The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 126: VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1845. VOL. XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 4876

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

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

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

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

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

FIXED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

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

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

All notices of Candidates for political offices, all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

The New Constitution
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Printed in both languages, in a pocket form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Morgan's Liberty Depot—Price—25 cents.

Dr. Stephen H. Bardasch,
No. 11 CARONDELET-STREET,
Between Canal and Common Streets.

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, of his return to the city, and may now be seen at his office, where he will continue to devote his time to the duties of his profession. Dr. B. would respectfully inform the public that he has been for the last twelve years in the State, hopes to receive the confidence of the public, which he has strictly adhered to, and the public is the judge of the New Orleans.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, John B. Marshall, of New York, and A. B. James, of New Orleans, have dissolved a partnership, commencing from the 1st of January in the whole sale Dry Goods business, under the firm of MARSHALL & JAMES, and will continue the same in the Dry Goods retail trade.

New Orleans, July 30, 1845.

JOHN B. MARSHALL,
A. B. JAMES.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of Philadelphia, is my duly authorized agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

HENRY E. SLATTER.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of Philadelphia, is my duly authorized agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of Philadelphia, is my duly authorized agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

JONATHAN MEANS WILSON.

JOSEPH A. HALL has our power of attorney during our temporary absence from the city.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, Corner of Carondelet and Royal sts.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MURE has removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Carondelet and Royal sts.

HEPBURN & TURPIN,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA SEGARS.

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at 149 Magazine st. Samples can be seen at their Office, No. 14 Royal street, New Orleans.

L. Duperron,
DOUCEUR DENTIST

No. 25½ Bienville street,
Between Royal and Dauphine streets,
Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PERT & MORTON have removed to 14 Magazine street.

LEONARD WILLEVANT, Agent for
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Soap, Candles, Tiles, Hair Cloth, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—Dissolution of Partnership.—The firm of Meaux & Hall, Cotton Factors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted will please make payment to the undersigned.

New Orleans, May 26, 1845. PIERRE POUTZ.

A. & F. VORDENBAUMEN & Co., 6 Old Levee, will make liberal advances on Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Whiskey, Flour, &c., &c.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 14 Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our lawfully authorized agent and attorney in our absence, during our temporary absence from the city.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

A. & J. CASTLE, Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments to their agent, Messrs. Castle, to our friends in Cincinnati.

JAMES CASTLE & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission Forwarding Merchants,
No 16 Camp-st. New Orleans.

BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

DR. RANDALL'S ANTIDOTE, and M. Jacob, the King of Queen of France, the Physician and Professor, Surgeon Dentist, to the faculty of Medicine of Paris.

Place without teeth, with gums, a set of teeth in imitation perfectly natural, from one tooth to a complete set.

Secures the above teeting, and preserves and corrects any decay in the teeth.

He has had 15 years experience, and is a patent practitioner in France and America, in the mechanical art of his profession, preserving at office the mouth and teeth.

He possesses a compound, which repairs the decay of teeth, by filling, in the same, or of other, and weighs, for cut per, 50 cents, or 1 dollar, that has stood the test on other teeth, with time, plumb the teeth so hermetically as this.

The operation is made without any pain, and is done in a few minutes.

Recently invented for the Teeth.

Or Cavity, whose nature the most miserable and most perfect of humanity, and cure your teeth.

2. New Plombe (white platina) to plumb the teeth.

Lilac Cement, instantly curing pain in the teeth to stay.

Elixir to reform the gums, consolidating the looseness.

Tooth Water for keeping the mouth and preserving the teeth.

Spirits of Cayse rectified, to give a taste to spongious gums.

Tinctures of Quinine to cleanse and beautify the teeth.

Tooth Brushes of various kinds, to clean all sorts of a tartar taste about the teeth.

His office, at No. 108 Royal street, is open every day from 9 to the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, Sunday excepted. Charges moderate. 113

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale of the most choice fruit trees, in his Greenhouse, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, Vegetables, Medicinal Plants and Species. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the country.

JOHN M. BACH.

REMOVAL.
PERT & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.

ARE receiving per ship Belgravia, Captain Lowden, from Liverpool, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, Black Japanned Tin and Bright Tinned Tin Ware, Patent Hinges, Hatch Hinges, Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton Bagging, and a general assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash. 124

SARDINES IN OIL—1000 boxes assorted sizes, of the well known brand of Gallocher, for sale by

ALEX. MOULDER, 30 St. Louis.

SMALL PEAS—1000 boxes, in store, and for sale by

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 34 Bienville.

SOAP—500 boxes white soap, No. 1, 2 and 3, landing from the ship Jasper, from Boston, and for sale by

BARAN, QUEVEDOZ & Co.

DOMESTICS—40 cases Hamilton plain and striped Cottonades, 8 cases Bleached Tweeds, 10 cases Fancy Cassimeres, 8 cases Cheviots, 3 cases Satinets, for sale by

BARAN, QUEVEDOZ & Co., 6 Old Levee.

SALT—1000 sacks Coarse and 1000 sacks Fine Salt, Liverpool, for sale by

J. P. WHITNEY & Co., 73 Camp street.

CANDLES—10 boxes Sperm Candles, for sale by

BARAN, QUEVEDOZ & Co.

LANDING ex ship Edward, from Havre, 1 case Linen Sheetings, 1 do Linen Sheets, 1 bales Linen Damasks, for sale by

BARAN, QUEVEDOZ & Co.

CHAMPAGNE—20 cases Champagne, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

CALF SKINS—The subscriber has received per ship Britain, from Havre, an assortment of Varnished Calf Skins, which he offers in unusual terms at very moderate prices.

D. S. MCCARTY, 3 St. Bourbon.

SUPERIOR COGNAC—The undersigned has a cask of Superior Cognac, of Pedro Ramon, of the brand of Quinar pipes. They keep their stock under the lock of the Commission.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

WEEDS, COTTONADES, &c.—Cases City cotton weed, checked striped and plain; 10 do Hamilton cotton do, 10 do do Check; Hamilton twills; 10 do Hamilton dimity; 10 do Fancy cassimere, Rodgers, for sale by

WM. FROST & Co., 26 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Two well designed and well built Dwellings in the corner of Tivoli Walk. These lots are filled up and the buildings are to sale.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

COCOA—Superior Cocoa, landing ex ship Emperor, for sale by

A. TRIBOU, 56 Old Levee.

LARD—10 bbls prime Leaf Lard, for sale by

G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co., 81 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—40 bbls prime Lard, in store and for sale by

BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas.

VERMICELLI—6 cases for sale by

FORDICK & BRO., 16 Camp.

TWINE—300 bales in store, for sale by

G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co., 81 Tchoupitoulas.

COFFEE—Havana and Rio Government Jets, for sale by

L. CARTER, 46 Gravier.

SPERM OIL—600 gals winter strained, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO., 16 Camp.

SHELLED ALMONDS—40 boxes in store, and for sale by

E. TROISGROS, 98 Old Levee.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

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

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1845.

ONLY one of the two back mails due arrived yesterday. We suppose the community must be thankful for the favor.

The journals—both whig and locofoco—in the neighborhood of Washington, have been somewhat occupied of late in speculating on the probability of Mr. POLK's becoming a candidate for re-election in 1848. It is very well known that the President is pledged to a single term, but this proves nothing. JACKSON offered the same pledge, and TYLER was a violent one term champion until accident made him President. Mr. POLK would therefore be abundantly provided with precedent for any project of the sort that he may nurture. We have little faith in the promises of mere partisans and still less in those of locofocos.

This subject would not probably have attracted much attention, but for the communication of a gentleman high in the confidence of the party, who over the signature of "A Republican of '98," enlightened the columns of the *Richmond Enquirer* with a disquisition on the possible necessity of inducing Mr. POLK to run for a second term, and thus put an end to the intrigues, bickerings and quarrels of the aspirants to the succession. This declaration called forth the comments of the whig press, and the *Union* with its usual restless sensitiveness which stops to convert its official post into an absolute bed of torture, incontinently took up the cudgel and disclaimed all the logic and conclusions of the "Republican of '98."

Next reappears the writer in question and in the columns of the *Union* itself proceeds to explain his views. He thinks he saw much danger of strife in the democratic ranks about men and men only, and that unless it was checked it would break down the administration. Consequently it was necessary to rouse the party and to indicate the means of quieting these discontents. He therefore warned them that these means would be again at hand, and that the people would employ them again if their dissentions made it necessary.

The reflections of the Baltimore *American* on this subject are so just and apropos, that we transcribe them:—

"It is quite apparent (is it not?) that if Mr. POLK should come out for a re-election it will be for the sake of preserving harmony in the party and merely against the ones wants. It they will "hunks Buchanan out back" how can he help it! Will he not be penetrable to their kind entreaties? The Union will be ready to bear winged arrows for the party "would have it so." It may appear to be an idle dream, do fortune-tellers and prophets, to indulge in individual protest. The thing can be managed admirably.

Our readers will, no doubt, notice the innocent confessions of the '98 Republican as to the troubles and rivalries and discontents among Mr. POLK's *friends*, and will not fail to contrast the same with the Union's tender outpourings of the perfect harmony and serene confidence prevailing in the ranks of the party. The "Man of '98" sees, he thinks, that he sees, some very ominous symptoms of discord and disagreement adopted, as may not only be fatal to the election of 1848, but the no less ominous breaking down the administration before the close of the next session of Congress. The Union shutting both eyes, sees nothing of all this—denying the cause alarm or to inspire distrust. Can behold the revel apparently "not only preparing for battle, but that they had already had a preliminary skirmish against the President himself." The official paper, on the other hand, which our readers know, declares that there never was a more harmonious Cabinet, and that nothing could disturb the peace and concord of the party.

The truth is, we suspect, that the unloaded fire alarm is not so obscure a sign as Mr. POLK has exercised his patriotic aspirations in the bosoms of many patriotic citizens of democracy, who, under other circumstances, would not have had the vanity and presumption to think of the Presidency as a thing for them. But if Mr. POLK could get it why not they? If he toils for that high office, they, considering their services in all respects equal to him or superior, can see no reason why they would not make very good Presidents too.

Taking Mr. POLK's grade as a statesman before his nomination last year, how many men were there in public life who stood as high as he in respect to ability and experience? When the estimate of this number is made some have may be found for a calculation as to the number who think if no unreasonable ambition is there to aspire to the Presidency—keeping in view at the same time the fact that these aspirants are the judges of their own worth and pretension."

☞ The most splendid specimen of art which this country has yet produced, will undoubtedly be, says the New York *News*, the engraved view of the Senate Chamber of the United States, on the occasion of Mr. CLAY's Farewell Speech, which is now in progress under the direction of Messrs. Anthony, Edwards & Co., the proprietors of the National Miniature Gallery. It has been already a year under the hand of the engraver, and will require about six or eight months yet to complete it. We enjoyed the opportunity of examining it a few days ago in its present state. It will be in the style of mezzotint, and incl. upwards of a hundred likenesses of prominent public characters of all parties—many being introduced as in the lobby or gallery, who were not actually and literally present on the occasion, though they may, without violent stretch of probability, be supposed to have been. The plate is of enormous size—40 by 32 inches; and as a collection of fine miniature likenesses (all taken from excellent ivory portraits) it will be invaluable. An engraving of this size and style would not probably be issued in England at a price below $50, but we understand it is the intention of the publishers to furnish it for a wide distribution among the American people at a much lower rate.

ERROR CORRECTED.—The letter addressed by Gen Jackson to Major Lewis, and containing the seven mysterious asterisks supposed to refer to Mr. Ritchie, has been commented upon in this way and that, and it is due to Mr. Ritchie to state that the declare positively not only that the name alluded to was not "Ritchie" but that he knows who was indicated by the seven stars.

THUNDER STORM AT NEW YORK.—On the morning of the 22d July, the city of New York and its environs were visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and crashing peals of thunder. The trees in the vicinity of St. John's Park were blown down and cleft to pieces. The Park, Battery and various other pl. re bore evidence of the powerful effects of the storm, which raged for nearly two hours. In Broadway considerable damage was done to the awnings and posts—the latter in several instances were torn up and thrown some thirty or forty feet distance—the canvas literally torn to ribbons. The roofs of houses in all directions were more or less stripped.—In Brooklyn the storm raged with equal fury and with like results. Little damage was, however, done to life or property.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The *N. Y. Herald* says: The steamer Knickerbocker at half past 10 o'clock on Monday night, about five miles above Rhinebeck, broke her walking-beam and piston rod, so as to disable her entirely. The Empire, which was about a mile astern, came up and took off her passengers, and rendered all the assistance in her power. She attempted to tow her to Rhinebeck, but was obliged to leave her in the stream. Had the Knickerbocker made another revolution, she would have broken her machinery all to pieces. The most exaggerated accounts are afloat, but no other damage occurred than the above specified.

The Empire was obliged to lie at West Point through the storm, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the Knickerbocker, which was left in the stream.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through the politeness of J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for No. XII of Wiley and Putnam's Library of choice reading, containing Hazlitt's Age of Elizabeth—a most delightful work, which has long enjoyed a standard reputation as one of the most discriminating criticisms on the Literature of the Elizabethan age which we possess.

We likewise acknowledge the receipt of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books, embracing "Tom Journal of an African Cruiser," edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of the most charming writers of New England; "Tales by Edgar A. Poe"—a book distinguished by some merit, and unscathed, not distorted by affectation and extravagance of style, thought and incident, and "Headley's Letters from Italy," which are racy, vivid and poetical.

☞ A letter from Quebec to the New York papers says: A prophecy has been current among the lower orders in Quebec, that on the 17th instant, the remaining portion of Quebec would be destroyed by fire. As the day (Thursday last) grew near, the utmost terror and consternation prevailed, and although the day passed without any fire, either through incendiarism or otherwise, as imposed were the poor inhabitants with the vivid recollection of the terrible scenes of the late conflagrations, that they could not be induced to consider themselves out of danger until the supposed hour was over.

☞ The Magnetic Telegraph Company have agreed upon the route between New York and Philadelphia.—The pipes and wires are already contracted for, and the work will soon be begun.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says:—The congratulations of the recent Locofoco Convention in Ohio are treated with very significant indifference by some of the leading Locofoco papers in that State. Some of them do not notice the important affair at all. One of them dismisses the Convention by saying there is not room in its columns for its doings. A correspondent of the St. Clairsville Gazette, who says he was a delegate to the Convention, thinks that bank hating Democracy will not answer and that Democracy must return to its former love of banks, or it will be vanquished.

When it is recollected that this Convention was called for the purpose of establishing an organization of the forces Locofocoism in that State which would enable the party to succeed in overthrowing the Whigs, the supreme disregard shown by the people for it proves pretty plainly that they are very well content to live under Whig rule. Bank-hating Democracy seems to be on its last legs in Ohio.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred on Monday last, 21st June, at Broadway, a small village on the line of the Morris Canal, in Warren county, N. J. Mrs. Eveland was riding in a light wagon, accompanied by her grand daughter, a little girl, when the horse (always considered a gentle one) took fright, and running towards the canal, the lady and child were thrown out, and their heads striking a stone wall, they were both instantly killed.

☞ A violent storm visited Hagerstown, Md., on the 21st ult. The large and valuable barn belonging to Dr. Zeller, Esq., near that place, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. It contained a thousand bushels of wheat, and sixty tons of hay, which were entirely destroyed, together with a very valuable imported cow, thrashing machine, six sets of gears, and many other articles. Loss $4 000.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The official report of the city inspector for last week presents a frightful increase of mortality in New York, the number of deaths during the week being more than double that of the preceding week, and reaching the unpreceded, truly appalling number of *four hundred and seventy four*. The *News* remarks that this statement would afford just ground for the most serious alarm, were it not evident that the great excess has been occasioned by a disturbance of the public health generally, but has been exclusively the result of causes originating in the intense heat of the weather during the week.

A CENTENARIAN.—There died recently at Unity, in Maine, a lady named Mrs Hannah Chase, at the very advanced age of 116 years and 25 days. She left 18 children, 66 grand children, 160 great grand children, and 12 of the fifth generation. There were about 150 other descendants present at her funeral, and 130 walked in the funeral train.

THE CHARTER OAK STEAMER, which left Portland on Thursday morning, 17th June, for Bangor, with 125 passengers, 40 of whom were ladies, after making a good run through a dense fog to the vicinity of Moshegan, struck off the Old Man's Ledge, three miles North of Monhegan. Much alarm was manifested, but by the coolness and the judicious conduct of Capt. Howes, no injury was sustained by any one. A passenger, who furnished the particulars to the Bangor *Whig*, says:—

"Never were the admirable calmness, self-possession and energy of Capt. Howes more effectively or manfully displayed. *Discipline saved the passengers.* Had the boats been allowed to have been lowered in the first confusion, doubtless they would have been crowded to their outstanding of the perfect harmony and serene confidence prevailing in the ranks of the party. The "Man of '98" sees, he thinks, that he sees, some very ominous symptoms of discord and disagreement adopted, as may not only be fatal to the election of 1848, but the no less ominous breaking down the administration before the close of the next session of Congress. The Union shutting both eyes, sees nothing of all this—denying the cause alarm or to inspire distrust. Can behold the revel apparently "not only preparing for battle, but that they had already had a preliminary skirmish against the President himself." The official paper, on the other hand, which our readers know, declares that there never was a more harmonious Cabinet, and that nothing could disturb the peace and concord of the party.

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PREMATURE INTERMENT.—In a petition submitted to the French Chambers by Mr. Le Guern, on premature interments, the following striking case is mentioned:

A young female, in one of the provincial towns, who had twice in her life been in a trance, from which she had recovered, died as it then appeared at length, for three physicians who were called in to examine the body of the young woman declared that she was positively dead. Considering, however, what had previously occurred, the authorities of the place permitted the body to be kept above ground for one week, unless decomposition should in the mean time take place. The week passed without any symptom of decomposition, and three days more were allowed, but at the end of that time the inhumation was prematurely ordered.—The body was in the coffin, the lid of which was about to be nailed down, when another young female, who had been a school-fellow of the supposed deceased, knell down to kiss her for the last time. As she remained in that position nearly five minutes, her friends were alarmed lest her grief and agitation should become too great, and were about to tear her from the body, when she warned them off with her hand, exclaiming at the same time, "Elle n'est pas morte." In spite of the light of the supposed corpse this female had fancied that the body breathed, and breathing in her turn into the mouth, she soon ascertained beyond that more tolerable. In ten minutes the corpse was in a state of animation, and in the course of an hour it was evident to all present, by the application of a glass over the mouth, that the breath had not departed entirely from the body, which was then removed from the coffin, and placed in a warm bed.

Let an hour, by the use of restoratives, the poor girl, who was just before on the point of being consigned to an untimely tomb, was able to speak. Her statement was a harrowing one. She said that she had all along been quite conscious of what was passing around her, but incapable of making the least sign to show that she was not dead. She had even heard the bells tolling for her funeral. She recovered entirely, and lived many years. There were many other cases related by Dr. Bab, equally horrible with the above, and one of the ministers of that day having taken up the subject warmly, it was hoped that the indiscriminate regulations for interment forty-eight hours after death, on mere supposed death, would be abandoned, but, such is the force of custom, nothing was done, and the doctor, in his turn, went down to his grave, without having succeeded in his humane endeavors to put an end to a system so revolting to all reasonable sense of what is due to the feelings of the surviving family, as it is in most instances the destruction of the dead. We know Le Guern may be more fortunate. In England the opposite extreme is unknown. The bodies are kept long after decomposition has really taken place, and it is not uncommon for the friends to express our grounds for the opinion of regard towards the dead. It is not the extreme that should be regretted, and it is the duty of the authorities in every country to steer the middle and safe course.

D'ISRAELI.—The following sketch of oratory of the young D'Israeli, is by the writer of the clever "Pen and Ink Sketches of Popular Persons and Places," which have from time to time published in the Boston *Atlas*. The occasion referred to was a public banquet given to the author of Coningsby, at Taunton:—

He commenced in a faltering, lack adjectival tone of voice, which, I had not listened to with my own ears I should have believed it to have belonged to the author of Vivian Grey. He made no his phrases to apparently the most affected manner, and whilst he was speaking, he placed his hands in all imaginable positions. Not because he felt awkward, and did not know, like a booby in a dancing room, what to do with them, but apparently for the purpose of exhibiting to the best advantage the glittering rings which decked his white and taper fingers. Now, he would place his thumbs in the arm holes of his waistcoat, and spread out his fingers on his breast as if his heart was one of objects would be released, and he would begin efficiently on the cable, supporting himself with his right hand, while the other was thrust under the curls from his forehead—but it would be ridiculous to note down all his motions. But had not these created Mention, that personage might have been cited as D'Israeli's prototype.

But as he proceeded, all traces of this dandyism and affectation were lost. With a rapidity of utterance, and a vehemence of gesticulation, he rolled out proud, and indulged in anticipations of the future. The words were of course, the objects of his unsparing eulogy, and his eloquent description of them were applauded to the echo. In all he said, in all he did, he seemed to be the finished orator—every period was rounded off with the utmost elegance, and in the most daring flights of imagination, he was never at a loss for the word which he had attained, he so generally delighted his hearers was wrought in admiring enthusiasm, and extorted unanimous and sincere applause. Even common, "hit" had transmuted usually into a vehemence, and even his most trivial jokes, at the time of closing sentences, were pardonably, have been received in shouts. Taking his whole delivery together, they have generally been within the range of our previous quotations, which are for 1 hour 15 minutes, Consols, 95¾; Fcs. 95¾, Fcs. 4,603; Chilos and Segly Loaf, 94@11 ofsts p. B.

Arrived since the 20th ult., 1,417 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 911 bales, London 1,976, Bordeaux, Tot New York 3,804, Boston 323, Philadelphia 1,000, Charleston 93. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, in transit, 12,353 bales.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1844 crop, stock on hand,	6,800
Arrived during the past week, 1,417	
previously, 87,947	
	89,444
	76,644
Exported during the past week, 3,801	
previously, 69,843	
	73,644
Stock on hand,	13,800

SUGAR—Louisiana—We have to notice a further improvement in the Sugar market since our last Saturday's report, to the increased demand, principally for the North, has enabled holders again to obtain advanced prices. The sales from the Levee for the week amount to about 600 hhds, 30 cents for very inferior to 4½ for prime, and for prime equal sales of choice at 4¾@5 cents ⅌ ℔. There are few or no common sugars to be had, and the extremes of the market may be quoted at 4@5 cents, though the bulk of the sales is held at 4¾@5 cents ⅌ ℔ for fair to prime quality.

MOLASSES—Some demand for molasses has caused a slight improvement in the prices of the article, and we now quote at 18@20 cents ⅌ gallon, the prime equal sales being at the former rate.

SLOP.—The stock is accumulating in the hands of any expect demand, and holders are only offered limited sales for home consumption, at 18 cents ⅌ gallon for good and Common brands of Illinois and Missouri, 21@24 cents for white bakers' brands, 24 to 26 ⅌ barrel. Some parcels have to be from new wheat have been sold within the range of our figures.

WHISKEY.—The Whiskey market has been dull throughout the past week, and sales have been not only very limited, but very small, the receipts are so far ahead of the demand, and holders have been obliged to accept of 19 cents ⅌ gallon for Hoadley's Ohio, 18 cents for Ohio, and 17 cents for Western, and 16 cents for Common. Common has been sold at 21@22 cents ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The transactions in the Provision market continue very limited, but prices are without material change. We quote for Mess Pork $14 50@15 ⅌ bbl, Prime $13 50@14 ⅌ bbl, Prime Mess Beef $12 ⅌ bbl, Prime $10 ⅌ bbl, Prime Mess Pork $14 50@15 ⅌ bbl, Prime $13