government to provide additional buildings for the safe-keeping of the records of the War Department.

From a statement published by the New York *Morning News*, it appears that the number of persons in the United States who cannot read or write, and who cast their votes at the late Presidential election, is 344,240. There is said to be a law in Mexico, that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, after the year 1850, who cannot read or write. In allusion to this law, the *News* says: "We should be well content to see some regulation of the elective franchise on the same principle by our states; and should be pleased to come sooner on this ground the existing difficulty with the new party of Native Americanism."

ELECTION RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—The Albany papers mention that on the Saturday evening previous to the municipal election in Montreal, a young man by the name of Colburn, belonging to the "Loyal Protection Society," was attacked in the street by an Irishman named Fenon, while passing, when he immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Fenon through the heart. On Sunday, hand bills were posted about the streets headed, "Murder! Murder! &c. Irishmen and French, meet at the Hay Market to avenge the blood of Fenon. There was a large collection of people met at 4 o'clock, but the military were prompt upon the ground, and dispersed them forthwith.

On Monday, election day, two men, members of the L. P. S. were shot. One, named Griffith, was shot through the neck, but was not dead at the last accounts. The name of the other was not known. The military were then called out, and cannon placed in the street, &c. Order was restored, and the election was proceeding at 12 o'clock.

☞ The Ohio Fat Girl will this day change her quarters in Algiers, where she intends to remain only twenty-four hours.

FROM TEXAS.

The U. S. Cutter *Woodbury*, which arrived yesterday, brought later advices from Galveston. The papers contain President HOUSTON's Message. Some of them treat that document with considerable harshness, as the remarks made by the President upon the subject of Annexation are regarded as having "an awful squinting towards opposition to that project.

Captain ELLIOTT, the British Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, had arrived at Galveston on board the *Spartan*, and was on his way to the Seat of Government. The *Spartan* had left Galveston for Vera Cruz, with, it is said, important despatches for the Mexican Government.

The papers contain little of interest, save the message in question. The President states that since the adjournment of Congress, a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce has been negotiated with some of the German States, which has proved convenient and profitable.

Of Annexation it speaks obliquely as follows:

"There is no ground to suspect that the late agitation of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States has, in any degree, shaked their desire for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about the speedy and honorable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That they should evince anxiety for our separate existence and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural but commendable. They will never require of us, I am fully assured, any sacrifice of honor or interest, and if they did, we should be quite free, as I am certain we would be ready, to resent it. They are too well acquainted with the history of our origin and progress to suppose, for an instant, that we would under any circumstances surrender one jot or tittle of that liberty and right to self government which we achieved in the sanguinary conflicts of the Revolution, or give up a single privilege secured to us by our laws and constitution. They will not ask it—they do not expect it—we will not yield it.

"Our relations with the United States remain in the same condition as at the time of my last annual communication. We are still without any treaty stipulations between the two countries. Within the last two years, all attempts at their establishment have been negatived by the satisfying power of that Government."—That any effort for the same purpose will meet with any better success for some time to come, I am wholly unable to determine."

In all but the name, Texas still continues at peace with Mexico. The policy of pacificating the Indians on the frontier has been proved effective and judicious by the results. The savages are tranquil and friendly.

The finances of the country are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The receipts from various sources of revenue will at least equal the expenditures, and per inspirance a small surplus in the Treasury. The increase compliance of the mariners of Congress in not passing proper laws for enforcing the collection of the tonnage duties is complained. Not less than $250,000 has been lost in three years, for want of proper legal enactments. Delaations to the amount of $80 000 have accrued.

The amount of expenditures for the current administration, to the 1st November, is $1,000,138 9, leaving a balance of $4,986 91.

The discussions and alarming insubordination among the people of Shelby county have been promptly quelled by a proper display of military force. A permanent garrison has been stationed in that region.

☞ We have received from Morgan, a copy of the Physiology of the *London Medical Student*, by "Punch." This is a capital little book, full of fun and humor, and will provoke laughter even in the most suicidal kind of weather, similar to that which prevailed yesterday.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* states that a considerable number of planters are turning their attention to the cultivation of the sugar cane, as the highlands of that parish have been proved to be admirably adapted to the purpose.

☞ There was a rumor in Cincinnati on the 11th inst. that the Hon. J. R. MADISON of Madison, had been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Indiana. He is one of the oldest men in that State.

☞ An enormous bear was killed in Peru, Maine, last week, by two young men while hunting lodges.—He ran two miles after four balls entered his body, one of which severed the large artery of his neck. He weighed after being dressed 400 pounds, and was sold at Hucksell village for $22.

☞ Mr. Rothe, a Saxon miner, gives it as his opinion that the gold mines of North Carolina are equal to any in Europe or Brazil. Ten millions of dollars have already been obtained from the North Carolina mines. A negro found one lump of ore at Gold Hill mine which was worth $3,000.

☞ THE CANADA, the steam ship belonging to the Liverpool, Boston and Halifax line, will make her first trip on the 4th January next. She is fully recommended by Capt. Judkins. From the description given in the Liverpool papers, she must be a model of naval architecture. She is 240 feet long—22 feet main deck; length of keel 200 feet. Burthen 1600 tons, with engines of 500 horse power.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL.—While the locofocos were celebrating their recent victory at Mount Pleasant, Trumbull County, Ohio, their gun burst and instantly killed two respectable young men named Isaac Cash and Jesse Hall.

At Steubenville, in the same State, the locofocos met with another disaster, fortunately not a fatal but a ludicrous one. They carried an enormous wagon load of rockets on the public square, and while they were sending up a few of them, for the diversion of the faithful who were crowding around the wagon to see the fun, the wag in load took fire and exploded. The rockets took course flew in every direction, and the locofocos flew off too, in tangent, "over head over heels," and ran like scared sheep in every direction. A very young man, one fellow, according to the Cleveland Herald, turned his numerous sails as much rapidity as the great "Southern Statesmen" himself. After a while, the *disperse members* of the unfortunate locofocos party generally picked themselves up as well as they could and dragged, not any of them very seriously hurt, but most confoundedly frightened; concluding, we suppose, that though rockets are mighty pretty things, one at a time, they are the deuce in the aggregate.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity on Thursday last, the 12th ult. It commenced about 7 o'clock, and continued with considerable violence for the space of several seconds, accompanied with a loud report resembling that of heavy ordonance at a distance, which was succeeded by a strong and deep rumbling noise, similar to that produced by a heavily loaded wagon in crossing a bridge. The clock was the most severe we have ever experienced. In one instance, an apparently firmly built brick chimney was thrown down by it to this county; and in this and the adjoining county of Hunterdon, stones and bricks were in several cases displaced from chimnes and houses.

The motion is supposed to be both perpendicular and horizontal, and the closest observers imagine that the shock must have come from the Southwest. It is probable that it was not felt further West than the Cumberland Mountains, as we have Sparta, Lebanon, Nashville and Franklin papers, published subsequent to its occurrence, which make no mention of it. A Knoxville, Tenn, Republican speaks of it as having been felt very sensibly in that place.—*Knoxville (Tenn. Register.*

According to the Highland *Messenger*, the same earthquake was felt at Ashville, N. C., at the same hour. The *Messenger* says it "was so severe as to shake the store in our office."

OREGON.—According to the last advices, the American population now in the Oregon settlement is upwards of 1,000 souls a thousand. They have formed for themselves a government, elected Executive and Legislative officers, established Courts of Justice, and a Record Office of Land Titles. Schools and church hee are provided, mills to supply lumber and for the manufacture of flour are in operation, cattle and stock of all kinds are rapidly increasing, farms are in cultivation and the fisheries yield abundantly. To meet the growing wants of a civilized community money has been sent to New York for a printing press and a steam engine.

If the settlement of the Oregon country goes on in this way, the settlement of the Oregon question will take care of itself. Both operations are likely to go on together; and rather the latter will resolve itself into the first.

Under the existing treaty with Great Britain there is now a joint occupation of the territory by citizens of the United States and British subjects. There are few accessions to the British population, since the far trade is almost the only pursuit which calls them thither. The American settlers go to reside permanently, to cultivate the ground, to establish a community. They must continually increase, and the country must belong to the United States.—*Balt American.*

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Henry Johnson died at Cusseasqua Indian Village, on the 16th ult., aged 72. A correspondent of the Freeman Censor states that he was born on Susquehanna county, Pa., and when five or six years old, was taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, and carried to Niagara and Canada, where he lived among the Indians several years. In 1810 he married a Delaware squaw and became thoroughly Indian in all his tastes and habits. He was always opposed to the Indians' removal to the west, and gave no little trouble to the companies of whites who sought to form treaties with them. The writer of the sketch in the Censor, says:—

"About 30 years ago, a man by the name of Johnson, in Pennsylvania, and who had heard something of his history, came to see, and from all the circumstances, he believed him to be his brother. So confident was he of this, that he offered to share with him the patrimony of his father, and to provide for him, if he would return with him to Pennsylvania; but he could not prevail on him to leave the Indians.

The strong circumstance that they were brothers, is, that they both recollected well that they were in their infancy taken for getting eggs, when the Indians came upon them; the eldest brother effected his escape.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN ENGLAND, is now less rewarded than labor in any other occupation. In allusion to this, at a late cattle show in the neighborhood of Liverpool, a huge placard was posted with a large woodcut, headed, "*An agricultural contrast*," representing a *half starved laborer* in the act of holding by a chink a *very fat cow*, which seemed to attract general admiration. It was in these words:

"THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Beg to announce, *that they will give*

A PRIZE OF FIFTY POUNDS

To that Landlord who shall produce off his estate a *full well grown, Fat, and contented Agricultural Laborer*, living in a decent well drained Cottage, and *which "children are also well fed and can read and write."*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening a new play from the pen of EDES SANGERANT, Esq., called the "Genoese," will be performed for the first time in New Orleans. It is represented as being replete with dramatic interest and poetical beauty. The farce of "'Twas I," concludes the entertainment.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-night, the *gorgeous* fairy spectacle of Cherry and Fair Star, preceded by the Lady of Lyons, in which Mrs. Sutton personates the character of Pauline.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Luke Thevenin was yesterday brought into Court to be tried on a charge of murder:—The prisoner is charged in the indictment with having, on the 23d day of May last, caused the death of Francisco de Paula Mara, Secretary of the Spanish Consul, by inflicting wounds upon him with a knife, at the office of the Consulate in this city. During the empanelling of the jury, the accused protested against the right of both the Court and Jury to try him, stating that he was the true and lawful Duke of Burgundy and King of France, and consequently could only be tried by his Peers. After the jury had been sworn, J. B. Fonteneau, Esq., the Counsel appointed by the Court to defend the prisoner, filed a plea, which was ordered to be recorded, setting forth that the accused was insane at the time of the killing, and therefore was not guilty of murder, and could not be tried for the said crime, as he was at the present moment insane. On motion of the Attorney General and the Counsel for the accused, four Physicians, Messrs. Thomas Pelet, Junius E. Kerr, James J. Kerr and Raimond Vionnet, were appointed by the Court and sworn, to examine the prisoner as to the state of his mind and report to the Court whether he was in a state of mental aberration or not.

The prisoner was then taken into a separate room to be examined by the physicians named as above, who after half an hours absence, returned into Court and reported that the time given to them to examine into the state of mind of the prisoner was not sufficient to authorize them to make a conscientious report thereon, that it would require that they should have access to the accused and see him on more than one occasion, and that if the Court would allow them to visit him in jail, they would attend to the duty imposed upon them, and present in due time the result of their observations; which, being agreed to by the Court, on motion and with the consent of both the Attorney General and the Counsel for the accused, ordered that the jury be discharged from the consideration of the case and that the accused be remanded back to prison.

Jose Maria Martinez, charged with stealing a turpentine, on the 24th Sept last, was tried and found guilty. Sentenced to eight days imprisonment in the Parish Prison. The prisoner having been recommended to the clemency of the Court in consequence of the length of time he had been confined in prison awaiting his trial, his Honor was disposed to deal leniently with him, by imposing so short an imprisonment.

John Donner, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

A *note protegus* was entered by the District Attorney in the case of Francis Welsh, charged with larceny.

John Williams, charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of Mr. Kern of the Parish of Jefferson, was put upon trial and found guilty.

RECORDER BATCHER'S COURT.—Thomas Norton, arrested for stealing a box of radish, was yesterday sentenced to 30 days confinement in the Workhouse.

Wm. Brown, on default of bail to keep the peace, was committed to the Parish Prison.

Philip Humphrey, f. m. c., arrested for gambling with slaves, was fined $25, and sent before the Criminal Court to be tried for being in the State in contravention to law.

Samuel Knight, charged with assault and battery and opposition to law, was committed to the Parish Prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

COMMITTED.—Hugh Lynch, arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife, the particulars of which we have heretofore noticed, was yesterday examined before Recorder Lemle, and sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

☞ Geddy Barrett, was yesterday arrested by the Police of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a gold guard chain and a quantity of clothing from Hugh McLaughlin. He will be examined before Recorder Baldwin.

LOCKED UP.—D. Mouisi, f. m. c., arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, was yesterday brought before Recorder Lemle, and committed for six months to the Workhouse.

☞ A quantity of goods supposed to be stolen, were yesterday seized by the Police of the Second Municipality, in a negro house, situated in Common, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

IMPORTANT TO SURGEONS.—Judge Ellis Lewis of Lancaster county, Pa., has decided that surgeons employed by a Coroner to make *post mortem* examinations, are entitled to payment for their services.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ANNALS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Friday, Thomas Boden and George Holden were brought up charged with assaulting Lewis Morse, 2d mate of the American ship Berwick. The complainant stated that about half past 12 o'clock on Thursday night, he was passing along the quay, and when near the Victoria Dock gate, a stone was thrown at him. It being very dark he did not see who threw it, but immediately after the prisoners came up, one on either side, and knocked him down, and beat him most severely. A man named Jones, who was standing on the quay, stated, not any of them very seriously hurt, but most confoundedly frightened; concluding, we suppose, that though rockets are mighty pretty things, one at a time, they are the deuce in the aggregate.

Public Sentiment.

☞ Parents Look Here—Will you allow your children to suffer from worms, when a remedy may be had, called Comstock's Worm Lozenges, that will extract all pass at once and be the result, as it will positively perform a cure in a single night? This extraordinary remedy, which has such a wonderful control over all pains caused by worms, can be had at a reasonable price, and is perfectly free from all injurious properties.

☞ Mr. James Monroe, of Philadelphia, is hereby notified that their Ales, Beer, stored at 1 Water street, and the Woods' Price list for the same, will be found at the office of Wm H Atty Esq. Agent, and not at the Proprietors store. 420

☞ NOTICE. The ship MARCIA CLEAVES from Liverpool, is now discharging at Gaposotte the cargo of salt, and will be ready to receive their private goods in 5 days, after which time their goods will be sent to the public store. L. H. GALE & Co. Common 420

☞ The packet ship Ashburton, arrived from New York, is now discharging her cargo opposite the Bull Road. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored for their account and risk. FOSDICK & BRO.
420 74 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE. P. S. Bailey, John M Bailey, Thos. Bailey, Harvey A. Coolidge, S. H. Leopold, H. H. Bailey, C. W. Bailey, Charles Bailey, Wm. Bailey, Jonathan Bailey, Jesse Bailey, Jr. Wm. Bailey, Jr. Jesse Bailey, Jr. Jonathan Bailey, Jr.