The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] in advance $12 00
[illegible] one year 5 00
[illegible] Advertisements ..... [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE, for the publication during the ensuing year of the advertisements required to be published weekly by the Board of Liquidation, for the price of [illegible] dollars each week.

WM. DE BUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New-Orleans, [illegible], 1846.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[illegible] Sept. 18, 1846.

[illegible] the Banks will exchange [illegible] the Bankers will exchange [illegible] during next week [illegible] three Loans for Ten [illegible] Aug. 31 coupons.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

E. C. BOURDON, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti st. [illegible] to mid [illegible]. m17

ED. CRAGIN, [illegible] Havana Produce, No. 28 [illegible] m27

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Merchants, 81 Canal street.

E. SEILER, [illegible] Importer and Dealer in [illegible] No. 59 Chartres street. [illegible]

W. MORRIS, Ship Chandler and [illegible] No. [illegible] Levee, [illegible] [illegible]

CHARLES DE BUYS, Importer of French and [illegible] No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

TRASK & BELDEN, Importers of French and [illegible] No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

J. B. SEILER & Co., Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

JOHN BURN, [illegible] Dealer in [illegible] No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

J. C. BROOKS & Co., Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] Banks and Bankers [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE.

Monday morning, Sept. 21, 1846.

THE SUB-TREASURY was recommended by Mr. VAN BUREN, because out of 27 European despotisms, 22 had resorted to this system—a truly valid and appropriate reason for its adoption by a republican government. The people, however, found fault equally with the measure, its advocate and his logic, and rejected them all without ceremony.

MR. POLK was once a violent opponent of the Sub-Treasury, and when the project was started by General GORDON, in February, 1835, he denounced it with considerable ability, and showed all its inconveniences and all its dangers. The following passages from his speech on that occasion will exhibit the opinions of Mr. POLK in regard to this great measure:

"It may be questioned whether the heaviest security which the *most wealthy individual* could give would make the public deposites *safe* at the points of large collection. In the city of New York half the revenue is collected. Several millions of the public money may be in the hands of the Receiver at one time, and if he be corrupt, or shall engage in *speculation or trade*, and meet with a reverse of fortune, *the loss sustained by the Government would be inevitable!* With ample security, as it was supposed, the Government lost a million or more in the ten case a few years ago. The loss in three cases alone is already stated. In 1827 and 1828, when it was supposed that ample care had been taken to secure the debt, it amounted to near two millions. As then, between the *responsibility* of a *public Receiver* and *Bank corporations*, as banks do exist and are likely to exist under State authority, *the latter upon the ground of safety* to the public *are to be preferred*."

"Speaking of a surplus in the Treasury at any time which should be placed in the box of the Sub-Treasury Mr. Polk says: "*The amount of circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposites*, by which the value of every article of merchandize and property would be affected."

"It is the hands of *Receivers*, they must either hoard or *keeping it locked up in a strong box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade*, or they must, for their own security and on their own responsibility, place it at last *on deposite in Banks for safe keeping*, till they are called on by the Government for it."

"If Receivers be employed, *they* can perform no *other* service than to *keep* the money, and must be *paid a compensation from the Treasury*."

"Whilst the deposite is in a bank the bank may use it, keeping itself ready at the same time to pay when demanded, and it is not *withdrawn from the general circulation* as so much money *hoarded and withdrawn from the use of the community*."

Now these are strong arguments against the Sub-Treasury. But, it must be remembered in justice to Mr. POLK, that these cogent reasons suggested themselves to his mind only because the project was not then embraced in the catalogue of administration measures. The policy of General Jackson's government was at that time to pamper pet banks and foster paper money; and Mr. POLK, as a genuine patent democrat, defended the Banks and denounced the Sub-Treasury. The doctrines of the party have now changed, and they fall foul of their own offspring, bruise, abuse and endeavor to destroy them. In this noble work, Mr. POLK, in pursuance of strict partisan fidelity, cheerfully cooperates, and hence he now discovers that all the hideous deformities of the Sub-Treasury have been converted into radiant beauties, and that its baneful effects upon the currency, which were so much deprecated in 1835, are precisely its exalting recommendations in 1845. As he seeks, however, to bolster up a bad cause, his arguments for the measure are not half as forcible or convincing as those which he urged against it.

We think that the effects of the Sub-Treasury have been developed with more truth and sincerity by a democrat than by any of its opponents. Ex-Senator BENJ. TAPPAN, of Ohio, was entirely in favor of its adoption, and some years ago, while the subject was undergoing a great discussion, in a circular addressed to his constituents at Steubenville, he alleged the following admirable reasons why the Sub-Treasury should become the law of the land:

"*Wages were entirely too high in this country*, and were it was NO REASON *why labor should not be as cheap as that country as in Europe*. It is the Banks that keep up the price of labor and the price of produce; if you can put down the Banks *labor will be reduced to eleven cents a day, wheat at sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. The Sub-Treasury will produce this effect; it will put down the Banks, and reduce the price of labor and the produce of the country to the level of the best tariff the manufacturers can have*; and, instead of being compelled to ask your Government for protection, it will enable the American manufacturer to compete with the English manufacturer even in his own market."

These excellent arguments will no doubt be properly appreciated by the laboring classes. As they are strong democrats, they may learn from Senator TAPPAN what will be the consequences of the Sub-Treasury on the avoils of their industry. He has examined the matter very perspicuously. Nor does he stand alone in his views—one of the democratic orators in the House of Representatives, during the late session, we think it was Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, carried on the latter part of Mr. TAPPAN's argument, and made an elaborate speech to prove that the manufactures would find the Sub-Treasury the best protective system that could be devised, because it would infallibly cause the reduction of wages, by driving bank notes out of circulation. If the hardy and honest artisan and laborer like this argument, the whigs who foresaw the evil and did their utmost to prevent it, will be listened on the country, have nothing more to say. The future will tell whether the people approve the system—whether they prefer Mr. POLK's ogre in 1825, or in 1846—and whether Mr. TAPPAN's lesson to reduce wages to eleven pence a day meets their approbation.

CAMILLO SIVORI and HENRI HERZARE both expected to visit the United States shortly on professional tours. The first is a violinist, who takes rank with Ernst, Ole Bull and Vieux Temps—that is, with the finest instrumental talent in the world. The second is a splendid performer who for many years was esteemed the most magnificent piano-forte player in Europe.—But of late years, the star of Herz has been dimmed by the splendid and sustained lustre of Thalberg, and eclipsed by the vivid and portentous scintillations of the genius of Listz. Herz, however, though he cannot anger claim precedence as a pianist over all competitors, is yet considered one of the most brilliant and beautiful performers of the age. These artists will doubtless visit New Orleans in the course of their peregrinations.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. We are [illegible] manufacturing establishment, [illegible] Baltimore street, and 31 [illegible] Baltimore and [illegible] Bilious and intermittent fevers are the disorders most common, and these are generally consequent upon a rainy and hot season, like that experienced the summer past throughout all of South Alabama.

☞ We announce a change of weather with about the same feelings of gratification which might be supposed to be experienced by a half roasted man on being transferred to a cold bath. Within forty-eight hours, the mercury in the thermometer has fallen between ten and fifteen degrees, and the atmosphere here before and only fit for Salamander, has been reduced to a temperature which human beings may breathe with comfort.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The city of Mobile continues remarkably healthy. There are few cases of fever of any kind, and none of a malignant type.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MINT.—Some adventurer, who visited the Mint yesterday, says the Philadelphia *North American*, of the 12th instant, attempted to pocket some of the mint drops, but was discovered.—He said it was a joke, and claimed to be a gentleman; unfortunately, Captain Bennett was on his heels in search, having suspicion of him as a well known thief.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., of Mobile, has received from the Governor of Alabama, the appointment of Judge of the Criminal Court of Mobile, in place of Judge Crabbe, deceased.

☞ The President has recognized HENRY THADDEUS STREET, as Vice Consul of Portugal for the port of Charleston.

SPECIAL MESSENGER.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived by yesterday's mail direct from New York, that he left at Mobile a Mr. GREGORY, an officer of the United States Navy, who was about to proceed to Pensacola and from thence to the blockading squadron off Vera Cruz, as a bearer of important despatches from the Government to Commodore CONNER. Our informant was unable to learn any thing of the tenor of these documents.

STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.—This splendid steam-packet arrived at Charleston on Tuesday morning last, after a passage of 66 hours—having been two hours longer in making the voyage than the *Oregon*.

A FALSEHOOD REFUTED.—Somebody, says the Baltimore *Patriot*, has set a story afloat in the papers that Samuel Kirkham, whom many of our citizens will redember as a teacher of grammar, had recently died in Ohio of *delirium tremens!* It is a wicked slander on the dead. Mr. Kirkham has been dead for several years. Mr. H. Winchester, the principal of the Frederick Female Seminary, says he died in New York, in May, 1843, of pulmonary disease, of which he had long been suffering. There was nothing in his life to warrant such a story that he died otherwise than the good man does.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. MCLANE.—We observe by a correspondence, in the New York papers that the Hon. Louis McLane late U. States Minister to England has accepted an invitation of the citizens of that city to partake with them of a public dinner, and that he will name as early a day for that purpose as the state of his health and his pressing engagements will warrant.

STEAMBOAT LOST.—The steamer *Dr. Thos. T Watson*, Capt. Main, from New Orleans for Attakapas, struck a snag on the morning of the 16th inst., forty miles down the Atchafalaya, in twenty feet water. No lives were lost, but the boat and cargo were totally lost. Both were partially insured. The cargo is said to have been very valuable, consisting of dry goods and assorted merchandise. Some of the officers and crew arrived here last evening on the Belle Creole. When they left the boat she had three feet water on her cabin floor.

CANALES.—The *Pic* of Sunday says: In a private letter from a friend at Point Isabel, received by the *Telegraph*, we find a postscript written as the boat was on the point of departure, to the following effect:

"I have just seen an extract from a letter from Capt. —, which says that Canales has been taken prisoner."

We have no other allusion to the report.

MAINE.—A meeting of Independent Democrats convened at Bangor on the 8th inst. and nominated Gen. ALFRED JOHNSON of Belfast for Governor, JOHN L. HAYES of Brownville for Congress, and a Senate ticket for Penobscot County.

THE DRAWBACKS ON EXPORTS.—There seems to be but one sentiment among the press, of all sides, in regard to the illegality of the circular of Mr. Walker on drawbacks. The New York *Evening Post* reviews the arguments of the circular, shows that they are forced, and concludes by saying:

"In the nature of things, it seems right that merchants should be allowed to export for drawback and re-importation, o r the change of the tariff; for as the prices of merchandize are supposed to decrease, through the reduction of the tariff, importers ought certainly to be privileged to avail themselves of the lowest rate of duty. Seeing that they pay two and a half per cent. to the government for the benefit of drawback, and that they undertake the expense of a voyage to a foreign port and back, there is little danger of their contemplating fraud upon the revenue."

PRACTICE IN THE ENGLISH GROGGERIES.—An exgrogseller, of London, lets out some secrets of the craft, in a series of letters in the Boston *Traveller*.—He says:—

First, all *drippings* of glasses and measures having contained wine or spirits, are carefully collected in a zinc stand, kept for that purpose. This stand is regularly emptied out every morning, or oftener if necessary, and put away in bottles, to be afterwards made into cordials and compounds by the admixture of syrups and other ingredients. Some establishments calculate to pay their servants' wages from these drippings. Second, all drippings of ale, beer or any other article that will not mix with the spirits, are collected in a zinc trough, in which is a pipe to convey it down into the waste butt in the cellar; this to be afterwards mixed with beer, as required.

UNLUCKY SLIP.—The schooner *Portia*, of Baltimore, from Turk's Island for New York, put in Norfolk a few days ago on account of head winds. While in Hampton Roads, Captain Kirwan boarded the steamboat from Norfolk for Baltimore, for the purpose of sending to the owners of the vessel two bags of specie. In the act of transferring them to the steamboat, one of the bags, supposed to contain $2,100, slipped overboard and sunk in four fathoms water.—The place in which the money was lost is a narrow channel, and it is hoped that the persons sent to recover it may be successful.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.—By the arrival of the brig *Putnam*, from Arecibo, Porto Rico, at Philadelphia, we learn that Henry G. Hubbard, United States Consul at St. John's, Porto Rico, died on the 16th of August last, at the last mentioned city.

Terrible Steamboat Accident.

Loss of the Steamer Excelsior.—The New York papers bring sad accounts of the destruction of the steamer *Excelsior*, a packet between the city of New York and Coxsackie. On the afternoon of the 10th while leaving the dock foot of Cortland street, her boiler exploded with a terrific concussion, killing and scalding several of her passengers and crew. The boat immediately took fire drifting at the will of the elements, and endangering several other vessels by coming in contact with them. She was finally grappled by the steamer *John Fitch* and conveyed to the Jersey shore. The *Excelsior* was burned to the water's edge.

The boat was new and put on the route in June last, but was not one of the first class. She was engaged principally in cheap passenger business between New York and Catskill and Coxsackie, and was owned by Hom. Nelson & Sons, of the latter place. She was valued at $35,000, and was but partially insured

The whole number of passengers on board probably did not exceed forty. The boat, at the time of the explosion, had just left the wharf, and the passengers, as is usual when the boats paws up the river, moved over to the starboard or city side. The boiler which burst, was on the larboard side.

The explosion shook the large steamers *Hendrick Hudson* and *Empire*, lying at the Cortland street piers. The timbers were thrown high up into the air, and the body of at least one person was seen sailing with the timbers. The boiler was not seen after the explosion. That part of it not broken to pieces went immediately to the bottom.

The sufferers were immediately carried to the Hospital and taken care of. Their names are—

Daniel Slauson, passenger, aged 78, father in law of Alderman Gilbert, First Ward. He was badly scalded, and died in a few minutes after being taken to the Hospital.

Wm. Hull, passenger, lives at No. 177 Lewis street His face is very much battered and upper and lower jaws both broken in several places,—has a deep injury on his thigh, and is burnt on one knee.

Wm. Van Wart, First Engineer, has both arms badly burnt, and is bruised on his back.

George Van Wart, Second Engineer, brother of William, has his arms, legs, back and throat badly burnt.

One of the fireman is missing, supposed to have been the body seen blown up in the air at the time of the explosion.

We learn that the first Engineer was struck on the back by something heavy and forced through a bulk head, and on returning to his station found Mr. Slawson in his (the Engineer's) room lying on his back with a large piece of the smoke pipe along side of him.

The injuries sustained by Mr. Slawson were not known last evening. A coroner's inquest is to be held this morning.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unascertained. There are various rumors about it, but we cannot state any thing as positive. The first Engineer says that there was only about eighteen inches of steam on just before the explosion. There must be a searching enquiry instituted as to the causes of this sad catastrophe, and let the public know, whether or not, it is the result of carelessness.

It is said that the steamer could have been saved with a loss of only about a thousand dollars worth of the wood work, had the Fairfiel l not gone between the Columbus and the wreck and severed the tow line, thus setting the *Excelsior* adrift again. The E was almost at the wharf where the fire engines could have easily subdued the flames.

THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE.—One of the papers in New York which advocates "free trade," in law, says:—

"The most outrageous feature of the present legal system is, that the judges must be lawyers."

The Richmond *Compiler* clamours to this, and says:—

"The most outrageous feature of the present legal system is, that all the judges are not lawyers."

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.—We learn, says the Baltimore *Sun*, by a letter from Evansville, In., that the most aggravated case of lynching occurred within ten miles of that place, a few weeks since. The letter says:

"A merchant finding five hundred dollars less in his safe than he left there, suspected the money was stolen, by a man who deposited that amount with him some months before. He then proposed to his clerk to take him to an Island in the Ohio, and give him as many lashes as he required to produce a confession. The old man was tied by the neck to a tree, and three received, as some thought, five hundred (probably three or four hundred,) lashes. His cries were hushed by drawing the rope tightly around his neck his toes touching the ground. He bore it nobly, and told them to kill him, but that he would never acknowledge himself a thief. He was proved innocent by an alibi, and the money paid to him the second day after.—Great excitement prevails! The guilty parties are highly respectable, and can well afford to pay the high cost which their act of lynching will cost them."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The following official notice from the Board of Health shows that no Yellow Fever exists in our city:

BOARD OF HEALTH, Sept. 19, 1846.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health for the city of New Orleans, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved, for the satisfaction and information of the public, to reiterate the declaration promulgated on the 16th inst., that as far as the knowledge of the Board extends, *not a case of yellow fever has since* made its appearance in our city.

The public will be duly notified of any change in the health of our population.

J. J. KER, Chairman.
A. HESTER, Secretary.

INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.

(*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*)

WOODVILLE, (VA.,) Sept. 1, 1846.

A slave case of much interest was decided in this county at the late term of our Supreme Court. It was the case of negro Kitty Payne and her children, who had been brought to Virginia, by Samuel Maddox, from Adams county, Pa., and claimed by him as his slaves. The case came up on a feigned issue before the Supreme Court to try the question of their freedom, and was ably and elaborately argued. Z. Turner, Esq., appeared as the counsel for the slaves, and greatly distinguished himself by a most powerful argument in their behalf, in which the law and the facts were clearly set forth. The result of the trial was that the Court rendered a special verdict, that the negro woman and her children were equitably entitled to their freedom, but that a further proceeding would be necessary to remove certain legal disabilities, that prevented the Court now awarding it to them. Of course, these proceedings will be instituted and the negroes set free. At the arrest of this woman and her children caused much excitement in Adams county, Pa., at the time it was made, this report of the decision of the case, I have thought, may be of interest to your many readers there.

City Intelligence.

☞ The First Municipality Council will meet this evening at 5 o'clock.

A RIVER PIRATE.—Jean Francois was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois, upon a charge of boarding the schooner Emma, during the night, and carrying away four barrels of potatoes. The captain of the schooner was awakened by the noise on deck and caught the thief whilst he was attempting to clear away with his skiff. Jean Francois was examined and committed to stand his trial before the First District Court.

INQUEST.—Two deaths from apoplexy occurred on Saturday, according to two verdicts rendered by a jury of inquest who held a post mortum examination—First, on the body of a man named Edward Wallace found dead in a fisherman's shanty on the bank of the river, opposite the St Mary's Market; and secondly, on the body of a man named Wood, who died suddenly in a house at the corner of Marigny and Victory streets, Third Municipality.

A third inquest was held on the body of a man named William Dawes, who died suddenly in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. F. Martin, corner of Benjamin and Front Levee streets, Second Municipality.—Verdict: "died of gastric disorder."

LARCENY.—The Second Municipality police arrested on Saturday an individual named Benistine, upon a charge of petty larceny. Examination before Recorder Baldwin this morning.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Baron C. Tryer, charged with entering about 8 o'clock in the evening, a coffee-house, situated in Chartres street between Conti and St Louis, and carrying away from the barkeeper's chest, a sum of ten dollars, was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois and remanded for further examination.

John Brown, the accomplice of the notorious Bill St Louis, alias Ubank, was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police and brought before Recorder Genois. His Honor immediately delivered the accused into the hands of Sheriff Lewis.

Pierre Bontat, brought up on two grievous charges of assault and battery, was committed to appear before the First District Court.

Ernestine Mennior, f. c. w., arrested for insulting a white person, was sent before the same tribunal.

ROBBERY.—George Alex, arrested by officer Treszes, of the First Municipality police, for committing a robbery on board the ship Viola, lying in the Third Municipality harbor, was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois. His Honor, on hearing that the offence was committed within the limits of the Third Municipality, sent the prisoner before Recorder Seuzeneau.

ACCIDENT.—A colored man, whose name we could not ascertain, fell on Saturday night through the hatchway of a store on Old Levee street, between St Louis and Conti. He was immediately conveyed to his lodgings, where he now lies in a very precarious situation

MURDER.—Lieutenant Farrar, of the Third Municipality Police, arrested on Saturday evening, by virtue of a warrant issued by Alderman Lugenbuhle, an individual named WILLIAM NUTLY. The prisoner, on the same afternoon, had got into a quarrel with a man named MICHAEL MUGS, in Eighteen street between Levee and Cypress, and resorting to blows, had struck him several times on the head with a board three feet in length, and afterwards kicked him severely on the head and breast. Mugs fell down senseless and skull being fractured in two places, and after a long and painful agony, he breathed his last.—Coroner Spedden was soon on the spot and held an inquest on the body of the deceased. William Nutly is now in jail and will be examined in a few days.

The next Presidency.

In a recent number of the New York *Telegraph*—a neutral print—there is an elaborate article on this subject, in which there may be more truth than fiction. As our readers may wish to learn the views of impartial and disinterested journals, we copy a considerable portion of the article

"In what is all this to terminate? What are the chances for the candidates, whose forms begin to increase in dimension upon the screen of public opinion, at the direction of the showmen who stand behind, and who adjust the focal distances of their respective magic lanterns. The features which are always presented in advance of all others are those of Henry Clay, generally presented too soon, always received with cheers by a large portion of the audience, and yet never successfully exhibited, if we consider that no effort has ever yet been made upon any as the incumbent of the White House. No controversy of arrangement, or adjustment of the scales, no rack work, or application of gases could ever produce the picture.

Whether it can ever be accomplished is a matter of doubt, and it is now confidently asserted, that he will allow himself to be used for the purpose. If what such a man cannot be appreciated as he should. It has been the misfortune of the noblest spirits of past ages, that their highest honors must justify their due. Mr. Clay's greatness will be in his speeches.

Another figure on the screen is that of John C. Calhoun. It occupies but a small corner, and is rather a dissolving view than a perfect image. What can it mean but the appearance of the same, and ever towering height of the head, as well as the immovable features, and the nobleness of soul, which mark his features. There is not enough of general interest to secure him a general application. and he will fade from the canvass, while lesser lights shine in his sphere.

And here [illegible] a figure of the form of Nicanor Alpha Omega in outline, [illegible] with the poise and circumstance of war. But observation always the better part of valor, does not belong to him, and in his hastiness, like that of his friends, he appears to be inferior, leaning over the canvass. There is a rattling of the sabre, and a [illegible] of the epaulettes, and all is over.

Mr. Polk will not, in all probability, suffer himself to be again exhibited to the public in the form of a candidate. He was up for one appearance once, and that was highly successful. He will not be put up again to be received with the clamor of applause which attended his entrance. His exit will be one of comparative quiet.

The most prominent personage in the democratic ranks is, in our opinion, is Silas Wright, and the managers of the exhibition, at least those who are of the North, undoubtedly think so. There is no doubt of his re-nomination as Governor, nor much of his re-election. The modern Cato, as he is termed, has strong friends among the people. His views are in accordance with the temper and feelings of the democracy, and they will sustain him as Governor, giving him enlarged claimson the Presidency, and we think that to this point their efforts are tending. As soon as he has been turned over the canvass as Governor, he will be presented by the wire-workers, as the Presidential candidate, and he will in this respect, prunes inter pares. How the South will relish this fresh display of his fine points, remains to be seen.

We have an opinion, that to these persons there will be added one other of any prominence, or much entitled to consideration. We believe that the Whigs, when they come to their senses, and really begin to exhibit any unity of purpose, or dexterity of management, will cast a broad and brilliant figure on the canvass, in which the public will pleasurably gaze. It will be that of John McLean, of Ohio. This will be something new to the younger portion of the spectators, and nothing disagreeable to the elder portion.

Great uprightness of character; great suavity of manner; great legal acquirements; strong religious tendencies; and perfect separation from the vexed questions of the day;—will, on the one hand, secure the respect of most beholders—while, on the other, eminent public services in a line of duty, important, though not of a partizan character—are remembered by the people in the election market large. If the Whigs can, by possibility, divest themselves of their personal preferences, they will bring forward John McLean, of Ohio.

This, however, is hardly to be expected. They will continue to quarrel among themselves; and having lived a long time under democratic rule, will not fear to do so a little longer! Indeed, it is a common saying among some cliques that they would rather fall with their particula favorite, than rise with any other man.

We have thus, in our mind's eye, glanced at the figures which are passing, in show, before us. As impartial observers, we have described what appears to us to be the principal objects of attraction, and consider ourselves indifferent as to the result, farther than this—that our country may continue to flourish, and survive all the arts of our political showmen.

Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

KEY WEST, September 7, 1846.

I wrote you a few days ago via New York, informing you that our wreckers had boarded, in the Gulf stream, the ship *Eben Preble*, of Boston, abandoned—since which she has arrived here, from appearances, she must have run on some of the keys on the other side of the Gulf—her cut water is gone, stern split, and wood ends forward started—her cabin much injured by cutting away the state room doors, &c. captain gone, with the leading blocks for braces; in every other respect the ship is in fine order as when abandoned. She must have been before the wind, as her studding sail booms, with their ropes attached, were all arranged, and the studding sails loose in the long boat—her jibs were hoisted, but all of the other sails were down on the cross-trees—there are a quantity of bags in her hold, from which it is thought she must have had salt for ballast; a permit, dated some time in June, in Liverpool, was found on board, addressed to Captain PERKINS. They are now discharging her ballast, for the purpose of stopping the leak, and intend to stop her, and await for news from Boston. She appears to be about 12 years old—her copper, from appearance, has been lately taken off.

On the 24th ultimo, the sales of the cargo of ship *Saint Mark* was closed; nearly all of her cargo (cotton,) was purchased by speculators from Havana, for the market of Barcelona, (Spain,) it averaged 6¼ D.; but very few lots could be called over good ordinary —some of the large, marks but inferior—the net amount of sales are $52,000. On the dry cotton 40 per cent. was awarded, and on the wet 50 per cent. Materials of ship 40 per cent, and about 20 bales doved up, 60 per cent. Captain CAYE, late commander of the *Saint Mark*, left this yesterday in the brig *Patrick Henry*, for New York, carrying balance of proceeds, about $27,000. The steamer *Oregon*, arrived here yesterday from your port, and leaves this morning for Pensacola and Mobile. The schooner *Neptune*, also from your port, arrived on the 3rd, bringing our mail for August, which we should have received on the 15th August.

INTERESTING TO AUTHORS AND PROPRIETORS OF BOOKS, &c.—The 10th sect. of the late act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution requires the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured, to deliver a copy thereof within three months after its publication to the Secretary, to be placed in the Library of said Institution. Hon. William J. Hough, member of Congress, of N. York, is the Secretary, and has appointed B. B. French, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington, as assistant, to whose care any such productions may be sent.—Other communications, during the recess of Congress, may be addressed as above, or to the Secretary at Canonsvia, New York.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE NEW TARIFF.—The following commentary on the Tariff of 1846, we clip from the Muscogee *Democrat*, an ultra free trade paper:—

In the following table of the duties on the articles named, the poor man can discover one fact, which may not have heretofore arrested his attention. It is the *discrimination* of the New Tariff *in favor* of articles of luxury used by the *rich*, and *against* articles of *necessity* used by the *poor*! Call you this a Democratic Tariff—*par excellence*? Out upon such Democracy, say we:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE—AND THEN ON THIS!

For the Rich.	pr. ct.	*For the Poor.*	pr. ct.
Wines—Madeira, Burgundy, Champagne Claret, Port, Sherry, and all other wines,	40	*Spirits*—Brandy, rum, Gin, Cordials and other spirits distilled from grain,	100
Pastes.—Balsams, Cosmetics & Perfumes	30	*Spices*—Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger root, Pimento,	40
Silks—Pocket Handkerchiefs made from fine silks, silk velvet, brocade silks for dresses Taffeta silks, Calcutta silk handkerchiefs,	25	*Woollens*—Cassimeres low Flannels, Buckrings baizes and broad cloths,	30
Carpets.—Wilton, Turkey, Brussels, Saxony and Venetian,	30	*Iron*—Bar or bolt iron, nail or spike rods, wrought or cut iron, spikes and hoop iron,	30
Paper.—Billet doux or fancy note, gilt,	30	*Hemp*—Unmanufactured,) Coal, Molasses, Pepper, Sugar and Medicinal preparations,	30
Glasses.—Gentlemen's real kid, Ladies real kid and Gentlemen's buck	30	*Gloves.*—Yellow sheep skin cuffed Hozamatan, (waggoner's and reaping gloves,)	30
Jewelry.—Gold, Silver or Platina,	30	Blacksmith's Anvils, hammers and sledges,	30
Gems.—Pearls and precious stones, when set	30	Wood screws, chain cables, anchors and iron chains,	30
Linens—	20	Cotton cuhicoes,	25
Gems—Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, &c. not set,	10	Cayenne pepper, cinnamon,	30
Engravings—	10	Manufactures and articles of leather, and plain tumblers,	30
Watches—	10	Shirting, costing 61 cents per yard,	30
Tortoise & other shells	10	Salt and Leather,	20
Green Turtle,	20		

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Sept 11	LIVERPOOL	Aug 19
WASHINGTON	Sept 12	HAVRE	Aug. 15
CHARLESTON	Sept. 15	VERA CRUZ	Sept. 3
NEW ORLEANS	Sept 19	HAVANA	Sept. 5
BRAZOS ST JAGO	Sept 5	TEXAS	Sept 15

☞ The ship **Rubicon**, from Havre, is discharging a few bales below the Rail Road. All Municipality Consignees are requested to attend to the landing of their goods on the Levee, and to take out the permits within two days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the Public Stores. 2 GALE.

s18 Commission street

☞ **The Planters** that have been [illegible] the undersigned for their NEGRO CLOTHING will please to take notice that the same have been [illegible] manufactory, and are now in store subject to their order and ready for selling.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co.

s17—15d

☞ The subscriber has disposed of his [illegible] Clothing Store on the corner of Conti and Old Levee streets to Mr CHARLES PENOT, for whom he solicits the patronage of his old customers. s16 JNO BELLOW, Jr.

☞ **B. A. Soulie**, having removed his office to No. 120 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. s9

☞ **ATTENTIO** —[illegible] for buying excellent and popular articles are sold in this city, at the only genuine [illegible] of Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, No. 59 Poydras street, six doors from the corner of Camp street. Also, Dally's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted a cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla; Vermifuge Oil, for Destroying Worms; Hay's Liniment, for Piles; Hay's Ear Remedy; Bernard's Remedy for Bowel Complaint; East India Pills; Dye, colors the hair and not the skin; Vermifuge Pieces, Pipes and Grater; Balsam of Horehound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. s16

DEPOT OF LACE AND RIBBONS.
DAVID & CHAPUS,
93 CHARTRES STREET,
Importers of French, English, German and Domestic GOODS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. C. CHIPMAN, having failed to comply with his contract for building for Mr. E. Dufour's house, Bourbon street, the same is considered forfeited and the house will be completed by the owner at the expenses of Mr. Chipman. s11 2

WANTED,
A Colored Wet Nurse—apply at [illegible] s16

FOR SALE by the undersigned, laying [illegible] R [illegible] corner Bienville street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing from ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, 31 casks red wine, direct [illegible] 10 half pipes white wine, Sauterne, 50 cases old [illegible] red wine, Margaux, 10 do 24 half do do do, 20 do 12 do white wine, Haut Sauterne, 10 do 24 half do do do [illegible] YOR. MAGNAN.
s7 26 St Louis st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned the following Goods now landing ex ship Valiant from Bordeaux:
50 casks of Red Wine of various qualities,
do hocks
92 casks and half cask White Wine;
100 baskets superfine Champion Anisette;
50 qr pipes Castillon's 4th proof Cognac.
s30 G M LUCAS, 20 Bienville street

LEECHES.

THE subscriber has received per ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, a large supply of LEECHES, which he will sell at the lowest market price. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Apply to the Steamboat Agency, No. 5 Exchange Place, or at the Drug Store of
s30 JOHN HAGAN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] Druggists and Dealers [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE.

CHARLES LEECHES.

RECEIVED per ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, a large supply of LEECHES, which I will sell at the lowest market price. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Apply to the Steamboat Agency, No. 5 Exchange Place, or at the Drug Store of
s30 JOHN HAGAN.

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers.

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 27 Chartres street, has now in store a large assortment of Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, of all kinds, which he offers at low prices to dealers and retailers. s30

FRENCH CHINTZ FURNITURE.

[illegible] the ship Franconi [illegible] of French chintz furniture, consisting of [illegible] Curtains, Cornices, etc. [illegible] Chartres street, [illegible] JOHN BURN. [illegible]

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing from ship [illegible] from Bordeaux, 50 cases old [illegible] red wine, direct shipment, 10 half pipes white wine, Sauterne, 50 cases old [illegible] red wine, Margaux, 10 do 24 half do do do, 20 do 12 do white wine, Haut Sauterne, 10 do 24 half do do do [illegible] YOR. MAGNAN.
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s30 G M LUCAS, 20 Bienville street

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!

THE undersigned, Agents for the late J. Magner, Zoe Granier & Co. of Montpellier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission Merchants and the public generally, that they have received from the manufactory of those well known Blankets,
[illegible] in Marseilles, 5600 pairs of Blankets,
[illegible] Agents for the sale of the above Blankets are informed that the Depot, No. 21 Magazine street, [illegible] fresh supply of those well known Blankets.
[illegible] attended to, and a liberal [illegible] given.
H. de GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine st.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The subscriber has opened an office at No. [illegible] Passage, No. 8, between [illegible] and is now prepared to receive consignments of [illegible] and to attend to the purchasing, [illegible] and forwarding of goods, [illegible] and to the collection of [illegible] required in important [illegible] Medicine, [illegible] Mobile, [illegible] Galveston, [illegible] Matamoras.
SAM'L CLAPP.
Refers to [illegible] Sweeping and repairing done.
M. BERTUS,
H. RUFFIER.
s9 2d2w

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers.

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 27 Chartres street, has now in store a large assortment of