The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 861, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 3011.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 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. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 23 Royal. n10

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. n10

F. T. BOILEAUX, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. n11

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

MR. DALEAS, DENTIST AND OCULIST, has the honor to inform the public that he has discovered a medicament to promote the growth of the Hair. The numerous testimonials he has already made, both with regard to the growth of hair and the cure of diseases of the eye, enable him to guarantee its success.
No charge in advance, unless a cure is effected.
M. DALEAS, Dentist and Oculist.
j8—1y No. 133 Canal-street.

MAYOMALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.
Sittings of the 23d and 29th of December last.
Resolved, That all ordinances or resolutions repealing certain portions of this Municipality, from the payment of taxes on real estate and slaves, be and they are hereby repealed.
(Signed) GEO. W. LEWIS, Recorder.
Presented on the 29th.
Resolved, That all resolutions or ordinances relative to taxes on real estate and slaves, which may have been repealed by the Ordinance of March 31st, 1845, be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and vigor.
(Signed) G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.
A true copy. G. LEGARDEUR, Secretary.
MAYOMALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Council of Municipality No. 3.
SITTING OF SATURDAY, 29 Dec. 1845.
RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.
(Signed) G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.
Approved, October 31, 1845.
(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy. E. LEGARDEUR, Sec'y.

The French and Spanish Languages,
TO GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG LADIES.
THE undersigned, Author of a Grammar, Reader, Method of imparting the knowledge of the Parts of Speech, and Easy Lessons to adults, respectfully announces to those who wish to acquire the necessary knowledge of either of the above languages, that the principal of the difficulties from any difficulty whatever, is now rendered easy and pleasant. Without labor or vexation, his pupils can readily learn to read, to write, and to speak fluently, not with grammatical exactness these languages, in one half the time they would take any other system yet made public.
This method of instruction, being now for three eight years successfully tested in the city of New Orleans, supersedes the necessity of further explanation.
Gentlemen wishing to join any of the day or evening classes can apply at his office, No. 115 Dauphin, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 P. M. and from 5 o'clock in the evening until 9.
J. SOUBLAT MOSE.
d13 Professor of Modern Languages.

MR. P. CLISSEY respectfully informs the public that he has removed from his late residence, in Royal street, to his large saloon, above the CARS STITCH RAILROAD DEPOT, which is now properly fitted for his purposes connected with his profession, and where he will be found every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.*
Mr. Clissey teaches the Polka, Mazurka, Paris Waltz and all fashionable dances, on the most moderate terms.
A School for Young ladies is now open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 o'clock P. M. until dusk, and a class for Gentlemen is open every evening at the above season, where will also be given a select Dancing Party every Saturday night during the season.—Commencing from Saturday next the 27th inst. d24—tf.

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr. E. Legendre, Leader of the Orchestra at the St. Louis, Bal Rossini, and Washington Ballroom, respectfully offers his services for Soirees, Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c., &c.
Mr. Legendre will execute the latest quadrilles and most fashionable waltzes.
His terms will be very moderate.
Apply at No. 224 Dauphine street, or at the offices of the above Ball Rooms. 30 3m

WANTED in a Young Ladies' Academy, a good Seamstress and House Servant. A French or German woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 96, Custom house street, between Royal and Bourbon. d3

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Makers, Merchants, &c., that the places at their disposal on the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Brunet, will be for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For engagements apply to J. LAROSE, 74 Old Levee st. d11

NOTICE.—Hereby is notice that certain certificates of M. LAMARRE, for Eight Shares in the Mutual Insurance Company, dated March 23d, 1840, no. 30 to 450, has been lost, and that application has been made for a new one at the Office of the Company. n8 2m 30d

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that, having given up his office in St. Charles st., he trusts that those persons who have heretofore honored him with their confidence will continue to regard it in the same manner, when they in return will find that capacity.
Dr. E. Comunay informs the public that his office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 250 Gravier street, between Magnolia and Philip. d22

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A PIECE OF LAND in Iberville, containing from 400 to 500 arpents in depth, established as a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings, there in now, the whole protected by a levee against the Parish of Iberville, and the Bayou Cholpa, bordering on the same to navigate. Apply to Mr. Pierre Bonneau and for terms, at No. 13 Exchange place. d27

NOTICE.—The undersigned having occasion to the extreme tainly that a large quantity of sugar, of the very best quality, will be produced on the Lafourche, and offering liberal cash advances and other party business, is prepared to negotiate using my name, as well as single notes bearing my name and signature, to the Merchants and Planters of the Lafourche, and to the merchants and consumers in the Southwestern, for that from this day they may be the decision of a country, my name and signature, and the same shall be the same as if I had made the same in my own name. d13 JOHN MOSS.

N. B.—From this day, the label bearing the name of my house and the designation of the quality of the Sugar, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer placed on the outside as heretofore.
n10—6m A DELPIT, No. 16 St. Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat to receive sea from their vessels up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.
This boat has been built expressly for towing, and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be continually kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. n30

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machines, sugar kettles, 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 other articles to sell, may advertise at the First Municipality Steam Ferry, where they will always find a spare steamboat 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 inform that I shall continue to tender my professional services in every branch of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every kind and description in Greek, Gothic, and all the various of modern styles, will be made with a strict regard to solidity, comfort and beauty, accompanied with specifications and estimates, based on the local average prices of labor and materials.
To Architects and locations of greater internal improvements and public works, as railroads, canals, protective water works on rivers, as levees, Fascine works, etc., a corresponding attention will be devoted. Having a sufficient number of able 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 proper 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 in the Parishes of Louisiana. The great multitude of plans made by me, and which have been exhibited and executed 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 MOELLHAUSEN,
a7—6m Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1845.
THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of its 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, $675,836 60. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $776,000.
Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not claim, nor will claim, 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 winded and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of the city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River 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 68 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is, dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office, as 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 losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.
CHAS. BRIGGS, } Agents.
Office No 45 Camp street. EDW. OGDEN, }
s10-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Lead Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facilities for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and merits the notice of residents on the Coast, for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.
Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.
W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents in New Orleans,
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st.

FRENCH LINEN SHIRTS—6 dozen pure Linen Shirts, for sale by
d19 O TALAMON, 44 Chartres st.

WHIG CANDIDATES:
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.
For Senators:
D. F. BURTHE.
RANDELL HUNT.
ROBERT PREAUX.
FERGUS GARDERE.
For Representatives to the Legislature.
FIRST DISTRICT:
DANIEL BYRNE. J. WORTHAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WALTON. HENRY LATHROP.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. HUNT. A. C. BULLITT.
R. M. GRAHAM.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE. HENRY D. ODDEN.
P. W. FARRAR.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JULES BENIT. NICHOLAS GUILLE.
VICTOR BURTHE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND FILLE. JOHN WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JULES CASSARD. B. BEAUREGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Wednesday morning, Jan'y. 14, 1846.

Central Whig Committee.
Members are notified that the Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock *precisely*, during the present week.

☞ The friends of GENERAL'S W. DEBUYS, and EDWARD SPARROW, will please attend a meeting to be holden this evening, at half past six o'clock, at Mr. Lewis, Conti St. Hotel, in the Ball Room, up stairs. Several distinguished Orators will address the meeting in the English French and German Languages.
January 15th 1846.

The friends of GENERAL W. DEBUYS and EDWARD SPARROW, are invited to attend a Meeting at the First Ward House 110 Chartres St. at Henry F. Wiese, this Evening at 8 o'clock.
Several distinguished Orators, will address the Meeting.

☞ The friends of GENERAL'S DEBUYS and SPARROW, are invited to meet THIS EVENING at half past six o'clock at Hennen's Coffee House, near the St. Mary Market.

The Jeffersonian and Gov. White.

The *Jeffersonian*, with true Locofoco litleness, imputes our entire article Vindicating General De Buys from assumed hostility to naturalized citizens, to a desire to assail Gov. White and cast a permanent stain on the character of this distinguished citizen. The inferences and insinuations of the *Jeffersonian* are wholly destitute of truth. Few men in Louisiana stand more deservedly high in the estimation of the Whig Party than Edward D. White. Few have done more for the party, and none have received more substantial evidence of their kindness and respect. The attempt on the part of the *Jeffersonian* to make it appear that we sought to attack the motives and wound the character of Gov. White will be viewed by that honest old veteran himself with feelings of derision and contempt. He knows his friends too well to suppose them capable of conduct so ungenerous; and he is too familiar with the tactics of Locofocoism to doubt for an instant that their new born zeal in his behalf emanates from aught save the hope of manufacturing some small portion of political capital for present purposes.

In detailing the occurrences which provoked the resolution presented by Gen. De Buys to the Legislature, on the subject of appointments to office, we were necessarily compelled to introduce the name of the gentleman who at the time held the office of Governor. We treated him with respect and reserve, assuming him neither by implication nor direct charges, and confining our explanation purely and exclusively to the facts of the case. We went further still, for we distinctly stated that though in the early months of Gov. White's administration, most of his appointments consisted of naturalized citizens this arose "*from a combination of circumstances, doubtless accidental,*" thus manifesting our own entire acceptication as to any intentional neglect of the children of the soil by that functionary. If the *Jeffersonian* had read the article with other feelings than an anxiety to place us in a false position with respect to an old and valued public servant, with whom we have been for years on terms of personal friendship, it would have spared itself the suspicion of having been instigated by very uncharitable motives, and as the necessity of a reply Gov. White needs no defender from any attack we are likely to make upon him, and least of all such insinuations as those who have volunteered to strike a blow in his behalf. How long is it that Locofocoism has learned to appreciate the fidelity and public services? Its sympathy, methinks, is of no later origin than Monday last, and of no deeper source than the hope of annoying the Whig Press and the Whig Party by a Parthian shaft. The period is yet too recent to have escaped the recollection of our citizens, when Locofocoism berated Gov. White in choicest Billingsgate, placing him in juxta position with Messrs Rosas and Jouysson, dubbing the three as the Triumvirate who had ruled the destinies of the State for years, and calling upon the people to shake off their thraldom. In those days Gov. White was deemed by Locofoco organs anything else but "an old faithful public servant," and we take it that the *Jeffersonian* would never have discovered his marvellous merits, but that a favorable opportunity appeared to present itself for stirring up dissention and strife in the bosom of our party. Fortunately, the sword wielded by such unskillful hands proves feeble as a bull-rush. Our contemporary must betake him to a better weapon.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.—Under this portentous title, the *Jeffersonian* has a paragraph noticing our silence in the family quarrel among the Whigs of the Third District, in which that journal presumes a great deal upon very slender and unsatisfactory grounds. Our contemporary had much better attend to the dissentions in its own party. It would be more legitimate employed in endeavoring (hopeless though the attempt would be) to bring back into the fold the large and powerful class of democrats, who have openly announced their intention to sustain Wm. De Buys and Ed. Sparrow. Doubtless, however, the *Jeffersonian* is so thoroughly convinced of the fidility of such effort, that it abandons the seceders as lost sheep, and thinks it wiser policy to try its hand in dividing and dispersing the whig flock. This is a common trick with superficial politicians. Any body can see through it.

Mr. Calhoun.—The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* speaks of the happy effect which the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun and the remarks which accompanied them have produced on the community. They are considered by every friend to the peace of the country as truly patriotic and in a right spirit. The writer adds: "I have conversed with several leading Locofoco war-men, who appear to be as well pleased with Mr. Calhoun's move as his warmest friends can be. I will only add that he has never made a wiser movement, either as it respects the prosperity of the country or his own reputation as a statesman. It is made too, at a most fortunate period of time, and cannot fail to have a beneficial influence."

The antagonistical position of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams on the Oregon Question is curious enough. The first being generally attached to the Locofoco party, which started the cry of "the whole of Oregon or none," and yet differing diametrically from them on this question—the second representing a Whig State that is probably more unanimous than any other in the desire to witness a peaceful termination of the controversy, yet assuming a position as decided as the most ultra war-men in Congress.—They are both excentric politicians, both are apt to fly off at a tangent, to confound their friends and party by their sudden movements. Both agree, too in one thing—that by no possibility do they ever approach each other. They are political antipodes.

Correspondence of the Bee.
CLINTON, LA., January 10, 1846.
Editors of the Bee:
Gentlemen—I attended the sale of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad to-day, where I met with Gen. De Buys, our whig candidate for Governor, and was much pleased to witness the warm welcome given him by the whigs of East Feliciana. His sojourn here has been agreeable beyond conception. Immediately in the neighborhood of Judge Johnson's residence, it might have been supposed that General De Buys could not carry all the whig strength, but say to those who assert that way, that they count without their host. The General met with as warm a set of whigs in Clinton as ever braved a political storm.—Never since 1840, have the whigs of this parish been more united than at the present. But don't take my word for it. Wait for the returns of the election from this parish. Do your duty in New Orleans and all is well in the country.

DEBT OF BOSTON.—The whole amount of the city debt on the 1st May, 1845.....$1,163,266 62
Since then there has been paid.....110,466 66
Thus leaving the amount of the public debt of the city of Boston on the first day of January, 1846.....$1,052,800 00

Mexico.

The schooner *Julia* arrived yesterday in our port bringing advices from Mexico to the 25th and from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult.

The military insurrection at the head of which General Paredes had placed himself, excited alarm and apprehensions in the Capital. Paredes, says the government organ, has been guilty of the most infamous, tortuous and singular conduct. Knowing Gen. Arista to be menaced on the frontier, by an enemy superior in number; knowing that he asked for succor, he trampled upon his boasted honor and patriptism, and remained mute and motionless, instead of flying to the frontier, or at least sending to Arista the reinforcements of which he stood so much in need. What excuse can he offer? How can he exculpate himself?

On the 23d December the Chamber of Deputies promulgated an address to the nation, vindicating the government from the attacks of its enemies, and branding Paredes as a conspirator. The President has put forth a second address of a similar character. The two documents are two long for publication. Their object is to prove that the pretexts alledged by Paredes for his movement, are without foundation, and to demonstrate the determined intention of the Government to crush the insurrection by force.

Numerous arrests had been made at Mexico, which proves at once that the Government is on the alert. and Paredes does not lack supporters. We note among others, the names of Francisco Lambardo, General D. Ignacio Gutierres, General Arguelles, Colonel Ignacio Sierra y Rosso, Captain Luis Ramirez, and Messrs. Lazaro Villamil, Jose Maria Franco and Agustin Franco. Generals Lemus and Romero were likewise ordered to be arrested. A similar order had been issued against Carrera. It was rumored that Almonte had concealed himself, and that Almpidia was hidden at Mexico.

The *Siglo XIX* states that several influential chiefs, such as General Corpazar, had been invited by Paredes to take part in the revolution, but had refused. On the other hand the partisans of the insurrection are not idle. They have suborned several presses—among others the *roz del Pueblo*, which declaims with the utmost vehemence against the administration. That journal speaking of the arrival of Mr. Slidell, says that he comes to treat not merely for the abandonment of Texas, but for the purchase of New Mexico and the Californias, and that consequently the Government is about to betray the nation. The American Minister, says the same journal, may hope to purchase not merely Texas, New Mexico and the Californias, but the entire republic, so as to render us the slaves of the United States. To this the Government organs reply that the administration is not responsible for the ambition of the United States, and that these attacks are mere declamatory tirades, employed with a view to foment the passions of the populace.

The garrison of Vera Cruz on the 23d, gave in its adhesion to the projects of Paredes. It is moreover stated that the garrisons of Jalapa, Orizaba and the fortress of Perrotte have followed the example.

The Puebla Journal of the 23d, states that Paredes' infantry was at San Miguel de Allende, within three days march of Mexico—a movement which had decided the government to concentrate all its forces around the capital. This is the latest authentic information, though rumor has it that Paredes with his troops had approached the city, that the government was preparing for a vigorous defence, and that Mr Slidell was still in Mexico, quietly waiting the result.

A new corps formed at Mexico under the name of the "Defenders of the Laws" had disbanded. Gen Torrejon, with the eight regiment of cavalry had joined Paredes. General Inclan had been ordered to leave Puebla with about a thousand men, and to repair forthwith to Mexico, but it was doubtful whether he would be enabled to obey the order on account of the dissatisfaction of the troops. Bustamente had left Mexico on his way to Queretaro, Gen Romero at the head of the Garrison of Guanajuato, had declared himself in favor of the revolution.

It is difficult to form a correct idea of this movement, as the press on either side is exceedingly violent. A private letter from an authentic source furnishes information which may be confidently relied upon.

VERA CRUZ, December 30th, 1845.

"On the 14th instant, General Paredes at the head of the army destined to march upon Texas, declared against the present government. This *pronunciamento* had been well prepared, and for some time expected. It found an echo among the garrisons of every town. The movement is purely a military one.

At Vera Cruz it burst forth on the 23d. One officer alone (a colonel) resisted. He fired on the rebels and killed a captain and three soldiers who were endeavoring to seize his flag. After this explosion he left Vera Cruz for Orizaba the next day, accompanied by a large crowd which escorted him in triumph.

The people themselves are every where opposed to this movement. The *Ayuntamiento* has protested against it with energy. The population of the interior exhibit decided hostility to this military movement; but thus far, there has been no actual conflict. Paredes aby no means safe. If the government succeed in concentrating troops at Mexico, it will triumph, for it will be sustained by the people. We may have a second representation of the Santa Anna revolution; but this time it may prove to the detriment of the military, with whom every one is completely disgusted.

The government appears to exhibit much determination. Numerous arrests have taken place at Mexico—among them persons of high standing and influence.

It is stated that Mr Slidell, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has not been received in his official character, and that he is about to leave for Jalapa."

THE LETTERS AND SPEECHES OF OLIVER CROMWELL, with Elucidations by Thomas Carlyle, in two volumes, forming part XXIX and XL of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading. We tender our acknowledgments to J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of this work. The innate greatness of mind and solid qualities of Cromwell's character are beginning to be distinctly discovered through the mists of error and prejudice, in which Hume and other tory historians have involved them, and the present work will materially aid the student who seeks to comprehend one of the most interesting periods in English history, and one of the most extraordinary men who ever lived.

☞ According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Government had on deposite in its various depositaries on the 29th ult., subject to the draft of the Secretary, $4,299,685 59.—Of this sum, the following amounts are in the safe keeping of the several banks named:—

Merchants' Bank, Boston, Mass.	$701,655 87
Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.	415,125 79
Bank of America, New York, N. Y.	483,924 00
American Exchange Bank, New York, N. Y.	199,614 18
Merchants' Bank, New York, N. Y.	570,555 83
North River Bank, New York, N. Y.	906,170 43
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	119,619 90
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.	187,992 97
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md.	100,049 22
Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.	16,005 91
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C.	21,386 53
Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.	15,631 70
Corcoran and Riggs, Washington, D. C.	367,745 16

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the place of Joseph Story, deceased.
JAMES SHIELDS, of Illinois, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of Thomas H. Blake, removed.
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the place of Thomas H. Crawford, resigned.

COLLECTORS.
JAMES K. HATTON, for the port of Washington, North Carolina, vice Thomas H. Blount, resigned.
RINGT RAWLS, for the port of Edenton, North Carolina, vice Thomas J. Charleton, whose commission expired.
HENRY HICKS, for the port of Wilmington, Delaware, vice Arnold Naudain, whose commission expired.
WILLIAM J. GRAYSON, for the port of Charleston, South Carolina.
RUFUS O. PRAY, for the port of Shieldsborough, Mississippi, vice William H. Arnold, whose commission expired.
NATHANIEL W. WALKER, for the port of St. Marks, Florida, vice William H. Ware, whose commission expired.
THOMAS L. SHAW, for the port of Georgetown, South Carolina.

SURVEYOR AND INSPECTORS.
CHARLES N. LAWSON, for the port of Carter's Creek, Virginia, vice Robert Edmonds, whose commission expired.
ROBERT B. MERCHANTS, for the port of Dumfries, Virginia, vice George H. Cockrell, whose commission expired.
MICHAEL EDWARDS, JR., for the port of Wheeling, Virginia, vice Samuel Atkinson, whose commission expired.
THOMAS H. JERREY, for the port of Charleston, South Carolina, re-appointed from the 19th January 1845.
ALEXR LA BRANCHE, Naval Officer for the District of New Orleans, Louisiana, vice Martin Duralde, whose commission expired.

MISSING MEN FOUND.—The bark *Quebec*, Baxter, arrived at St. Johns, N. B., 27th ult., from Plymouth, England, and reports having picked up November 11th, lat. 43 30, long. 46, a boat and crew lost from whale ship *Minerva Smith*, Crocker, of and from N. Bedford, consisting of William Marble, mate; J. E. Fanner, A. C. Farnsworth, William Hews, James Wigg and Alexander Curry, while alongside a whale, on the 5th. They are now under the care of the U. S. Consul at St. Johns, N. B.

The Mate, Marble, remembered, touched at Fayal, November 25th, and reported that she had lost a boat containing first officer and five men, taken down by a sperm whale.

City Intelligence.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.—Mr. Bravo's new reading room was thrown open to subscribers yesterday. The room itself, unsupported by pillars, is very spacious, and its architecture is very magnificent and imposing, yet neat and appropriate. It contains twenty-four reading desks, and twelve large tables, all covered with newspapers, and valuable literary works. Besides these valuable recreative and useful ornaments, the room is decorated with thirty or forty very beautiful and well-executed paintings. Mr Bravo has contrived to impart to literature, the aid of luxury, for besides the commodious arm chairs, the visiter may recline in comfortable rocking chairs, on sofas and ottomans. Subscribers, therefore, while enjoying the rich treat derived from reading the best periodicals of the day, may truly say they are enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*. The desks and tables are each furnished with a gas light, the pipes of which run up through the floor, and are thus introduced into the woodwork, communicating with and feeding the lamp in, as it were, a secret and mysterious manner. In front of the reading room and looking into St. Charles street is a delightful piazza, which will be found a pleasant retreat to those who wish to witness the business and busy throng passing up and down St. Charles street. In the *Exchange* room, Mr. Bravo has tastefully fitted up offices for Captains of vessels, Brokers, Auctioneers and other business men, so that many business transactions may be at once concluded in the Exchange, without the necessity of leaving the establishment.

Mr. Bravo, with his usual politeness, invites the Ladies of our city to visit his Reading-Room This Evening, and we can assure them that they will not go away without being much gratified with the visit

We very much question whether the New Orleans NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, taking it as a splendid piece of architecture, as a magnificent ornament to the city, as a most useful establishment for the use of our merchants and citizens in general can be surpassed any where: certainly not in this country.

Apart from these advantages, the interior regulations, under the watchful and admirable management of Mr. Bravo, will be conducted with that order, punctuality, and care, which are so characteristic of the taste and energy of that gentleman. We trust the public, ever ready to encourage *enterprise*, may fully reward the exertions of Mr. Bravo, who, from his advent amongst us, has been undeniably employed in advancing the literary taste and commercial interests of the city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. J. M. Field will take a benefit at this Theatre this evening, when will be performed Mr. Field's comedy of "Foreign and Native" a new piece called "The Lost Letter" a musical pot d'esprit also written by Mr Field, called "Oregon or the Disputed Territory" The whole to conclude with the afterpiece of "Boots at the Swan" Mr Field has so many friends in our city, gained through his acknowledged talent, and intrinsic good qualities both as a public and a private man, that we feel assured he will have a bumper at parting

☞ We regret to state that the gentleman employed to ring the bell of the Presbyterian Church, in Lafayette Square, has refused to discharge his duty in this line, as he has been doing it for some time *Scot free*. We think the gentleman in question is perfectly right in refusing to do duty without emolument, and we trust the proper authorities will take the matter into consideration and let their *tongues* be heard in his favor

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—James Brooks, *alias* Oscar Webb, was arrested yesterday for stealing a watch from Mr. Copperamith, living in New Levee street. Brooks was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

William Bishop, Thomas Atkinson and Agres Mansfield, arrested as vagrants, were sent to the workhouse, the two former for thirty days each and the latter for six months.

HABEAS CORPUS—Elizabeth, a slave woman, claimed by Cyrus Drukill as his slave, and who it would appear was emancipated by him in Indiana yesterday prayed Recorder Baldwin for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in order to have her case investigated before the Commercial Court, which was granted, and it will be brought forward to-day. We have already alluded to the circumstances of the case.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following persons were arraigned yesterday and pleaded guilty.—H. Warham and B. W. Burke, accused of assault and battery. T. V. Caldwell, James Walsh, J. Myers, Catherine Hartwell, James Ramer, F. Frost, John Harden, *alias mattie alias*, accused of larceny A. Lee and William Curtis, accused of an affray, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Honore Mouguean made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genoa to the effect that Etienne Dauney had fabricated a pair of scales which he had left with him to have stamped according to law. On his returning them to deponent, the latter found they were false weight, and believes that Dauney thus falsified them in order to extract a fine from deponent. There are eleven witnesses named in this case, and we understand several others will be called on. Dauney was cited to appear before the Recorder this morning, when the facts of the case will be fully understood.

VERY LATE FROM HAYTI.—The schooner *Silas Wright*, arrived at New York on the 3d instant, with advices from Port-au-Prince, to the 12th instant—The *Herald* says—We learn from Captain C. that the French Admiral had determined to blockade Port-au-Prince and bombard the town, if the Haytiens did not pay $16,000 as an indemnity to the French Consular Agent recently driven thence.

The blacks at Hayti, it is said, are becoming very modest to foreigners.

THE MAILS.—The Northern mail arrived yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 4th inst There are consequently two back mails yet due

☞ Eighty vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,192,24 tons, have been built in Baltimore during the present year. This is more than double the number built in any previous year since 1840. This is the way in which the "black tariff" breaks down the shipping interest.

LONDON LANCET.—We are indebted to the publishers for the December number of the American republication. The *Lancet* has enjoyed the reputation of being the ablest medical periodical that is published

Durlacher on Corns and Bunions. Our thanks are due J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp st., for a copy of this work. It treats of those painful excrescences from which almost every one has suffered, and of the means of removing them. It is a valuable book.

THE RIVER.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 1st says: To-day the wind has been nearly all day from the south and south west—the sky clear—the sun warm, and the thaw going on finely. There is now very little ice passing the city, but we are still without arrivals from above or below, which confirms previous opinion that the river is gorged in both directions.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of the 2d says: The rivers appear to be swelling—last evening there were three feet six inches water by the water mark The Ohio had been closed in two or three places between Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

THE SOUTH PASS.—Capt. Fremont describes this avenue to the Oregon Territory as one of easy access and gradual elevation. It is situated not far North of the forty-second parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and that of Mexico. "About six miles from our encampment," says Capt. Fremont, "brought us to the summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that with all the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obliged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. This was between two low hills, rising on either hand fifty or sixty feet.—When I looked back at them from the foot of the immediate slope on the Western plain, their summits appeared to be about one hundred and twenty feet above. From the impression on my mind at this time, and subsequently on our return, I should compare the elevation which we surmounted immediately at the Pass, to the ascent of the Capitol Hill from the Avenue at Washington."

The width of the Pass is estimated at about nineteen miles. It has nothing of the gorge-like character and winding ascents of the Allegheny passes—nothing resembling the St. Bernard and Simplon passed of the Alps. For one hundred and twenty miles the elevation is regular and gradual. It presents the aspect of a sandy plain; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters that flow to the Pacific.

The importance of this Pass is immense. It opens the way into the Valley of the Oregon, and is the only avenue to that country from the interior for a long distance. By observing the map it will be seen that three great rivers take their rise in the neighborhood of the Pass—the Platte, the Columbia and the Colorado. The first is a tributary of the Missouri; the second, draining all Oregon, discharges all its accumulated waters into the Pacific; the third flows southwardly and empties into the Bay of California. From the South Pass, then, as a central point, three great valleys are commanded. It is the key to California; it opens the whole Oregon country from the Rocky Mountains to the Western Ocean; and it subjects both of these great regions to the control of the Mississippi Valley.

As the South Pass is within our undisputed territory, its importance will doubtless attract the attention of the Government. Fort Leavenworth, on the Platte, about three hundred miles from the Pass, is mentioned by Capt. Fremont as a suitable point for a national post; it is now merely a station for traders.—If the President's recommendation is carried out, a constant force and supplies will go on the route to the Oregon, these important points will doubtless be regarded.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ Whig Meeting, 3d District, held at the Commercial Exchange St. Charles St. on TUESDAY, 13th inst. On motion, Col Wm Christy was appointed Chairman and C. C. Williams and George E. Lawrason, Secretaries.
On motion, it was Resolved, That the Meeting select by Ballot three Candidates to represent the Whigs of this District, in the Legislature. M. M. Thomas and Joseph Grant Esqrs being appointed tellers, the meeting proceeded to vote, when the following gentlemen were elected.
A. C. BULLITT, - - - 266
R. M. GRAHAM, - - - 247
T. G. HUNT, - - - 183
Mr. Hurley obtained 179, and Mr. Avery 178, scattering 9.

At a numerous Meeting of the friends of Messrs. DEBUYS and SPARROW, held on the evening of the 12th inst. at the National Hall of the 5th District of Municipality No. One.
Frederic Buisson was called to the Chair, Henry St. Paul and Wm. Andry, appointed Vice Presidents. A. Tocs and Edwin S. Lewis Secretaries.
The Meeting was addressed by Messrs. Preaux, Ogden, and Barnett Sr. who respectively made an eloquent appeal to the naturalized citizens, friendly to the "Great Cause, and which was responded to, with applause;
On motion of Henry St. Paul Esqr, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the voters of the 5th District, without distinction of party or origin, see in the Candidates DEBUYS and SPARROW, true and faithful advocates and defenders of the rights of all citizens of the State. That notwithstanding the slanderous accusations spread against them, the voters of the 5th Ward insist and will maintain, that the past life of said Candidates is well known for liberal and magnanimous opinions and thereby insure a guarantee and safe guard, that no sectional or party feeling will ever influence them in the discharge of the high and important duties of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Further Resolved, That every honorable means within our power, shall be used, for the support of DEBUYS and SPARROW, for Governor and