The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 11, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5016.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CONTINUED PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
☞ Every time the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than a dollar for each language.
☞ Advertisements not specified as to time will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at 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.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.
WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

W. HUME, British Consul, 23 Royal. n10

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal. n10

F. C. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, corner of St. Louis and Bourbon streets. Office open from 8 A M until 3 P M n11

D. RINCK, Portrait Painter, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to No. 30, between Canal and Custom House. j14

DR. DALIAN, Dentist and Oculist, has the honor to inform the public that he has discovered a composition for the growth of the Hair. The natural hair can be easily made, both with regard to color and length, in the course of a fortnight. Certificates of its success, and testimonials of its efficacy may be seen at M. DALIAN's Dentist and Oculist, No. 133 Dauphine street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Council of Municipality No. 3.
SESSION OF SATURDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1846.
RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real and personal property.
G. W. LEWIS, Recorder.
Adopted, January 24, 1845.
E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.
E. LEGARDEUR, Sec'y.

The French and Spanish Languages.
CLASSES AT NAPOLEON ACADEMY, SECOND SECTION.
THE undersigned, author of Nouveau Traité de la Langue Espagnole, Mr. Fouchet, teaching the knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened classes for the study of these languages, in the manner which has proved so telling, and so peculiar and successful in his Academy, for the purpose of teaching young and old persons to read, write and speak correctly and with grammatical accuracy, in one half the time usually required by other systems, and make pupils fit for ordinary intercourse, being now for the second year in the Academy, and in the Public Schools, under his system, without further explanation.
Mr. Fouchet's Classes are open all the day, on evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Sundays from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Mr. Fouchet's Classes for Ladies, Misses and Young Ladies are now open every Tuesday and Saturday from 1 to 3 P. M. Multitude, and particular attention is given to evening attendance. Young ladies can be taught without Practising. Six Classes are held during the evening, commencing on the next the 27th inst. n22 10t pr

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr. F. Legendre, Leader of the Band at the St. Louis Hall Exchange, and Washington Arcade, offers his services for Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c. &c.
F. Legendre will exercise the utmost politeness and moderate charges.
Orders may be left at the Exchange, or at the offices of the Bee Rooms. n30 3m

WANTED—A Young Ladies' Academy, a good Gentleman and House Servant. A French or German would be preferred. Apply at No. 80, Custom House, between Royal and Bourbon. 23

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Boilers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal a WAVE, Captain A. Tanabury, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For arrangements apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. d11

NOTICE.—Mr. Rogers will hand a certificate in the name of Mr. Jas. Lafarge, for Eight Shares of the Mechanics' Exchange Company, dated March 22d, 1836, and Levee, and an application has been made for a duplicate in lieu thereof. n26 5aw 10d

NOTICE.—The undersigned, being about to leave the City, hereby gives notice to the public that his office will be closed on and after the 1st of Feb. next. No. 240 Bourbon Street, Corner Maitland St. Philip. d22

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE LAND Plantation of about forty arpents, situated on a Sugar Plantation, with all the necessary buildings and fixtures, and a good Sugar House, Engine, &c., and about one hundred and fifty acres of Cane, in the best condition for the ensuing year. Apply to Messrs. Joseph Hernandez, Jr. & Co., Merchants, Corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, or to the undersigned on the premises.
J. B. BOUCHER.
Pointe Coupée, Jan. 1st, 1846. j1 1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large quantity of Snuff, of the very inferior quality, has been sold in the City by some existing parties and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using my name as well as simply pasting bearing my Labels and Stamps, thus imposing on country merchants and Consumers of the Snuff, in order that from this day, they may not be deceived, again by the most unprincipled rascals.
N. B.—From this day, the Labels bearing the name of my firm, and the designation of the quality of the Snuff, will be signed under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.
A. DELPIT, No. 1081, Levee st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels down the Coast to take in cargo or from one part of the Harbor, by applying to the First Municipality Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.
The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has spared no expense to give immediate attention to Towing, and has put on the largest class of ships. Strong and well kept spars to give immediate attention to Towing out Liberal.
n30

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—Merchants having machinery, sugar kettles, brass fittings, or any other kind of freight to send to any of the plantations on the Bayou Lafourche, planters wishing to have wood cut, or any other business. Those having cotton or other articles to send, will find a good opportunity by the Fast Packet Lafourche. The charges will be most reasonable.
L. SANDERS.

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying.
HAVING removed his office to Banks' Arcade on Magazine street, in New Orleans, I respectfully state that I am prepared to execute all professional services in Architecture, Civil Engineering and Surveying. Plans for private and public buildings of every description in the Grecian, Gothic, and all the varieties of Modern Architecture, will be made with a strict regard to the stability of each, accompanied with specifications and estimates based on the local average prices of materials.
Estimates and descriptions of greater internal improvements and public works as railroads, canals, navigation of rivers and levees, Fascine works, etc., will receive my attention when required. Having a skillful number of assistants at my disposal I am now enabled to extend my business to a distance from New Orleans, if the object be important enough to compensate extra travel and incidental expenses.
Models of machinery, of any description, and of any magnitude. Surveys and plans of real estate, topographical sketches, drawings of machinery, plans, specifications and estimates for country dwellings, dwelling houses, warehouses, cottages, etc. will not only be made at short notice, but I shall also most faithfully superintend the execution of any and all designs of improvements. The great number of plans made by me, and which have been executed and executed during the last few years, are a guarantee that my terms are reasonable.
Letters may be addressed to me either in the English, French, Spanish or German language.
HENRY MOELLHAUSEN.
Architect and Civil Engineer.

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Comp'y.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1845.
THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the 1st of last month, and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire of the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets, $675,839 68. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, have exceeded $90,000, which added to the above, make a fund of upwards $760,000.
Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business as the Company, do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and advancements to persons desiring insurance.
Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, can be now issued by
L. MATTHEWS, Agent,
n14 tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.
THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having confirmed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of the city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River and Marine Risks, at the late office of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.
The General Mutual Insurance Company have a large capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 88 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in script, bearing interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle, dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office, as large a dividend may be expected from these future operations.
This company offers the same local advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either at New York or New Orleans, at the option of the insured.
CHAS. BRIGGS,
EDW. OGDEN, Agents.
Office No 45 Camp street. n30 1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his Improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of architects and others to the same. This pipe is made of extra thickness for the conveyance of water from housetops, either in the springs or by pumps from streams, cisterns, or the natural reservoirs on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from half an inch to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and is the cheapest medium for the purpose. Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the manufacturer.
W. W. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents in New Orleans,
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Poydras st.

FRENCH LINEN SHIRTS—4 dozen pure French Shirts, for sale by
O TALAMON, 44 Chartres st.

Wednesday morning, Jan'y., 21, 1846.

The Election—The Result.

The returns published in our paper of yesterday, are probably as correct and complete, as we may expect to obtain, until the official canvass be made known. From these it appears that ISAAC JOHNSON, (L. F) has 253 majority over WM. DUNBY'S (W.), and TRASIMON LANDRY, a majority of 469 over EDWARD SPARROW. The entire locofoco Senatorial ticket has succeeded by majorities ranging from 200 to 300. With respect to the Representatives, it would seem that the whigs have elected 7, namely one in the first district, three in the fourth, one in the sixth, and two in the seventh; and the locofocos 12 viz:—One in the first, two in the second, three in the third, three in the fifth, one in the sixth, one in the eighth, and one in the ninth. For sheriff Gen'l LEWIS, has 43 majority over Mr CLAIBORNE, and will probably be elected, as the right bank, which votes to-day, is strongly locofoco. For Coroner ROBERT SPEDDEN—a good whig, a worthy man, and a veteran of 1815, is doubtless elected.

Such in brief is the distressing, disheartening and to many totally unexpected result. The whigs have sustained a complete discomfiture, and the locofocos themselves, are completely astounded at their own success. Either party looked upon a locofoco victory in the city, as among the category of probabilities, and both parties are alike amazed, though with the one astonishment is mingled with sorrow and dismay, while with the other it is blended with the wildest exultation. The event in the city prefigures with gloomy certainty that in the State, and we entertain not a lingering doubt that ISAAC JOHNSON and TRASIMON LANDRY, are elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, and that locofocoism has secured the ascendancy of both branches of the Legislature.

In the midst of the catastrophe, we are somewhat amused at the manner in which the result has borne out the pompous pretensions of that patriotic gentleman, Mr. DERBIGNY, whom the self styled Native Americans, put up, for the purpose of diverting from Mr Dearing as many whig votes as possible. Three hundred and ten votes all told, constitute the Native strength in the Parish of Orleans, a number just sufficient to form a corporal's guard. The Natives have pretty effectually demolished themselves, and while abstracting some three hundred votes from the whig strength, have thoroughly exhibited their own inherent weakness.

It is an ungracious and to us a peculiarly distasteful task to hunt about for the causes which have contributed to our defeat. Fortunately in the present case they are too palpable to escape observation. The vote itself clearly demonstrates why the whigs were beaten. In 1844, at a season when large number of whigs were yet absent, and when suffrage reposed upon a property qualification, the Presidential vote was within a few hundreds of that cast on Monday. Under the new Constitution the vote in our city has beyond a doubt increased fully two thousand. What became of the fifteen or sixteen hundred suffragers who did not exercise the privilege? The answer is simple. They stayed away from the polls on account of the awful weather, which prevailed from the rising to the setting of the sun. To those who are aware of the activity and dauntless energy of locofocoism, it is useless to remark that had it rained pitch forks and martin spikes, the Johnson men would not have left one of their votes unpolled. To those who are familiar with the whig rank and file, it is equally superfluous to state that in the midst of such a storm as howled around us all Monday, the expectation was perfectly reasonable that vast numbers of our friends would not brave the fury of the wind and rain in order to secure their votes. This was the case at every poll, but more especially did it injure us in the distant wards upon the outskirts of the city, at both extremities. We have not an earthly doubt that the whigs forfeited from this cause, 1000 or 1200 votes, while we do not think that our opponents lost a hundred. To this unfortunate result, Native Americanism as before stated contributed its share, taking some three hundred from the whig vote. This, however, was expected, and is but a minor evil. With fair weather and bright skies, the whig Gubernatorial ticket would have left the city from 600 to 800 votes ahead, the four whig candidates for Senators would have been chosen, and we should probably have elected twelve out of the nineteen Representatives.

These explanations are offered by us, not in any manner to palliate our discomfiture. The whig party are too much accustomed to such results, to be very greatly annoyed at them. They are a party of principle. They stand upon high and honorable ground, and the fickle favors of fortune, the *aura popularis*, proverbially uncertain and inconstant, leave them as ever, erect in the consciousness of truth and prepared to struggle for its supremacy. But we think the statement we have offered due to our country friends, who relying upon the personal popularity of our candidate for Governor and the strength of his party in this parish, clung to the hope that he would receive a sound majority in New Orleans, and will be doubtless bitterly disappointed at his defeat.

MEXICO.—In the bustle and confusion attending the election on Monday, we overlooked late news from Mexico which reached our city that day, by way of Pensacola. It appears that the revolution undertaken by the military under the command of General PARDEDO, had proved completely successful. On the 30th ult., he appeared before the city of Mexico and summoned it to surrender. The gates were immediately thrown open, and he entered the town without a single blow being struck in its defence—a circumstance which proves either the popularity of the revolution in the capital, or the overwhelming strength of the insurgents. The accounts allege that he was immediately proclaimed President of Mexico, and that expresses were forthwith despatched to different points of the Republic to make known that the revolution was complete. One of these expresses reached Vera Cruz just before the *Porpoise* sailed, by which vessel the news was received at Pensacola.

Thus has been consummated one of those radical changes in the Mexican administration, which have become so frequent in that distracted and ill governed country, as scarcely to provoke a passing exclamation of surprise. HERRERA, who seems to have been a moderate and honest ruler, and who was evidently bent upon preserving peaceful relations with the U. States, has fallen, and PARDEDO of whom we know but little, but who is reported as sagacious, resolute and disinterested, assumes the reins of the government. What his course may be with regard to this country, is a matter of uncertainty, and to say the truth, of very small consequence. We take it, however, that as he attained power by tickling the vanity of the Mexicans, and by glibly praising their honor and bravery, he will for some time at least, be compelled to make a show of hostility to the United States and to talk with a very serious air of reconquering Texas.

Little more than a year has elapsed since a popular revolution in Mexico effected the downfall of SANTA ANNA, and now, another demonstration of the same nature has hurled from power his successor. What a commentary upon this misgoverned and miscalled Republic.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from a highly respectable Commercial House which states that the city of Mexico had pronounced in favor of PARDEDO. This letter is of the latest possible date, yet it says nothing of the rumored appearance of PARDEDO before the gates of the capital, or his having been proclaimed President.

SALES OF CLIFTON AND PORT HUDSON RAIL ROAD.—On the 20th inst., says the Feliciana *Whig*, the work, which was completed at a cost of about *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, was sold at public auction, under a decree of the Third District Court, to satisfy the claim of Messrs. LANGFITT and PERRY, the Contractors for the building of the Road.

The State Treasurer being present, bid *forty-five thousand dollars*, no higher bid being offered, it was knocked off to the State. "She transit gloria mundi," and the high flying estimates of its sanguine projectors. In the enormous depreciation of value, it is not easy matter to point out the heaviest losers. Men we wot of in these parts, who staked their judgments upon the success of the enterprize. In the inglorious "finale," we presume they will have to "cotton" to a loss of reputation—not judgment. The State staked its bonds to the tune of five hundred thousand "almighty dollars." This was perhaps the heaviest stake, and as the game has been played, we see no chance for its being made a profitable investment, unless the road should be sold again, the State pocketing the purchase money, and *repudiating* the bonds! It is a pleasant picture of lavish expenditure upon the visionary schemes that are gone by, we hope never to return. It is a lesson, costly in the teaching, but is one which spreads before this people, in letters of light, the terrible evils of unwise legislation. It is they who will have "to foot the bill." When they do so, let them resolve to erect a benefit, firm and insurmountable, between their money bags and squandering legislators.

NAVAL.—Commander SAML. MOREAU, arrived in Pensacola on the 10th inst., to relieve Commander J. R. JARVIS, in the United States brig *Lexington*. Commander J. R. JARVIS has relieved Commander SAYRE, of the sloop of war *Falmouth*, Capt. SAYRE having been detached on leave at his own request.

The United States brig *Porpoise*, Lieut. Commanding HUNT, arrived at Pensacola, and anchored off the Navy Yard on the 14th.

[illegible] Gun.—On the 16th inst., [illegible] Gun, on board the steamer [illegible] Louisville, which was [illegible] Mobile to Orleans for hours. The weather had [illegible] cold, but the ground was frozen hard.

City Intelligence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors" was performed at this theatre last night, and will be repeated this evening. The two Dicides as the two Dromios, kept the house in a roar of laughter, and performed their parts, as they always do, with that truthfulness and precision for which they are so justly celebrated. We would advise our citizens not to lose the opportunity of seeing this comedy as it is now performed at this theatre, for it may be many years before it may be played again to such advantage. During the evening, Miss Wilhelmina Roseberg, the celebrated German harpist, will play a march, with variations. We have heard this lady spoken in terms of high commendation.

RECORDER GENIN'S COURT.—Joe, a slave of Mr. Van Ostern, was sent to jail for stealing half a dozen pair of socks. Patrick Kehrain, found drunk and disorderly, at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, and accused of passing counterfeited money was remanded for further examination. Ellen Hampton, found promenading the streets dressed in men's clothes was sent to the workhouse for ten days. It won't do for Ellen to wear the breeches in this manner. Pedro Antonio, a prisoner in the jail, was found escaping from that hospitable institution yesterday, and sent back.

THE LATE SHOE ROBBERY.—The Second Municipality police arrested yesterday three slaves, Charles, belonging to Mrs. Cook, William, to Dr. Snowden, and Henry, to Mr. Johnson, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Walter Peck's boot and shoe store in Canal street, Mr. Peck has recognized ten pair of brogans amongst those found in Gaspard Oatinan's house three or four days ago. The slaves were sent to jail.

ARRESTED.—Edward Francis Curtis was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, at the request of Mr. Leathers, charging him with having picked his pocket in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Curtis was in funds, for the sum of $336 89 was found on his person, besides a gold watch, gold pencil case, breastpin, &c.

☞ James McPherson who was charged with stealing a $500 bill from the Exchange Office of Mr. White in Camp street, was yesterday examined by Recorder Baldwin and sent to the Criminal Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McCaleb—Walker vs. Cooper—In Admiralty—The Judge yesterday refused to allow a receipt for a nominal sum, given by a seaman to his captain as an acquittance for an assault and battery, to be conclusive in a suit brought by the seaman for damages suffered by said assault and battery. The plaintiff was allowed to enter into his proofs.

J. A. Manning for plaintiff, J. Winthrop for defendant.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met last night. The Treasurer's report showed

A balance on hand last report	$439 10
Amount received since	3,741 12
	4,180 22
Disbursed during the week	2,989 43
	$1,290 79

A letter from Captain Winters was read, stating that he had declined signing the certificate of the Session of the Presbyterian Church, for his quarterly pay, in consequence of his having failed to ring the alarm bell for fire, since the 1st instant. It was referred to the Police Committee.

A letter from the Iron Ferry Fire Company was read, stating that their hose was in very bad condition, and begging an appropriation from the Council for the purchase of 500 feet of new hose. Referred to the Committee on Fire.

A proposition was read from John Chandler wishing to make a contract with the Council for the removal of the offals of the city, he paying $50 annually to the Municipality for the privilege. Said contract to continue for 10 years, he having the sole privilege. Referred to the Committee on streets and landings.

Mr. Peters presented an ordinance for the purpose of determining the different stalls and passages, for the selling of meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits and coffee in the Poydras street market. Which was adopted.

Mr. Hill presented a resolution for the payment of $340 for the purchase of provisions for the Work-House. Adopted.

After some further immaterial business the Council adjourned.

☞ Mr ELIAS ALTON, the agent for Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and the American Whig Review, is now in our city, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to these valuable periodicals. We bespeak for him a favorable reception from our citizens.

THE WEATHER.—Since the election, has cleared up beautifully. Tuesday was as bright and sunshiny as the day previous was dark and gloomy. The whigs are decidedly in all luck. Such weather on Monday as that which cheered and enlivened the city yesterday, would have swelled our vote by hundreds.

THE CREOLE WHIGS.—It is but sheer and simple justice to state, that at the election on Monday, our friends of the First and Third Municipality did their duty like men, voting the clean Whig ticket, and rallying to the polls with an energy that defied the elements. If they were borne down and overcome by the numerical superiority of the locofocos, the fault is none of theirs. We cannot say as much for the Whigs of the Second Municipality, who supinely suffered that ancient Gibraltar of our faith to be carried by the enemy, and scarcely fired a shot in its defence.

The True Character of War.

The *National Intelligencer* of a late date says:—In listening to the debate now going on in the House of Representatives, and observing the martial spirit which glows in the speeches of the younger members of both political parties in that assembly, we could not help wishing that they could, without our agency, have had the benefit of our experience. It is not possible that some practical knowledge should have inspired them with very different ideas on the subject from those which they appear to entertain.

Thus thinking, there came to our recollection a passage in the writings of a famous author in our mother tongue, who had occasion to speak of the true character of war, without reference to the grounds upon which it is waged. We have turned to the works of that writer, from which we make the subjoined extracts, which we trust will give offence to nobody—It ought not to do so, for a truer picture was never drawn by pen or pencil:

"As war is, the last of remedies, all lawful expedients must be used to avoid it. As war is the extremity of evil, it is surely the duty of those whose station entitles them to take care of nations to avert it from their charge. There are diseases of the mind, and which nothing but amputation can remove; so there may, by the depravations of human passions, be sometimes a gangrene in collective life for which fire and the sword are the necessary remedies; but in what can skill or caution be better shown than preventing such dreadful operations while there is yet room for gentler methods?

"It is wonderful with what coolness and indifference the greater part of mankind see war commenced.—Those that hear of it at a distance, or read of it in books, but never have presented its evils to their minds, consider it as little more than a political game a proclamation, an army, a battle, and a triumph.—Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they die upon the bed of honor, *resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and, filled with honor, smile in death!*

"The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perish in the contest a very small part ever feel the stroke of an enemy; the rest languish in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction; pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless, gasping and groaning, unpitied among men made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance. By incommodious encampments, and unwholesome stations, where courage is useless and enterprize impracticable, fleets, are silently dispeopled and armies sluggishly melted away.

"This is a people gradually exhausted, for the most part, with little effect.

"The wars of civilized nations make very slow changes in the system of empire. The public perceives scarcely any alteration but an increase of debt; and the few individuals who are benefited are not supposed to have the clearest right to their advantages.—If he that shared the danger enjoyed the profit, and, after bleeding in the battle, grew rich by the victory, he might show his gains without envy. But, at the conclusion of a ten years war, how are we recompensed for the death of multitudes and the expense of millions but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents, contractors and commissaries, whose equipage shine like meteors, and whose pride rise like exhalations?

"These are men who, without virtue, [illegible] or hazard, are growing rich as their country languishes; they rejoice when obstinacy or ignorance add prolongs the miseries of war, and plunge into the field, when they hope their gains to obtain a more advantageous negotiation all the real evils that victory could have brought us."

☞ We learn from the Wheeling *Times* of the 16th inst., that the *Richard Clayton* is sunk in the river Creek, forty miles above that place. The boat was crushed and torn out by the ice, and the greater part of her cabin, boats, and freight, went down with her. The vessel was bound for New Orleans for Pittsburgh.

FROM NASSAU.—We have received, via Charleston, a file of the Nassau *Royal Gazette*, to the 31 ult. They contain nothing of importance. Some of the Rice, moved in a damaged state, from the wreck of the ship *Lancaster*, hence for Mobile, together with the ship's materials and the officers and crew, arrived at Nassau previous to the 31st ult. The L. was wrecked on "Orange Keys," on the 23d ult, and is a total loss.

The bark *Madeline*, SHANKLAND, from Philadelphia, for Mobile, went ashore on Sheep Shoal, on the 25th ult., in a heavy gale. She was got off after throwing over some of her cargo and discharging a portion into lighters; with loss of false keel and injury to sternpost, &c., and arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult.—[*Savannah Republican.*

DR. JOHN M. NEAR, of Detroit, publishes in the *Advertiser* a note stating that on the 21st ult, a female child was born of a very anomalous formation, which is thus described in his note:—

"Its body is perfect; but it is entirely and completely without arms—not having even the appearance of any; it has shoulder blades, and at the place where the shoulder joint should be, there is small cicatrix or scar, about the bigness of a small pea.

On the right side, it has but half a leg; the foot is where the knee should be. It has complete control of the foot and ancle joint, and moves its thigh leg with ease in any direction.

It has but four toes on the foot.

Its left leg is perfect; but it has a club foot, with this difference from the ordinary club foot—the foot turns outwards and upwards, so that the toes point upwards to the child's face; and it also has but four toes on this foot.

The mother and the child are both doing well, and the child has as fair a prospect to live as any child of its age.

THE BAR AND THE PRESS.—There is a balance sheet of good and evil—of merit and demerit, in the following paragraph from the United States *Gazette* that we published it for the information of our readers:—

"There is a discussion going on in New York as to which is the most degenerate, the Press or the Bar of that State. This we take to be too inclusive. Which has the most offensive materials? Neither as a whole is degenerate. The Press we know as a whole is better than it ever was, but it has had portions that need excision; and as for the Bar, why, it is bad enough in parts. The Press, it may be thought, does the most mischief, because it scatters far and wide its pestiferous breath, leaving to other ages its evil precepts. But let it be remembered that the bar is the avenue to the courts of justice, in which morals and rights rest for their support. Disease here is fatal to the life of society; in the Press there is always something to give warning of the evil or to arm against it. But suppose both bad and bare-breasted, you will not say that we return bare-backed into the courts of justice, and degeneracy there, where confidence is unlimited, is more dangerous than in the Press."

THE LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

"This morning, April 1, at half-past eleven precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edwin Fink, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those fr ends of the parties who were at the Jones' party at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr Pinkney was there, and there first introduced to Mary Ann, to whom he immediately began to direct particular attention—dancing with her no less than six times that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe. For Pinkney had lately attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is reason to believe that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better however, had taken place in his circumstances; the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus to become accessories to the course for which he had just suffered.

"The unhappy man passed the last night of his bachelor's existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten, he was busily engaged in writing letters. Shortly after ten o'clock, his younger brother Henry knocked at the door, when the doomed man told him not to come in. On being asked by his brother what he meant to go to bed, he replied 'Not yet.' The question was then put to him how he thought he could sleep, to which his answer was, 'I don't know.' He then requested a quart of gruel, which was supplied him. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would want anything more that night. He said, 'Nothing in a little while.' He then wished his brother good night, and he did so. He then wrote one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

"Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the gruel of night before last was brought according to his desire, arose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin was perceived after the operation. It would seem that he had devoted a longer time to his toilet than usual.

"The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted metal buttons, a white waistcoat, and black pantaloons, with patent leather boots. He wore round his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partially concealed the Corazza of his bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast-pin of considerable diameter, the gift of his intended. He came with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and a few friends were awaiting him. He shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he had slept, replied, 'Very well,' and to the brother and friends on the side of his mind, he said 'he felt happy.'

"One of the party having intimated or suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he complied with some emphasis, 'Decidedly.' Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate the whole of a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and three or two large eggs, which he washed down with two great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, at his appetite, he declared he never felt heartier in his life. He disposed of the time, and was explained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that 'it would be soon over.' His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him, when he said he should like a glass of ale. Having drunk this, he appeared satisfied.

"The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining brief portion of his time to distributing among his friends those little articles which he would soon no longer want. To one he gave his razor, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it, after all was over, with due solemnity to his landlady.

"The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said 'I am ready,' and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got, followed by his brother. His friends followed in others.

"Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some moments took place, after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pinkney endeavored to give her a composure, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eye-brows proclaimed his inward agitation.

"The ill-starred bachelor, having submitted meekly to have a large white bow pinned to his button-hole, now walked, side by side, with Miss Gale, with a firm step to the altar. He surveyed the imposing preparations with calmness, and gazed unmoved on the clergyman, who assisted by the clerk, was waiting behind the railings.

"All requisite preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, the usual question was put: 'Will thou have this woman for thy wife?' To which the rash youth replied, in a firm tone, 'I will.' He then put the fatal ring upon Miss Gale's finger; the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into eternity."—*Punch.*

☞ A Blessing to Mankind.—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor. This great healing salve is taken charged by all who ever used it, to be the most wonderful article for pain in the world. It repels all inflammation, heals, extracts and prevents mortification in all cases. It will cure any of the following complaints, or pay back the money it is expended for: Burns, scalds, salt rheum, erysipelas, chilblains, old sores, bruises, scrofula, sore eyes, cold wounds, eryseles, chafes, wounds, piles, &c.
The good salve is found only at 59 Poydras street. j21

☞ Fetch out that Big Gun, and let it thunder that Dibley's Magical Pain Extractor, the wonder and blessing of the age, is now for sale in this city, at 1514 Chartres street. Hundreds have seen hundreds of Testimonies and affidavits of Statesmen, Divines, Editors of papers, &c., in reference to the astonishing cures effected by this Extractor. It has never failed to cure the worst burns, scalds, piles, bruises, sores, inflammations, &c., without the least scar. Money refunded unless it cures as recommended. Drugs etc and *country* merchants supplied on liberal terms.
N. B. A variety of the best medicines are for sale at No. 1514 Chartres street. j20 3t

☞ NOTICE—Neither the consignees or captain of the bark AMLIA, of Trieste, from Palermo, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
j21 W F VERDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee.

☞ CARD—The "BALTIMORE" U S Mail Boat—for Bayou Sara, Coast and intermediate landings—leaves this day, and leaves on THURSDAY, 22d inst at 10 A M.
j21-3t W. H. AVERY.

☞ CARD—The CLINTON, United States Mail Boat for Bayou Sara, Coast and intermediate landings—leaves THIS DAY at 10 A. M.
j21 W. H. AVERY.

☞ Bark BARRINGTON, Capt. Barton, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning. Consignees will please attend to the receipts of their goods on the Levee. j19 RICKER & PEARSON, 68 Camp st.

☞ A CARD—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather last week, very many Ladies were prevented from visiting the New Exchange Reading Room. The undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies of this city, that the Reading Room will be again opened for their inspection from six o'clock every evening this week, when he will be honored by their visiting his establishment.
D. BRAVO. j19—2t

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public and the members of the New Orleans Commercial Exchange, that the Reading Room of the Exchange is now open to the public from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night.
D. BRAVO.

THE Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of New Orleans, Jan. 20th, 1846.
THE annual election for Directors for this Institution will be held at their office, corner of Camp and Common streets, on MONDAY, the 26 February next, between the hours of eleven A. M., and one P. M.
GEORGE C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

MILITARY NOTICE.
THE members of the YAGER BAND, respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have formed themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having provided themselves with a new and elegant uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civil parades, ball Parties, Serenades, &c. &c.
Any orders left at Mr John Martin's music store, No 47 Chartres street, Mr B Cassy's, corner of Common and Conty, or at Mr C Hopf's, (Sander) No. 257 Conti street, will meet with punctual attention. j21—3m

LANDING from on board the ship Tulsa and bark La Amelia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned, 200 cases red wine, various qualities; 100 bbls. white do; 20 bbls. white wine vinegar; 100 baskets superior champagne wine; 10,000 sheet cork bottles; 400 empty brandy pipes; 10 bottles each 30-year preserved apricots in brandy; 10 ancers each 30-year preserved cherries in brandy; 10 ancers each do do do do; 1 quarter pipe J. J. Dupuy brandy; 1 quarter do do; 1 half pipe superior old Cognac brandy; 1 half do do; 1 half pipe superior old Cognac brandy; 1 half do do; 1 half pipe superior old Cognac brandy; 1 half