The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 237, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5246.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 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

In all cases the subscriber must give our weekly 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 each language.

Advertisements unlimited as to time will be published a month for the charge of one month.

Advertisements unlimited as to time 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 requiring 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, Sec'y 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.

Annual Diary or Health, OR FAMILY PHYSICIAN & DRUG GUIDE.

[illegible]

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

F. E. BURGESS [illegible]
ED. CLAGETT [illegible]
WILLIAM BAYSON [illegible]
J. R. STELLY [illegible]
WM. HUBER, BRITISH CONSUL [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS [illegible]
J. BURCIER & Co. [illegible]
WM. T. TALBOT, No. 23 Moreno St., 3d Municipality.
[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS.
[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.
GRAND DEPOT
GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!
[illegible]
MESSRS. P. BIANCARDI and ACHILLE [illegible]
JOHN BRADY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.
[illegible]
LEECHES! LEECHES!
RECEIVED by the Empressario from Havana, and the Rio Grande from New Orleans, a lot of splendid leeches, which I offer for sale at the Depot at Barracks, near the Bend. REYNAUD PETIFIER.
Medical Warriors, guaranteed of the first quality, imported by the Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile ships, at the 10th Aug. 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. 13
LEECHES.
[illegible]
WM. T. TALBOT, No. 23 Moreno St., 3d Municipality.
[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.
ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
[illegible]
CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS.
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[illegible]
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[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.
ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
[illegible]

Thursday morning, Oct. 29, 1846.

THE STEAMER TELEGRAPHED.—A lipostcript to the Baltimore *American* of the 21st has the following announcement

Boston Steamer Telegraphed!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 10 P. M.

The Boston steamer was telegraphed below that office 8 o'clock this morning, when the mail started. The Boston Telegraph being out of order, we will be unable to send you any news until to-morrow morning."

If the mail come through we shall get the news today, though it was rumored yesterday that it had already been received by express.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—There is little to add to what has been heretofore given of the result in Pennsylvania. The victory is complete and overwhelming. The whigs carry every thing, and by majorities alike heavy and unexpected. Seventeen whig members of Congress are chosen to six locofocos and one native. In the Senate the whigs have 19, the locos 13, and the natives 1. In the House there are 60 whigs and 40 locofocos. Majority on joint ballot, 25. For Canal Commissioners, Power's (whig) majority will reach ten thousand! Glory enough for one day!

OHIO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a paper usually very accurate in political statistics, gives returns from three-fourths of the State, which exhibit a whig majority of 3,646, and a whig gain of 1,696 over the last election. BEBB (whig) is, therefore, elected Governor by an increased majority. We have taken the returns of the *Journal of Commerce*, though the *Express*, *Tribune*, and other papers make the whig gain considerably larger, but we are content with the lowest figure.

To Congress the whigs appear to have elected 12 representatives, and the locos 6, of which one is an independent. Three districts to be heard from—two loco and one strongly whig. In the last, there were two whigs running against one loco, and thereby rendering the result doubtful.

There is little question of a whig Legislature. The Senate has 18 whigs certain—just half—and the last advices make it probable that there will be two or four majority in that body. The House will be whig beyond a doubt—probably 39 whig to 33 loco, but it may be one more either way.

Theatricals.

The season for dramatic entertainments promises to open brilliantly in a few days. The American, after being repaired and beautified, will commence the winter campaign on or about the first of November. The stock company comprises many names familiar to the public, and among them there are gentlemen and ladies of decided talent. We hear but little of Sol. Smith and the St. Charles, but understand that that favorite establishment will be opened during the coming month, and will present an array of histronic attraction remarkable alike for variety and merit—The *Theatre D'Orleans* under the efficient management of Mr. Davis will commence its regular entertainments immediately upon the arrival of the director, with a new and excellent *troupe* which he has been sedulously occupied in collecting. We learn that Mr Davis encountered many serious difficulties in forming the *material* of his company, arising chiefly from the reputation of talented artists to leave Europe for the *terra incognita* of Louisiana—but that the latest advices afford reason to hope that these obstacles had been overcome, and that the lovers of the French opera and drama will be gratified with a succession of the *chefs d'œuvre* of that school, got up in splendid style and to which an able and excellent company will do full justice. So mote it be.

To the interior, with so much *in posse*, we are glad to announce something positive and good *in esse*. Mr FINART, the director of a ballet and pantomimic company, has arrived in our city from Havre. His location is Havana, but yielding to the solicitations of an *amateur*, he has consented to give a series of representations during the month of November at the Orleans Theatre. The entertainments in store for our citizens are not only of a very delightful, but almost entirely novel description. With the ballet as performed in the Capitals of Europe—with all its classic grace, gesture, pantomime, attitude and dancing, we are almost literally unacquainted. Nothing like a great *corps de ballet* has ever been in New Orleans, and the representations by Mr FINART's troupe will, therefore, furnish us an opportunity of witnessing one of the most attractive and fashionable spectacles of the most refined cities in the Eastern Continent.

We learn that Mr FINART's company is composed of twenty-eight artists, who, if necessary, will be strengthened by the addition of a number of figurantes attached to the Orleans Theatre. The members of this troupe are mimes and dancers of approved talent—several of these have performed with success in France and Italy. Mlle. ANNA TRABATTONI, the leader of the ballet is, we are assured, a danseuse of rare talent, combining a profound knowledge of the choreographic art, with exquisite grace and elegance. She has made a successful debut at the Grand opera of Paris—where the audience are accustomed to witness the magnificent pirouettes of CERITO, the matchless lightness and grace of ELSLER and the stately *à plomb* and queen-like dignity of TAGLIONI. To have won applauses from the *dilettanti* of Paris, under such circumstances, is to pass triumphantly through an ordeal which tests the pretensions of every aspirant.

Among the other artists connected with the company are Messrs FINART, SCHMITT, BAYERLE and GIOVANNI, six comic dancers, Messrs LEHMANN, COLE, ZOBOLOSKY, JEAN and GEORGE HOLLAND, CANNE, and others. With these appliances and means to boot, we may reasonably anticipate the pleasure of beholding the genuine ballet. Hitherto we have only seen great dancers, or rather one great dancer—FANNY ELSLER—and she was so lamely seconded, that her genius for the art was unable to exhibit itself in its full career. We are told that the series of representations will begin in the course of the next week. If the company possess but a moiety of the talent, which they claim, they may confidently rely on the liberal patronage of the community.

The Abolition vote in Ohio, it is said, will reach 15,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*

This statement copied from a neutral journal that is inclined to support the Administration, is all sufficient to disprove the wretched attempts of Southern Locofoco presses to affright the Whigs of the Slave-holding States, by declaring that in Ohio the Whigs and Abolitionists coalesced for victory. The Abolition vote in Ohio was 8,050, in 1844. It has now increased seven thousand. Yet the Whigs carry the State in the face of this augmented Abolition vote. If there had been a coalition, the Abolition vote would have diminished in the proportion of the Whig gain. The facts of the case show the absurdity of the charge.

☞ The *Commercial Advertiser*, has an idea on our Mexican troubles. Let us (it says substantially) stop where we are and keep what territory General Taylor is in possession of, in payment of the war expenses. By this means we shall save new costs, and have all that we can justly demand. The only difficulty about this proposition is, that it carried into effect, the war would not be ended, and until it be ended, it will be impossible to foot up the bill so as to have it paid. A regular bona fide bond of pacific dispositions, is, we think, the cheapest and most effectual security in the matter.

POEMS BY AMELIA.—Our thanks are due the publishers, (D. Appleton & Co.) through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of the second edition of Mrs Welby's poems, splendidly bound, and got up altogether in beautiful style. It is unnecessary to repeat the elaborate notice of this work which we took some months ago. These poems exhibit great impressibility and ardor of imagination, chastened by purity of taste and delicacy of feeling. The thoughts are generally exalted, the language beautiful, and the melody of the rythm for the most part perfect.

By the way, in acknowledging our obligation to Steel for a copy of the work, we will take occasion to mention that he has on hand the finest assortment of stationary we have ever seen, comprising not only the substantial requisites of the trade, but an immense variety of ornamental and fancy articles for libraries, counting rooms, &c.

A GREAT SPEECH EXPECTED.—A grand mass meeting of the whigs of Delaware will be held in the city of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 7th of November. It is understood that the Hon. John M. Clayton will devote some six hours to a description of the Tariffs of '12 and '46, taking them up item by item, and exposing the evil effects of the latter upon the interests of the country. This effort will appear in full in the Philadelphia *North American*, from notes by a competent reporter, and we anticipate a speech of great ability and research.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a respectably dressed German went on board the brig Tweed, lying at Pine street wharf, on the Deleware, and asked the watchman to let him remain on board the vessel, as there were persons in pursuit who wanted to rob and murder him. The watchman gave his consent, and then went down into the cabin, leaving the stranger on deck. In a few minutes after the watchman was called up by the German, who took from around his body a belt, containing about five hundred dollars in gold, and handed it to him, together with his pocket-book, telling him he might keep them. He, however, refused them and laid them on deck. The watchman then turned his head for a moment, when the German leaped into the river and was drowned. From the papers in his pocket-book it appeared that the name of the deceased was Auguste Wilhelm, and that he had recently arrived in the country, having landed in New York from Bremen.—*Phila. Sun.*

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Wednesday.*—John Mc Mahon alias Owen McMahon was sentenced to one year hard labor and costs.

In the case of John Brown, accused of larceny, only six jurors were sworn in, the pannel having been exhausted. The case was postponed.

LARCENY.—Catherine Myers, with as many aliases to her name as there are letters in Catherine, was brought yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, charged with stealing sundry valuable articles, worth $150, from the house of Mr. George Griswold. She was examined and held to bail in the sum of $500 for her appearance before the 1st District Court.

ACCIDENT.—A tailor named Brown, while laboring under the effect of liquor, jumped on Tuesday evening last from the balcony of his residence, corner of Corondelet and Common streets, and was so much injured by the fall that his life is despaired of. A lady who was passing by when the unfortunate Brown executed his somerset, was so much frightened that she fainted.

INQUEST.—A volunteer named Robert Dicky, recently discharged, died yesterday in a Cab whilst going to the Quarter-Masters office in Common street. The Corner was requested to hold an inquest, and the verdict was "died from the combined effects of dysentery and intemperance."

THE DUEL CASE.—The investigation was resumed last evening at 5 o'clock. Dr. Guesnard was called to testify. He said that he knew nothing about the affair. Dr. Labatut and Mr. Colin made a similar answer. The case being then submitted to Recorder Genois without argument, his Honor stated that inasmuch as no evidence had been adduced, he felt bound to dismiss the accused. They were consequently discharged.

☞ THANKSGIVING in New York the 26th of November—the same day fixed upon by the Governors of Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. When is Thanksgiving day in Louisiana?

MORGAN of Exchange Place, has received in pamphlet form the evidence given at the preliminary trial of the parties of the death of Hoyt, together with the correspondence between the victim and his paramour.

A ONE SIDED TOWNSHIP.—Coal township, in Northumberland county, which is one of the strongest Democratic Districts in the county, has given its entire vote for Power.

THANKSGIVING IN MOBILE.—Mayor McAlpin, has issued his proclamation inviting the citizens to set apart Thursday of next week, Nov. 5th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

ANNUAL LEGAL DIRECTORY.—We are indebted to Messrs Seré & Hoit for a copy of this work in pamphlet form. It embraces a vast amount of information indispensable to members of the Bar, and valuable for reference to the citizens in general.

THE LEGISLATURE of New York City have nominated Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, in the Fifth District, composed of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards. In the other Districts no nominations were effected, though several ballots were had.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Dr William C. Warner, aged 42, democratic member of the Vermont Legislature from Bristol, took a dose of strychine by mistake and died in ten minutes afterward, at Montpelier, on Sunday morning, 17th.

REFUSE TO THE POOR.—We are happy to learn that that the Board of Directors of the Water Works have passed a resolution to have two fire plugs opened from 9 A. M. to 12 every day during the present excessive drought, for the benefit of the poor. These plugs are situated, one at the corner of Main and Marais streets, and the other at the corner of Champs Elysees and Greatmen streets.

DELICACY FOR THE NERVOUS.—Persons, especially fine ladies, who in consequence of sedentary or sedentary habits, the too frequent use of close carriages, and an over refined and luxurious regimen, are afflicted with the distressing order termed Nervousness, will find their complaint effectually cured by six weeks' residence in the workhouse.—*Punch.*

ALABAMA—THIRD DISTRICT.—It seems to be conceded that the Locos, after a fright that came nigh being the death of some of them, have succeeded in electing Mr Cottrell to Congress by some twenty or thirty majority over Mr Beman, the Whig candidate. The official returns are not yet in from all the counties, but our friends at Wetumpka place such reliance on the reports as to yield the point.

TEXAS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—The following letter, says the Baltimore *Sun* of the 21st, was received by Captain Dusenbury yesterday, from Capt. Lation, of the bark *Margaret Hugg*, which sailed from Fort Monroe on the 15th instant, for Point Isabel:

CAPE HENRY, Oct 15, 1846.

SIR—I am now on my way to Point Isabel, with U. S. troops from Fort Monroe, Virginia, as follows:

Company A, 4th artillery, consisting of 1st Lieut H. Miller, 4th artillery, commanding company, and A. C. S.; 3d Lieut. A. L. Magilton, 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 musicians, and 80 privates.

Company K, 4th artillery, consisting of 4 sgt. F. E. Hani, 4th artillery, commanding company; 1st Lieut. J. P. Garesche, adjutant; 2d Lieut J. A. Brown; 4 sergeants, 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 musicians, and 81 privates.

A detachment of 8th infantry recruits under command 2d Lieut. A. L. Magilton, consisting of 82 privates—making 213 in all.

I was unable to take the troops on board before last evening, in consequence of a combination of easterly gales. However, I am in hopes to have a fine run from the present appearance of the weather.

Washington.

A letter in the New York *Herald*, from Washington, represents the future policy of the War Department in its operations against Mexico to be as follows:

"The plan of the invasion is to be changed. The march from Monterey to the city of Mexico is at least six hundred miles longer than from Tampico on the Gulf, or Alvarado, or Vera Cruz, which latter point affords the nearest and most accessible route. The detachment under Gen. Patterson, strongly reinforced by volunteers, is to attack Tampico, reduce it and march forward into the interior toward Mexico—and we am more strongly impressed with the idea this evening than we were yesterday, that a nearly simultaneous attack by land and sea is contemplated upon Vera Cruz, if not already resolved upon and arranged.

Gen. Taylor will leave Monterey occupied with a garrison, and march forward with his main body upon Saltillo without delay, depending upon the country for supplies. It is necessary that his army should be divided to enable it to subsist upon slender resources, left in their retreat by the enemy. For the whole force to remain in Monterey would be to remain to starve. He will occupy the little towns in his progress in pursuit of the enemy, and if his force reserved for the forward movement be not sufficient for the conflict when he shall have overtaken Ampudia, (who runs like an Arab,) he will pause until his reinforcements in the rear can be called up, as the emergency may demand. Of course he will have his pickets and retirement, and removed from the exciting scene of political strife, deserve to be deeply considered by those who feel a proper interest in the prosperity of the Union.

There is no occasion of my life which I value as much, or which will be more dear to me in after days, than this visit to Ashland. I had known Mr. Clay in youth as the great orator and statesman. In manhood I was honored with his friendship and confidence.

I saw him in the hour of our short lived victory in 1840, relinquishing the laurels which belonged to him own brow with the magnanimity which became a man fashioned as he is, and when darkness and despair hung over the Whig cause, and the fruits of our victory were scattered to the winds, I saw him retire from the command, after exerting every energy to save the vessel from the shoals. To know Henry Clay, however, you must see him at Ashland, under his own hospitable roof, surrounded by his family and friends. You must hear his old neighbors, who have grown up with him, tell what they have seen, through more than half a century, of that public patriot, and listen to the enthusiasm of their sons, and if any one can come away without loving him better, than his heart-strings must be made of sterner stuff than mine are.

INDEPENDENT.

MISSOURI.—The official returns of the late election in Missouri, give the following aggregates:

For the New Constitution,	27,215
Against it,	33,675
Constitution rejected by,	8,460

Dist. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1. *Jas. W. Bowlin,	7,466	Uriel Wright, Nat.	5,265
Mr. Milburg,	1,672		
2. *John Jameson,	3,156	John G. Miller,	6,981
3. *James S. Green,	8,624	——— Buckey,	1,814
4. *——— Hall,	8,884	James H. Birch,	4,879
5. *John S. Phelps,	7,195	——— Campbell,	6,343

*Elected. All Democrats. Miller and Birch are Whigs, but there was no serious party contest.

COLE UPON LITTELETON.—A Philadelphian having received a ton of coal, upon which a load of coke had been subsequently dropped, thinking the coal to be light in weight, appealed to one of their learned Judges for his opinion. The Judge, after critically examining the pile, decided it to be *Coke* upon *Littleton*.

The Baltimore *Sun* is responsible for this *jeu d'esprit*.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. DOMINGO.—We learn from Capt. Schmidt, of the brig *Mary Ellen*, arrived yesterday, that there were severe shocks of an earthquake felt at the City of St. Domingo; but fortunately no serious damage was done.

Captain Parsons, of the British brig *Isabella Helen*, from Turk Island, informs us that owing to the destructive hurricanes during the month of September, the salt crop would be very short as the vats were mostly destroyed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Ashland and its Occupant.

The able correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, who writes under the signature of "Independent," has furnished that paper with a highly interesting letter, descriptive of the residence of Mr. CLAY, and of the person and opinions of its owner. We copy the following passages:

The internal arrangements of the residence are in keeping with what I have faintly and imperfectly depicted—the tone is simple and dignified, like the character of him who dispenses its hospitality. The principal parlor in which visitors are received, is ornamented with a large and splendid picture, by Inman, of Washington in the family group—fit emblem for such a spot! for what of the public men which this country has produced since his day, has more nearly emulated the example of his disinterested patriotism and integrity in public affairs, or who has more rigidly observed the principles of his private virtue than Henry Clay! The clouds of calumny and cold-blooded slander with which unscrupulous enemies have attempted to darken his horizon for years, are at length rapidly disappearing before the sunshine of truth, and like the gold which has been submitted to the crucible, his reputation will rise the better and the purer for the trial. I am there as a beautiful fixture in the association of Washington at the domestic altar, with that of Clay. In the heat of trial, and in the struggles of party, he has learnt from the experience of the "Father of his Country" those precepts of wisdom which he lives again to teach to others and patterned his life by the excellence of a model which stands alone in the history of the world.

When I called to make my respects yesterday morning, Mr. Clay was absent at his office in Washington, which he attends regularly during the forenoon of each day. I returned in the afternoon, and found him seated with two visitors. His appearance was such as his character would imply—cordial, generous and sincere. Time has wrought but little change in his appearance, nor have private affections worn which he has been heavily burthened, more than to lend a tender tinge to the silver locks which crown his noble forehead. The same fire and fire which illuminated his countenance when in the Senate, still lights up his eye, and the same mind is active and energetic as ever, proud days when he peopled every thing of public ambition for the honor and prosperity of his country.

Mr. Clay still looks forward with deep anxiety to the triumph of what principles and measures, which he regards the destructive policy of the present administration, as it affects the industry and interests of the nation. His conversation on public affairs was marked by a spirit of calm and dispassionate philosophy, a minute acquaintance with all the leading events of his life, and a memory as vigorous and clear as in boyhood. He does not believe that taking the aggregate of measures passed at the last session of Congress, was the most disastrous that ever assembled since the foundation of the government.

I was happy to find Mr. Clay upon the Tariff question considerably softened in his condemnation of the Whig policy and his opinion of it very much modified by prospective views in the Union. Speaking of his constant and unremitting efforts to protect the industry of the country, of the effects produced by the Whig Tariff of 1842, and the practical results he believed from the bill of 1846, after a time had been fairly tested, though our opponents were endeavoring to delude the agricultural interests by representing that the temporary advance in trade itself was produced by the influence of this measure, which it was notorious was the result of the panic crops in England and Ireland had been the only operating cause, he said, "*let the question be between the Whig Tariff of 1842 and the Democratic Tariff of 1846. One is a positive good which the people have felt—the other will at worst give a positive evil, which they have yet to realize. Let your city be RESTORATIVE*," and so in God's name say I, and so I hope we every Whig from Maine to Texas, into our standard to once more and forever to victory! In the east portico of the capitol.

We want no trouble at home—no *compromise—no half way schemes*. The true and fair policy in protection is to set the infant manufactures that are now struggling for existence as they were when the first act of Congress was passed. We know that old established manufactories with large capital, immense resources and the ability to apply every improvement in machinery, can, on a particular class of articles, submit to a slight reduction, which, it appeared to other branches of industry, would not only overwhelm them in its ruin, but drive the business into the hands of wealth. Let us therefore have no multiplication. Let us have a fixed and tangible idea such as the comprehension of the working man can grasp—such as he will understand by the difference in the price of his daily labor under the two systems. That was found in our Whig Tariff, which the Locofocos demonstrate that Pennsylvania put in power has upset.

Let our city then be—*restoration—restoration*.

Mr. Clay entertains full confidence, I can say, in his brethren throughout the Union will unite harmoniously and zealously upon the fundamental principles of the party, and not separate upon the local issues which designing men endeavor to engraft upon every canvass, or court factious issue which in themselves are unimportant and often injurious, deserving neither respect nor countenance, the day of certain success is not distant.

I conscientiously believe Mr Clay has not a political aspiration that does not belong to the welfare of his country, and that no personal consideration of a nature to influence the approximation of that object. In the evening of his days the triumph of the principles to which he has devoted a long life of public service, is all that he desires. This accomplished, no other hopes is needed.

At a proper time, and when events shall determine the prudence of the step, Mr. Clay will place himself in such a position as will satisfy every member of the Whig party. We have a right to believe this from our past experience, and we owe this deference to our gallant leader. In the movements for office Mr Clay has been passed, and those who took the liberty to use his name at the last session of Congress to advance pretensions which, to say the least, under existing circumstances, were complacent, did so without his knowledge or sanction.

I have taken the liberty of my own accord, without suggestion or advice, to inform our Whig friends of some of the opinions of Mr. Clay on interesting public topics. I know the weight they are entitled to receive, and I know the influence they will exert.—Sentiments such as these, formed in the reflection of retirement, and removed from the exciting scene of political strife, deserve to be deeply considered by those who feel a proper interest in the prosperity of the Union.

There is no occasion of my life which I value as much, or which will be more dear to me in after days, than this visit to Ashland. I had known Mr. Clay in youth as the great orator and statesman. In manhood I was honored with his friendship and confidence.

I saw him in the hour of our short lived victory in 1840, relinquishing the laurels which belonged to him own brow with the magnanimity which became a man fashioned as he is, and when darkness and despair hung over the Whig cause, and the fruits of our victory were scattered to the winds, I saw him retire from the command, after exerting every energy to save the vessel from the shoals. To know Henry Clay, however, you must see him at Ashland, under his own hospitable roof, surrounded by his family and friends. You must hear his old neighbors, who have grown up with him, tell what they have seen, through more than half a century, of that public patriot, and listen to the enthusiasm of their sons, and if any one can come away without loving him better, than his heart-strings must be made of sterner stuff than mine are.

INDEPENDENT.

☞ The consignees of a lot of Mackerel consider marked N in a diamond, per ship SUNBEAM, from Boston, is requested to make home off his own to the discharging place, otherwise it will be stored at his expense and risk.

oct29 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship **Diana**, from Havre, is discharging, opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and to take out their permits within five days.

oct27 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ ships **Hope**, Capt Soule, and **Samuel**, Capt Brown, from Liverpool, are now discharging. Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.

29 J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ **CHANGE OF RESIDENCE**—F. ROUMIET, MALT SPIRIT AND DISTILLER, has removed from No 202 Bourbon street to No 20 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Old Levee. o13—tw

☞ **G. & A. Soulier**, have removed their office to No. 130 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. 29

J. CULBERTSON & L. F. ARDREY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Have removed their office from 50 Carondelet to 9, Ann street to 53 Exchange Passage, next door to the Land Office, near Bienville street.

CHARLES MACHIAN, JULES LAMBERT.
MACHIAN & LAMBERT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office, No 134 Royal st.
THOMAS H. LEWIS, T. BERNUDEZ.
LEWIS & BERNUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office No. 180 Royal street. o16—6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that on the first Monday of November next, the Corporation of Municipality Number one, will proceed to elect a Collector for Taxes on real property and slaves.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

☞ **Auction Notice.** ☜

THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that after a long and suffering illness, it has pleased the Almighty to restore him to health, in consequence of which he has resumed his office No 38 Toulouse street near Carondelet. Hereafter he will always be found ready to transact the business of his trusted home. His long experience in the business, he trusts, will entitle him to public patronage.

New Orleans, October 29, 1846.

ANTHONY FERNANDEZ

L. BISCHE,

HAVING received from Paris a large assortment of new goods, respectfully invites the ladies of this city and from the country that he will open his new stock at very reduced prices. The goods will be opened on the 3rd November next at Chartres and Bienville st.

Mrs. Eyre's Millinery and Fancy store, Royal street corner of Bienville street. Mrs Eyre respectfully informs her friends and the public, she has just received, ready for sale, a large and fashionable assortment of Millinery, which she will open on Tuesday next the 3d Nov. 29

TO LET FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

BROUGHT TO THE POUND [illegible]

A Negro Horse [illegible]

An Iron Gray Horse [illegible]

SHIPPING!

HAYES' NEW ORLEANS WAREHOUSE DEPOT, has removed to 94 Gravier street, [illegible] Steamboat Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. [illegible] 29—tw

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Negro Man, [illegible] Apply at the office, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets. 29