The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FBRUARY 4, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year, 1846, of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language

WM DEBRUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Secty of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec 1845

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 23 Royal. n10

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 91 Canal. n10

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, 64 cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 63

F. BERCIER & BERCIER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN OLD LEVEE, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

A. D. RINCK—PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Rouffaud St. No 20 between Canal and Custom House sts. j12

J. S. DE PALOS,
Professor of Modern Languages Author of a Set of the Practical Method for Learning the FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

HIS instructions are invariably attended with success, and persons who have studied by any other system and have failed to attain the possession of knowledge, can, after a few lessons with the Professor, be enabled to read Italian Languages by the same method. J. S. de Palos.

TERMS PER MONTH. Pupils in Classes 6 lessons the week 6 dollars; do do 3 lessons a week $4 00. One pupil, one lesson a day $20 00. Pupils attending Evening Classes are requested to enter their names at his office No. 14 EXCHANGE PLACE, which can be found from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 P.M and from 5 to the evening inclusive. f4

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the YAGER BAND, respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having procured a set of new and splendid uniforms, are prepared to attend at all times to British Balls, Military and Civic Parades, and Parties, Serenades, &c. &c.

Any orders left at Mr John Lindner's music store, No 47 Chartres street, Mr B. Cassin's corner of Union street, Canal, or at Mr Hopf's, Market No. 275 Cond. street, will meet with punctual attendance. j21—3m

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr F. Legendre, Leader of the Orchestra at the St Louis Ball Room, and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services to Ladies, Balls Weddings, Parties &c. &c.

Mr Legendre will receive the latest quadrilles and music as fashionable as others.

His terms are the very lowest.

Apply at No 224 Dauphine street, or at the office of the Bee. Ball Rooms j20 3m

DUNIS (OUTEAUD) Merchant Tailor, No 75 Bienville Street, (rue Bienville) has the honor to inform his friends and the public that having secured the services of Mr. Fouilhoux to advantageously known in the trade, will endeavor as heretofore, to make every thing which belongs to his trade, in the fashionable manner, and at prices as low as possible. His prices are well moderate.

He has also the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he will shortly receive the latest prices the following articles of Fashion, by the arrivals from Europe and the North Peoples, to wit: Pattern cloths, Wool Cloths, Satins, &c. j19—3m

SIGN OF THE GREAT LUCULLUS,
No 20 *Toulouse street, New Orleans*

FELIX BOU said LE respectfully informs the public and his friends in the Parishes of the State, generally, that he will not without their favorable patronage, be induced to change the place which he has occupied for the last 15 years, but will remain at the above place, where he will open on the JANUARY ANY 1846, a large, spacious and well ventilated Hall, fitted up in the most modern style, and furnished with the most choice delicacies, and the most recherche drinks.

Strangers Rooms with new beds and bedding, well furnished for their comfort.

A Large Gaming Room will be in readiness every day at the hour for Breakfast, and at 3 o'clock for Dinner.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

☞ I have the capacity of a Commissariat in Wines, Rum and Brandy, of which always to be furnished at the lowest prices, being satisfied with a first rate order and strict attention, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. j13—3m

MR. JACQUES LAROSE, dealer in Sugar Boilers, Merchants &c., that he places at their disposal the elegant WAVE, Captain A. Tanbourg, for the transportation of Sugar Boilers. For Arrangements apply to Jacques Larose, 31 LAROSE, Old Levee. d11

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of the loss of the Steamboat CAMILLA, for Eight Shares of the Mississippi and Mobile Packet Company, dated March 23d, 1840, at New Orleans, signed by the President and Directors, has been made to the undersigned, and the application has been made to the Directors at the office of the company. n28 2aw 3m6

DR. E. COMMUNY, SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. DUFERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans and the Public generally that he has resumed the practice of his profession, and may be found at his residence, No. 14 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. d22

NOTICE.

TWO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, Masters of Vessels will find a boat in readiness to row their vessels up and down the Coast to take in cargo, or to some part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Sugar Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

The boat has a subject expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be constantly kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. n20

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants this virgin Sugar, Molasses, Sugar Boxes, bricks, lumber, or any other kind of freight to send to any of the plantations along the coast. Also planters wishing to have wood transported to their plantations. Those having furniture or any other articles to move will please call at the First Municipality Sugar Ferry, where they will always find a person at the boat in readiness. The charges will be most reasonable. n26

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.

HAVING removed my office to Banks' Arcade, on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I shall continue to render my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description in Grecian, Gothic, and all the varieties of modern style, with details which strict regard to solidity, comfort and taste, accompanied with specifications and estimates, based on the local average prices of labor and materials.

To surveys and locations of greater internal improvements and public works, such as railroads, canals, protective water works on rivers as Levees, Fascine works, etc. a corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of assistants at my disposal I am now prepared to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the object be important enough to warrant the contracts and hundreds or thousands of mechanics and laborers for the energetic execution of works of the greatest magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographical maps, drawings of machinery, plans, specifications and estimates for country residences, dwelling houses, warehouses, cottages, etc. will not only be made at short notice, but I shall also most faithfully superintend the execution of any kind of buildings or other improvements. The great multitude of plantations by me, and which have been established and circulated during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.

Letters may be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German languages.

HENRY MOELHAUSEN,
a7—6m Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency San Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1845.

THE San Mutual Insurance Company of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire of the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets, $675,639 60. Since then the fourth month has end and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $780,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by L MATTHEWS, Agent, n14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, Rivers and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 60 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in script, bearing six per cent interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted throughout on the mutual principle—that is, dividing among them who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office and large a dividend as is paid by any other mutual office; may be confidently expected from their future operations.

This Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their loss either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. MAYHEW,
EDW. OGDEN, } Agents.

Office No 45 Camp street.

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of planters and others to the same. This pipe offers a facility for the conveyance of water from springs, either from springs or pumps from the Levee, the notice of proprietors on the Levee for the establishment, is to make of it a fourth to fifth inches diameter, to prevent the accidents that occasionally happen from the bursting of the present pipe. Orders for the same will be most thankfully received and punctually attended to by the subscriber.

JAMES LAFARGUE, 1 Levee, Corner of Toulouse st.

Wednesday morning, Feb'y. 4, 1846.

The Foreign News.

The advices by the *Hibernia* seem to have taken our citizens completely by surprise. They imagined that whig supremacy in Great Britain would have been maintained at least, until the reassembling of Parliament, or an appeal to the people by a new election, had tested its strength and durability; they find it resigned almost without a struggle and the Peel ministry reinstated in power, and probably stronger than ever. They believed that the British journals would be laden to repletion with indignant defiance of the United States, a fiery censure of the President and his views. They find on the contrary, that the press is calm and reasonable, "roars as gently as a sucking dove," and seems generally disposed to the conviction that come what, come may, the peaceful relations of the two countries will not be disturbed. "Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," and instead of the signs and tokens of a speedy collision, instead of the preparations for attack and defence and all the pomp, pride and circumstance of expected strife, we have plain hints and palpable indications that the Tariff is to become the great peace-maker in this quarrel; and that for the consideration of allowing British pauper labor to compete with home industry, the United States will most likely be permitted to take as much of Oregon as will satisfy any reasonable being.

We have no space to-day for extended speculations on the character of the news.—This much we will say, that if the tone of the leading influential journals be at all a manifestation of public opinion, and of ministerial intentions, Great Britain will not go to war with this country about Oregon so long as a chance remains of saving her dignity by holding on to the smallest possible fraction of the territory in dispute. In other words, she is anxious for peace and though she may be driven into a sole object of war, the most extreme and uncompromising policy on the part of this country can produce such a result.

TWENTY DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Yesterday's mail brought us the accounts of the long expected steam ship *Hibernia*, which arrived at Boston on the 23d ult., at half past 8 o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the afternoon of the 11th, and consequently made her passage in a few hours short of 19 days, including the detention at Halifax. The advices are of so much interest and importance that we have surrendered to them nearly all our disposable space.

One of the most striking items of intelligence by the arrival is the restoration of the Peel Ministry. Lord John Russell having failed in his efforts to organize a cabinet. The details are not given at any great length. We gather, however, from the outlines of the press, that immediately after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, the Queen sent for Lord John Russell and instructed him to form a new ministry "Collecting his colleagues and comparing opinions as well as he could in the short space of time allotted him, he determined to accept the part of First Minister. His cabinet was to be based upon a total and unconditional repeal of the Corn Laws; and in order that it might have the favor of the League, Mr Cobden was offered the Presidency of the Board of Trade, which he declined. Speculation was rife as to the causes of delay in the formation of the new cabinet, when the public was again astounded by the announcement that the attempt had *failed*, that the leaders could not agree and that all was again confusion. It appears to be generally understood that the responsibility of this failure belongs to Lord Grey, who refused to join the cabinet, if Lord Palmerston were permitted to hold office in it. The conduct of that nobleman when Secretary for Foreign Affairs under a whig ministry, in very nearly embroiling France and England and in producing ill-blood and discontent between the two nations, rendered him especially odious to many of the leading whigs.—Though Lord Grey is severely censured for his determination by some of the journals, he is ably vindicated by others, and more particularly by the *Spectator*.

Upon the exclusion of Lord Palmerston from the ministry, the *European Times* makes the following remarks:

Lord Palmerston's exclusion from the Foreign Office, by a Government of which Lord John Russell was the head, could not have been calculated on; it would have insured a censure of the noble lord's policy while he held the office, and would have been regarded as a public condemnation of one of the ablest statesmen that the whigs have in their ranks. Nevertheless, considering that Lord Palmerston before held office, did embroil himself, and was nearly embroiling the country with France—considering, too, that his reinstatement in power, at the present moment, would be, in the nature of things, have rendered the settlement of our difficulties with the United States more perplexed and uncertain—we may, under all the circumstances, rejoice that we have been spared the infliction.

Finding the attempt to form a cabinet impracticable, Lord John Russell abandoned the helm of state and the Queen again sent for Sir Robert Peel who, it is said, resumed power with as little reluctance as he had exhibited in resigning it. With one or two exceptions the old cabinet was reinstated. Lord Wharncliff, the President of the Council, who died from the excitement occasioned by the resignation of his colleagues, is to be succeeded by the Duke of Buccleugh. Lord Ellenborough is to be the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Haddington is to have the office of Privy Seal which the Duke of Buccleugh fills. The most striking change in the whole is the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and appointment of Mr. W. E. Gladstone as his successor. The following is an official list of the cabinet, as at present organized—

First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Robert Peel
Secretary for Home Department	Sir J. R. G. Graham
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Buccleugh
Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington
Secretary of Foreign Affairs	Earl of Aberdeen
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Haddington
President of Board of Control	Earl of Ripon
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt Hon H Goulburn
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster	Lord E Somerset
Commissioner of Land Revenues	Earl of Lincoln
Secretary at War	Rt Hon S Herbert

The following are the new members of the Cabinet;

President of Board of Trade	Earl Dalhousie
First Lord of Admiralty	Earl of Ellenborough
Postmaster General	Earl of St Germains
Secretary of the Colonies	Hon W E Gladstone

The London Gazette of the 26th December contains the official notification of the further prorogation of Parliament to the 22d January, then to meet for the despatch of business.

From the following passage in Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* some idea may be formed of the effect of the return of the Peel ministry upon all branches of trade—

"Sir Robert Peel's resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade. Confidence, which had been shattered by the railway panic, became paralized when it was known that Peel was out; the markets fell, the funds sunk, business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trading world. These evils are fast subsiding with the causes which called them into existence. Upwards of ten days have elapsed since it became known that Peel was again Premier; and every day has shown improved symptoms in the produce, share, money, and other markets. This change appears the more extraordinary, from the fact that his future policy as much a matter of speculation as the new comet—even more undefined, undeveloped. Nobody knows what Peel will do, but every one has confidence in Peel—a singular proof of the hold which one powerful mind has over the sympathies and the prospects of millions of people. The London Examiner wittily observes, in reference to this prevailing feeling, 'The beauty of the present juncture is, that nobody knows what Sir Robert Peel is going to do, and yet every body is satisfied that he is the man to do *nobody knows what*.'"

What will be the policy of Sir Robert Peel, or whether that policy will be seriously modified by recent events and the continued agitation on the subject of the Corn Laws, are matters altogether of conjecture. By some it was said that the reconstruction of the cabinet involved a compromise on the Corn Laws, that Sir Robert Peel was to propose a fixed duty of six or twelve shillings per quarter, to be gradually decreased until it expires in the course of six or ten years. Others say that a fixed duty of three shillings, with compensation to the land-owner, is resolved upon. These, however, are simple speculations, and nothing will be known until the subject be brought before Parliament.

OREGON AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Mr. Polk reached Liverpool on the 22d December, by the packet ship *Sea*, and was immediately expedited to London and Paris. It was of course perused with avidity, and commented upon freely. The strictures of both the English and French press appear to be generally free from all irritation and violence. According to Wilmer & Smith's *Times*, the message has agreeably disappointed expectation "in the well-timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the base, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress."

The *London Times*, a paper of great ability, reviews the message elaborately. From its article we extract the following passages relative to Oregon:

Oregon is the subject which the almost fanatical portion with which it has been lighted in the States, and the continued jeerings on the score of the world [illegible] the subject. The long [illegible] of the American press [illegible] the subject, with the view of repelling the sneers [illegible] Manifestoes, strong measures of [illegible] adopted in Congress; and the [illegible] of troops at the [illegible] the Canadian frontier, [illegible] the country [illegible] the United States [illegible] the Oregon question [illegible] the Oregon question [illegible] the Oregon question