The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 493: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 493.

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.	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 their 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, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (unless admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above Bill have been printed in French and English the size and form of Courts, &c., and put on pasteboard. For sale at this office. Price $1 per copy. nov

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Monroe's Literary Depot—Price—Twenty cents.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of P. CONNOLLY & Co., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hart, Bell & Co., for the sale of Real Estate, Bank, and other stocks. Slaves, and all descriptions of Merchandize on commission; as Appraisers and Generally to transact the business of Auction and Description of Property. Office No. 86½ Camp street. P. CONNOLLY,
October 31, 1845. EVANS HINSLEY.

IN all the operations carried on under the name and firm of AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, we feel that we bring to it every necessary requisite to induce for many years regard in the community. Our senior partner is well versed in the value of REAL ESTATE, and our junior partner equally so for the action on account of the business. We pledge our individual attention to it, and respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage.

P. CONNOLLY & Co.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership entered into this week in the name and firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co., expiring by limitation of time this day is dissolved; and the firm will be no longer responsible for any engagements of any other kind except those entered into by its successors, Messrs. WYLIE & EGANA.

New Orleans, 30th September, 1845.

A. GORDON,
A. H. WYLIE,
Per pro. C. DUBREUIL,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.

M. DE LIZARDI, former in the firm of M. DE LIZARDI & Co., is authorized to sign the name of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. in liquidation, and its business continued by the present firm.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

A. WYLIE,
Per pro. C. DUBREUIL,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.
M. DE LIZARDI, former in the firm of M. DE LIZARDI & Co., is authorized to sign the name of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. in liquidation, and its business continued by the present firm. Per pro. C. DUBREUIL.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of WYLIE & EGANA, for the transaction of a commission business, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of A. H. WYLIE & J. Y. DE EGANA, at the old stand, No. 81 Camp street.

A. H. WYLIE,
J. M. DE LIZARDI, former in the firm of M. DE LIZARDI & Co., is authorized to sign the name of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. in liquidation, and its business continued by the present firm. Per pro. C. DUBREUIL.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

A. WYLIE,
Per pro. C. DUBREUIL,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.
M. DE LIZARDI, former in the firm of M. DE LIZARDI & Co., is authorized to sign the name of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. in liquidation, and its business continued by the present firm. Per pro. C. DUBREUIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of Bond, Talbot & Co., for the transaction of the business of Bank and other Stocks on Commission, and also as Appraisers and General Brokers, at the old stand, No. 86½ Camp street.

JAMES BOND,
JOHN TALBOT,
JOHN CALHOUN.

Oct. 1, 1845. J. R. BEARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together in the prosecution of the profession of Lawyers, Heritage & Co., with Mr. J. R. BEARD, as Counsellor at Law.

J. M. HERYE,
C. HERITAGE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, is this day dissolved by limitation of the term of its existence. The signature will be used by either of the undersigned, for the purpose of liquidation.

PETER REYNAUD.
F. FALLON.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of REYNAUD, PUCILLU & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business.

PETER REYNAUD,
ACHILLE PUCILLU,
F. FOURNIER.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from their manufactories in New England a large stock of BOOTS AND BROGANS, which they will sell at very low prices, for cash or by approved city acceptance. They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, from which they receive the highest market price for HIDES and SKINS, and all descriptions of LEATHER.

Orders are respectfully solicited for LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE, as above.

DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
21 and 22 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

Refer to
JAMES B. WHALL.

By permission to
Messrs. Jas Whitney & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Stoddard, Tremain & Co.,
" Richard Kimball,
" Wm. Kemp & Co., New York.
Messrs. C. Mackay & Co., Philadelphia.
Messrs. Medlock, Harshaw & Rose, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Wm. Ahl & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Ford, Hemstead & Co., Baltimore. jn20

LEONARD STERTEVANT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS;

Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.

No. 13 Old Levee Street, New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,

Importer and Dealer in French, British and American

Dry Goods,

No. 40, Carondelet street, New Orleans.

PEET & MORTON,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,

No. 25 Magazine street.

HEPBURN & TURRIN,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Samples can be seen at their office, No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans. jan1m

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 78, Bourbon street,

Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

The office is open from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 till 6 in the evening.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 86 Camp street, New Orleans.

BIDDLECOM, WOODS & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. 5 Bienville street to No. 21 CHARTRES ST., where he will open on Monday, October, with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, consisting of the newest styles Silks, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laine, French and American Cambrics, Muslins, Embroideries, &c., which have been selected from the most fashionable houses in New York. oct11

E. MANOUE.

REMOVAL.—MR. TRON informs the public he has fixed his office for loaning money on pledges and purchase of Gold and Silver, which he removed from No. 17 St. Louis street to No. 109 Bourbon, between Conti and St. Louis streets, where he will continue his business of loaning money on all kinds of goods, and specially on gold and silver, for which he will pay the highest prices.

☞ Persons are requested not to send children or servants. 8 Harbor street, No. 102. 27—1y

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No. 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on Sugar, Molasses, &c., consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New York, or to Jas Field Fisher, Esq. Boston.

☞ NOTICE.—Having myself associated with myself, Messrs H. Gallaher and F. H. Stephens as proprietors, hereafter Louis T. Claire, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE E. POUTZ.

New Orleans, May 3d, 1845.

APPLETON'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY—No 3 History of France, from the earliest period to the present time; by M. Michelet.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium.

J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp

CANDLES AND OIL.—100 cases fine sperm candles, 4,000 gallons pure bleached winter Sperm oil, BOUGHT for whale oil, now in store and for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 24 Old Levee.

WHALE OIL.—1000 gallons winter refined whale oil landing from ship Ansonia, for sale by W. M. FOIST & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SHOE THREAD.—A few cases grey, yellow, green and white Shoe Thread in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 90 Customhouse.

MOLASSES GATES.—300 patent gates for sale by FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

SEGARS.—800 or Nimes and Havanilla segars, for sale by E. TROUBRIDGE, 48 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE.—10 tenths of superior white wine for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., 30 Old Levee.

PRESERVES.—11 casks of preserves for sale by FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

DRY MALAGA WINE.—50 qr casks in store, for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee.

CUBA TOBACCO.—50 bales 1st class and inspected in store and for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS.—100,000 Regalias, Upmanns and Mixtures, in store and for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 27 Old Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—1000 cases assorted, being the full assortment of boots, shoes and hats in every variety, on hand and for sale by FROST & Co., 16 Magazine

PALM OIL.—3 casks for sale and for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State, *AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.*

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1845.

COPELANDISM.

We have observed with some care the manner in which the locofoco papers in the Third Congressional District, dispose of the Copeland affair, and of the very serious charges preferred against their candidate for his agency in that discreditable transaction. They uniformly strive to gloss it over by a tissue of meaningless generalities, presenting nothing that is tangible, that can be grappled with and contested; but making abundant rhetorical flourishes, and copious use of such words as "humbug," "whig tricks" and other vague expressions. These are infallible signs of a feeble cause. If Mr. HARMANSON be, as is declared, entirely innocent of all culpable or criminal participation in the kidnapping of COPELAND—if the Supreme Court has wilfully and infamously slandered him as one of the authors of that odious deed, why is it not made to appear? Why do his champions and supporters, why does not Mr. H. himself at once, explain the whole transaction, clear away the dark cloud which broods over his reputation, and place his character and conduct in a light which none can consider dubious.

Every now and then we hear of some prodigious rhetorical effort of this gentleman; some wondrous outpouring of stump eloquence, relative to Copelandism, wherein, according to locofoco journals, he utterly disproves the slanders of the whigs, and satisfactorily establishes his own immaculate purity. Very good! We, as one of the whig prints which have made the public the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "Copeland *vs* Mickie and al.," desire nothing better than to behold Mr. HARMANSON triumphantly demonstrating his innocence. We have no desire to calumniate a political opponent. We had rather infinitely combat principles than attack men. But here is an accusation of an exceedingly grave import brought against Mr. HARMANSON, vitally affecting his standing, and sustained by the recorded judgment of the Supreme Court. In answer to it, his advocates berate the whig press as slanderers, call the affair a humbug, and think to pass it off in this summary and unsatisfactory way. Mr. H. makes speeches vindicating himself, which can supposedly speak in terms of tradescendant adoration or pathos with irrefragable proofs of his innocence; but yet, they studiously abstain from furnishing even the briefest outline of those potent and unanswerable efforts. This, to say the least, looks queer. Ill natured people might imagine that the silence of the locofoco press in this particular, its reluctance to deal specifically and exclusively with the alledged facts, would argue an inability to refute them.

Mr. HARMANSON, in his card which we published a day or two since, promised a full explanation by the 15th October. In order to accomplish this, he must visit the parish of Avoyelles, and hunt up the necessary evidence. It is a pity this indictment is not found—if the parish of Avoyelles is very remote from two thirds of the District—the means of inter-communication are scanty and difficult. The election takes place on Monday the 3d November, and the promised explanation, if prepared and promulgated at the period specified, can hardly traverse the entire district within 16 or 17 days.

The only statement we have seen that pretends to say any thing like an *expose* of Mr. HARMANSON's agency in the Copeland affair, is that by some of the democratic papers that the said COPELAND was a man of infamous character; that his removal from the parish was an act of private justice; and in short, the affair is but an illustration of Lynch-law, a popular application of extra judicial justice too common in some portions of our country. Admitting the excuse for the nonce, it is a very lame one. We cannot conceive how COPELAND's degraded and loose character, can justify the criminality of a midnight attack, a violent abduction, and an attempt to extract from him by threats and personal outrages forced sale of his property for a sum not one-tenth of its real value. This is lawless conduct in every civilized community, and not to be palliated by the assumed infamy of the individual who is made its victim. But supposing this explanation to be the only one that can be proffered—it naturally follows that one of the active and abettors in the violation of laws which are framed for the protection of the property and person of the citizen, is now proposed to be sent to Congress to enact laws for the whole community. We question the competency of any man to act in the capacity of a Legislator, who does not respect those barriers which the statute book has erected against the covetousness, the vindictiveness or the malice of evil minded men.

☞ The *Jeffersonian Republican* of Monday put forth an elaborate article on Mr. CALHOUN, the Tariff, and other matters and things appertaining thereto. In the course of this article, the writer declares that "the Tariff is now *the* great question that divides the two *parties*;" that "the Democracy of Louisiana is an Anti-Tariff Democracy;" that "it nominated Johnson and Landry as Anti-Tariff men," and lastly that "had they avowed any other principles, they would have been scouted off the list."

Here then we have the creed of Louisiana Democracy laid down with proper emphasis and perspicuity by one of the leading organs of the party. Now to our certain knowledge there is a very respectable body of voters in this State who claim to be Democrats, who sustain in general the principles of the party and have never faltered in the support of its candidates; who went for VAN BUREN in 1840 and for POLK in 1844—but who are *friends of Protection to American Industry*—in other words TARIFF MEN. The rigid circumscription drawn by the Democratic organ hopelessly cuts these Democrats from the pale of the true church. They are not Democrats, says the *Jeffersonian Republican*, if they are not Anti-Tariff. Being in favor of the Tariff, they are *ex necessitate rei*—opposed to Democracy. So be it. We call upon the Democratic Sugar Planters of Plaquemine, and St. John, and St. James, and the county of Lafourche, and the Opelousas and Attakapas Districts, to note well the bold and uncompromising stand of their party organ. We call upon these Democratic Tariff Men to pause ere they link their destiny with a party which treats them with undisguised contempt as traitors and recreants to the principles of Democracy. We call upon them to note the unqualified declaration of their organ, that JOHNSON and LANDRY were nominated as Anti-Tariff candidates, and that had they avowed any other principles, they would have been scouted off the list. Are these, Sugar Planters, who have for years steadily and consistently upheld the Tariff, and felt in their own prosperity the fostering influence of Protection to Home Industry—are they willing to swallow the bitter draught tendered them by their organ—to renounce the Tariff, or be anathematized and repudiated? It is for them to decide. Let them sustain JOHNSON and LANDRY—the Anti-Tariff candidates—let them vote for the issues as presented by the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and the consequence will inevitably be that Louisiana, heretofore so staunch amidst every political mutation is her support of the Tariff, will be regarded as having abandoned her adhesion, as having struck the Flag of Protection and rallied around the Banner of Free Trade; while the rousing Sugar by the apprehension that such an act would prove offensive to the Democracy of Louisiana.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. MORGAN of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

The Dark Lady of Doonas, by W. H. Maxwell, author of Stories of Waterloo. Mr. Maxwell is a successful and spirited novelist, and this is reputed to be one of his best production.

The Admiral's Daughter, by the author of Mount Sorrel, &c. This is a republication of a tale which appeared some years since, and excited considerable interest from its touching pathos, simplicity and fine moral tendency.

The Swedes in Prague, or the Signal Rocket, a romance of Thirty Years' War, by Caroline Pichler.—This forms No. 2 of Ferret's Library of German Romance. It is said to be a novel of much merit.

In addition to these publications, we have received from Mr. MORGAN, Part 34 of Selections from Fry's Opera of Leonora, No. 1 of Henry Russell's Songs; and No. 9 of the Lady's Musical Library.

CHANGE OF THEATRE.—Yesterday morning Mr. C. Leonard appeared before Recorder Baldwin, to answer a charge of trespass preferred against him by Mr. Smith, of 44 St. Charles street, for having, as was alleged, forcibly entered and taken possession of the cotton house there situate and carried on by Smith. It appeared that the house was leased by Smith, but that the license was in Leonard's name, who also advanced some money to the concern. There being some grounds therefore to show that a partnership might have existed, and which was endeavored to be proved by the counsel of Leonard, his honor dismissed the case, at the same time pronouncing it to be one which could and ought to have been settled out of Court.

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to Captain Smith of the steamship *Cincinnati*, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, for a copy of the Civilian of the 4th inst. It contains little that is new.

A dinner was given to Hon. G. W. Terrell, late Minister to France and England, by several his friends on the second. Mr. T. being toasted, responded. He alluded among other matters, to annexation, and remarked that although annexation was now gaining, and it became the duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in and sustain the country in the destiny which its citizens have chosen for it—yet he believed the benefits and advantages expected from it had been *over* estimated, that his own unbelief convictions against the desirableness of the measure were unchanged and that he believed the day was not far distant when Texas would regret the political fate she has chosen for herself.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A London paper states that a carrier pigeon was lately seen at the railway terminus at Vauxhaul; it was caught by hand, but died shortly afterwards. A label was appended to one of its legs, addressed to his Grace, the Duke of Wellington, which stated that three pigeons were thrown up at the Island of Ichaboe, and bore date July, 1845. The distance is computed to be two thousand miles from the place where the pigeon appears to have been liberated, to its destination in London. The bird with its appendage, was immediately forwarded to Apsley House, and the Duke of Wellington, by an autograph note, the next day, courteously acknowledged the receipt from that parry who sent the bird. It has been stuffed, and it was discovered that the bird had been shot, otherwise, there can be no doubt that it would have reached home.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a horse, led by a small colored boy, with the halter tied around his wrist, became frightened and ran down the street, dragging the boy, who was unable to extricate himself, and was thus compelled to run in a most painful manner. When taken up his skull was found to be fractured severely. He was at once taken to the Charity Hospital.

A MATCH RACE, for $200 aside, a single dash of a mile, will come off this afternoon at 4 o'clock, over the Eclipse Course at Carrollton, between *High and Mighty* and the *Maid of Carrollton*. Large amounts in bye bets, we understand are pending on the result.

GOV. BRIGGS.—The following incident worthy of the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, is related as having occurred a short time ago, at a fire at Pittsfield:

"Gov. Briggs arrived at the fire just as the engine had been stopped by the sudden snapping of a leather hose, and seized hold of the brakes and worked with the rest until all danger was over, and the fire out."

DESTINY OF THE GREAT.—M. Thierry, the would-be New Zealand king, who was killed, could not even insult by his savage whipper, was one of the undersigned, dashing figures at Vienna during the Congress of 1814.

A MARRIAGE.—The Paris *Journal des Debats* contains the following description of a marriage lately celebrated at St. Germain, and forms under remarkable circumstances:

"Several marriages were recently celebrated at one of the Mayor's offices in the suburbs of St. Germain, and the curious spectators, who are generally attracted thither by ceremonies of this sort, is marked with some astonishment the strange contrast made by two related parties, who were assembled at a distance from each other, to the happy and smiling agitation of other families, who were pressing around the bridal parties whom they had accompanied. In one of these groups was a young and pretty girl of eighteen, who seemed sad and cast down, and whose simple and plain dress did not seem to announce that the Mayor was about to receive the oath of her own or her accomt. On the other side of the hall two young men were seated, and appeared to be awaiting with impatience the arrival of a third personage. This personage arrived, more than half an hour also, important on this occasion. It was, in fact, the bridegroom, who was expected by his two friends.

In reality he entered, and a young man alighted from it. His dress, although neat, was of a kind, and arranged in a manner in harmony with his solemnity in which he was the principal actor. The countenance of a distinguished young man, and it might be imagined that this simplicity of toilette was not unintentional. He was accompanied by a large strong looking man, whose black collar, white cravat, and uniform pantaloons, sufficiently marked him as not having always worn the plain frock of a citizen. This stranger, who did not appear to belong to either of the families, never lost sight of the young man, but constantly kept himself between him and the door, until the moment when the clerk arrived and announced that the Mayor was ready to receive the parties. The man in blue placed himself in the chair which was prepared for him. In the same silent manner the young lady came to take her seat by him, and on both sides they spoke so low, that the Mayor could with difficulty hear the fatal "Yes."

The sacramental formula had scarcely been pronounced, when the bride-groom seizing a pen, made no signature in the register in a hurried manner, and without turning low urds her who was now his wife, or pronouncing a single word, rapidly left the hall, passing close to the man in the black collar, who, until that time, had strictly watched the doors, but who now stepped aside, and allowed the bridegroom to disappear without obstruction, and then got into a carriage alone, and he driven off as fast as the horses could go. A few moments after, the bride's carriage went away in an opposite direction.

But no one remarked at first, all these proceedings served to greatly greatly the speculations of the neighborhood, who accustomed to see the brightest days of life open in this manner. Great desire was felt to know the answer of the virgins, and this was the result of their responses. They were all orphans, and were all belonging to an honorable family. The dowry for the crime of adulterating a minor whose parents were evangelized according to law to be her guardians, was fixed at 1,000 francs, and was about to be brought before the Court of Assizes, unless a marriage could put all right, but to the horror of the young couple the different preparations of the criminal prosecution had taken a position adverse, and the thoughtful manager was obliged to them both. A law suit seemed inevitable, and the young man, instructed by the faithful guardian, to which might occur to disturb the honor of their children, interested with all kind solicitude. A marriage was decided upon, and as a criminal prosecution could be let aside for that of the children.

Yesterday morning, therefore, the young man left his prison under the escort of one of the city guard in citizen's dress, who had ordered not to leave him, and to take him back to the prison if the marriage were not celebrated, and not to set him at liberty until after the performance of the marriage ceremony. All this was done. We have seen how strictly they kept their word.

A few hours after the marriage, the Chamber of Council of the Tribunal of the Seine, on the report of M. Parbet, by a decree put an end to the prosecution for the abduction, and the bridegroom took passage on the railroad, that he might get as quickly as possible away from his wife.

☞ We copy the following interesting statement, from a late number of the New York *Evening Mirror*:

BRITISH CENSUS OF 1841.—Some of the results of this great work appear in our fourth column, in a paragraph. The first particular of interest that strikes us in the abstract given in the last number of the London Quarterly, is the manner of houses as comparable in the populations. The house room allotted to each individual is probably one of the very best tests of the comfort enjoyed by the mass of the people, and the number stand of their comfort as compared with the number of houses as compared for the same purpose. The tolerably fair measure of the average house room occupied by each family. In 1831 the number of persons in each house was 5.6; in 1841, 5.4, in England and Wales, being an increase in the rate of houses over that of population of nearly one-fifteenth, or two per cent; that is, that the families in those two countries, had one-fifteenth more of houses, and one more *inter* of house room among them in '41 than '31. When we consider how thinly the most populous parts of Britain are peopled by this increase, we may call this a great gain. In Scotland there is a slight diminution, (which is to be lamented,) and in Ireland a slight increase, which we will hope is an omen for good in that unhappy land.

The whole population of the British Islands is in round numbers 27,000,000, against 24,000,000 in '31, being an increase of 10.68 per cent., while that from '21 to '31 was 14.6 per cent.—a most remarkable diminution in the rate of increase, owing, no doubt, to vastly increased emigration.

The rate of increase is smallest in Ireland, being only 5.35 per cent., or about one-half that of the whole kingdom, and one-third that of England. The excess finds its way to this country. This is certainly very remarkable, and probably unparalleled in the history of the world, that in a rapidly increasing nation, considerably more than one half its increase should go to swell the population of another country. When we consider that, from the circumstances of our people, those who come increase more rapidly than those who remain, it is plain that after a succession of years, the number of Irish in the country, with their descendants, will exceed a number in Ireland beyond it.

The quarterly claims to shows from the tables that the agricultural population of Great Britain is longer lived than the trading and manufacturing. Thus we can readily believe from the nature of the case.

Of the whole population of Ireland, 6,500,000 are Roman Catholics; 850,000 belong to the Church of England, and 640,000 are Presbyterian. The Church of England receives from the public not less than £500,000 annually; Presbyterian, we think, not less than £100,000, the Catholics nothing. This is a monstrous solecism, which, the British government is, we fully believe, bent on doing away, and that speedily.—Certainly, the best thing would be to do away with a paid clergy altogether; but the next best, we think, is to pay the Roman Catholics from the public purse—best, we mean, in a political point of view.

LACONIC.—The SECRETARY OF WAR thus replies to General HINTON's offer of his brigade of Ohio Militia to the President for the war with Mexico:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1845.

SIR:—A war letter of the 29th August has been received by the President, and referred to the Department. The President and this Department do not appreciate the patriotic motives which prompt your offer, and your name will be entered on the *list of candidates for military service.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. O. HINTON,
Ohio Militia, Delaware, O.

THE EQUINOX.—The Northern portion of Niagara county was visited by a violent gale accompanied with rain, on Saturday night last. A gentleman who was on Lake Ontario at the time, says the gale was very severe, and the scene terrific.

At Toronto the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a high wind, and the thunder was most awful. Hail of a large size, and fragments of ice, were picked up in the several parts of the town. Much glass was broken by the hail. The storm did great damage among the fruit trees on the ridge road in Somerville. In other places trees were torn up by the roots, fences destroyed, &c. but fortunately no lives lost.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Council of Municipality No. 3.

SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1845.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be published in two of the city papers, in French and English and during 30 days, that proposals will be received, for paving the following streets, viz:

The upper side of Champs Elysées street, from Levee to Good Children street; the West side of Champs Elysées street, from Levee to Moreau street; the Lake side of Roman street, from Vienna to Conti street; and Constantine street, from Frenchmen to Esplanade street, payable in notes of the municipality, as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; said work to be completed on or before the 1st day of February 1846.

The last part of the above ordinance, by a resolution of the same Council, under date of September 24th, has been modified as follows:

Resolved, That the contractor will receive in payment of said paving, in notes payable at 6 and 12 months and without interest, as soon as the paving is completed and accepted by the Committee of Control, and the Contractor shall bind himself to collect the one half thereof in such proportions as the Committee of Control shall have been approved by the Surveyor.

The proposals will be received at the office of the Surveyor of the City of New Orleans, Camp Streets, who will transmit them to the Council.

J. A. PHENICOURT,
Surveyor.

sept 12—30d

DRY GOODS.—By the Norman from Havre we have received a large and well assorted assortment of fancy dry goods, which we offer very low at our sales to the Trade:

14 piles new style French merinoes; 4 do fancy plaid and stripe cashmeres; 2 do low quality black merinoes; 3 do assorted cashmere; French clothes; blue and fancy cassimeres; 4 do fancy satinets; 2 cases rich figured glaces; 3 do Swiss Turkey red; 4 do French figured lenos; 2 do new style French prints; 6 do rich Paris trade do; 2 cases style barred do; 4 do rich figured mousselines de laine, 2 do plain black do; 1 case rich satin de chene; 4 do assorted new colored do; 2 cases rich Paris trade do; 2 cases rich figured Swiss muslins; 2 do assorted plain do; 1 do