The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 247, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 3236.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance.....5 00

Insertions under the head of Legal Advertising, $1 per square for each insertion; one square to occupy the space of ten lines of this size of type, or less. Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements not specified as to number will be kept in the paper until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be kept in the paper one week for $1 00, and $1 00 for every subsequent week.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertising 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 requir

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.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Secy of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the BEE, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

F.E. BOURCHOS, Surgeon Dentist 95 Common street, opposite Carondelet, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

ED. CRAGLE, Proprietor of Harmar Powder Works.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 2 Union street.

B. SUELL, Attorney at Law, No. 11 Camp street.

WM. BURKE, Commission Merchant, No. 3 Camp street.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, No. 3 Camp street.

J. F. BURCKLE & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 3 Camp street.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 2 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.
FANCY STATIONERY.

THOMAS BUCKNER, Attorney at Law, No. 11 Camp street.

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 3 Camp street.

GRAND DEPOT
OF
GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE Subscriber, appointed Agent for the Manufacturer, has the honor to inform the Public that he has received a large assortment of the above Blankets, which he offers for sale at the Depot at Factory prices.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Granier, 21 Magazine st, New Orleans.

JOHN McCARTY, PAPERHANGER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that he has opened a store at No. 134 Camp street, between the establishments of Messrs. Bonny and Hyde, where he will hand-bill, arrange and execute orders at the lowest and most moderate prices. He also undertakes the painting of Houses, Signs, &c., and the arranging of the most moderate as well as the most splendid Saloons and Parlors. He will be found at the above number ready to wait upon his friends and the public generally, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE FOULON, Surgeon Dentists, have removed to No. 5 Carondelet street, corner of Bienville, where they will be found at all hours.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empress from Havana, and for sale by the Master, No. 1 Levee, or by the Agent at the Depot at Factory prices.

REYNARD PETITJEAN.

LEECHES.

TWELVE THOUSAND Hungary Leeches, received per ship Thompson, and for sale at the Office of the Depot, at 25 cents per hundred, or retail at the usual rates.

The subscriber has also on hand a large supply of Swedish Leeches, which will be sold at reduced prices.

J. P. SOUBRON.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has purchased the above establishment for the reception of Boarders, and will endeavor, by unremitting attention to merit a share of public patronage. During the summer season he has fitted up a number of private rooms, and in every respect has improved the house. The table will be liberally supplied with the best the market affords. The services of a gentleman who has been connected with the house for the last two years, will be retained.

HAWLEY & Co. Proprietors.

Refer to Messrs. Bisland and Deaves, Planters, Lafourche District; Messrs. Bernard de Marigny & Co., Planters, near Bernardville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request that all persons who have not reported to me the births and deaths in the families of the undersigned will do so without delay.

Approved March 6, 1839.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act the birth of every free person in the parish and city of Orleans shall be duly registered therein within thirty days thereafter, which registry shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement; and every person offending against the provisions of the said section shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the city and parish.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish and city aforesaid, shall be declared thereto within thirty days thereafter, which shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased in the first degree of consanguinity or affinity in the absence of any of these relations, it may be done by any other person who shall be found in the house at the time of the decease, under the penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner before the Recorder of Births and Deaths, and to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Charity Hospital.

Sec. 3. Under the like penalty of necessity of reporting to the Recorder of Births and Deaths, every undertaker who shall bury any person without a certificate of the Recorder of Births and Deaths.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Granier, 21 Magazine st, New Orleans.

FRENCH CARDEN SEEDS.—Just received per ship Louisa, from Havre, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds consisting of beets, carrots, cauliflower, leeks, lettuce, onions, radish, spinach, turnips, tomato, &c., &c., the growth of the most experienced seed growers in the south.

WM. DINN,
11 Common street.

CITIZENS' BANK FUNDS in sums to suit purchasers for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

LANDING, ex ship H. W. Tyler from Bordeaux, 30 casks La Ciotat, St. Julien 1841 92 hhds casks White Wine, Haut Rivage 92, 500 Cookes of different sizes, 30 qr pipes Ft. Richard & Co's Brandy, for sale by

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

LANDING from ship Eugenie from Marseilles, and for sale by the undersigned—50 casks Red Wine, Barador brand, 82 SAY MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

SOFT MESS PORK 100 bbls at Winburn's inspection, for sale by JAMES E. WOODRUFF,
30 Camp street.

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork at Winburn's inspection, for sale by JAMES E. WOODRUFF,
30 Camp street.

LANDING ex ship Athenaise from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscriber—16 casks old Montferrand Claret, 16 half casks Sauterne White Wine.

CHAS. DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

WHITE GUM—50 bbls Seneca White Gum, for sale by
CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Madame Vincent has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans that she has received by the last arrivals from Paris a handsome assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Blonds, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., which will be sold at moderate prices. Madame Vincent also begs leave to inform the ladies that she has taken the store No. 5 Bienville street, where she will be happy to wait upon her friends and the public generally.

Saturday morning, Oct. 17, 1846.

While the Democratic press continues to hunt up and parade ostentatiously before the people the fanatical and unjustifiable language of a few quasi-abolition papers at the North, which profess Whig principles, but do not speak the sentiments of the Whig party, why does it not furnish its readers with specimens of the intemperate and treasonable opinions advanced by the Western Democratic Journals on the same subject. If the Administration papers in the slave holding States be sincerely anxious to expose and denounce abolition, wherever it presents itself, and whatever political aspect it may assume, if they are guided by a high sense of duty to the South, and not by a miserable and factious partizan zeal, they should condemn with a severity as unsparing those of their own party who seek to fan the flames of sectional discord, and awaken the fell spirit of fanatical warfare upon our domestic institutions. Such would be the course that high minded justice and honesty would dictate, but such, we regret to say, does not appear to be the policy of the Southern Locofoco press. It sedulously keeps in the dark every evidence of a leaning to abolition by its own party, while it thunders its anathemas against Northern Whigs, who are not half as virulent in their denunciations of the South as Western Locofocoe.

The extracts which we published a day or two since from Western Democratic papers, and from resolutions adopted at Democratic meetings, have not found a place in any Locofoco paper South of the Potomac; but these same impartial exponents of Democracy have rung the changes on the Massachusetts resolutions until the ear is vexed with the dull and monotonous iteration. We call upon these Southern presses to toe the mark—to show up the backslidings of their own party as well as ours, and to do what the foul monster abolition, wherever it displays its "miscreated front," whether in the columns of the Boston *Whig*, or the Chicago *Democrat*, the New York *Tribune*, or the Ohio *Statesman*. Do not seek to hoodwink the South to its peril if peril there be, by insidiously accumulating the evidence on one side, and studiously concealing that upon the other—thus aiming to create an impression that while Northern Whigs are opposed to Southern slavery, the Democracy every where constitute the only safe guard to the South.

We overwhelm shall neither blink nor distort this question. We shall use our feeble endeavors to defend and protect the institutions of the South against all assaults from what quarter soever they may spring. We care not whether the attack is made by journals professing Whiggery or Democracy. This is a subject above and beyond all considerations of political sympathy, and thus viewing it, we should regard ourselves as basely recreant, did we cease to prevent it into a wretched system of catchwords, or construct from garbled materials the smallest modicum of political capital. Both parties in the non-slave holding States are to a certain extent involved in a feeling of sectional hostility to the South, and in this respect the Democracy are not an iota less culpable than the Whigs. This we have already demonstrated, and were it at all necessary we could select from approved Democratic authorities in the non-slave holding States, manifestations of fierce and untraceable opposition to the South enough to startle those who loudly dream that their interests are secure under the protecting influences of the dominant party.

Whenever the South becomes the target for abolition attacks, she must look to her own resources for defence—she may be perfectly certain that if these avail her not, no reliance upon one party or another in the North and West will shield her from a bolder enmity that has its origin in sectional jealousy and hot rancor both parties in a common bond of fraternity, leagueing them together in a crusade against slavery. The records of the late session of Congress prove the exact amount of kindness entertained towards us by all parties in the non-slave holding States. Let the South be warned in time, and give no ear to the delusive promises of either party but confide in the written charter of our Government, and in her own patriotic and devoted children.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Thursday's Mobile *Herald* says:—A short time since our active city Marshal, Mr. Walker, had reason to suspect that a man calling himself Alexander McDonald, and residing on middle river, near this city, was a refugee from justice. Taking with him one of his deputies, Mr. W. proceeded to the place of residence of McD., and after some maneuvering to obtain possession of the gun and knife of McD., without exciting his suspicions, arrested and brought him to the city, where he was committed to the guard house, where he now is awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. The cause of the arrest was a supposition that McDonald, whose real name is said to be James Cowan, committed a murder in Pittsburgh in the year 1833, and before his trial, succeeded in breaking jail and making his escape—since which time he has not being heard of, until a short time since when being somewhat intoxicated he made some unguarded remarks which induced Marshal Walker to send to Pittsburgh for information. In answer to his inquiries, an officer at that place writes the particulars of the murder and the escape of the murderer from jail—also a description of him. This description so exactly corresponds in every particular with the person of McDonald or Cowan, as to leave but little doubt that our police have secured the real murderer. At least one thousand dollars reward was offered for his apprehension at the time of his escape.

The requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania may be expected here shortly, when the prisoner will be conveyed to Pittsburgh to stand his trial.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Memoirs of the late James Grahame, the historian of the United States, vindicated from the charges of detraction and calumny preferred against him by Mr. George Bancroft, and the conduct of Mr. Bancroft towards that historian stated and exposed. This is the title of a pamphlet of some 60 pages, containing a tolerably pungent and ably written reply to certain passages in Bancroft's History of the United States, impugning offensively the accuracy of Mr. Graham's work. Mr. Quincy, we think, fully vindicates Mr G. and throws the onus of defence entirely on Mr Bancroft.

Scenes on the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Texas and Grand Prairies, or Notes by the way during an excursion of three years; with a description of the Countries passed through by a New Englander. The object of this work is to fill up in some measure a wide vacuum of general information, in relation to these countries, of which much is said and little known. The book is written in a spirited and pleasant style, abounds in useful information and is interspersed with scenes of adventure of the highest interest.

Our thanks are likewise due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for a copy of this last production.

THE PRICE OF A SHOT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, tells a good story of a duel in Paris, between an Englishman and a Prussian. They had quarrelled over a gambling table—a challenge followed, and they went out to fight with pistols—they drew lots for the first shot—the Englishman won—took good aim at his adversary, fired and missed. The other then raised his pistol deliberately and was about to pull trigger, when the Englishman suddenly exclaimed stop, stop—*I'll buy your shot.*—By this extraordinary proposition all were for a moment astounded—but soon it was perceived the matter might be arranged to the advantage of both parties. The Prussian was a good shot, but poor; the Englishman had shot badly, but was rich. The Prussian therefore sold his shot for 25,000 francs which the Englishman readily agreed to pay, and both returned to Paris mutually satisfied and entirely reconciled.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas C. Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has within a few months lost his wife and two children by death, on Tuesday last took his oldest son, an interesting lad of 5 years of age, to his machine shop. He was playing with some belting, it slipped upon the drum, and he was whirled several times round between the drum and the upper flooring, through a space less than six inches wide, and instantly killed. The only remaining child, a few months old, is dangerously sick. Mr. P.'s afflictions have come upon him like a flood.

EDITORIAL QUARREL.—Mr. Stamm, has retired from the New York *Globe*. He says "his political relations were dissolved when the principles of the paper were made adverse to that which was the intent of its establishment." The proprietor says he "found it necessary to bring about the very change that Mr. Stamm asserts was the reason that led to the dissolution of his connection with it."

☞ A Parisian letter writer makes the following admirable remark on the necessity and benefit of advertising: "I must here observe that nothing can be more strange than the ignorance prevailing in France as to the benefits of the advertising system; its saving of time, the means of intercourse it establishes, how it ministers to the wants of the consumer, as well as to those of the producer. In fact, that in trade and commercial enterprises the advertisement is the telegraph of society, and one of the most indispensable comforts and necessities of industrious nations."

☞ Indiana voted to have a Constitutional Convention at her last annual election:—For it, 33,173; against it, 28,643—majority, 4,930.

THE PROFITS OF A PARISIAN NEWSPAPER.—The *Constitutional*, which has a daily circulation of 25,000, has recently been purchased by M. Mosselman, of M. Veron, who originally paid for the property 100,000 francs. The advertising columns of the *Constitutional* are farmed for a period of fifteen years, by M. Duveyrier, at 200,000 francs per annum. But the paper, it is said, does not return a shilling of profit to the proprietors.

MICHIGAN.—The nominations for Congress are complete, with a single exception, as follows:—

Whigs.	*Democrats.*
1.....James Wright Gordon.	Robert McClelland.
2.....Gen. W. Wisner.	Kingsley S. Bingham.

McClelland is the only nominee who is a member of the present Congress.

COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A locofoco paper—the *Pennsylvanian*—declares that Pieton coal is used at the Philadelphia Gas-works. This is a remarkable fact, and proves that the Pieton mines will be able to compete with and undersell those of United States at the reduced duties—for the Gas Works at Philadelphia always purchase coal with a view to cheapness. How thankful must Pennsylvania be to the administration of James K. Polk, for thus paralyzing her industry.

THE TARIFF.—The Richmond *Compiler* says—"We have before published the following extracts from English Journals, rejoicing over our Tariff of '46, but it will do no harm to republish them. Looking at the benefit this democratic measure is expected to confer upon England, and the injury that country sustained by a proper Tariff, judiciously discriminating with a view to encouragement of American industry, which party in this country should be regarded as favorable to British interests, that which supports the former, or that advocating the latter? Of course the former; and as the democrats started the distinction of 'British' and 'American' between the parties of this country, it is but fair that they should acknowledge its propriety now, and submit to be called British democrats, favoring a 'British Tariff.'"

From the London Times.

The passage of the Tariff in the United States of America, of which advices have just come to hand, may be regarded as THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE, as affecting the interchange of the production and manufactures of the two countries, WHICH HAS OCCURRED SINCE THE PERIOD OF THEIR SEPARATION. It is almost impossible to overrate the effect it will have upon the manufacturing industry of this country, England, when we take into consideration, that in spite of the prohibitory Tariff, the United States has been the most important outlet for our manufactures for many years past.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The favorable commercial news from the United States, has at all events, not only checked the downward tendency that has existed for the last three or four weeks, but it has made the market what may be called firm, whilst in printing cloth, of good quality, there is an advance, though a small one.

From the Liverpool Standard.

"The new Tariff of the United States, although still highly protective of the native industry of the country, is a measure which will be received with INFINITE SATISFACTION by the British Merchant and Manufacturer.

"The general effect must be to increase the value of the American market to the BRITISH MANUFACTURER, whilst it may ARREST THE PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE of the EASTERN STATES IN MANUFACTURING SKILL, notwithstanding the large margin of Protection (26 per cent.) still left them."

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. As this is the first failure during the present week, we suppose the public must not complain, though it is particularly provoking, as the mail would in all probability have brought the foreign news looked for with considerable anxiety.

The difficulty between the butchers and corporate authorities of Mobile still remains unsettled. Until other arrangements are made, the citizens will be supplied with meat from the butchers' carts.

COMMUNICATED.

The legal profession has been highly gratified by the publication of the three first volumes of Martin's Reports, issued from the press of Samuel M. Stewart, bookseller and publisher, of this city. The three volumes are printed in one, on fine white paper and new type. Marginal references are appended by Thomas Gibbs Morgan, Esq.

The superior merits of this edition over the old are numerous.

The old edition is printed on coarse, ragged paper, while the pages are so small, and so widely spaced out, that the ordinate contents of eight volumes have been diluted into twenty odd, at the enormous cost of one hundred and twenty dollars to the purchaser.

Mr. Stewart's edition is free from all these objections. It will form, with an increased quantity of valuable matter, only eight volumes, which are delivered to subscribers at five dollars each (total forty dollars).

Interest, if not a grateful sympathy for a laudable enterprise, tending to the advancement of legal knowledge, should certainly secure to Mr. Stewart the support of all whose business or duty requires a study of the jurisprudence of Louisiana. He has already by previous cheap and valuable legal publications, commenced the emancipation of our State from the enormous exactions of Northern Publishers. One who undertakes to put out of print the most splendid editions of the best law books, it appears within the compass of a small capital, should not be neglected, but every one interested in the success of such an undertaking should at once come forward, and by their patronage put it beyond all risk of being discontinued.

The old edition of Martin is now nearly out of print; and the holders of the few remaining copies are disposed even to raise the present enormous price to a still greater sum. They know that a lawyer's library in this State cannot remain without a copy of these Reports, they know that the State will soon, to supply the wants of the several District Courts, be compelled to submit to any charge they may choose to make.

It is time, therefore, that a republication should be carried on with activity, and that it should be energetically supported.

The new edition must necessarily supercede the old. The marginal notes by Judge Morgan are so valuable, and will be found of such convenient use, that lawyers in possession of the old volumes will find it to their advantage to discard them, for the present edition. These notes give, on the margin of each decision, references, not only to the text of the law applicable to the case, but also refer to former or subsequent decisions on the same points. Not only have the twenty volumes of Martin been diligently searched for decisions in *pari materia*, but the Louisiana and Robinson Reports are constantly referred to, so that the whole course of our jurisprudence on any question may be easily traced by this new and excellent mode of annotation. The old paging, by means of marginal figures, is preserved, so that the references contained in Benjamin & Slidell's Digest, as well as those of Desfix and Gremer, may still be used as readily as before. T. W. C.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1846.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—A Government agent with a guard left Washington last week for New York, with a draft on the Custom House at that place for money to pay the people of the District, and what do you suppose the agent and his guard brought back? New York *shinplasters!* and the people were forced to take them at a discount, while the Government has funds here, which the Secretary of the Treasury will not use. I mention this to show how beautiful the Sub-Treasury works!

A MECHANIC.

[We learn that a similar operation has been performed within a few days past in Baltimore, and that this ridiculous farce is becoming an almost daily occurrence. The Sub-Treasury is a serious injury to the people, but affords fine pickings for the brokers.] —*Patriot.*

City Intelligence.

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

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—A woman named Shay *alias* Shene, arrested a short time since, for assault and battery, on an affidavit of Margaret Purnes, was examined yesterday and gave bond for her appearance before the First District Court.

Thomas Grant, was committed to be tried before the same tribunal for assaulting an individual named Dowd.

Geo. W. Guy, arrested as a suspicious character, was remanded for further examination.

Edward Coleman, accused of larceny, was also remanded to undergo a further investigation.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Peter Gomez, was brought yesterday before Recorder Génois, charged with assaulting one Jean Condolf. He was but partly examined, and was committed back to await a more complete investigation of the charge.

Charles Rogers and James Reed, were examined upon a charge of assault and battery, and were both committed to await their trial before the First District Court.

A RUNAWAY ARRESTED.—Henry *alias* Benjamin, a slave belonging to Mr. F. Juré, was arrested yesterday by the First Municipality Police, on board of the steamer *Ambassador*, where he had concealed himself. On searching the boat, a trunk with the name of Mr. Juré, was found to be on board. It was taken to its lawful owner, and the slave, was safely locked up in the Parish Jail.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Friday.*—The following prisoners, to wit:—William Ubank alias Bill St Louis, John Brown, John Lewis alias David Lucas, John Robert Jones and John McMahon alias Owen McMahon, were arraigned upon distinct charges of larceny and pleaded guilty.

Williams, tried for larceny, was found guilty. A juror sworn in to sit on that case, was fined $10, and sentenced to pay the cost of attachment for coming too late into court.

Christopher Donegan was tried for larceny and acquitted. Baron C Tryer, put upon his trial for a similar offence, had a verdict of guilty returned against him.

Several nolle prosequi were entered, and several sentenced passed upon individuals convicted of slight offences.

☞ A violent Dorrite locofoco paper, the Sentinel, lately established at Providence, says it "*goes in* for the destruction of whiggery and *law and order.*"

The New York Convention have incorporated in the new Constitution of the State a provision for the State Debt, now rising twenty-four millions. Should the Constitution be adopted by the people, the payment of this sum will become a part of the fundamental laws, and will no doubt be carried through thus relieving the people of the State from an onerous burthen and encouraging other indebted States to follow the Salutary example.

BANKS—THEIR INCREASE.—In 1830, when General Jackson began to batter down the U. S. Bank, there were in the whole Union, 329 banks. In 1834 there were 506; in 1835, 678; 1836, 689; in 1837, there were 823. In the first mentioned year the bank capital of the Union amounted to $111,903,956. In the last mentioned year it amounted to $378,121,168.

In all of those years Jacksonian democracy including a year or two of Van Burenism, which was the same thing) rolled over the country, like the waves of a river which overflows its banks rolls over the plains on either side. It had three-fourths of the Legislatures and was triumphant in power. What a glorious reform it brought about in the banking condition of the country! What a downy pile of bank rags it heaped in every nook and corner of the land for stricken debtors to laft upon in a few following years! Oh! how the reform brought glory and felicity to them—how it brought upon the country, not gold and silver and prosperity, but veritable rags and ruin! Hurra for the Democracy on the currency. It traded rag currency with a vengeance!—Quit that, and shouted for the "yellow boys" on if they "*didn't know nothing else*: and now the rags are coming in fashion again. Ten million of Treasury notes already, fifty one millions wanted for one year! A great national debt, direct taxes staring us in the face, and rags to cover us. Oh! Democracy! thou art truly a spirit of light, glory and goodness!

THE WIT OF A GERMAN LAWYER.—There are many stratagems in war, and as many it may well be said in love and law. We have heard oftentimes how the stratagems of love have outwatted parental vigilance, but we never heard of a case where law so effectually aided Hymen as is related in a Bavarian journal. The translation may not be so good as Dr. Kramer might give, but it runs to the effect that a young man of Nuremberg who had no fortune, requested a law-yer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family where he was a daily visiter, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed; but the father of the young lady loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his young friend he asked him if he had any property at all. "No" replied he. "Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer any one to cut off your nose if he would give you twenty thousand dollars for it?" "Not for all the world." "Its well," replied the lawyer, "I had a reason for asking." The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, "I have enquired about the young man's circumstances. He has indeed, no ready money, but he has a jewel for which, to my knowledge, he has been offered and refused twenty thousand dollars." This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place, they it is said that in the sequel the other should his head when he thought of the jewel.

Boston Transcript

☞ We yesterday announced the result of a coroner's inquest held on the body of FRANCIS DAILY. The cause of his death, was from blows received from a person named Moose, under the following circumstances: It appears that the deceased, who was one of the city night watch, in company with other peace officers, were searching for a certain negro man. In the prosecution of their search they entered a room in which Mr Moose was sleeping. Without waiting to ascertain whether or not the sleeper was the person for whom they were searching, Daily, as we learn, commenced beating Mr. with a cudgel. The attacked, M instantly started from the bed, and taking the cudgel from D in turn, inflicted such heavy blows on him as to completely disable him. On the next day, Daily died, and Mr M was examined before R. D. Wiggins, Esq., on the charge of causing the death of the deceased. In accordance with the testimony, Mr. M. was immediately discharged from custody, the decision being that he was first wantonly attacked in the dark, and that he only acted in self defence.—*Thursday's Mobile Herald.*

A NEW AND ADMIRABLE INVENTION.—Mr. George Derrick, saddle and harness maker, of Broadway, has, we understand, invented a check rein, by which to run away horses may be effectually stopped. It is an exceedingly simple invention, but we are assured it cannot possibly fail in the desired result, and if so the knowledge of it should be extensively promulgated. Mr Derrick was burnt out in the late fire at Nibblo, and is now located one door from Spring street.—*N. Y. Mercur*

The United States iron steamship Allegheny, now building, is nearly completed. She is built entirely of iron, except the planking on the gun deck, will be black painted, and have an armament of four 64 pounders, mounted on pivots, and weighing 10,000 pounds each. She is also provided with a safe battery of six 32 pounders, which can be put on at pleasure. Her length of deck is 185 feet, and her keel 170 feet. Her breadth of beam, and her tonnage, carpenters measurement, 1,146. Her draft of water when fully equipped will be 13 feet. She has two low pressure engines of 300 horse power each—her cylinder 70 inches in diameter and four feet stroke, and will be propelled with Lieut Hunter's submerged horizontal propellers. Everything about her in Pittsburgh manufacture.—*Mobile Herald*

☞ Canadian Versatility.—The Montreal Herald says:—"Of all kinds of Work—if not completed in a superior manner—at least quite equal to any in the country, and at much lower prices than elsewhere. The following are a few of the articles which have been manufactured in this city, and which we have seen:—Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Coaches, Gigs, Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Cabinet Furniture, Soap, Candles, Leather, Paper, Printing Presses, Type, Bookbinding, Iron Castings, Steam Engines, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Prints, Ginghams, Shirting, Sheeting, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Lace, Fringes, Tassels, Braids, Cords, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, Floor Cloth, Tapestry, Paper Hangings, Window Blinds, Bonnets, Caps, Hats, Straw Plait, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Brushes, Combs, Turnery, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Britannia Ware, Plated Goods, Brass Castings, Bells, Lamps, Oils, Candles, Soap, Starch, Blacking, Glue, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Pencils, Pens, Paper, Envelopes, Account Books, Blank Books, Bookbinding, Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, Copperplate Printing, Wood Engraving, Portrait Painting, Miniature Painting, Sign Painting, Gilding, Glass Staining, Glass Cutting, Glass Blowing, Pottery, Earthenware, Stoneware, Fire Bricks, Tiles, Drain Pipes, Chimney Pots, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Whitewash, Lime, Bricks, Stone Cutting, Slating, Plastering, Bricklaying, Carpentering, Joinering, Cabinet Making, Upholstering, Painting, Glazing, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Bell Hanging, Locksmithing, Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing, Brassfounding, Whitesmithing, Blacksmithing, Gunsmithing, Nailmaking, Wheelwrighting, Coachmaking, Shipbuilding, Boatbuilding, Sailmaking, Ropemaking, Anchorsmithing, Millwrighting, Engineering, Architecture, Surveying, Brewing, Distilling, Tanning, Currying, Hide and Skin Dressing, Fellmongering, Glovemaking, Furriery, Hatting, Capmaking, Bonnet Making, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Saddlery, Harness Making, Trunk Making, Umbrella Making, Parasol Making, Fancy Goods Making, Jewellery, Watchmaking, Clockmaking, Musical Instrument Making, Cabinet Making, Upholstering, Turnery, Wooden Ware Making, Tinware, Stove Making, Grate Making, Fender Making, Fire Iron Making, Britannia Ware, Plated Goods, Brass Casting, Bell Making