The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 257. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4723

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 advertisements 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 factors, do.	50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	30

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices available 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, or the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged for separately sold 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, boards, &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.

STEAM PACKETS

Steamer JULIA CHOUTEAU, captain J. C. Bourseville—FOR SAINT LOUIS—This fine vessel, staunch as a new ready to receive freight and will leave for the above, as soon as the state boats, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or at 127 ENOS & SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras

SAINT MARY'S PACKET. The fine and fast running steamer MISSOURI will sail, between packets, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. Her regular days of sailing are Tuesday, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or at 127 ENOS & SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras

LAFAYETTE PACKET. The fine and fast running steamer BRILLIANT, Captain Jesse Hall, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Saturday after the arrival of the railroad cars and arrive in New Orleans on Sunday morning. For freight or passage on board, or to 127 WM H AVERY, No Gravier.

FOR THE BALIZE, the new steamer FANNY, captain Jonathan Martin, having been thoroughly fitted, will leave every Monday, at 4 o'clock A. M., for the Balize and intermediate parts. For freight or passage, apply on board or to 127 J. LAROSE, 70 Old Levee st.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Regular Packet for Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Natchez and Fort Adams.
The splendid steamer ALEX SCOTT Captain Smith, will leave New Orleans for the above ports every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock. Rather than any detention, the Scott will leave on Tuesday morning. For freight or passage apply on board or to 127 WM H AVERY, No Gravier.

J. FLETCHER AND L. DUVIGNAUD, Attorneys at Law, have removed their office to the South corner of Carondelet and Gravier sts. City. 127

REMOVAL. L. OXNARD, Jr. has removed his office to No 1 Old Custom House, Royal street. 1-23-0

FELT & MORTON,
WHOLESALE HATS AND CAPS MERCHANTS
No 1 Chartres street, New Orleans. 0

GARTHWAITE, PAYNE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No 3 Old Levee st.
Between Gravier and Canal streets. 127 ly

MORTON & CO.
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No 2 Magazine street.
Particular attention is intended to 11 ly

REMOVAL. Shear dealer remove to 127 to 56 Old Levee 119 194 d

REMOVAL. Eug. Roselius has removed from Lon No 142 Royal to No 5 Old Levee st. 119

REMOVAL. R. W. MILBANK & Co. have removed their office to No 42 Poydras st. 11

REMOVAL. DENIS CAMPBELL has removed to No 6 Old Levee street. 0

REMOVAL. JOSEPH PRATS has removed from 127 Tchoupitoulas st. to No 40 Old Levee 0

REMOVAL. ROBERT K. SHELARD have removed to No 42 Magazine street. 0

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No 81 Canal street. NEW ORLEANS.

SAMUEL TORY,
Commission Merchant,
New York. 130

The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that on Saturday, 1 their coal will be received at the store of B. MACARTY, No 128 Bienville street and at Mr. F. DECONTAS, Drug store, No 2 Chartres street. 07 B. & A. SOULIE, 46 Canal st. up stairs

CHANG OF BUSINESS—TALAMON BROTHERS have removed their store from No 42 Canal street to No 64 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti house 0

WM. MITRE has removed from 88 Magazine to No 72 Royal street 0

The office of the British Consul is removed from No 34 Camp street, to No 23 Royal street. 0

The undersigned has the honor to notify the public that his Office is removed to Lafayette Square, between Louisa and Louisa streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent persons, and the collection of accounts of all kinds. 25 ly A. DURAND.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Rich's improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances,
76 Magazine street

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS.
Formerly 13 Chartres st

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,
FAVORABLY KNOWN TO THE TRADE.
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, New orleans.
1 ly New Orleans No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYANT,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 29 Commercial Range,
NEW ORLEANS.

References—Benjamin Story, Esq. } New Orleans.
John Hagan, Sr. Esq. }
Alexander Grant, Esq. }
Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & co. } New York.
John Mellon & co. }
Isaac Law & co. Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryson, Esq., Magherelin, do. 114 tf

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
No. 28 Poydras street.
Will make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to their address.
R. DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.
The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & CO. will be continued by them.
P. C. SHANNON continues his Steamboat Agency business, and will act individually on account thereof.
New Orleans, July 1, 1844 tf

Sardines in oil. 50 cases and half cases of the well known brand of B Gouion, for sale by 127 AUGT. MOLIER, 90 St Louis st.

TALLOW.—50 bbls tallow for sale by 127 W STANTON & Co. corner Magazine and Lafayette

BAR IRON.—40 tons English bar iron, for sale by 127 J W STANTON & Co. corner Magazine and Lafayette

HAVANA SUGAR. 60 boxes yellow and white Havana sugar, Hope, Hawes, for sale by 127 E TROISGROS, 76 Old Levee

LARD.—300 kegs lard for sale by 127 J W STANTON & Co. corner Magazine and Lafayette

BRIGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—73 cases assorted, now landing from ship Brewster and for sale by 127 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

HAIR. A general assortment of silk, Cashmere, plain black hair, constantly for sale by 127 FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

OILS.—25 bbls linseed oil, 5 bbls castor oil, 15 bbls whale oil; 3000 gallons sperm oil, for sale by 127 JARVIS & ANDREWS, 26 Common

FLOUR.—400 bbls superfine flour landing from steamboat Julia Chouteau, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 45 Old Levee

BUFFALO TONGUES.—40 dozen Buffalo tongues, landing from steamer Julia Chouteau, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 45 Old Levee.

FOR SALE 100 pipes Cognac brandy, 60 pipes Madeira wine, Gin, Malaga, Sherry, Cordials, and wine, for sale by 130 G M LUCAS, 38 Bienville

FOR SALE by the undersigned Cognac brandy, 60 proof, Old cognac, 24 years old. G M LUCAS, 38 Bienville

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—100 boxes Missouri best quality in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras

CASTOR OIL.—10 barrels No 1, for sale by 130 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 90 Tchoupitoulas

CIDER AND VINEGAR.—So bbls Newark cider and 6 bbls vinegar, for sale by FODRICK & BRO. 74 Camp

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1844.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston—an infliction that is getting too frequent for comfort.

☞ In an admirable article on the spirit of the whigs, the New York *Courier & Enquirer* after noticing the unexpected and mortifying result of the Presidential election, remarks: "After such a contest, and with such an issue, who could wonder had the whigs shrunk in disgust and despair from the field of political warfare, fleeted with their strongest man, upon the clearest principles, and after a struggle of unequalled ardor, they might be well excused for abandoning the contest and consigning the country to the fate it seemed so earnestly to covet. To confess the truth, we expected this result. We scarcely dared to hope that, if unsuccessful now, the whigs would venture to think of another struggle. But we are most happily disappointed. We have never seen the whigs more thoroughly and devoutedly whig, than now! Their patriotic spirit, their courage, their zeal, seem to rise with the emergencies of their country. Increased danger only gives them increased ardor. Peril and disaster are but spurs to their spirit. Every paper that we open, every whig whom we meet, deeply as they grieve at the calamity which has befallen the Union, have but one voice concerning the future. They are "defeated, but not conquered nor dismayed." They know that the great majority of the American people have solemnly pronounced their verdict in behalf of *whig principles*. Their candidate has received the support of the great body of his countrymen. Fraud, falsehood, the arts of base minded demagogues, and an overwhelming foreign vote—a vote which *remained foreign* in its essential character, though it nominally naturalized—a vote which was cast for POLK BECAUSE IT WAS FOREIGN, and not from any intelligent conviction concerning the true policy of the country—have defeated them. But they know that the sound judgment of the American people is on their side! The very election which has placed their opponents in power proves it. The very arts to which their opponents resorted proves it. The fact that it was only by claiming to be Whigs *in principle*, that the Locofocos obtained the power, proves the predominance of those principles in the public favor."

There is infinite truth in the foregoing observations. They are true in fact, and correct in inference. The spirit of the whigs is unbroken, because the recent election has developed a new and alarming influence against which they have to contend, and in the great struggle which will assuredly occur at no distant day, the party which sustained Mr. CLAY will be joined by thousands of genuine and patriotic American citizens, who already begin to perceive that political differences must be made subservient to the common necessity of preserving our institutions from the contaminating power of a fraudulent and foreign franchise. Thus urged and overwhelming necessity, stronger even than the adamantine bonds of party, still keeps the whig bands leagued firmly together, and will swell their ranks by constant accessions from those of our late opponents who are truly American in spirit, heart and sentiment. Its effects are distinctly perceptible yesterday, especially in the second Municipality, where to our certain knowledge considerable number of gentlemen who had given an honest and manly support to POLK and DALLAS, voted for Messrs. CONRAD and BENJAMIN, the American Republican and Whig candidates. The inflammatory appeals made to foreigners as such, disgusted many Democrats and induced them to pursue precisely the opposite course to that which was anticipated.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The affairs of Mexico begin to wear a portentous aspect. An insurrection has broken out at Guadalajara, Guanajuato and San Luis, sufficiently serious to require the personal attention of SANTA ANA. The movement was headed by Gen. Paredes, who calls the President to an account for the enormous sums of money expended during his administration. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter dated Mexico, the 16th November, from a highly respectable and unquestionable source. Santa Ana had raised an army of 10,000 men, and proceeded towards Guadalajara, for the purpose of quelling the sedition. It is rumored likewise that two adjoining provinces had joined the movement, but the last mail which had reached the city of Mexico, failed to corroborate this intelligence.

We learn further that the American Minister Plenipotentiary, WILSON SHANNON, Esq., has temporarily suspended all his official relations with the Mexican Government. It seems that the American Minister thought proper to remonstrate with the Government upon the subject of the projected invasion of Texas. His complaints were received with a very bad grace, and we are informed that the Mexican Minister replied to Mr. Shannon that the United States had nothing whatever to do with the internal affairs of MEXICO, and that whatever proceedings might be in contemplation against a revolted province was no concern whatever of the United States, or of any other Foreign Power. Mr. Shannon's letter is published at length, in the *Nacional* of the 9th. It is a spicy and somewhat objugatory production, in which strong language is employed, and threatening intimations held out. He contends—last, that a war with Texas by the Mexican Government ought not to be tolerated in the manner in which it is proposed to carry it on.—3d. That such war should not be waged, pending the negotiations for the annexation of Texas—4th. That the United States became rightfully possessed of Texas by the purchase of Louisiana. 5th. That by the Mexican Constitution of 1824 Texas was proclaimed free and independent; 6th. That the acquisition of Texas is of vast importance to the United States. These arguments are urged at considerable length, and as far as we can judge from a Spanish translation, with much force and emphasis. The considerations stated by Mr. Shannon will, says he, in the event of war being waged against Texas, render it "highly offensive to the United States."—He concludes as follows:—"The undersigned has been likewise instructed to repeat to your Excellency, while making the present protest, that which has already been stated to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, on the announcement of the conclusion of the treaty, viz: that the measure has been adopted with no view of hostility towards Mexico, and that should annexation be consummated, the United States will be ready to settle any quarrel connected with it on the most liberal terms."

The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, SENOR REJON is, in substance as stated, though couched in courteous and respectful terms. It enters into an elaborate examination of the various topics embraced in Mr. Shannon's letter, and attempts to refute the grounds of the protest.

As a proof that this difficulty is considered important, Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister at Mexico immediately despatched the ship of war *Sparrow*, to the Balize, under the command of Lord Mine, with despatches for the same government. The American Minister availed himself of the same opportunity to lay before the United States Government a statement of what has transpired.

GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville papers give returns of the late Presidential election in Georgia, from all the Counties except one, and all official except four, by which it appears that the vote for the highest Locofoco elector (including the vote for Cobb, given in the County not returned) will be 44,000, and for the highest whig elector 42,238, being an aggregate of 86,266.

The majority for Polk in the State of Georgia will, therefore, be 2002—assuming that the County of Ware has given no larger majority for Polk than it did for the Locofoco candidate for Congress in October last, and that the official statement shall agree with the newspaper reports.

It will be seen, also, that the vote has been increased 7,600 over that of October, and 14,400 over the Presidential vote of 1840. Mr. CLAY's vote is 1000 more than Harrison's, and yet he is beaten 2000, while Harrison carried the State by 8000.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1845.—We are indebted to L. H. SPERL, No. 14, Camp street, for a copy of the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1845. It is a thick volume of over 900 pages, containing a vast amount of information—embracing the various celestial phenomena for the coming year; complete statistics of the U. S. Government, revenue, commerce, population, elections, &c., a review of the most important points about the several states, and a glimpse of the commerce and governments of Europe. A more useful work for influence has rarely issued from the press.

"SOME CYPHERING."—Some body has taken the pains to make the following nice calculation upon the manufacture of lucifer matches. The extent to which the manufacture of lucifer matches is now carried may not be generally known. One firm in London manufactures weekly, two and a half tons, consuming 10,000,000 (his immense quantity, if placed length-ways, would each a distance of 426 miles, or in twelve months near y make the circumference of the globe, and nigh 130 one. To make this quantity seven and a half miles of land, three inches thick and eleven inches wide, would a required and nearly 900 hands, including men, women and children, besides two steam engines kept constantly employed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Sheridan Knowles' play of the *Wife, or a tale of Mantua*, is to be performed this evening, in which Mr. Neafie and Mrs. Farren, will appear as St Pierre and Mariana. Mr. T. Placide and Miss Randolph, will also appear in the afterpiece of *Mr. and Mrs. White*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallack will appear this evening and sustain the principle characters in the tragedy of *Hamlet*. The beautiful spectacle of *Aladin*, will also be repeated, in which Mrs. Keir and Mr. Clarke will appear.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—A variety of novel and extraordinary performances will be introduced this evening. Miss E. Moore, from the Arch street Theatre, will make her first appearance in this city, dance a *pas de brilliant*.

CORONER RAMOS, on Sunday, held an inquest upon the body of a child aged about three years, the son of Irish parents, who was found dead in a privy, attached to a house at the corner of Religious and Race streets. The mother of the child it appears, had been employed on Friday last, to do a days washing by the proprietor of the house. During the afternoon the child who had accompanied her, was missing, and no clue could be discovered to its whereabouts until the body was found on Sunday morning. Verdict in accordance with the above statement.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Betsy Bate, charged with larceny, was yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Ellen Carbry, charged with assault and battery, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A bill of information was filed by the District Attorney against David Fisher and ——— Shark, for assault and battery.

J. B. Foucarde, charged with having committed assault and battery upon Miss Adele Domer, by striking her with a cow-hide was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Edward Fitzgerald, charged with stealing a cow, was put upon trial and found not guilty.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Arthur O'Neil, accused of taking and keeping possession of the building No. 115 New Levee, the property of the City Bank, and of committing an assault upon Mrs. Lacy, was yesterday examined, and in default of bail, was committed to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

John Welsh alias Long John and William Watson arrested for stealing $600 from Mr. Pilcher, a passenger on board of the steamer *Albatross*, were committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

Elizabeth Noland, charged with stealing a watch and some articles of clothing from Mr. Curtis, was examined and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

William Donley, accused of stealing some articles of clothing from the room of Mr Ricker, was ordered to find security for his appearance before the Criminal Court to answer the charge.

James Casey, Joseph Miller, Hugh McEtroy, and John Blackburn, were committed to the Workhouse for thirty days each, under the vagrant law.

James O. Fuller, charged with assaulting and striking Mr. Conliff, was required to furnish bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court for trial.

FROM HAVANA.

We are indebted to Capt. Chase, of the brig *Hope Hawes* for a file of Havana papers to the 19th inst inclusive. There is no news worth chronicling. The Grand Opera of "I Puritani" was performed at the Lyceum a few days ago by a company of amateurs with great success.

Gov. MORTON has appointed ALEX. WALKER, Esq., Associate Judge of the City Court, in place of T. A. McWhorter, Esq., deceased. Mr Walker is a nephew of some tact and ability, who was associated with Mr. Soulé in the defence of B. C. Elliott, of the City Court of Lafayette, impeached for granting fraudulent certificates of naturalization. Mr. Walker's competitor for the office was Mr Kennedy, a very capable and worthy gentleman. Both the candidates are of course Locofocos.

CENSUS OF ST LOUIS.—According to the census taken under the direction of the State of Missouri, the county of St. Louis has a population of 47,666 souls. The city of St. Louis has 31,189 inhabitants.

☞ We yesterday passed an agreeable half hour in examining beautiful specimens of daguerreotype miniatures and landscapes at the apartments of Mr. E. Hutchings, No. 34 Chartres street. Among the former, we noticed very spirited and perfect likenesses of Henry Clay, General Jackson and other distinguished men, as well as a considerable number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. H's portraits are strikingly correct and executed with equal taste, neatness and precision.

WHAT HAS BEEN SETTLED?—Surely the late Presidential election has settled *something*, beside the mere putting into office of Polk and Dallas. What then is it settled?

First—we presume—"The immediate annexation of Texas"—*per las out safet*.

Second—The immediate repeal of the tariff of 1842—an abandonment of the principles of protection for American mechanics and manufacturers—and the *down*, at least, of a "free trade" system.

Fourth—The establishment of the sub treasury system, and an entire abandonment of the use or agency of all banking institutions by the government.

These, all recognised and approved by Mr. Polk, we should think, would form the cardinal points of Mr Polk's administration, and would be followed out by the Locofoco party in Congress and throughout the country. Now, we shall see what we shall see! Look out for the next four years, whigs, and judge if the Locofocos will unite in support of locofoco "principles" *Alexandria Gazette*.

HONOR TO THE PATRIOT.

The Philadelphians, we understand, contemplate a grand and fitting testimonial to our Great Statesman. They propose raising, by small subscriptions—none to exceed five dollars—the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid to Powers the sculptor, for a statue of Mr. Clay, to be placed in a suitable building in one of the public squares of this city. Probably since the death of the Father of his country, there has never at any time been sorrow so pervading and so profound as that which follows the discovery that Mr. Clay is defeated. The intelligent and right minded regard him with an affection which no other public man ever inspired, and which is only surpassed by that devotion to country which induced the desire of his election to the Presidency. Henry Clay is defeated—worse than that, the People are defeated—and the last suffer. For him the Presidency had few if any attractions. It could add nothing to his greatness or to his reputation. Who would not rather be Henry Clay than be President?—It there be any such, we pity him. How true, how more true than ever before, are the following lines by Whittier.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"HE IS NOT FALLEN."

NOT FALLEN! No! as well the tall
And pilored Allegany fall—
As well as Olmo's giant side
Roll beaverd on its mighty track,
As he, Columbia's hope and pride,
The slandered and the solely tried,
In his triumphant course turn back.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Seek to bind
The chained—and unbidden wind;
Hush the storm's howling scourge, and
And turn aside the wheel—bid's force;
But deny or curb the mighty mind
Will cower before the blast of hate,
Or quail at dark and ceaseless ill;
For though all else be desolate,
It stoops not from its high estate—
A Marius mid the ruin still.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Every breeze
That wanders over Columbia's bosom,
From wild Penobscot's forest trees,
From ocean shore, from inland sea,
Or where the rich Magnolia's perfume
Floats, snow like, on the sultry wind,
Is blessing onward on his car,
A homage to his lofty mind—
A seed the falling sower find,
A pensive which patriots only hear.

BEAR OF THE WEST! A million eyes
Are turning gladly their hits
The shrine of old liberties
Sodden's hitting light grows dim
And men awake as from a dream,
Or sailors dazzling to betray;
And he before his inner beam,
The earnest of a better day.

ALL HAIL! the hour is hastening on
When, vainly tried by Slander's flame,
Columbia shall behold her son
Unharmed, without a laurel gone,
As from the flames of Babylon
The angel guarded trial cams:
The slanders shall be silent then,
His spoil shall leave the minds of men,
And higher glory wait upon
The WESTERN PATRIOT'S future fame.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.

The progress of the principles of the American Republican party are without a parallel in the history of any party in the country. The North and South, the East and West, are all rushing to the rescue of the country from the domination of unnaturalized foreigners. The Boston Courier and Atlas; the Providence Journal; the Albany Advertiser and Citizen; the Rochester Democrat; the Cincinnati Gazette; the New York American; Advertiser and Courier and Enquirer; the Richmond (Va.) Whig; the Washington National Intelligencer; the Philadelphia North American; the Baltimore American and Clipper, and many others, all over the Republic, have unfurled the banner of the country—the AMERICAN FLAG, in the defence of the institutions of the country against foreign aggression.

The only differences of opinion seems to be, whether it is best to throw up our present name and organizations, and form a new one, or cling to those which has done so much good service. As far as we understand the tone of the press, it is for holding on to our present organization. As to the principle there is no disagreement. All go in for a change in our naturalization laws.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

To this list we could add the names of many Southern Journals, such as the *Tropic, Rev*, Vicksburg Constitutionalist, Natchez *Courier*, &c., &c.

THE ANTI-ADVERTISING LAW.—The Franklin (Ark.) *Banner* comments as follows on the law passed by the Legislature in 1843 relative to legal advertisements in the country. We are not at all astonished at the result, for a more blundering enactment—one leading to greater and more palpable imposition, was never placed on the Statute Book of Louisiana. It is even worse—that the law relative to judicial sales in our city, which deprived the press of a large source of emolument, while it swelled the profits of litigation, and filled the pockets of locofocos:—

"*The Anti-Advertising Law.*—It is well known that injunctions had been obtained in several cases wherein property had been sold in this Parish. These injunction cases were tried at the late session of the Supreme Court, at Opelousas, and the injunctions were sustained on the ground that the sales were not advertised according to law! We long since said that all the sales made in most of the parishes of the State, would be proved illegal; and so it is. The law says that advertisements of Sheriff's sales shall be posted up in "three different places" in the Parish. This the Sheriffs did not understand to mean, as they should have done, three different *towns*, and consequently may posted up the advertisements in their respective parishes, in three different places, *not more than three hundred yards apart!* Now for the consequences. *Every sale made since April 6th 1843, in most of the parishes of this State is ILLEGAL!* And this our legislature call *economy*! It was a notorious fact, that most of the Sheriffs of this State *did not* post up notices of sales in "three different *places*" in their respective parishes; and yet, the evil was allowed to run on for eighteen months without correction! Now it goes to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal tells us that every sale not made in accordance with its interpretation of the law, (which is the true one) is illegal! It is utterly impossible to form an idea of the confusion to which this foolish law will give rise. Already it has cost nine *dollars* for advertising nearly every sale in the Parish, since the passage of the law, and if those sales were posted up in different sections of the Parish, mileage would have been charged!

For a long time we have refrained from noticing the operation of this law, lest it might be thought that we were prompted by interested motives; but the evils resulting from it have proved so serious, that we cannot longer remain silent. We will allude to the subject again.

☞ If any body can read the following without a beauty "guffaw," he must possess an exceedingly ludicrous temperament:

OUTRAGE BY A BOON-SHINER.—The following is the conclusion of a late trial in London—a bookbinder the plaintiff.

Judge Jeffries—After detaining my property for more than two months, it was returned, as he said bound. I examined the external work—it was fair enough. I opened my precious volume, trusting he would be good! what do I behold? No margin—not the smallest vestige of a margin! Worse still, the print itself had been cut away

Plaintiff—To the false.

Defendant—False, sir! I am delighted you say so. Here are my proofs (holds up the books to the Commissioner.) You shall judge—you shall see the state of my precious collection. It is enough to drive one mad—I shall have reverence. (Opens a volume.) I read at page 30, the heading and pulling out a leaf, I perceive it unfortunately governed at the interest period by an ass" (laughter) by an ass! the remainder of the word, "sembly," being cut off. In page 203, under the theatrical article,—"The voice of Mademoiselle Grisi increases in volume daily—she sings like a Cat" (roars of laughter) "alas! (sighing cruelly lapped off. Two more quotations and I have done. "Polonegro, the hero in retreat of the Hydraulic, is renowned for his pots" (laughter) pot "potage." In a critique on new works (read, page 40) "Mr. Cole, the gifted author of the prize comedy, has just brought to light a little pam" (more laughter) "phlet—he remonstrates wanting—The winter month, no doubt, has induced him to delight public an interesting "pamphlet." I believe my case is clear—I need not say more to the Court. You now understand my literature, the use I make from its pages to my property. I waive it—I'm generous—I repent. I waive it—(roars of laughter)

The imperial and royal lawyer, after have speaked out of Court amid much merriment, and the decision of the Commissioner, subsequently retired in an enviable state of mental exultation and triumph.

Iowa—*Naturalization Laws.*—The inhabitants of Iowa are now holding a convention for the formation of a State Constitution. Two statements are in circulation as to the action of the Convention, in regard to foreigners and their right of suffrage. One says that an article has been incorporated declaring foreigners who have resided in the State one year, shall be entitled to the rights, as to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native citizens of the United States. Another report says that the Convention was opposed giving foreigners the privilege of voting until they have after a residence of two years.

BOREAT BAY SOCIETY.—In course a large proportion of the population are Emancipists. Convicts who have served their assigned terms of transportation and their families or descendants, and a strong line of demarcation is in most instances observed between them and the free emigrants and their descendents and probably improve but little on the parental model.

You can seldom see a man of common property whose wife and daughters dress in the extreme of fashion and finery, rolling home in his gay carriage from his dainty entertainments, with fare, (both food and apparel), as daily and slovenly as any common mechanic. And the non-descriptive character has been seen, with a dozen coats of paint, in his coarse frocks, and chewing and shirt pins glittering with gems, leaving improper expressions behind, yet without shock or stickings to its hit feet, the shoes, to which his spurs were attached, leaving a debatable ground between them and his trousers. Spurs and shoes are, I imagine, a fashion peculiar to the stamp of exquisites, but among them very popular.

A MAN IN THE BLUE.—Many of our readers doubtless recollect Hoffman's thrilling story of *Ben Blower*, or the man in the boiler. The following counterpart in reality to that story is related in the last Pittsburgh Gazette:

One day last week one of the steamboats on the Allegheny trade—we forget which—was lying at the Allegheny wharf for some repairs. A gentleman, on board, was in the boiler, when some one, who had evidently his attention was arrested by the most horrid and dreadful shrieks. They seemed to come from some one in the boiler, accounts of deadly fear, and faint they betokened a person in the last gasp.—"John! John! for God's sake put out that fire—Oh, John! put out that fire!" Dreadfully alarmed, our informant hurried down to see and rescue the sufferer who seemed to be broiling in the boiler. He saw no fire. He could see nothing. The awful and faint screams were heard—"John put out that fire—for God's sake put it out!" Running around he finally discovered the individual and the cause of his torment. He had gone into one of the boilers for the purpose of cleaning it, and finding the cold rather unpleasant got "John" to put some fire into the furnace. "John" had put rather too much in and as he had got farther into the narrow boiler it became very hot. There he was in imminent danger of being broiled alive, and his agonizing cries were the result. We need hardly say that he was got out in double quick time.

This incident reminds us of one we heard some years ago. A man was sent into a boiler of a large boat, on the lower trade, to clean it. By some oversight it was not discovered that he was in, and on a hurry the head of the boilers were put on, the boilers were pumped full of water, steam was raised and the unfortunate creature perished in a shocking manner.

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has lately been discovered in the middle of the great inland sea, "Lake Superior." By a gentleman who has returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trappe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, as far as observations of it have extended. It does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already a stone, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take especial care to passing, to give it a wide berth as possible. It is too small, too remote and dangerous, to admit of a light, and therefore, its removal has become a matter of serious importance, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a mine of sufficient depth would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgment for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lakes; would also have to be supplied constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom for an anchor is within a days sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the Salmon Trout of those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable numbers having during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board, for sounding, immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a test column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's Pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes or any production of ancient or modern art.—*Pittsburg Daily Adver.*

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of a late date contains the following:—

FOREIGNERS—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN

Now that the Presidential question is settled, and the challenging of the electoral vote of Illinois, and Michigan cannot affect Mr. Polk's election, and be attributed to any improper motive, we should be glad to see the question raised in a legal manner, whether the electoral votes of those States ought not to be rejected by Congress, on account of their repudiation of the naturalization laws of the United States.

If any one or more States can act aside the naturalization laws at will, all attempts at reform of the right of suffrage in respect to foreigners, are useless, and American Associations for that purpose are nipt in the bud.

We would call the attention of the Native American Associations to this matter, and urge them to institute an inquiry whether it would not be feasible and proper for some one of the States to sue out a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the United States, directing Congress to reject the votes of those States which openly repudiate the naturalization laws.

It is highly important that this matter should be settled now. The attention of the whole nation is turned to this matter, and the contest of the next campaign will mainly turn on the question whether Americans or foreigners are to rule. Among Americans we include all those naturalized foreigners who understand, love and respect, our institutions.

DISTRESSING.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth* (Ky.) of the 12th, says:—"We are deeply pained to learn that our much respected friend, Ann Young, late Boniface from Barrow, was stabbed at one of the abortion precincts on yesterday week. He received eleven wounds in the side and abdomen, and his condition, though not utterly hopeless, is represented to be very critical.

LATEST DATES.

London	Oct	4
Liverpool	Oct	19
Paris	Oct	19
Havre	Oct	19
Antwerp	Oct	19
Hamburg	Sept	27
Vera Cruz	Nov	2
Mobile	Nov	15
Galveston	Nov	18

MONEY MARKET.

Consols (ctsd.)	[illegible]	Jn
Cotton	[illegible]	Jn
Improvement	40 43	Jn
Schuylkill	42 [illegible]	Jn
Exchange	3 to 9	Jn
Bank stock	110 [illegible]	Jn
United States Treasury Notes		
$1,000 bills		
$500 bills		
$50 and $100 bills		
Kentucky	par	[illegible]
Tennessee	1 [illegible]	par
Virginia Municipality Notes		par
Second Municipality do		par
Third Municipality do	2 to 3	do
Alabama	4 to 5	do
Mississippi	50 [illegible]	do
Illinois	none	
Indiana	1 [illegible]	do
Texas Treasury Notes	12 [illegible]	cents on dollar
Do Bonds	13 [illegible]	do

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT.
NOVEMBER 26, 1844

We have but few changes to mention in the general market since our report of Friday last, but perceive that in so a slight improvement in business, has therefore, however, to indicate any great degree of activity. The fine weather that has prevailed during the past few days has been mainly instrumental in imparting an increased animation to the market.

Late news from Europe by the Boston steamer will be due to-morrow.

COTTON—Arrived since the 23d inst. of Louisiana and Tennessee 2 bales, Arkansas [illegible] together 16,918 bales. Cleared in the same time for Havre 1,612 bales, Havana 272, New York 574, Boston 1,118, Philadelphia [illegible] together 3,576 bales, making an aggregate of 20,494 bales, and the stock of cotton on shipboard not cleared this day, amounts to 149,997 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1843 Sept. 1, [illegible]	13,182
Received last three days	16,613
Received previously	20,881
Exported last three days	3,576
Do previously	17,305
Stock	109,997

Our review of Friday last left the Cotton market in a quiet state. The sales on Saturday amounted to 2,000 bales at a slight improvement in prices. Monday the transactions summed up fully 1,000 bales. To-day there was a good demand, and after a delay of two days has amounted to 2,000 bales. Prices have been firmly maintained.

We quote the sales of the last five days at prices ranging from [illegible] to [illegible