The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 139: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4889

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published four months, and charged accordingly.

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

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Merchants and Traders in French and English, $60
Coutmission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, &c. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 33 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

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

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as real estate, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let or for sale, runaway slaves, strayed animals, &c. &c., will be charged a regular extra and separate price.

All notices of Candidates for municipal offices, will not be inserted, as it is a personal measure (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A NEW EDITION of the above Bill have been printed, and is for sale at the office of the Bee, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets. Price $1 per copy.

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

For sale at the office of the Louisiana Literary Register. Price 50 cents.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

Dr. Stephen H. Gardnerch,

[illegible]

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 56 Royal street,

Between St. Peter and St. Louis streets.

FEE & MORTON,

No. 70 Magazine street,

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No 2

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1845.

"DOWN WITH THE TARIFF."

We are heartily glad that locofocoism in this state has at length discovered a distinctive principle. Heretofore it was a matter of exceeding difficulty to point out in what consisted the peculiar characteristic, other than a most inordinate love of the loaves and fishes. But the organs of the "up town" democracy has come to our relief, and with a candor and manliness highly creditable, tells us that the warcry of the party is "Down with the Tariff." Thus the fat has gone forth, and the universal locofocracy of Louisiana now learn their slogan from the *Jeffersonian Republican*. That journal tells them there must be no flinching; no dodging for expediency's sake. In other words, you sugar planters who have heretofore voted the locofoco ticket under the egregious belief that the democracy of Louisiana were hot for protection to your industry, disabuse yourselves at once. Learn that there will be no further "dodging for expediency's sake," no "wavering in the ranks for the benefit of this or that man, or this or that interest." You must make up your mind to swallow free trade, even at the peril of abandoning the culture of sugar. You must join your voices to swell the battle cry of "Down with the Tariff." The issue has been made, and you must abide by it. Help to knock down the tariff, or you will be excluded from the satisfaction of the faithful, and will be no longer considered part or parcel of the universal democracy. Remember your trusted exponent has said, "*we like no such pin scrapes on recognized in Louisiana as a Tariff democrat.*" You therefore, who, humbly copying the example of Pennsylvania, have heretofore striked for the protection of your sugar, even as the stalwart miners and manufacturers of the Key Stone State have stood up for the protection of their coal and iron, leave now the alternative deliberately submitted to you. True democracy knows no such faltering in a double sense as professing locofocoism and sustaining the tariff. These are the antipodes of each other. Fancy cannot mingle. They have no affinity. The sugar planters must perforce turn whigs or kick the staff to Coventry.

The issue having been thus fearlessly avowed by the *Jeffersonian Republican*, we trust that that large and respectable fraction of the locofoco party of Louisiana, who are strenuously defending the tariff of 1842, and JAMES K. POLK, under the delusive belief that he would not strive to overthrow it—we trust that these honest democrats will take into mature consideration the principles laid down by their organ and accordingly. The *Jeffersonian Republican* is but the echo of the official exponents of the government. The Washington *Union* keeps with alarm its eyes upon the tariff in one of its latest numbers it has said: "We cannot but call the Secretary of the Treasury, that the tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard." It glories in the knowledge that Mr. POLK is a champion of free trade. It is a blessed era a unit on this subject, and that the present Congress will muster a sufficient majority in the Senate to break down the system. Thus every circumstance tends to prove that the sanctimonious pretensions of the locofoco organs in this city, are in accordance with the principles recognized and rectified by head-quarters, and that its test of democracy with they will be unsparingly applied not only in Louisiana, but in every other state.

The bundle of the 1846 in Louisiana—a state so justly distinguished for the prominence of the system—are now known and to the intentions of its opponents. They have said openly and honestly that they mean, if possible, to destroy the protective system—to repeal or radically modify the act of 1842. If with this foreknowledge of the designs of the administration, the friends of the tariff in Louisiana—democrats or whigs—lend their aid to place in power the deadliest foes to their prosperity, on their own heads will rest the responsibility of so suicidal an act.

[From our Extra of Saturday]

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have just received, relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas, from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion. General GAINS, now in our city, having received authentic information to the effect that TEN THOUSAND Mexican troops, were within eight days march of General Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor MOORE, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of TWO REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS, (of ten companies each) one to consist of Infantry and one of Riflemen; and two companies of Artillery, with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forthwith into execution.

The two Volunteer Regiments are to be stationed at the Forts at Barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government; and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas. The two Companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday, on board the steamship *Alabama*, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment, Infantry,) two of which are expected to-morrow morning, from Pass Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

The above information may be relied upon as authentic.

In consequence of these movements, the intelligence of which was speedily circulated in every direction, our city on Saturday and yesterday presented a scene of excitement difficult to describe. People congregated at the corners of the streets, in the principal hotels and along the busiest thoroughfares, eagerly discussing and commenting on the news. The city usually so dull and spiritless at this season, became suddenly imbued with life and activity. The military spirit of our population was fully roused, and strong arms and sturdy hearts were eager to proffer their services. Volunteers pressed forward in large numbers, leaving no apprehension whatever of a failure to fulfil the requisition by the spontaneous zeal and patriotism of the citizens.

Among those who were foremost in tendering their personal services and those of the troops under their command, were Major GALLY of the Battalion of Artillery, and Captain FORNO of the Naxire American Company of Artillery. We learn that a large proportion of the members of the last named corps, have agreed to proceed to the scene of military operations and will leave by the *Alabama* on Wednesday. There is in fact, no doubt whatever, that among the various volunteer companies of New Orleans—Creoles as well as Americans—the entire number required will be found. Neither party forling, nor jealousy of any sort is allowed to interfere with and disturb the zeal of our citizen soldiery.

If the reports relative to the march of ten thousand Mexicans upon Texas, should prove well founded, the forces in question may have an opportunity ere long of smelling powder. Bitterly will Mexico be made to repent this last attempt to invade the soil of Texas.—One vigorous and decisive rencounter with the American troops will teach her lessons of which she seems to stand greatly in need.

☞ We were unable to ascertain that any arrangement had taken place yesterday in reference to the companies to be forwarded from here; but we presume that no time will be lost in a matter of such importance.

☞ We have been informed that a number of young men residing in the suburb Tremé have enlisted themselves to form a company, under the title of *Eclaireurs*, in order to offer their services for the approaching campaign in Texas.

THE CANVASS.—The *Feliciana Whig*, in noticing the progress of the campaign, holds the following encouraging language. This too in the very circuit of Judge JOHNSON's popularity:—General DeBuys and the gallant Whigs of Lower Louisiana will be seconded by the Whigs of this region, with a degree of unanimity and enthusiasm as flattering to our prospects of success, as it is an agreeable disappointment of our anticipations. The Democratic nominee is not more beloved by his own party, than he is esteemed by the Whigs of the Florida Parishes, and when that gentleman's name was announced, we confess that we trembled for the integrity, of our party. Our fears were causeless, we were subject to the unflinching spirits who have nobly set aside personal predilections, knowing no other guide in this contest save Principle.

☞ The editors of the Bee, whose making up your estimate for or set the Courriers long of 2,500, just set the Florida Parishes down for their full Whig strength—and a little over.

☞ The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on the Hon. Reuben Chaves, late United States Senator from Massachusetts.

ALABAMA—FINAL RESULT.

At length we have nearly complete returns from Alabama. MARTIN, the Independent candidate for Governor, supported by the whigs, against TERRY, regular locofoco, is elected by about 2,000 majority. His present majority is 3,013, and five small counties—viz: Marion, Hale, Covington, Coffee and Wilcox to be heard from. These cannot affect the result:

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An election took place in North Carolina on the 7th inst., for nine members of Congress. We have as yet scattered returns which we subjoin:

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Congress.

	Outlaw.	Bigge.
Outlaw, Whig,	477	Bigge, Dem. 204

CAMDEN COUNTY, (as far as heard from.)

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Old Trap,	301	12
Canal Bridge,	112	44
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Northampton County, in the same district, gives a small majority to Bigge.

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For Representative—Burns (dem) 34 maj.—same as last year.

Ohio County.

For Congress—Smith (dem) 273; Eggleston (whig) 301. Dem. gain 37.

One county to hear from, which will increase Smith's majority.

Floyd County.

For Congress—Henley (dem.) 127 maj. Dem. gain 132.

For Representative—Jones (dem.) 166 maj. Dem. gain.

Wayne County.

For Congress—C. B. Smith (whig) 755 over Farley (whig.)

Fayette County (same district.)

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Congress, Scruggs,	1071	Stanton,	1026
Senate, Stewart,	1082	Williamson,	1030
Reps. Thompson,	1079	Fisher,	1030
F. Rep., Avery,	1088	Pearce,	1022

Madison County.

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For Governor, Foster,	1213	Brown,	301
Congress, Brown,	1193	Hess,	665
Senate, Harris,	1145	Wareman,	681
Reps Bullock,	1143	Rewis,	706

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VESSEL ON FIRE AT SEA.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 6th instant, says that the Norwegian brig *Neuforward*, fifty-six days from Bergen, which arrived at New York, on the 7th instant, saw on the night of the 26 h June, in lat. 47° 30', long. 14°, a large vessel, which appeared to be a steamer, on fire. This was about half past 10, P. M. The *Neuforward* was not more than a half mile distant from the burning vessel, but the wind being dead ahead, could not get to her. About midnight the decks fell in, soon after which she disappeared. She was heading to the westward, and there were no boats around her. Saw no person on board.—The inference is that the passengers and crew had left in their boats. Wind blowing gale from S. West.

As there is no steamer missing which was bound to or from the United States, so far as is known, the presumption is that if the burning vessel was a steamer it must have been a European steamer bound to or from the West Indies.

The marine editor of the *United States Gazette*, says, the vessel seen was doubtless the barque *Tom Brothers*, which was fallen in with on fire, on the 26th June, in lat. 47°, lon. 16°, and the crew taken off and carried into Hayre.

THE TARIFF.—So much has been said, remarks the N. Y. *Express*, about the loss the United States trade suffers from the operation of the Tariff in preventing importation, that we propose to see how much truth there is in this assertion, by the publication of the following table of exports to the U. States from London, Liverpool and Hull to the 7th of June:—

	1844.	1845.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton cloth yards, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thread and twist do lbs	226,800	180,816		45,984
Calicoes, do yds	3,240,000	2,161,440		1,078,560
Printed do do	4,914,317	3,276,945		1,637,372
Other piece goods do do	1,260,000	840,000		420,000
Lace, yards, do	1,242,153	84,700		48,453
Cotton hosiery, lbs	25,272	16,848		8,424
Hosiery, do do	47,448	46,112		1,336
Shawls & Scarfs, do	10,476	6,984		3,492
Cloth & linen, mixed, yds	154,310	115,857		47,453
Cotton goods, mixed, £	1,671	14,614		[illegible]
Lace, do	17,000	11,333		5,667
Carpets, £	11,000	6,000		5,000
Iron, £	14,444	19,481	5,036	
Steel, £	1,861	1,241		620
Tin Plates, £	4,848	6,781	2,033	
Tin, £	1,200	1,601	401	
Lead, £	9,000	7,797		1,203
Woollen yarn, £	180,000	150,000		30,000
Cloth & blanets, £	1,000	1,000		
Long & short stuffs, £	1,000	1,231	231	
Woolen Worsted stuff £	4,614,000	3,227,667		1,386,333
Worsted Yarns, £	1,000	1,000		
Woolen Shawls, £	1,000	1,000		
Flannels & blankets £	1,000	49,241	48,241	
Woolen Hosiery, £	1,000	1,000		
Cotton goods, £	1,000	11,724	10,724	
Carpets, £	11,000	6,000		5,000
Iron, £	14,444	19,481	5,036	
Steel, £	1,861	1,241		620
Tin Plates, £	4,848	6,781	2,033	
Tin, £	1,200	1,601	401	
Lead, £	9,000	7,797		1,203

The assertion, adds the *Express*, that the action of the Tariff has been to exclude cotton goods, so as to give the affluxe of the United States the whole supply of the market, is found to be without the shadow of foundation. With the mills of this country in greater activity, and more extended than at any previous time, the table shows that the imports of plain cotton goods from England have been nearly one hundred per cent in advance of the year 1841, and that the imports of the printed calicoes have been increased more than forty per cent; laces, gauzes, &c. over one hundred per cent; shawls and handkerchiefs over one hundred and ten; woolen and worsted yarn one hundred and seventy; and the heavy woolens two hundred. The only serious decrease is on woollen and worsted stuffs, which have decreased thirty per cent. The whole table shows that, so far from acting smartly, as our opponents assert, the Tariff has only a moderate effect on the general list of articles, while upon cotton goods the effect is anything, is decidedly against the interests of the country; which should, if there is any faith in the theory that the Tariff is prohibitory, have the opposite. The plain and prime goods imported under the head above named from England.

FIRE IN TROY.—A fire occurred in Troy, N. Y., on the 8th inst. It broke out in a large barn in Congress street, and soon spread in every direction, consuming 12 or 14 dwellings. Loss about $12,000.

SUICIDE BY BURNING.—A female servant, named Bridget Cox, in New York, was burned to death a few days ago while cleaning the grease off a milliner's bonnet, by the camphine or spirit gas which she was using, taking fire, and communicating the flames to her clothes.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns the public will perceive that M. J. B. LEARNED has purchased the interest held by Mr VERGNIOL in the Bay of St. Louis Hotel, and will conduct it for the remainder of the season. Visitors at this fine establishment can require no better guarantee of the manner in which it will be kept, when they learn that the services of that prince of caterers, EDWARD MILFORD, have been engaged for the season.

HAIL STORM.—The county of Charlott, Va., was visited by a terrible hail storm on the 23 inst. Nearly half the tobacco crop was destroyed by it.

STEEL THAT CUTS.—There arrived at the port of N. York, on Thursday the 7th instant, from foreign places, 1436 passengers.

☞ The New York *Spirit of the Times* of the 9th inst., has the following:

BOSTON'S CHALLENGE, in the last Saturday's paper, will probably be accepted. It is open until the 1st of September, by which time half-a-dozen "flyers" will have been tried. In New Jersey they have not only got their *Mariner* in training; but *Clarissa* also. The latter was trained at the same stables with *Fashion* for several seasons, and a very few horses have been bred in the North that could beat him at any distance. In Virginia and Maryland, too we understand there is more than one horse in training "on the sly," ready to show his mettle with a trial of speed, should the challenge just issued by "The Boston Party."

We make no doubt of a race between Fashion and Peytona in the Fall, over the Union Course in October; but a match will be made in another shape. The high contracting parties are all out of town at the moment. Col. Jno. R. KIRKMAN is down at Petersburg, as well as Mr LEIDY's son-in-law Jersey, the reports are most favorable this week. CHARLES LLOYD's stable is unusually strong, and so is Capt. STOCKTON's or young VAN MATER's hands.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There are in sea service 23 and on the Mediterranean; 13 in the Pacific Ocean; 25 in the East Indies; 26 on the South Coast of Africa; 13 on Brazil Coast and River Plate; 24 on North West Coast of Mexico and America; 16 on the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; 18 on the North East Coast of America, and Cape of Good Hope; Mancuvering Squadron on the Coast of England, 19 ships at the line, carrying from 80 guns to 120 guns, and 1600 seamen frigates. Total—77. Vessels of war employed at sea. This is a force sufficiently many as by the late news, we are told a large increase was granted by the British Parliament. Thus, with the fact that there is not about double that force now at home, one to call upon us to look well to naval matters at home.

U. S. Gazette.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Wednesday last, a flat boat man, named John Johnson, in default of finding bail, now is in port the following number of vessels: fourteen was committed to jail for this place, by M. N. McMillan, Esq., for an assault, with a dangerous weapon, on Solomon Croll. Johnson, Croll and a man named John Wilkins, were on a flat boat, at the plantation of Mr. Henry Foot. Wilkins testified that a dispute arose between Johnson and Croll. The latter threatened to throw an oar "through" the former. A scuffle ensued—Croll got the hand-out of the cabin, pursued by Johnson, and jumped overboard. Crying, "oh!" When Croll came out of the water, he was bleeding, and on examination, it was found that he had received four wounds, inflicted by Johnson, armed with a knife. Prisoner had told Wilkins that he intended to kill Croll. The wounds, it is supposed, will not prove fatal—*Planters' Advocate.*

Baltimore Sun.

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Baltimore Sun.

ANOTHER FATAL MISTAKE.—On Saturday last, while a party were hunting deer in Plymouth, (Mass.) Mr. James Partington was shot by Mr. Augustus Harlow. Mr. Partington was from Rhode Island, on a visit to his father in Carver, and was one of the party. Soon after they had taken their stations, Mr. Partington, for some reason left his, and was approaching that of Mr. Holmes, who, hearing the rustling in the bushes, fired at the first glimpse, with fatal effect. As the gun was discharged he perceived his mistake, ran to Mr. Partington, raised him up, and asked him if he had hit Edmund? He smiled, bowed his head, and died immediately.

STEAMER FIRE BURNED.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, the Fawn was discovered to be on fire while lying at Portland. It was evident from the first that the fire could not be subdued and she was pushed by the hands of boats near her, which were in danger, with several persons upon her! They fortunately succeeded in casting an anchor and bringing her into the midd