The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 270: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4736

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - 5

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

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

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat agents, do. - - - 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80
To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

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

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

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusement, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGES AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c., will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

J. ROSSI,
DISTILLER AND APOTHECARY,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
Has always on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines &c.
Remove from faubourg Delassize, to the corner of Adele and Tchoupitoulas streets, one square below the Greenwood Place.

SURGEON DEPOTILLY,
Engineer and Architect, have removed their office to the Exchange Passage, between Carondelet and Bourbon streets, over the Accounts office.

J. FERNANDEZ BURNEAU, Attorney at Law,
Will attend to collections in the State of Louisiana, Passage Lafayette.

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Baronne street, New Orleans.

GAE FIELD & CO. (Dryades St.)
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
Corner Canal street,
Between Carondelet and Old Levee streets.

MORTON & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No 4, Magazine street.

Plantation Goods, strictly attended to.

REMOVAL.—Paul Rodriguez & Co. have removed from 90 to No 17 St Louis st.

REMOVAL. R. W. MILBANK & Co. have removed to No 21 Poydras st.

REMOVAL. FRANCIS LAMPRE, has removed to No 27 Old Levee st.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH PRATS has removed from No 2 Toulouse street to No 21 Levee st.

REMOVAL. H. DE GOER & RIFFLAKE are removed to No 31 Magazine street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKINSON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No 31 Canal street. New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York.

The undersigned are prepared to fill their orders in the Cotton line to general than orders for their cotton will be received at the store of MILES MACARTY, No 29 Bourbon street, and P. DUCONGE, Levee Bling store, No 29 Charles street.
B. & A. SOULIE, 46 Conti st. up stairs.

WM MURE, has removed from No 39 Camp street, to No 18 Royal street.

The office of the British Consul is removed from No 37 Camp street, to No 21 Royal street.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that on the 1st of January he will open in Exchange Passage, between St Louis and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the business of attorney, agent, and the Collection of accounts of Britain.
A. DURAND

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes,
and Brevoort Patent Balances,
76 Magazine street

NORTH & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Magazine street,
CORNER OF CONSTANT, NEW ORLEANS.
Specialy to Dealers in Produce.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. DE GOER, Pelit. J. RIFFLARD, New Orleans.
No 31 Magazine street, New Orleans.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 30 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
New Orleans.

REFERENCES.—Benjamin Story, Esq. John Hagan, Sr. Esq. Alexander Grant, Esq. } New Orleans.
Messrs Grimes, Minturn & co. John Wallace & co. } New York.
Hon. John A. Lowe, Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq. Magherafelt, do.

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 26 Poydras st.
Will make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to their address.
DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.
The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & Co. will be continued by them.
SHANNON continues his Steamboat Agency business and will sign individually on account thereof.
New Orleans, April 1, 1844.

COAL.—Best kind of superior Pittsburg coal, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
E. & R. MURPHY, 131 Old Levee.

WHISKEY.—Rye and bourbon whiskey for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

GREEN HAM.—Hams green ham for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

OIL.—100 boxes superfine olive oil, 85 boxes superfine olive oil, for sale by
FRED ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 St Louis

SARDINES.—500 boxes of sardines preserved in oil, 48 half boxes ditto preserved in oil, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 St Louis

WHITE WINES.—100 half cases Haut Sauterne, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 St Louis

FLOUR.—100 bbls Star brand St Louis, now landing from steamboat Empress, for sale by
NEVILLE & Co. 148 Tchoupitoulas

BALE TOBACCO.—100 bales tobacco, a superior article for sale up in handsome bales, for sale by
NEVILLE & Co. 148 Tchoupitoulas

CANNERS OIL.—10 bbls prime Tanner's Oil, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & CO.
29 Gravier street

TEAS.—Superior Green and Black Tea in assorted peach baskets, for sale by
W. STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine & Lafayette st.

SUMATRA PEPPER.—100 bags in store, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & CO.
29 Gravier street.

RUSSIAN SHEETINGS.—30 bales in store, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & CO.

LOWBLLS.—10 bales Canton Lowells, landing from ship Sultan, for sale by
WM FROST & Co.
25 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS, landing ex steamer Alabama from Havana.—1000 Segars of superior quality, and for sale by
E. JOHNS, 110 Poydras

NEW LARD.—300 kegs new prime leaf lard, landing, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

NEW BEEF.—40 tubs new Beef, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

JAVA COFFEE.—300 bags Old Java, superior quality just landing, for sale by
GREEN & BRO. 98 Gravier

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—100 baskets Anchor and dia Grande, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
34 Old Levee

PRUNES.—50 cases in jars and boxes of different sizes for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
34 Old Levee

WINES.—500 boxes claret assorted to draw back, received per late arrivals from Bordeaux, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

WINES.—Brown sherry, good article, landing from ship Lessard and Columbus, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE.—20 bags superior best green not landing ex steamship Alabama and for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS.—100 boxes yellow and brown, just landed from the Gilmore, for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee

FISH.—5 barrels No 1 Pickled Herring, landing from ship Magnolia, and for sale by
JOHN A. MERRITT & Co. 54 Camp

SALT.—10,000 bushels Bonaire Salt, cargo of barque Globe, weighing 56 lbs to the bushel, for sale by
J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 78 Camp

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras

EXCHANGE ON CINCINNATI, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras

WHISKEY.—100 barrels prime old whiskey, landing from steamboat Empress, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras

BEEF.—Mess, prime, M. O., and country beef, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
44 Poydras

FLOUR.—200 bbls Missouri flour, now landing from steamboat Empress Maid of Kentucky, and Wake Creek, and for sale by
NEVILLE & Co.
148 Tchoupitoulas

RICE.—70 tierces fresh, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 89 Magazine

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1844.

THE NORTHERN MAIL again failed yesterday from beyond Charleston, to the manifest annoyance not only of the tribe Editorial, but of the whole race of political quidnuncs—and their name is legion—in our city. Had the mail arrived, the President's Message would in all probability have been received. As it is, we must needs wait another day.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina giving to the people of the State the election of Electors of President and Vice President. It has always appeared to us a strange anomaly, that a State so professedly "democratic" as South Carolina, should have retained the obsolete and unequal system of giving the choice of electors to the Legislature. It is evident that a majority of the Legislature may be elected by a minority of the people. Thus for instance, Charleston may send 16 whigs to the House by 50 majority, while other districts may elect half the number of Democrats by 500 majority. In such a contingency the voice of the people would be disregarded and overruled by that of the Legislature. We hope the bill referred to may become a law. At present South Carolina is the only State in the Union in which the election of Presidential Electors is not given directly to the people. She is, however, an eccentric State, and is fond of doing things which the rest of the Union considers irrational and absurd.

The following fury resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, by Mr. DeTUXVILLE. They refer to the appointment by the Governor of Massachusetts, of a Commissioner to reside in Charleston, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law passed by South Carolina, more effectually to prevent the entrance into the state of free negroes and other persons of color from interfering with the State, and for other purposes."

And, whereas, we have always regarded the aforesaid law as a necessary measure for the security of our property, and the peace and good order of society; and recent occurrences have not only proved that we were not mistaken, but that nothing short of the most rigid enforcement of the said law to its very letter, can save us from the insidious policy and practice of the abolitionists:

Therefore, Resolved, That while we admit the right of the State of Massachusetts to elect the delegates of the African race to the rank or status of freewhite persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her citizens enjoy within her own limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may enter our limits, the immunities and privileges which are secured by the Constitution of the United States, to her free white citizens alone.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ought not to submit in any distance, either from a mandate of her Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid Act be declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self-preservation will sensibly come to her aid, and the safety of life and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of the State of Massachusetts, in attempting to procure by Federal Judicial Legislation, the repeal of a law, which was intended to be a barrier between the slave and the emissaries of the Abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross insult to the people of this State.

The first of the three resolutions is appropriate, well timed and dignified. The remainder strikes us as superfluous. It will be time enough to decide upon an ultimate course of action, when the Federal Courts declare the act in question unlawful and unconstitutional—a decision which we do not anticipate. It seems to us that the duty of a State towards her citizens, and the very instinct of self-preservation clearly demonstrate an incontestible right to enact such laws in relation to the admission within her borders of a class of persons not recognized by her institutions as entitled to the privileges of citizenship, as may guarantee her from the danger of improper interference with her servile population.

THE WATER CURE.—Every now and then we pick up some marvellous story of the superhuman effects wrought upon decaying humanity by Dr. Priessnitz's celebrated water remedy. Sometimes the cure is effected by copious draughts of the liquid stream and sometimes by frequent immersion and external ablution. None doubt not that PRIESSNITZ is a great medical reformer, and that his aquatic preparations have wrought much benefit; but we take it there is one "medical man" in the world, whose reputation for water cures so far transcends Priessnitz himself, that the latter may be considered a mere Charlatan and nostrum vender when compared with him. We allude to Father MATTHEW. The German philosopher occasionally performs some surprising cures, but the Irish clergyman has redeemed a whole nation from the most revolting infirmity. His water cure is simple and easy of application. It needs neither douches, nor wet sheets, nor shower baths, nor regular diet, nor particular clothing. It is an application of the universal remedy in a single form—administered internally whenever the patient feels thirsty. This is simple, specific and infallible. It never failed yet to effect a cure when steadily taken. Father MATTHEW's water-cure, is undoubtedly the greatest discovery of modern times, and he, the most eminent philanthropist of the age.

☞ The English Missionaries abroad, says the Charleston Courier, appear destined to bring the Powers of Europe into collision. A Dr. Kelley has been playing in the Island of Madeira the part that Mr. Pritchard performed at Tahiti, preaching with great vehemence against the Roman Catholic Religion. The Portuguese Governor imprisoned him; the British government claimed his release; and it appears that the negotiations between the Foreign Secretaries of the respective countries has ended in the Missionary being offered an indemnity of four thousand dollars, on condition that he will not enter again into any of the Portuguese territories. If notoriety and hard dollars are to be gained in missionary enterprises, it is probable that the candidates for employment will become numerous.

☞ The election of a U. S. Senator by the Alabama legislature, seems to have created quite a spirit of rivalship among the various wings of Locofocoism. The "Chivalry" are pressing *Dixon H. Lewis*' claims with great earnestness and vigour; while the old Hunkers are pretty generally in favor of Mr. Shields—a gentleman who was a staunch friend of Mr. Van Buren, and voted for him through thick and thin at the Baltimore Convention. David Hubbard and John Erwin are likewise candidates. So divided and split are the several factions, that the Whigs may not improbably be enabled to effect the election of any one of the aspirants, by uniting with his supporters.

INDIANA.—The Vincennes Gazette says that a Whig State Senator is certainly elected from Daviess county, to supply a vacancy that has occurred since the general election in August. This, if true, will give the Whigs a majority in the State Senate as well as in the House of Representatives, and remove the fears that have been entertained by some, that our adversaries might, by refusing to meet the House in joint convention, prevent the choice of an U. S. Senator at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

Our friends of the Turf and breeders of blooded stock are notified that Mr. Beard sells two strings of the best blood of the U. States this day at ten o'clock, at the Eclipse Stables. One from Mr. James Jackson's stables and one from Mr. Duplantier's. We notice the names of several celebrated winners in the latter lot; and in the former the Glencoes and the Leviathans must find ready purchasers.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTORS.—The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 3d inst. chose the following gentlemen Electors of President and Vice President:—Messrs. F. H. Elmore, P. W. Pickens, J. D. Witherspoon, H. C. Young, T. W. Huey, J. B. Skipper, Samuel Boozer, Wm. Cain, R. De Treville.

☞ The officers of the steamboat *Manhattan* have our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

NEW COUNTIES.—There are bills now pending before the Legislature of Missouri, for the creating of from 15 to twenty new counties.

☞ The Jeffersonian and Republican newspapers have been united under the title of the "*Jeffersonian Republican*." 30th ult.

☞ Several gross typographical errors occurred in the leading article yesterday upon the Tariff. The good sense of the reader will enable him to rectify them.

DR. MOSES HOLBROOK—a very distinguished physician and professed scholar died at Charleston a few days go in the 54th year of his age.

ALABAMA.—The official returns from this State give Mr. POLK 11,368 majority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Thomas Millikin, charged with retailing liquor without a license, was put upon trial and found not guilty.

James Bostle, charged with inveigling a slave, was put upon trial. After the first witness on the part of the state was examined, on motion of the District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered and the case dismissed.

William McLaughlin, arrested for assaulting and beating Manuel Joaquim, by striking him on the head with a stone, on the first of December, entered the plea of guilty—and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Parish prison.

Laurent Corrijour, charged with assault and battery withdrew his previous plea of not guilty, and entered the plea of guilty.

On motion of the District Attorney, nolle prosequis were entered in the case of, Thomas Hall, charged with assault and battery and John Baudian, and Perre Noyant, charged with larceny.

The case of Antonio De la Cruz, charged with stabbing was continued until Tuesday next.

Adolphe and Francois Henry, charged with assault and battery, withdrew their previous plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

The case of Elisha Chick, charged with stabbing, was postponed until Monday next.

☞ William A. Hotchkiss, arrested on a charge of breaking open the trunk of Alexander McCafferty, at his boarding house on Poydras street, and stealing the sum of $50, was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin and remanded for further examination.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION JOCKEY CLUB RACES—ECLIPSE COURSE—CARROLTON.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY Dec. 11th, 1844.

Association Purse, $750—Two mile Heats.

Col. A. L. Bingaman, enters ch. f. Betsey Coody, by imp. Leviathan, dam by Sir Charles, 3 yr. o. 1 1

F. A. Cook enters ch. c. Native, by Medoc, out of Ann Beauchamp, 4 yr. o. 3 2

Wm. Baird enters ch. c. Magnate, by Eclipse, out of Cheery Elliott, by Sumpter, 6 yr. o. 2 3

A. Lecomte & Co., enters br. c. El Bolero, by Stockholder, dam by imp. Leviathan, 3 yr. o. 4 4

Time—3:56—3:52. Track heavy.

Won by *Betsey Coody* without a struggle.

THE RACE.—The entries to-day for the Association purse of $600, three mile heats, over the Eclipse Course of Carrollton, are Midas, Maxe, Norma, Creal, Dellaye and Jennito.

A splendid race is anticipated. Who can name the winner?

Race to come off at 2 o'clock. Passengers by the quarter to 2 o'clock cars will be in time to witness the sport.

NEW YORKS.—We are indebted to J. B. STITT, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of "The Natural History of Courtship, by "Punch," with a number of highly humorous illustrations. This is a work of pure, undoubted fun. If any one can read it without a convulsion of the diaphragm, his temperament must be excessively atrabilarious.

We have likewise received from the same source, "The American House-Carpenter," a treatise upon Architecture, Cornices and Mouldings, Framing, &c., together with the most important principles of practical Geometry. By S. G. Hatt ld, Architect. Wiley and Putnam, publishers.

SALOMON'S SERMONS.—We are indebted to B. M. NORMAN, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of Twelve Sermons delivered in the New Temple of Jeroslem at Washington, by the Rev. Gotthold Salomon, translated from the German by Anna Maria Goldsand. Dr. Salomon was a Jewish divine of great eloquence and power, and the translation of his precepts of the Hebrew faith has been executed with fidelity and care.

VIRGINIA.—*Official.*—The official vote in Virginia is as follows:

For Polk,	49,570
For Clay,	43,027
Polk's majority	6,543

MR. FOREMAN, a Senator from Pitt County, North Carolina, died in Raleigh a few days ago. The mortality among the members of the Legislature of that State, has been singularly great and afflicting.

AMERICAN POETS.—James Russell Lowell is well known among all in the West who read from Boston. He is an amiable and an accomplished and a *good-hearted* young man, besides being a true poet. He published a volume, recently, which, we perceive, has found its way to London.

☞ The trump of fame has not yet sounded the genius man's genius into our ears, but the advertisement in the form us, that his writings have already obtained considerable reputation in his own country. And the surprise of the traveller, who, having casually picked up a stone from his path, intending to hurl it into the next brook, is withheld from his purpose by discerning it to be a jasper or an agate, was not greater than ours when we discovered the real value of this literary production. We hold the word 'poet' to be one not to be profanely applied; but that Mr. Lowell is a poet, we are prepared to maintain, if needs be, before all the gods at Parnassus.—*London Nonconformist.*

HENRY CLAY AND HIS FRIENDS.—From all parts of the Union, save the Baltimore *American*, come the strong expressions of true hearts full of regard and affection for HENRY CLAY. It is not sympathy with a defeated candidate which prompts these expressions.—No; the Man and his Friends are above that. He needs not such sympathy, nor would he have his friends indulge in any regrets save for their country.

Never were the great Statesman's noble qualities more highly appreciated than at this moment. The intrinsic greatness of his character now stands forth in its own majesty, with no other adornments than such as belong to its true worth. If HENRY CLAY were now journeying through the land, his progress would be a continued ovation. His path would be thronged, not by expectants of office, not by service flatterers, but by multitudes of the best men in the country, paying that respectful observance which servility and flattery know nothing of, and which nothing but real greatness can command. Every State that has voted for him prides herself upon that vote; every man who cast a ballot for him feels that he has done well. Of the young whigs who have first exercised the right of suffrage, there is not one who will not hereafter, and to the latest hour of his life, make it a matter of honest exultation, that he gave his first vote to HENRY CLAY. The Ohio *State Journal* thus speaks:—

Who thinks less of Henry Clay, now that the hope of being President of the United States is lost? Who believes him to be less a Statesman, less an Orator, less a Patriot? Who values his past services less and feels less grateful in having supported such a man? Who would cherish a token from him less, because he has been defeated in the contest for the Presidency that has just closed? Not one—not one! His praises are still on the tongue of millions. His fair country mourns and deplores his defeat as deeply as it is possible for their fathers, husbands and brothers to feel it. A bevy of beautiful girls in our city were affected even to tears, when the intelligence that all was lost, was conveyed to their ears. The recollection of having contributed to secure him the votes of this State, is cherished by every whig of Ohio as something that he can tell with pride to his latest day. Though defeated, he stands yet in the estimation of his friends, the greatest man of the day. He is still their Harry Clay, and there is no other. The boys sing their songs in honor of his name and fame, as heartily as if he were now President elect. At thousands of firesides the little ones chirp as sweetly as ever—

"God bless Harry Clay,"
"The noble Harry Clay."

The little memento of the campaign—Clay Portraits, Clay Breastpins, &c., are treasured as carefully, and purchased as eagerly as ever. A thousand things are daily transpiring and developing themselves, showing that he has hold on the affections of the people of this country, that no man has secured before, since the days of Washington.

HEAVY VERDICT.—During the present week of our circuit court, in the case of Hammock and wife for slander, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $10,000.—Talodega (Alabama) Reporter.

Thomas A. Ware, the individual who was arrested for stealing two negroes from Messrs Mallory & Welsh, was fully committed on Thursday last, by Justices Lawrence and Walford, and is now in jail awaiting his trial at the next term of our circuit court.—Ib.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that about 2 o'clock this morning the cotton gin, grist and saw mills near this place on Almuchee, belonging to our worthy fellow-citizen, Major William Chiles, took fire and were burnt to the ground. We understand there was some 12 or 20,000 pounds of seed cotton in the gin, and several hundred bushels of corn in the mill, besides a quantity of sawed lumber, all of which was entirely consumed. We have heard no estimate of the probable loss, but it cannot fall far short of $3,000 besides the great inconvenience it must be to the neighborhood. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Sumter County (Ala.) Whig.

SUNK.—The steamer *Cornelia*, which left this port on Wednesday, bound for New Orleans, struck the wreck, it is supposed, of the steamer Kentucky, at Turkey Island, about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and sunk immediately, nearly to the cabin floor in twelve feet water. The cabin, machinery and furniture will be saved, as she with a part of the cargo, which consisted principally of flour and lead, and which it is thought can be raised with the aid of a diving bell. The hull cannot be saved. The Cornelia was owned by Rogers & Bros., of Cincinnati, and we suppose, was insured.—*St. Louis Republican.*, 30th ult.

YANKEE INGENUITY AND ENTERPRIZE.—The pin machine in Waterbury, Conn., turns out two hundred miles per day, each barrel containing 4,000,000 of pins. The machine is small and of a novel yet simple construction. The wire is run into it from a reel, cut and made into a complete pin. The pins fall into a hopper, and, as they come out, they are arranged, stuck into papers, and packed, all by the machinery. This process is attended by odd accidents, the due one worth of thirty on the old process. The pin manufactory of Taunton, Mass., we understand is to be on a vastly extensive scale.

A PUNCHINELLO AUTHOR.—The Manager of the Opera Comique in Paris is about to revive a musical piece called Wallace, or the Scottish Minstrel, which was in vogue there some thirty years ago. In announcing this circumstance the correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis* gives the following pleasant sketch:

"The author of Wallace—we mean the author of the words, was a man who made a considerable noise in the Parisian world at the early period of the restoration.—His name was Saint Marcelin. He was nearly related to Mr. de Fontance, from whom, without doubt, he derived the skill and fine taste in literature; but unfortunately, his relish for the belles-lettres could not overcome his other passions, and a certain impetuosity of character led him into continually unlucky adventures.

"At College he was equally strong in themes and in fisty cuffs. One day, in a combat between the Herbots, whom he commanded, and the scholars of the Lycee Napoleon, he was stretched upon the field of battle, from which it was not expected he would ever rise again.—But this affair turned out to be a mere prelude to more serious affairs. In vain Mr. De Fontanes endeavoured to keep his hold on Saint Marcelin, long as him of the pugnacious sweets of literature and the flowery paths of poetry. Our ardent young man preferred the field of Russia. He longed for an epaulette; he set off, he bought like a hero, and was made a sub-lieutenant. His career was commenced, at the next engagement he was to be a captain; but in gaining that step he received three sabre cuts on the head, more than double sufficient for sending an ordinary man to the other world. He was carried off to the temporary hospital, and in passing before the Emperor addressed these words to him—"Sire, I am about to die, give me a cross!" The Emperor took off his own cross of the Legion of Honor, and placed it on the breast of the young officer. At the hospital the surgeon who examined his wounds observed, "There is nothing to be done, he is a dead man," and left him to pay attention to others who had some chances of being saved. Six weeks afterwards the young man was on horseback and traversing the Hercynian Forest amidst the disasters of the retreat from Moscow, and again entered France. Immediately after his arrival in Paris he bought a duel, and received a wound from a sword. He then became discontented with the empire, and set out for Ghent, where he associated with Mr. Guizot. A resolute man was needed for perilous mission. Saint Marcelin offered himself.—"Your head may be in danger," said Mr. Guizot.—"That is exactly what decides me," replied Saint Marcelin. His errand was to carry secret information to the partisans of the Bourbons, who were quietly at work in the South of France. Saint Marcelin repaired quite to Bordeaux, but incapable of keeping the slight secret confided to him, he was soon arrested, tried and condemned to death. On the evening preceding the day when he was to be shot, he escaped, and resumed his journey with no more success or mystery than before his arrest. Circumstances favored him, and the second restoration brought him back to Paris. He was nominated *chef de bataillon* in consequence of his wounds and his zeal in the cause of his sovereign. An officer on half pay, took the liberty of criticising the course he had adopted during the hundred days. Saint Marcelin called him out, and with his usual bad luck, was again dangerously wounded. The government sent him word that at the next promotion he should be made a Lieutenant-Colonel.—Saint Marcelin thanked them, and sent in his resignation. The war was his whim. The military service was a pleasant and a gainful life and no charms for him, he detested other pleasures and other occupations, the world and literature could offer him.

"Charmed by this determination, Mr de Fontanes introduced him into the most sparkling drawing-rooms of Paris, whilst waiting to set open for him the gates of the Academy. Saint Marcelin was soon the lion amongst men of fashion. He made himself remarked for his elegance, for his gaiety, and delicacy in speaking of those frivolous matters which are great affairs for idle youths and women of twenty—the "women of thirty" are not yet invented, Mr. De Balzac being on the wing for it. But whilst in full pursuit of these fleeting triumphs Saint Marcelin occupied, in different labors, the energetic spirit. The disorders of the Empire, the march of Charlemagne. After a ride in the Bois de Boulogne, where he had attracted notice by the bravery of his coursing would write an article for the Courier, and he would be left without regret his been companions to think over a scene for a tragedy, or to sketch an actual romance opera. It is certain that he composed several productions which succeeded with success at the Opera Comique and other Theatres. In the meantime, however, intemperance had not softened the errors of his character, nor moderated his martial ardour. Duels were frequent in that period; and Saint Marcelin was always ready for a fight. One evening at the Theatre des Varietes, he had a quarrel with a young man, who, in the heat of the dispute, was made for the Porte Maillot, and the next day Saint Marcelin fell, struck by a ball which passed through his heart. He was transported, dying, to the house of Mr. de Fontanes, and after cruel suffering expired at the age of twenty seven.

"The stories of that day relate, that during the night which preceded the death of this unfortunate young man, a women enveloped in a veil came to the house of his bed, passed, wept, received his last sighs, and departed in silence. The next morning the bed was found rifled, and lying upon the floor, the tomb of St. Marcelin—she was dead.

"The romantic episode was a fitting and serious termination to a life so essentially dramatic.

THE OPERA IN NEW YORK

The contest between the rival singers which took place on Monday night at Niblo described in Willis's *Evening Mirror*:—

The musical tilt, to decide which was the *more* prime of the prime donnas, came off last night, in the very great entertainment of the town's ornamentals.

The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor." Sagnolina Borgione represents (as well as we could understand the story) a bad mother, who, in poisoning a large party of youths, half mad, half conspirators, for having insulted her sign over the door, poisons one too many—her son. Madame Pico represents the leader of the set, and does her part in tender and pathetic style. She drew the tears the first thing after the rising of the curtain, and in a very modest suit of mute attire, and figure—not as a Roman Captain Ryders, handling dialogue cuirass and sword, but as a lady in the latter or four hour at sea. Borgione, we began to think, was to have the best of it all the way through. She was constantly in the scene, and dressed in a style to make a jasper or an agate, was not greatly out of place when we discovered the real value of this literary production. We hold the word 'poet' to be one not to be profanely applied; but that Mr. Lowell is a poet, we are prepared to maintain, if needs be, before all the gods at Parnassus.—*London Nonconformist.*

HENRY CLAY AND HIS FRIENDS.—From all parts of the Union, save the Baltimore *American*, come the strong expressions of true hearts full of regard and affection for HENRY CLAY. It is not sympathy with a defeated candidate which prompts these expressions.—No; the Man and his Friends are above that. He needs not such sympathy, nor would he have his friends indulge in any regrets save for their country.

Never were the great Statesman's noble qualities more highly appreciated than at this moment. The intrinsic greatness of his character now stands forth in its own majesty, with no other adornments than such as belong to its true worth. If HENRY CLAY were now journeying through the land, his progress would be a continued ovation. His path would be thronged, not by expectants of office, not by service flatterers, but by multitudes of the best men in the country, paying that respectful observance which servility and flattery know nothing of, and which nothing but real greatness can command. Every State that has voted for him prides herself upon that vote; every man who cast a ballot for him feels that he has done well. Of the young whigs who have first exercised the right of suffrage, there is not one who will not hereafter, and to the latest hour of his life, make it a matter of honest exultation, that he gave his first vote to HENRY CLAY. The Ohio *State Journal* thus speaks:—

Who thinks less of Henry Clay, now that the hope of being President of the United States is lost? Who believes him to be less a Statesman, less an Orator, less a Patriot? Who values his past services less and feels less grateful in having supported such a man? Who would cherish a token from him less, because he has been defeated in the contest for the Presidency that has just closed? Not one—not one! His praises are still on the tongue of millions. His fair country mourns and deplores his defeat as deeply as it is possible for their fathers, husbands and brothers to feel it. A bevy of beautiful girls in our city were affected even to tears, when the intelligence that all was lost, was conveyed to their ears. The recollection of having contributed to secure him the votes of this State, is cherished by every whig of Ohio as something that he can tell with pride to his latest day. Though defeated, he stands yet in the estimation of his friends, the greatest man of the day. He is still their Harry Clay, and there is no other. The boys sing their songs in honor of his name and fame, as heartily as if he were now President elect. At thousands of firesides the little ones chirp as sweetly as ever—

"God bless Harry Clay,"
"The noble Harry Clay."

The little memento of the campaign—Clay Portraits, Clay Breastpins, &c., are treasured as carefully, and purchased as eagerly as ever. A thousand things are daily transpiring and developing themselves, showing that he has hold on the affections of the people of this country, that no man has secured before, since the days of Washington.

HEAVY VERDICT.—During the present week of our circuit court, in the case of Hammock and wife for slander, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $10,000.—Talodega (Alabama) Reporter.

Thomas A. Ware, the individual who was arrested for stealing two negroes from Messrs Mallory & Welsh, was fully committed on Thursday last, by Justices Lawrence and Walford, and is now in jail awaiting his trial at the next term of our circuit court.—Ib.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that about 2 o'clock this morning the cotton gin, grist and saw mills near this place on Almuchee, belonging to our worthy fellow-citizen, Major William Chiles, took fire and were burnt to the ground. We understand there was some 12 or 20,000 pounds of seed cotton in the gin, and several hundred bushels of corn in the mill, besides a quantity of sawed lumber, all of which was entirely consumed. We have heard no estimate of the probable loss, but it cannot fall far short of $3,000 besides the great inconvenience it must be to the neighborhood. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Sumter County (Ala.) Whig.

SUNK.—The steamer *Cornelia*, which left this port on Wednesday, bound for New Orleans, struck the wreck, it is supposed, of the steamer Kentucky, at Turkey Island, about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and sunk immediately, nearly to the cabin floor in twelve feet water. The cabin, machinery and furniture will be saved, as she with a part of the cargo, which consisted principally of flour and lead, and which it is thought can be raised with the aid of a diving bell. The hull cannot be saved. The Cornelia was owned by Rogers & Bros., of Cincinnati, and we suppose, was insured.—*St. Louis Republican.*, 30th ult.

YANKEE INGENUITY AND ENTERPRIZE.—The pin machine in Waterbury, Conn., turns out two hundred miles per day, each barrel containing 4,000,000 of pins. The machine is small and of a novel yet simple construction. The wire is run into it from a reel, cut and made into a complete pin. The pins fall into a hopper, and, as they come out, they are arranged, stuck into papers, and packed, all by the machinery. This process is attended by odd accidents, the due one worth of thirty on the old process. The pin manufactory of Taunton, Mass., we understand is to be on a vastly extensive scale.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Nov 30	London	Nov 4
New York	Nov 30	Liverpool	Nov 3
Philadelphia	Nov 30	Paris	Oct 31
Washington	Dec 1	Havre	Nov 1
Baltimore	Dec 1	Marseilles	Nov 2
Charleston	Dec 1	Tampico	Nov 20
Cincinnati	Dec 1	Vera Cruz	Dec 2
Louisville	Dec 1	Honduras	Nov 20
Havana	Dec 4	Texas	Nov 30

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The cotton market opened this morning with a fair inquiry, and before the close of the day about 1,500 bales changed hands, four-fifths of which were taken by French and English operators, for the account of Liverpool, at the advance of ¼ cent. Prices of the low-er qualities are quite easy, but the demand for the higher grades of good middling and upwards continues to be unusually active, and the rates last week have been somewhat improved, and we now quote fully ¼ cent higher than last week's quotations. The receipts are now somewhat falling off, and the exports are still very heavy, but the stock on hand is not large, and the rates for good cotton are likely to be well maintained. We quote the sales last week at 7 @ 8¼ to Liverpool, and 7¼ to Havre.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi		Texas	
Middling	4	Ordinary	3½
Middling fair	4½	Good Ordinary	4
Fair	5 @ 5½	Middling fair	4½
Good fair