The New-Orleans Bee

No. 551. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5550.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

HAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres, and 124 Camp st.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice with 2 dollars before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements of one dollar for every TEN lines, for each long one, the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements irregular intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

COAL.—Kennedy & Taylor—COAL.
No. 150 MAGAZINE, NEAR GIROD ST.

ORDERS for weight or measure PITTSBURG COAL, ANTHRACITE, or ENGLISH CANNEL, will be promptly and strictly attended to, at the market price, by leaving names and residences at the Depot Shop of P. DE PARRA,
no26 6m corner of St. Louis and Rochamp Alley.

Removal.—Drs. P. Bienvenu and A. Lion, Dentists from the Boards of Paris and New Orleans, have removed to No. 77, Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Removal.—Nathan Jarvis & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, have removed from No. 20 CANAL, corner of Magazine formerly Hyde & Moss' Auction store, where they have on hand, and are receiving by daily arrivals, the largest stock of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASSES and DYE-STUFFS, in the Southern country, and which they offer to Merchants, Planters and Physicians, on the most favorable terms. n25-3m

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

A. BOURGUES BLESSING,
Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passages
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CANAL STREETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale—House servants, Field negroes, Mechanics, &c. oct15 y

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS
OF THE First Municipality,
No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
no24 3m

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW-ORLEANS,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
THIS DAY OPENED.

PERSONS in want of German Servants, of wants and trades, are invited to apply.—No charges made.
W. C. STAUDE, GEO. C. TAYLOR.
BURGESS & TAYLOR (successors to Merrick, Burgess & Co.), Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Pork, Lard &c., constantly on hand, and for sale on most favorable terms, at the lowest market prices. oct31 1y

J. H. SHOOT,
ATTORNEY at LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
No. 3, Carondelet Building, Camp street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 51 Canal Street.

J. P. BERGER, Jr. FRANCIS ORTE.
BERGER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
J. MARCHANDISES en consignation, Rue Bourbon, Constantly on hand—Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c. &c. n20 3m

JOHN W. WOODRUFF & CO.,
No. 93 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in the Louisiana and New York line of Packets.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and dealers in Foreign and American Dry Goods, No. 28 Chartres street. d1

J. B. STEELE, No. 11 Commercial Range, Import & Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Cigar-holder, combining all in one. n29

F. T. BOURGOIS, Notary Public, & Commissioner of Deeds for Louisiana, Office, 4 Magazine street.

WM. BURKE, BRITISH CONSUL, 118 Common street.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, Earthen, China and German Crockery, Glass and Cutlery, 71 Camp street.

G. W. DUNBAR,
IMPORTER OF
Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
No. 6, Old Exchange, Camp street, has now on hand a well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, to which he invites the attention of the trade, having many new styles of Boots, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

MATCHES.
THE public is informed that the well KNOWN FRICTION MATCHES of Mr. A. CLARK, which for many years have been bought at retail at the manufactory, No. 4, GUILLE MAIN No. 4, corner of the New Basin, can hereafter be had at wholesale only at the Depot, No. 3, Carondelet Building, Camp street, where orders will be received and promptly executed.

Dyeing and Scouring by Steam.
SILK NETTING WATERED.
PERRIN'S,
136 CHARTRES STREET. 136

THE public are informed that their old establishment, No. 136 Chartres street, is now open for the reception of goods to be dyed or scoured, and that the proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the establishment in the most complete manner, and have procured the services of a first rate workman from Paris.

THROWING and SOAKING done by PERRIN for WATERING and SCOURING at the lowest rates.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned and repaired without ripping, in the most workmanlike manner, and at moderate charges.

Orders left at the store, No. 136 Chartres street, or at the Factory, corner of Bayou road and Bourbon street, will be punctually attended to.

Paper Hangings.
PERRENEAU, No. 140 Chartres street, offers for sale, a few cases received per ship Rebecca, from Havre, a large assortment of Paper hangings.
Gilt Paper for parlours.
Do. do. for dining rooms.
Do. do. for sleeping rooms.
This assortment is all new, designs of this year just landed from the best Paris manufacturers.
Also—Velvet and Gilt Borders. oct13 1y

Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.
Corner of Camp and Common Streets, New Orleans.

OUR collection of Daguerreotype Portraits is the most extensive in the country. Portraits taken in any weather, in from one to three minutes, and which have received the highest commendation from the public press as well as from artists of established reputation. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine our specimens, which has been pronounced by all who have visited the establishment the most complete in the United States, and unsurpassed as such.—Also, a large supply of Daguerreotype Cases, Frames and Mats, Gilding and Varnishing, all of the latest patterns. Constantly on hand, and at the lowest prices.
d19—1y W. E. THOMPSON, Manager.

Beebe's Patent Kitchen Range.
THE undersigned, appointed by the inventor, to form with the Agents of the different cities, a company for the purpose of introducing and organizing the above valuable invention, is now making the first establishment for the sale of the Ranges in the United States, in the city of New Orleans, where they offer at reasonable prices, and which they will undertake to set before they leave the warehouse.
These kitchens, besides the advantages of quick cooking with very little wood, can heat water for the wants of the house, bathing &c., in copper boiler, containing from 40 to 60 gallons, in proportion as to receive the water from the water works and Cistern.
House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up for the satisfaction of the public of their superiority for economy and convenience, over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city. S. MASPEREAU & CO.
no28 2d Conde street.

New Orleans Paper Mill.
WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes; Super Laid, Blue and White Papers, best quality; Hardware and Sampling Papers, do. do.; Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices.
may7-1y A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

SOLAR LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, &c.—The subscribers invite the public to call and examine a complete assortment of fancy articles, selected by S. Maspereau in the best manufactories of the North, and which they offer at very reduced prices.
S. MASPEREAU & CO.
no 28 Conde street.

SUNDRIES—Maraschino Pickles, Orange Flower Water, Moscati de Frontignan Wine, Pomade Corfu, Pastes in flowers assorted, Cream Pans in half boxes, Swiss Aberystwith and Hinch, for sale by
n26 LEOPOLD HANNET, 28 St. Louis.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 11, 1847.

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.

It has been often remarked that Mr. CLAY's great speech on the Mexican war would exerted ten-fold effect on the minds of the American people, had it been accompanied with a deliberate declaration of his withdrawal from public life. We agree with those who believe that Mr. Clay's sentiments would carry more weight, if their illustrious author were regarded simply as a retired patriot and statesman speaking to his countrymen the words of soberness and truth, unmixed with and untainted by the leaven of personal ambition. But we differ entirely from those who either regard this speech as a bid for the Presidency, or conclude that its influence has been to bring forward Mr. CLAY as the *Whig* candidate for that exalted office.

Many months ago, the Louisville *Journal*, speaking authoritatively, and known to be in the confidence of the patriot of Ashland, stated that Mr. CLAY would not again present himself before the American people as a candidate for President, unless his nomination were the spontaneous act of the whole country. In the present state of parties, and with the knowledge that Mr. CLAY has always had, and always will have violent political opponents, the declaration of the *Journal* was equivalent to the formal announcement of Mr. CLAY's intention to retire from the cares and turmoil of public life. It was so received in nearly every part of the country, and even those journals which had clung most tenaciously to the hope of beholding that venerable and distinguished statesman at the head of the Nation, abandoned the idea, and meekly acquiesced in the understanding that Mr. CLAY was no longer before the people.

Since the Lexington speech, indeed, we find a disposition again manifested in certain quarters to drag Mr. CLAY once more into the arena of party politics—to fore him—upon the political stage, bowed down as he is by years and the pressure of domestic affliction, and needing repose and comfort in the declining period of his life—and to make him a participator in the brawling passions and petty schemes of party leaders. That such a movement is discreditable and unseemly we have long thought, and we have likewise thought that Mr. CLAY himself possessed too much good sense and dignity of character to give it countenance. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are now enabled to repeat upon competent authority that in all possibility HENRY CLAY has retired for ever from public life. The Louisville *Journal* of the 3d inst., after stating that it does not concur in the opinion expressed by many of the Eastern Editors, that Mr. CLAY's speech will inevitably make him the Whig candidate for the Presidency, adds emphatically, "for we strongly incline to the belief, that, even if the mass of the Whig party shall seem disposed to nominate him, *he will decline the nomination*. We are well convinced that Mr. CLAY will not (and assuredly he should not) permit his name to be used in another *doubtful* contest."

The Louisville *Journal*, in view of the proximity of the Presidential canvass, and of the deductions which will be assuredly drawn from this language, would never have ventured upon so unequivocal an assertion, without having first received its cue. We hold it, therefore, as a fixed fact that the Whigs of the Union are to forbear to consider Mr. CLAY in the sight of a Presidential aspirant, and we rejoice at it, for it would have gone sorely with us to have been compelled to sustain the claims of another in opposition to him. He, the man of the age, but whom the age cannot or dares not appreciate, having withdrawn into private and domestic life, let the Whigs rally upon some other honest, capable and popular gentleman whom *they can elect*. And who more honest, more capable, more popular than ZACHARY TAYLOR?

ROSES AND ONIONS.—At a performance at Palmo's opera house some time ago, bouquets of flowers were thrown upon the stage, and also a bunch of onions. The person who threw the latter was arrested, carried to the watch house, and kept all night. Tuesday last he recovered $100 damages of the manager for assault and false imprisonment; thus proving that onions are legally as proper for a bouquet as roses.

MILLARD HOLY DEMISE.—We are sorry to announce the untimely death of GEORGE H. COLTON, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the American Review, after a painful illness of nearly a month. The *Tribune* says of him and of the work of which he was the proprietor:—

"We have known Mr. Colton intimately for years, and esteemed him as a young man of lofty principles, generous impulses, cultivated intellect, kind affections, and blameless life. Though quite young, and unexperienced when he embarked in the bold enterprise of starting an original Monthly Magazine, he has made the work one of the most vigorous and high-toned in the country, winning for it a reputation and patronage which steadily increased to the last. He had published a volume of poems of considerable promise prior to the establishment of the Review. His age was 29.

"The death of Mr. Colton will of course render necessary new arrangements for the publication of the Review; but we are authorized to state that there will be no interruption of its regular appearance, and that arrangements will promptly be made to place it on a basis eminently satisfactory to its patrons and the Whig party, of whose principles it will ever be an eminent and devoted champion.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. According to the correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun*, will not leave the hands of Mr. Polk, until the House shall be organized under its Speaker. Till then, neither the *Union*, nor, of course, any other paper, will receive a glimpse of it. The President, it is added, has received more than twenty applications from different papers in the United States, and a joint application from several of the leading presses in New York, stating the propriety of receiving an early copy, as the European steamers are waiting for it, and as, if the message, or a synopsis of it be telegraphed, only a mutilated account of it will reach across the Atlantic. But the President has declined, adhering to the Constitution.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 2d instant says: At no former period do we remember so large an arrival of Members of Congress at the seat of government, so far in anticipation of the session, as at present. We presume that of the House of Representatives there are nearly a quorum of the members already present.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The ship *Mississippi*, arrived on Thursday, from Vera Cruz. She brings no news of the slightest interest.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DARIEN.—A fire broke out in Darien, (Ga.) a few days ago, which consumed seven or eight stores, with their contents, to the value of $12,600, on which there was no insurance.

WISCONSIN.—The present population of Wisconsin is estimated at from 210,000 to 230,000; and it has, in point of numbers, precedence of six States in the Union. It is thought that the population in 1850 will fall very little short of 500,000, and this estimate will not be deemed unreasonable when it is recollected that there were but 3,245 souls in the Territory only seventeen years ago.

"Santa Anna let loose two thousand scoundrels from the prisons when our army entered Mexico."—*Boston Post.*

But who let loose the Prince of the gang, Santa Anna himself?—*Albany Journal.*

IOWA.—A Special Election was held on the 15th inst. in Lee County, for a Representative in place of a Whig (elected on a "Union ticket,) who very mysteriously resigned some two months since. Kent, the Locofoco candidate, was elected. We understand that this secures a Locofoco majority in Joint Ballot (though not in the House) and that Governor Briggs will speedily call an Extra Session of the Legislature to elect A. C. Dodge and another Locofoco to the U. S. Senate.

Later from France.

The Havre packet-ship *New York* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 1st instant, after a passage of 27 days, having sailed on the 3d November.

The French steamer *Union* has been delayed on account of repairs. She was to have sailed on the 20th ult.

Cotton had declined from 1 to 1½ francs.—New Orleans ordinary was quoted at 83 to 84 francs.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Alabama assembled at Montgomery, on Monday. Col. Winston was elected President of the Senate without opposition. L. P. Walker was chosen Speaker of the House. These officers are, of course, Locofocos.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—One of the remarkable features of the age is the rapidity with which recent discoveries are rendered practically useful, and as well as the promptness with which the ingenuity of experimenters learns to improve or reject the crude inventions of the original artist.

If DAGUERRE, who first taught the world that the impalpable sunbeam could be permanently impressed upon a metallic surface, and thereby discovered the wonderful art which has immortalized his name—if he were to compare the rude, pale, discolored and muddy looking portraits which were the earliest products of his skill, with the finished and beautiful specimens that may now be seen in many Daguerreotype establishments, the great inventor himself would confess that the original conception was scarcely more marvellous than the astonishing quickness with which that conception has been embodied into a scientific pursuit, regular and methodical in its principles and surprisingly beautiful in its results.

These reflections suggested themselves to our mind a few days since, while looking over the innumerable specimens of this delightful art to be found at the Daguerreotype portrait-gallery of E. WHITE & Co., near the corner of Canal and Chartres streets. Mr. E. JACOBS, the operator in that establishment, has, by dint of close application and great natural taste, brought the process of portrait taking to a point of perfection we have never seen equalled in New Orleans. His pictures, when taken under favorable circumstances, resemble highly finished engravings—the lights and shades are admirable—the proportion and keeping excellent—and the features developed boldly and naturally. They are as superior to likenesses taken a few years ago, as the fire arm of the present day is superior to the matchlock and barquebus used two centuries ago.

We can hardly imagine the Daguerreotype susceptible of further improvement, and yet it would be premature and rash to venture such a conclusion, for it seems a law of our nature to press onward continually in the effort to attain perfection, and never to remain contented with any discovery that leaves something more to be acquired.

RAILROAD IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—By a careful enumeration of the Railroads in the New England States, it is ascertained (says a writer in the New York *Commercial*) that there are 2,120 miles finished or in progress of construction, November, 1847. Most of the unfinished roads, it is presumed, will be completed by the end of 1848.

The following is about the number of miles of railroad in each of the above six States, containing altogether an area of 61,784 square miles:

States.	*Miles Railroad.—Area square m.*
Maine	300.00
New Hampshire	475 — 9,194
Vermont	370 — 9,056
Massachusetts	900 — 7,800
Connecticut	300 — 4,674
Rhode Island	75 — 1,306

Besides the above, there are several hundred miles of railroad projected, for which charters have been obtained. The capital already invested in railroads in the New England States is supposed to amount to $30,000.

THE NORWEGIANS IN WISCONSIN.—The Norwegians of Racine county, held a meeting on the 9th instant, at which it was resolved that the Norwegian population of Wisconsin numbered about 15,000, and was therefore entitled to five Delegates in the Convention soon to assemble to frame a State Constitution for the Territory. They nominated two of their number, Messrs. Keyment and Krogh, as Delegates from Racine, and further resolved that they would not support the candidates of any political party whose constituents should not support their candidates at the ensuing election.

ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION AT NEW YORK.—On the evening of the 29th ult., there was an immense meeting of the citizens of New York held at the Tabernacle, for the purpose of testifying their sympathy with the benificent and benign measures of the present occupant of the Pontifical Throne—Pius the ninth. Major Brady presided, and was surrounded by an array of the intelligence and patriotism of the commercial metropolis of the Union, as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.—Letters were read from Messrs. Van Buren, Buchanan, Dallas, Reverdy Johnson, Seward, Benton, Gallatin, John C. Spencer, Everett, Dickinson, Dix, and others. All these replies are similar in character and expressive of warm and profound sympathy for the Italian people, and an ardent desire that the efforts of the Pope to procure the political independence of his country and to liberate it from foreign domination and arbitrary rule may prevail.

An eloquent address was read by Horace Greely, and adopted by acclamation. Among the speakers we notice the names of Benj. F. Butler, Theodore Sedgwick, and Messrs. Bosworth, Gerard, Samuel Jones, Kelly and Field, Signor Foresti addressed the meeting in the Italian language, and received enthusiastic applause, altogether the affair was a brilliant and striking demonstration of Republican sympathy for the noble struggles of a patriot Pope, and a gallant and unfortunate people.

DEATH OF A PATRIARCH.—James Ross Esq., a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Alleghany, near Pittsburg, on Saturday last, the 27th ultimo, in the 86th year of his age. The Pittsburg American, in announcing the decease of this eminent citizen, says:

"At the commencement of the present century, Mr. Ross occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States, and was among the first members of that illustrious body, distinguished for the soundness of his judgment and the brilliancy of his abilities. In his own State he was the rallying point of his party and their champion, and for three successive terms their candidate for Governor. He was a Washington in the Federalist, and upon the fall of his party in 1808, bidding adieu to political life, he devoted himself to the duties of his profession, from which he only retired after a long and glorious career of some sixty years. Few men have filled so large a space in public life, or enjoyed in the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, and there are few, the history of whose lives would add more largely to the stock of useful intelligence of his surviving countrymen."

SUGAR.—Our thanks are due the Hon. Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, for a copy of a report of Scientific investigations relative to the Chemical nature of Saccharine substances, and the art of manufacturing sugar, made under the direction of Professor A. D. Bache, by Professor R. S. McCulloh, and accompanied by a plate representing the very systems employed for the deputation and defecation of sugar.

Gen. SHIELDS arrived at Mobile, on Wednesday, and was received with appropriate honors.

CHATILLON'S PICTURE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA.—During Gen. TAYLOR'S sojourn in our city, he visited Mr. De Chatillon's magnificent painting, and at the request of the Artist, furnished him with his written opinion, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, December 5th, 1847.

Gentlemen—

Having enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing your grand Picture of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, I deem it proper to say, that you seem to have skilfully seized the prominent incidents in that action, and transferred them to the canvas with admirable success.

The Picture has all the life and movement of the real engagement. Hoping that equal success may crown your future efforts.

I remain with regard,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General, U. S. Army.

Messrs. de Chatillon & Devette.

OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG.—We find the following paragraph in the Eastport, (Me.) *Sentinel* of the 24th ult.:—

"Our readers will recollect that we stated some time ago our conviction that Her Majesty's steam frigate Columbia had impressed a seaman from the brig Brookline, Sparks, owned by John W. Bass, Esq., of this port. Such, indeed, proves to be the fact. The Brookline has returned from her voyage to the West Indies, and we have had a conversation with Capt. Sparks on the subject. His statement is substantially the same as was made to us, founded upon what he communicated to Capt. Winchester, of the Julia Ann, at the time. We learn that Mr. Bass has made a representation to our government, and claims redress and compensation for the interruption of his lawful business.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Treadway, (L. F.) has relinquished his purpose to contest the right of Mr. Flournoy, (W.) to a seat in Congress from the Halifax District.

THE EASTERN Line of Telegraph is out of order, and the Baltimore papers are consequently without their usual reports of the Northern markets.

BOSTON.—Josiah Quincy, the present Mayor of Boston, has been nominated for re-election.

ALBERT GALLATIN ON THE WAR.—The venerable Albert Gallatin has put forth a Pamphlet entitled "Peace with Mexico." He discusses the subject of the war under various distinct heads, and arrives at the following conclusions, to wit:

That the annexation of Texas was an offensive and unjust act to Mexico.

That the Government of the United States grossly erred in sending a Minister to Mexico, instead of a Commissioner.

That Texas never had any valid claim to the Rio del Norte as its boundary.

That the United States ought not to make a conquest of Mexico; or insist upon receiving from Mexico any other indemnification than that due to American citizens, by Mexico, before the war began.

That, as a preliminary to peace, we ought to evacuate the Mexican territory now in our possession.

Many of these views resemble those recently elucidated by Mr. Clay. We cite the first passage of the pamphlet, in which Mr. Gallatin's opinions are distinctly enunciated.

Not only collisions must be avoided, and the renewal of another illicit annexation be prevented; but the two countries must coolly consider their relative position; and whatever portion of territory, not actually settled by the Mexicans, and of no real utility to them, they may be disposed to cede, must be acquired by a treaty freely assented to, and for a reasonable compensation. But this is not the time for the discussion of a proper final arrangement. At least until all peace shall have been restored, and angry feelings shall have subsided. At present the only object is peace, immediate peace; a just peace, and no acquisition of territory but that which may be absolutely necessary for effecting the great object in view.

The most simple terms, those which only provide for the adjustment of the Texas boundary, and for the payment of the indemnities due to our citizens, and, in every other respect, restore things as they stood before the beginning of hostilities, appear to me the most eligible.

For thus purpose I may be permitted to wish, that the discussion of the terms may not be embarrassed by the introduction of any other matter. There are other considerations, highly important, and not foreign to the question, such as the extension of territory, but which may, without any inconvenience or commitment, be postponed, and should not be permitted to impede the immediate termination of this lamentable war.

THE LOSS OF THE PROPELLER PHENIX CONFIRMED.—*Two hundred lives lost!*—The Buffalo papers confirm the melancholy tidings published some days since of the loss of the *Phenix*. The Buffalo *Express* furnishes the following particulars:

On Sunday, the 21st instant, the propeller Phenix, having on board some two hundred men, women and children, emigrant passengers mostly from Holland, besides the crew of about thirty persons, and forty cabin passengers, bound for Chicago, made Manitowoc Bay, Lake Michigan, in heavy weather for shelter from the gale. She let go her anchors, but the sea was so heavy that she dragged them, and to save themselves from shipwreck put out to sea again.

She had proceeded within 15 miles of Sheboygan, being about equi-distant from that place and Manitowoc, and about six miles off shore, when a fire was discovered in her hold. Every effort was made to extinguish it, and with good success, but the vessel, being doomed to destruction, for they had not sooner mastered the fire in the hold, than it broke out between the decks, having been communicated from the boilers. The wind was quite fresh and blowing directly on shore, which accounts for her being so far off land. Capt. Sheffield confined to his birth by sickness, and the command devolved upon the first mate.

The greatest terror and confusion ensued on the appearance of fire, and all hopes of saving the vessel were soon abandoned. A boat was then made for the small boat, which Mr. David Blish, of Southport, with great presence of mind and determination of purpose, ordered to be lowered down away from the boat, directing the mate to take possession of it and leave it away. He then took Capt. Sweet from his room and placed him in the boat, when he directed some twenty others to follow, and the boat left the Propeller for the shore—Mr. Blish himself remaining behind.

The Propeller Delaware hove in sight about the time the boat left, and new hopes were raised on board that she might reach them in time to save them from destruction—but it was a vain hope. The boat (built for the purpose) was heavily, but before the Delaware could come up with the burning vessel, she had sunk, and all on board had perished either by fire or flood.—Mr. Blish, by his heroic efforts to save others—he being among the lost.

This calamity involves a greater destruction of human life than has ever occurred in one event upon these waters. Most of those on board were foreigners, and their loss will not be realized, but still it is a dreadful catastrophe, which carries to destruction in one short a time more than 200 human beings, with so small a change of escape as appears upon this occasion. Only 30 saved from more than 270 persons. Eight of the crew, we understand were among those saved.

The Phenix was owned by Messrs. Pease & Allen, of Cleveland, and was insured for $19,000.

The account varies somewhat from others in regard to the number on board—and those saved—and may not be strictly correct, but it is made up from the best information we could obtain.

FREMONT COURT MARTIAL.—Owing to the illness of Major Graham, the Court did not sit on the 2d.

City Intelligence.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Michel Ryder was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of larceny. It appears that about one month ago, the accused being in the employ of Mr. Alexander, a carpenter, took and carried away a breast pin, a finger ring, and gold shirt buttons and several coins, belonging to his employer, the whole valued at about twenty-five dollars. After a thorough examination, the accused was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the First District Court.

Mr. Nicholas Dobbin made an affidavit against one John Ross, whom he accuses of having assaulted and seriously cut in the face with a knife a man named Benjamin Hannan. The latter is now lying dangerously ill from the effects of the wound, and was unable to appear in Court. John Ross was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance before the Recorder on the 16th inst.

Francis H. Hersey was arrested by the 2d Municipality police, charged with having stolen from on board the steamer Missouri, lying within the First Municipality harbor, a fine black cloth dress coat worth about $35, the property of Mr. John McGuire. The prisoner will be examined this morning, and if the charge prove to be founded, he will be delivered over to Recorder Ramos, the offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of the First Municipality.

Mr. George J. Jackson keeps a hat store on Tchoupitoulas street. He entered yesterday a complaint against his clerk, Hugh Luckey, for breach of trust. It appears that on the 5th inst., the accused sold for account of complainant about 17 or 18 new hats worth about $54, which sum he neglected to account for to the proper party up to the present day. Mr. Jackson further stated that he has reasons to believe that the accused has appropriated the money to his own use with intent to defraud complainant. Mr. Jackson, previous to this charge, had been arrested on the oath of the defendant on a charge of assault and battery. Both cases will be examined on the 14th inst.

Thomas Milton Sullivan, cook on board the schooner November, was brought up on a charge of insanity. On the 18th of October last, while the schooner was sailing towards Tampico, the accused raised a fracas on board, and threatened to kill all hands. He was committed for trial before the U. S. District Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Comb Marchesani, charged with an assault and battery upon the person of Mr. George Scotto, was yesterday called up. The George Scotto, was absence, came in Court with a verdict of guilty of assault. The circumstances of this case, are briefly as follows: The accused keeps a house in St. Louis street, within the limits of the First Municipality, for playing the game of keno or loto. Mr. Scotto, the complainant, went some nights ago, to the above establishment. After playing sometime, Scotto had a quarrel with the accused, who struck him, and told him to leave the house, which Scotto did. On the next day, the party assaulted went to the Recorder's office, and filed an affidavit against Comb Marchesani, who was bound over to appear before the First District Court. During the trial of the case yesterday, Judge McHenry ordered the Clerk to issue a writ of capias for the arrest of Comb Marchesani, for keeping, within the jurisdiction of the First District Court of New Orleans, a house in which is played the game of keno or loto; and also for the arrest of George Scotto, for illegally entering said establishment, and playing at a game of hazard. At the suggestion of Mr. Henry St. Paul, the Counsel for Marchesani, the Court fixed the amount of bail to be given by the keeper of the game at $6000; and that to be given by Geo. Scotto, at $3000. The bail was immediately furnished, and the bond signed by both parties, and the prisoners were temporarily set at liberty. This vexed question about the game of keno or loto, is now in the hands of the Attorney general. The jury will decide whether this game is to be tolerated or not.

RECORDER RAMOS.—Mr. Nicolas Officetcwitz, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Ramos, against one Giovanni Franchenelli, charging him with having, on Wednesday night last, broken open the door of the complainant's premises, situated on St. Philip street, between Chartres and Levee streets, and with having stolen therefrom, about sixty dollars in American gold and in silver. Franchenelli was arrested, and being unable to give security was committed to the Parish prison for further examination.

ATTEMPT TO KILL BISHOP BLANC.—Lieutenant Farrari arrested yesterday an individual in the vicinity of the St. Louis Cathedral. He was armed with a revolving pistol, and appeared to be laboring under insanity. This unfortunate was yesterday brought up before Recorder Ramos. He informed his Honor that his name was Dr. O'Callaghan, and that his ardent wish was to kill Bishop Blanc. The Recorder immediately ordered officer Treguse to convey him to the Charity Hospital, to be taken care of.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—On Thursday afternoon last, at about 3 o'clock, a little free colored girl, named Marie, and aged about 8 years and a half, while playing in the yard of her mother, accidentally fell in a well, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered her. The house where the said event occurred is situated in the Third Municipality, on St. John the Baptist street, between Frenchmen and Elysian-Fields streets.

RECORDER STURKBEAU.—The public hall rooms of the Third Municipality are ever and anon the scene of some disturbance. Yesterday evening, Mr. A. S. Picard made an affidavit before Recorder Sturkbeau against one Jack Jacobs. It appears that the complainant was at the Louisiana Ball Room, situated at the corner of Victory and Esplanade streets, and while there, he was grossly and unmercifully assaulted and beaten by the said Jack Jacobs. The accused was arrested yesterday, and gave bail for his future appearance before the Recorder.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening last, a white woman named Gallagher, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, in a house on St. Louis street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, and died shortly after. The coroner held an inquest upon her body, and the jury returned the following verdict: "Died from apoplexy."

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science. The publishers of this able periodical have our thanks for the November number. It is enriched with a spirited engraving of Pope PIUS IX, from a daguerreotype portrait, and a painting by Anelli. The literary contents of the Review are such as will add to its high reputation. The late negotiations for peace is the subject of an eloquent and cogent article in which the doctrine that "might makes right" is combatted with vigor, and the evil consequences of blood shed and conquest are pointed out. The other articles are: A word to the Wise; Areline; Foreign Immigration; Valley of the Lakes; October Woods; Letters on the Iroquois; Our Fiery Tribes; German Views of English Criticism; Hon. John Minor Botts and the Politics of Virginia; Children in Heaven; A night with the dead; The Union of the Whigs; Homes and Haunts of British Poets; Actors; Some new Poets; Italy and Pius IX; Critical Notices.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—An extraordinary representation will be given at the French Theatre, to-morrow evening, at which Signor ROSSI, an Italian artist of celebrity, will exhibit many astonishing feats in necromancy, legerdemain, and natural magic. We are assured that Signor Rossi is superior to any of the Professors of the black art who have hitherto visited this country.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, FOR 1848.—Our thanks are due to J. R. Sizer, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1848. This is an excellent publication, and is a perfect compendium of information not easily attainable elsewhere, and corrected and arranged with much care and trouble. Among its contents are the usual meteorological indications; lists of Presidents and officers of the Governments; of the Judiciary; of the Army and Navy; Post Office establishments; National Revenue and Expenditure; Commerce and Navigation; short accounts of the individual States and their Political Organization, together with an immense amount of miscellaneous matter. We scarcely know a more valuable work of the kind.

☞ We copy the following communication from the columns of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:—

The want of steam attendant on the French steamers cannot but inspire some fear, that, unless the prospect for the future is better than the experience of the past, the line will be ere eminently unfortunate and the numerous resulting from such an intercourse perhaps irretrievably lost. Their inability to compete in speed with the British new running line, doubtless the main cause of their failing to secure that encouragement which others have obtained, and, as during the ensuing year, we shall have the same two steamers plying between the port and Europe, as well as the French being fitted, but still it is a dreadful catastrophe, which carries to destruction in so short a time more than 200 human beings, with so small a change of escape as appears upon this occasion. Only 30 saved from more than 270 persons. Eight of the crew, we understand were among those saved.

The Phenix was owned by Messrs. Pease & Allen, of Cleveland, and was insured for $19,000.

The account varies somewhat from others in regard to the number on board—and those saved—and may not be strictly correct, but it is made up from the best information we could obtain.

FREMONT COURT MARTIAL.—Owing to the illness of Major Graham, the Court did not sit on the 2d.

City Intelligence.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Michel Ryder was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of larceny. It appears that about one month ago, the accused being in the employ of Mr. Alexander, a carpenter, took and carried away a breast pin, a finger ring, and gold shirt buttons and several coins, belonging to his employer, the whole valued at about twenty-five dollars. After a thorough examination, the accused was bound over in the sum of $500 to appear before the First District Court.

Mr. Nicholas Dobbin made an affidavit against one John Ross, whom he accuses of having assaulted and seriously cut in the face with a knife a man named Benjamin Hannan. The latter is now lying dangerously ill from the effects of the wound, and was unable to appear in Court. John Ross was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance before the Recorder on the 16th inst.

Francis H. Hersey was arrested by the 2d Municipality police, charged with having stolen from on board the steamer Missouri, lying within the First Municipality harbor, a fine black cloth dress coat worth about $35, the property of Mr. John McGuire. The prisoner will be examined this morning, and if the charge prove to be founded, he will be delivered over to Recorder Ramos, the offence having been committed within the jurisdiction of the First Municipality.

Mr. George J. Jackson keeps a hat store on Tchoupitoulas street. He entered yesterday a complaint against his clerk, Hugh Luckey, for breach of trust. It appears that on the 5th inst., the accused sold for account of complainant about 17 or 18 new hats worth about $54, which sum he neglected to account for to the proper party up to the present day. Mr. Jackson further stated that he has reasons to believe that the accused has appropriated the money to his own use with intent to defraud complainant. Mr. Jackson, previous to this charge, had been arrested on the oath of the defendant on a charge of assault and battery. Both cases will be examined on the 14th inst.

Thomas Milton Sullivan, cook on board the schooner November, was brought up on a charge of insanity. On the 18th of October last, while the schooner was sailing towards Tampico, the accused raised a fracas on board, and threatened to kill all hands. He was committed for trial before the U. S. District Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Comb Marchesani, charged with an assault and battery upon the person of Mr. George Scotto, was yesterday called up. The George Scotto, was absence, came in Court with a verdict of guilty of assault. The circumstances of this case, are briefly as follows: The accused keeps a house in St. Louis street, within the limits of the First Municipality, for playing the game of keno or loto. Mr. Scotto, the complainant, went some nights ago, to the above establishment. After playing sometime, Scotto had a quarrel with the accused, who struck him, and told him to leave the house, which Scotto did. On the next day, the party assaulted went to the Recorder's office, and filed an affidavit against Comb Marchesani, who was bound over to appear before the First District Court. During the trial of the case yesterday, Judge McHenry ordered the Clerk to issue a writ of capias for the arrest of Comb Marchesani, for keeping, within the jurisdiction of the First District Court of New Orleans, a house in which is played the game of keno or loto; and also for the arrest of George Scotto, for illegally entering said establishment, and playing at a game of hazard. At the suggestion of Mr. Henry St. Paul, the Counsel for Marchesani, the Court fixed the amount of bail to be given by the keeper of the game at $6000; and that to be given by Geo. Scotto, at $3000. The bail was immediately furnished, and the bond signed