The New-Orleans Bee

No. 179. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1845. VOL XIX.—WHOLE NO. 4929

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 term.

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 advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN times, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published continued, 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 three 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 (when admitted) will pay $1 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A NEW COPY of the above Bill have been printed in Pieces and Kaptah for the use of Courts, &c., a list on pasteboard. For sale at this office.

Price 25 cts per copy. m29

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Moseley's Literary Depot.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of P. RIVIERE & CO. having been dissolved on the 1st of last month, the subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he continues the same line of business as formerly, at the same place, No. 81 New Levee street.

New Orleans, October 1, 1845. o2-3t P. RIVIERE

NOTICE.—The subscribers have contracted a copartnership for the transaction of Commission Business—Their office is at No 11 Front Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

New Orleans, October 1, 1845. P. & T. WILTZ.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of Commission Business—Their office is at No. 11 Front Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

o2-3t P. & T. WILTZ.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of P. GORDON, WYLIE & CO., expiring by limitation of time this day, is dissolved, and the firm will be used only in liquidation which will be attended to and the business continued by its successors, Messrs WYLIE & EGANA.

New Orleans, 30th September, 1845.

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

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for commission business under the firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE and JUAN Y. DE EGANA are general partners, and M. J. DE LIZARDI partner in commendam. All unsettled affairs of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & CO. will be attended to, and the business continued by the present firm.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

A. H. WYLIE,
Per pro. U. E. DUBREUIL,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA,
M. J. DE LIZARDI, Partner in commendam, per his Attorney
FRANCIS GRIMAL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of Breard, Fallon & Co., and will continue the business of Auctioneers for the sale of Real Estate, Bank and other Stocks and Merchandise, will also accept Appraisal and Brokerage in general, also the purchase of Real Estate, on commission.

PETER REYNAUD,
J. A. BEARD,
F. FALLON,
J. R. BEARD.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership from this date, under the firm of "Lafayette, Heriard & Co.," with Mr. J. B. Etcheverry, partner in commandite.

J. M. LAFFERE,
CH. HARIERE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, in the day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, for objects of sign.

PETER REYNAUD,
F. FALLON.

New Orleans, 14th September, 1845.

INFORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of REYNAUD, VIATEN DU LEU, & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business.

PETER REYNAUD,
F. VIATEN DU LEU,
B. F. VOORHIES.

New Orleans, 1st 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 general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES AND BROGANS, which they will sell at very low prices, for cash, they be the best clients.

They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in Country and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.

Also, a general assortment of LEATHER AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

DOWLEN & WHALL, Commission Merchants,
Nos. 21 and 23 Commercial street, Boston.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Wetmore & Co. New York.
Messrs. Ward, Bancker & Co. do.
Messrs. Jacob Lorillard & Co. do.
Messrs. Ketchum, Hanchin & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Fisher & Jenkins & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. Fraser, Hamilton & Co., Albany. 1e30

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS,

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

No. 14 Old Levee Street,

New Orleans.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,

Importer and Dealer in French, British and American

Dry Goods,

No 90, Chartres street, New Orleans.

FEET & MORTON,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,

No. 25 Magazine street.

HEPBURN & TURPIN,

Importers of

HAVANA SEGARS.

Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at wholesale low for cash or approved paper; you can be supplied at their office, No 11 Royal street, New Orleans. 1d—1m

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 28 Bourbon street,

Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets

Is prepared to attend from 8 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 4 till 6 in the evening.

FODDICK & BROTHER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 66 Carondelet st. New Orleans.

BUDDEKE, WOODS & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 24 Tchoupitoulas street. n1

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 31 Canal street, New Orleans.

RENOVAL.—MR THON informs the public he has fixed his Shaving Saloon at his own expense, and purchase it and never, which he removed from the Exchange street to No. 72 Magazine street, where he will continue as formerly to do all kinds of work, and operate by gas and cheap which he will pay the lowest cash prices.

(Gentlemen are requested not to be deceived by a sign, Exchange street, No 102.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consul is removed to No. 10 Musson's Building.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MOKE has removed to Musson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal st.

ADVANCES.—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and cotton, to our friends in Liverpool.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No 8 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or to M. F. Maury, Esq. Boston.

NOTICE.—During my absence from this city, Messrs. H. Maury and P. M. Nise have my power of attorney, duly recorded in the office of the Notary Public, dated this day.

PIERRE POUYE.

New Orleans, May 30, 1845.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.

NORCROSS & FODDICK.

JOSEPH A. HALL holds our power of attorney during our temporary absence from the city.

NORCROSS & FODDICK.

F. & J. Lacoste, 105 Royal St.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very reduced prices: Red wines in casks, half casks and boxes of 12 bottles and 24 half bottles—such as Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, St Julien Medoc, St Emilion No 1, St Emilion, St Emilion No 2, Montferrand, White wines in pipes and casks, 12 bottles and half bottles—Haut sauterne, Barsac, Sauternes; a complete assortment of Cordials, of the Champagne and Brandy brand—such as assorted cordials various qualities, Curaco, Maraschino, Dentile brandy, superfine and extra fine Annetta, Spanish wine, Rhenish wine, Madeira, Muscat and Lunel, Champagne, Vermouth called Thibon, also superfine cordials in porcelain jugs and stoppers, of different qualities. 1p

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 st.

CANDLES AND OIL.—600 cases best summer made 1 Sperm oil, 4,000 gallons pure bleached winter sperm oil, 2,000 do do whale oil, now in store and for sale by

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.
o2 28 Old Levee.

OIL.—2000 gallons bleached and unbleached winter sperm oil, 2000 do refined winter whale do in store and for sale by

WM FROST & Co., 86 Old Levee.

PATERSON COTTON DUCK. Jos. Cash's brand, assorted numbers, landing from ship Wabash, and for sale by LEOPOLD SEASNET, 86 St Louis st.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 61 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 1

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1845.

☞ We publish to-day an interesting communication from our esteemed correspondent "a whig of Middle Louisiana." We have another on hand which will probably complete the series. The subject discussed by him is of general importance to the state, and specially concerns the people of New Orleans, whose rights were so flagrantly violated by the Convention, and who contribute so material a share towards the revenue of Louisiana.

"*A Plague o' both your Houses.*"—We are grieved to record the continued and unabated strife between the rival Houses of POLK and CALHOUN—the one being represented by that stalwart veteran BUCHANAN, and the other by the unknown caterer of political gossip for the Charleston *Mercury*. The younger and more obscure of these two valiant knights presses his ancient adversary closely and cruelly—his attacks are rapid, sweeping and without intermission—leaving scarcely a breathing space, and barely giving the "official" time to parry. More than once has the keen falchion of the southern *warrior* penetrated the compact armour of his opponent, and dinted his glittering helm and shining shield with vigorous and well directed blows. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the Polk champion now so sore bested, must inevitably succumb or fly the unequal contest.

Hadinage apart, the controversy between the *Union* and the correspondent of the *Mercury*, wages daily more interesting. The former twists and squirms under the charges heaped upon the administration by the industrious letter writer, while the latter plies his pen with undiminished strength, and maintains all his accusations with a spirit and power amusing enough to the disinterested spectator. The *Union* will, perchance, be driven to call up its dignity, and suspend the contest. It will have to do this, or acknowledge defeat.

MORE TROOPS FOR TEXAS.—Five Companies of U. S. Troops, from Portsmouth, Ohio, and destined for Aransas Bay, arrived yesterday on board the steamboat *Oregon*. They are at present quartered at the Barracks, below the city, under the command of Lieut. Col. McINTOSH, and the following company officers:—Capt. Scott, of comp. I, 1st Lieut. Whitall, 2d Lieut. Whiting; Capt. Merrill, of comp. K, 1st Lieut. Root, 2d Lieut. Robinson; Capt. Chapman, of comp. G, 2d Lieut. Norvell, Brevet Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Brooke, of comp. A, Brevet 2d Lieut. Pitcher; 1st Lieut. Stevenson, of comp. B, 2d Lieut. Grigg, Brevet 2d Lieut. Howe; Dr. Russell, M. T. Jamison, Sutter, and Lieutenant, of the 1st Regiment Artillery—in the 250 men belonging to the Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry.

☞ The political developments contained in Mr. MACKENZIE's volume, of which we made mention yesterday, continue to excite the most startling interest.—How those private and confidential letters were procured is somewhat of a mystery—the author professes to have obtained them by honorable means. But the *Courier & Enquirer* says they have been feloniously purloined from a locked depository in one of the rooms of the Customhouse, where they were left for safe keeping by Mr. Hoyt. While denouncing the publication, that paper adds that its consequences to the chief correspondents of Mr. HOYT, the influence it is to exercise upon their character, and the unveiling of intrigues and of hearts thus brought about, cannot be recalled. There are those made manifest in these pages who might gladly invoke the mountains to fall on and cover them.

☞ An organised Society exists in New York, which assumes the title of the National Reform Association, and whose views appear to be directed to the accomplishment of certain sweeping and radical changes in the organic law of that State, connected with the question of a Convention to reform the Constitution, which is to be voted upon at the coming election in November. This association seems to be a sort of Executive Committee of a party extending more or less throughout the State, and composed of both whigs and locofocos, although the latter doubtless predominate. There is little question that the levelling doctrines, which lie at the root of Anti Rentism, and which have stimulated the efforts at insubordination, and the murders and outrages in Delaware county, constitute the active principle of the National Reform Association. A weekly paper is issued by this Society, ostensibly devoted to "Human Rights," "Social Improvements," and the "Freedom of the Public Lands." One of the numbers of this paper contains a declaration of rights, the adoption of which is to be urged upon the State Convention. The following is a synopsis of its leading features:

PLAN OF RESTORING THE LAND OF NEW YORK TO THE PROPLE.

To secure to every farmer a farm.

1. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, *become possessed of more than 160 acres of land in this State.*

To secure to every mechanic or professional man a lot.

2. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, *become possessed of more than one lot* in a city or village, (the size of which may be regulated by the city or town authorities.)

To abolish at once the Feudal Tenures.

3. There shall be a special Court of Commissioners, composed of Landholders and (poor) Landless, proportioned to the numbers of their respective classes, who shall, in all cases where land is held by a twenty years or more, a life, or a perpetual lease, determine, on principles of equity, (WITHOUT REGARD TO LEGAL WRONGS,) what (or whether any) compensation shall be paid to the *claimant in full satisfaction and in lieu of all claims.*

To abolish Mortgages.

4. The Homestead Lot or Farm shall be inalienable, except at the will of the occupant, and then only transferable to a landless person.

To abolish monopolies by never dying bodies without souls.

5. Every Corporation, of whatever name or nature, now holding land, shall be allowed *five years* to dispose of the same to landless persons, under the above restrictions, excepting the lots and buildings occupied for their business.

As Democracy is said to be progressive, we shall probably find it, ere long, in the expansiveness of its creed, embracing some, if not all, of the startling doctrines announced in this declaration. It is of the very essence and refinement of radicalism—of a feeling of hostility towards wealth and a feverish propensity to level all social distinctions kindled in the minds of the ignorant, by the wholesale denunciations which locofocoism utters against the rich, and the inflammatory appeals made to the poor, in the attempt to array them as a political class against those whose industry, prudence and economy have prospered their undertakings.

☞ [illegible] a boghead of tobacco from the warehouse of [illegible] & Co., on Levee street, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and ordered to furnish bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Criminal Court for trial.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the two story frame dwelling at the corner of Benjamin and Tchoupitoulas streets, owned and occupied by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. The building and furniture, with some trifling exception was completely destroyed. The building, we understand was insured.

☞ James, a slave of Mr. Lathrop, was yesterday arrested by the Police of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a keg of white lead from Mr. Hendricks.

☞ During Recorder Genois' sempory absence from the city, the duties of his office will be discharged by Alderman Benit.

☞ The weather yesterday was perfectly horrid—a nasty, drizzling rain, accompanied with a bleak North wind, set in during the morning, and continued throughout the day.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A CHILD.—In a recent case tried in Boston, where a boy eleven years old was charged with setting fire to an outhouse, the principal point raised in the defence was, whether he possessed that degree of understanding which would render him criminally responsible for his wrongful acts. The Court held, that until a child reached the age of seven, the presumption of law was absolute, that it was not responsible; but that between the ages of seven and fourteen, the capacity of the child was open to evidence, but the leaning of the law was against its responsibility. The jury, after being in consultation all night, came in Court, and the foreman stated there was no probability of their being able to agree. The jury stood eleven for acquitting, to one for convicting.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—

My first duty, in again appealing to your kindness, is to thank you, as I most sincerely do, for the insertion in your valuable paper of the communication sent to you a few weeks since. In preparing that article, I trust I may be believed, when I say that I was actuated by no party views or feelings. It is not as a whig, or democrat, that I would desire to present myself in this matter before my fellow-citizens. It is simply as a Louisiana—as a well-wisher to the prosperity and honor of the State of my choice—that I presumed to address them. I said, it is true, the signature of "A Whig of Middle Louisiana," because it expressed the exact truth, with regard to myself, and as I never have in any case hidden, or I will not now, oppose under fictitious colors. Besides, I imagined that the subject was one of that magnitude and importance that should claim the attention of every right thinking man, however presented, and I had no other thought at the time than to sell my fellow-citizens, in the best manner I could, that the Convention had erred, in, at least, one respect, and to point out to them a mode by which the code of fundamental law, which that body had prepared and given to our consideration, might be preserved to us, and yet its mistake corrected.

My position is simply this: I believe that the provision of our new Constitution as regards the Seat of Government, is both *inexpedient* and *improper*, and I am ready to prove it, ready to provide for the mistake, while yet it is in our power, without endangering the acceptance of the instrument by the people. It is inexpedient, because the removal of our Seat of Government will involve an enormous outlay of money for the erection of public buildings, and this money cannot be obtained without at least doubling our present rate of taxation, which is already greater than the people are willing to bear. It appears by the Treasurer's report, presented to the Legislature on the 6th of January last, that the net revenue of the State from taxation was $517,530 17, and that the expenditures amounted to $516,184 95, leaving a balance of $1,365 22 in the Treasury.

This is, it is true, a large sum besides this, obtained from the sale of property and other sources, from which we shall of course be forever relieved precluded. One portion of this, and that not a small one, consists of presented notes which, to say the least, are of doubtful value. Another portion, if I understand the report, exists in the shape of claims on defaulting Sheriffs and other officers, a great part of which, cannot rise in value even to the dignity of doubtful. But even were it all in gold, I cannot but think that if we take a proper view of our circumstances, such as an individual or even common judgment and sagacity would at once take, we could not fail to see the injudiciousness, to say no more, of diverting it to new, and I must be permitted to say, unnecessary objects of expenditure. Let us take one item for example: The sale of the Nashville Rail Road produced to the State the sum of $67,548 05, but this same roadbed left upon us a debt of $500,000, the interest of which at 6 per cent involves the payment of $30,000 per year, or the forfeiture of the personal honor of every man in the State. I, therefore, throw entirely out of view any balance which may appear in the treasury, it will sit, and ten times more than sit, be required to sustain that character, which, I am proud to believe, belongs to our State. I ask then, from whence is the money to come to build our capitol, our Governor's house and other needed offices? Our Aladdin's lamp must be taxation, which must be increased to some unknown rate, or our present revenue is hardly sufficient to make the two ends of the year meet. Admit, however, that money must thus be raised; that our citizens, where they now pay one dollar, must be called upon to pay two or even three, may we not be permitted to enquire if there are no other objects of expenditure of sufficient importance to induce us not to make ducks and drakes of our money, to *gratify some local interest* by building a capitol? While we are resolving to do the mechanism of at least two-fifths of the territory of the State are living without a road. Start from a market indispensable to their prosperity, by the closure of the entrance to the Mississippi of Red River. The creator at New Carthage is rapidly dissating of hope the families resident around and below it. They have by great expenditure of money and labor, created a property which is all in it themselves, and of some consequence to the State, as regards taxation, but which, if neglected, will in a short time become valueless. Both these objects might five years ago have been accomplished at comparatively a trifling cost. Every year will add to the expense and difficulty, and yet we are told that we must expend half a million of dollars upon public buildings.

But I have already trespassed too much upon the space your kindness may allow me. I will close by paying, that while good faith and honesty imperatively require of us the strictest application of every dollar of our money to claims acknowledged and outstanding against us; while we already possess public buildings sufficient for our purpose we have not even a right, and it is certainly, therefore, not expedient for us to launch into new, and I must say, unnecessary expenditure.—The impropriety of the provision shall be the subject of another paper.

A WHIG OF MIDDLE LOUISIANA.

☞ THE Trial of the Anti Renters of Delaware county began at Delhi on the 22d ult. The N. Y. *Herald* of the 24th published by special express the proceedings at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer embracing Judge Parker's charge, which is voluminous, elaborate, able and strongly conservative. The Court adjourned immediately after the delivery of the charge. They met again in the afternoon, when the Attorney General arraigned a great number of the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty.

The Grand Jury of Delaware county has presented 54 indictments for murder in the first degree, and thirty four for conspiracy, kidnapping, being armed and disguised, &c. The whole number indicted is 224.

STORM AT THE WEST.—The Lee county (Iowa) *Democrat* states that by the recent storm there "every square of glass on the west side of the houses was destroyed. The trees were torn up by the roots, stacks were demolished, chimneys blown down, and a large amount of damage done. The steamboat Fortune was blown from her moorings and sank. The Iowa had her chimneys blown overboard, but was not otherwise injured, and will bring up the Fortune's cargo. We fear that disastrous news is behind yet."

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that Mr. E. L. Sandecky has commenced the manufacture of this article, which he says is already in extensive use in Europe, among the higher classes. A quart bottle of this essence costs but six shillings, and will make from one to two hundred cups of excellent coffee, according to the size of the cup and the taste of the drinker.

☞ The official majority for Dodge, member elect to Congress from Iowa, is 538, instead of 517, as before reported. The vote is for Lowe (Whig) 6,681; Dodge (Loco) 7,512. For the Constitution 7,225; against it, 7,856.

MAINE.—After a close contest, Anderson, the locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. The whigs have a respectable minority in the Legislature—larger than for some years.

☞ ARREST OF A FUGITIVE MURDER.—Hunter Hill, murdered Major Smith, of Suffolk, Va., about two years ago, was arrested in New York on the 22d ult. He was taken to the office of the Chief Police, where he confessed his guilt, and stated he was ready to go off without the formality of a requisition. He was arrested on board the schooner *Fairy*, in which he escaped from Norfolk.

TRIAL OF BIG THUNDER.—The trial of the Anti-Renter, known as "Big Thunder," is proceeding slowly at Hudson. He is supposed to be the same individual as Dr. Boughton, but the difficulty appears to consist in establishing the identity.

☞ KENDALL, of the *Picayune*, was at the Astor House, in New York, at the last accounts.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has recognised Charles Deskin Wicke, as British Consul for North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship of war *Marion*, Commander Simonds, left Norfolk on the 24th ult.—destination, the Coast of Africa.

☞ The subscriptions to the New York and Erie Railroad had reached to $2,400,000 on Monday the 22d ult.—leaving $600,000 to be subscribed to ensure the completion of the work.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Clerk of the steamer Ambassador for late St. Louis papers.

CURIOUS CASE OF DEATH.—A boy of 16 or 15 was burnt to death a few days since in the middle of the Bathof, not far from Paris. He had stolen a few pieces of quick lime, and had placed the whole article under his blouse, to conceal it from observation. Just as he was returning home he met one of his comrades leading fresh horses to drink. He asked the favor of riding one of them, which was immediately granted. When the lime kiln had led the horses into the river, that on which the lime pilferer was mounted lost his footing and threw him into the water. The lime at once began to effervesce, and shortly after commenced burning the unfortunate boy, who, as he swam, cried out for aid, but inadvertently, not a spectator thinking it a piece of pleasantry on his part. When he arrived at the bank the fresh horses had become so dreadfully that his travels proceeded. The unfortunate shortly after in great torment.—*Gallignani.*

[*Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.*]

KEY WEST, Sept. 6th, 1845.

DEAR SIR—The schooner *Charlotte*, Capt. Lewis, bound from Laguana to New York, with a cargo of logwood arrived here yesterday in a leaky condition, and will have to be discharged.

The sch. *Cabel* arrived yesterday 19 days from New York.

MADAME CASTELLAN.—We find the following very flattering notice of this delightful *cantatrice* in a late foreign journal:

"Verily, prima donna cannot be applauded for what they were; they must lay by a portion of their professional gifts, and not hope to sweep for ever, but quit the stage in good time. The lyrical drama must now be consistent and truthful; we cannot any longer endure hoarseness of stagnes performed by primadonnas who are well enough suited to *Semiramides* of forty.—Such being the stubborn facts of the case, with what delight did we not behold Castellan, whose youthful and interesting appearance carried the above question.—You could accompany, through every ordeal, such impersonations, as those to which Castellan gave heart and soul. You travelled with her *Linda* from the Alpine chalet to the Parisian Bachelor's pad, walked with her *Somnambula* on the house tops, and every stone that moved, made you tremble; and your sympathies were only lulled to rest, when, reaching *Forza*, she assisted those beautiful deep-toned consolatory notes, to which every chord of sympathy thrills in perfect response, for hence rises a hundred fold the effect of the contrast of joy, when the vocal travels in rocket flights, showering from above musical curvacitions of every exquisite form and hue. Thus did Madame Castellan take her leave of us, and we have no more, but she is more feminine; she never loses the mesmeric influence of the softer sex."

MOCK AUCTIONS.—The New York *Evening Post* gives an amusing report of a scene which occurred at the Court of Sessions in that city, and which illustrates those roguish concerns—mock auctions. Here it is:

The District Attorney called on the trial of Patrick McCabe, for stealing a gold watch from a mock auction store, No. 180 Broadway. Mr. *J. M. Smith* was appointed by the Court to *defend* the prisoner. The keeper of the store was called to the stand, and testified to the loss of the watch, the dismissal of the prisoner from their employ on suspicion of his being the thief, and the subsequent recovery of the watch, which had been stopped by a pawnbroker. The cross examination of this witness was exceedingly rich, and showed the manner in which mock auctioneers conduct their business, and we therefore publish a portion of it for the instruction and amusement of our readers.

Mr Smith—What kind of store do you keep?

Witness—An auction store

Mr Smith—In what capacity was the prisoner employed in your store?

Witness—As porter, and so forth.

Mr Smith—What do you mean by—and so forth?

Witness—That's my business.

Mr Smith—The Court will instruct you that it is my business too.

The Court told the witness that he must answer the question.

Mr Smith—How many men do you employ as porters?

Witness—Sometimes three, sometimes four.

Mr Smith—What is the peculiar nature of their business?

Witness—To fill up the space and bid on watches.

Mr Smith—Do you ever knock the watches down to the runners?

Witness—Yes; and sometimes to a delicious some.

Mr Smith—When you knock a watch down to them, do you give it to them to make the people believe it is genuine?

Witness—I generally put it back in its place.

Mr Smith—Do you have any other person to bid on the watches?

Witness—Sometimes my acquaintance come, and I knock the watches off to them.

Mr Smith—Do you ever have a man stationed before you in the Bayou with a pincers—Beware of knock questions?

Witness—No.

SIGNAL GOOD LUCK.—The Boston *Traveller* gives the following extract from a private letter received from Cuba:—

"A Spanish schooner of about 100 tons, now here, the *Quartorce* of Manilla, has met with the rarest luck that, so far as I know, is on record. The account that she and one other Manilla, for the avowed purpose of fishing upon the Shoals, as the captain states, he saw an anchor, having a chain fast to it, which he traced along until he found a fresh; and having *forced* an entry board, he sent them down to see what might be found on board. One man at least brought up a piece of metal in the shape of a rolled *loaf*, but which he thought, on tow is to be large square silver, weighing about 70 dollars.

The man reported any quantity more below, as it all hands went, and worked till they had brought up the value of 150,000 dollars in three inguts of silver, the crew all the while supposing that they had load. The captain got all he dared to trust his crazy craft with, and then made out for China. He arrived here about two months since, and sold his specie to a house to whom he consigned his vessel. He then returned to Manilla, fitted out again for his shoal, picked up 25,000 dollars more, of all the same description and value, and all the old fastenings in shape of iron hanes, bolts, &c., and all her water casks, and now is here again. He sold his specie, and the vessel, and has so much are to be sold at public auction in a day or two.

No sub knows what vessel it was that this treasure belonged to. Its circumstance was picked up aloof, but that leads to nothing, and we the seafaring do not be saved. It is supposed by many that the vessel was epic sway; and that some of the crew got to Manilla and reported the loss and the money on board, and that this captain, having kept quiet for a year, or perhaps others, fell all was forgotten, started like *fishing a* pilotfish. This, however, is only surmise. If he comes to the vessel's hull, he will tell it. He seems to have acted honorably. He first gave the money over to the Spanish officers, who immediately awarded him a salvage of one third of it, and after investigating the matter, gave him the remainder.

My opinion is, that history of first seeing the hulk of the vessel, to the time of his discovering, on the wreck, seems to have brought upper never to have been under water. I think the vessel's between decks have always been clear of water, and he had to burn her to get the bolts, &c.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Mr. Timothy Tandem, a Revolutionary Soldier, died in Lee Bay on the 31st ult., aged 89 years. He was a native of Chesterfield, Mass., and left home for the Continental Army on the day of the battle of Lexington, and enlisted at Roxbury. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island—White Plains—Bemis Heights—Stoney Point, and several other of less note. He was in the U. S. service in the late war, and remained a pensioner of Vermont. He prospered the plan, and laid the foundation of Fort Volunteer, at Rachel's Harbor, which received its name from the fact that the fort was built by volunteers. He lived to see the population of the state, who survived him, 67 years, and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 55 years. He death was the result of the supervention of pneumonia, and not of any particular disease. His end was peaceful.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Sept 26	Liverpool	Sept 3
New York	Sept 27	Havre	Sept 1
Philadelphia	Sept 24	Paris	Sept 1
Baltimore	Sept 25	Cuba	Sept 1
Washington	Sept 26	Mexico	Aug 22
Savannah	Sept 25	Yucatan	Aug 16
Charleston	Sept 27	Texas	Sept 1
St. Louis	Sept 22	Houston	Sept 1
Natchez	Sept 24	Galveston	Sept 16

☞ Consolle Magical Pain Extractor for burns, scalds, or injuries to the skin, and to all cases of burns, heats without leaving a scar. Opinions of the faculty and others can be had Consolle's Extract of Sarsaparilla is for sale by the proprietor, Dr. Consolle, or agents, and by any other which is sold at $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. Lime's Temperance Bitters, for regulating the system and preventing the ravages of cholera, for coughs and colds; Lime's Pills, Sappington's, &c. for the cure of Ague and Fever, warranted to cure. All of which may be had at the Depot of the Proprietor.

☞ CHRISTIAN BURKHALTER, a native of Schwerin in Germany is requested to apply to the undersigned to receive information relative to the Estate of his late deceased mother. The last tidings received from him were dated about three years ago, when he stated his wife was dying, the cause of a frolicsome boy, or not of a fright. In lieu of his death he has legal heirs are requested to apply. (Signed) A. & R. REINE.

[illegible] 90 Carondelet st. New Orleans.

NOTICE.—If Mr. CHARLES RICHARD YEATS, will call at the office of the British Consulate, he will earn something that may be of service to him.

☞ The packet ship DAMASCUS, Capt. Sias, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to their goods on the levee or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JAS E WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

☞ Ship HURON Capt. Weeks, from Boston—This ship will commence discharging this morning near the rail road. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 72 Camp

☞ The consignees of 10,000 brick, consigned to order or Chas. Cooper, from Liverpool, are requested to take out permit and attend to removal of same.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 71 Camp st.

☞ From this date I have duly authorized my partner, Mr. E. M. del CASTILLO, to use my commercial name, and revoked accordingly all previous powers by me granted for the same object.

New Orleans, October 1st, 1845.

ANDREW CASTILLO.

☞ The ship VICKSBURG, Capt. W C Berry, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. [illegible] ABRAM COHEN, 90 Common

☞ The ship NORMAN, Capt. Sparks, from Havre, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to take off their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 72 Camp

WANTED to buy TWO NEGROES of good character, a seamstress and blacksmith. None need call except good workmen. Apply to

H GALLY, 28 Carondelet

FOR SALE—A Mulatto Man aged 28 years, a good drayman and porter; and slave to gear attend to all respects. [illegible] ST Y. BARRETT, 48 Old Levee

COMPANY OF THE ORLEANS THEATRE

OCTOBER 3d, 1845.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Company until the 15th inst., for the lease of the Ursulines Ball Room and its appurtenances, Orleans Coffee House, and the Coffee House known as the Cafe de Comte Orly.

The terms apply to the office of the Company. By order of the Directors.

J. A. DUREL, Secretary.

LANDING from ship Huron, Talleman and Dumesnil, 143 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, for sale on consignee terms by

FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

CAMPHOR—5 cases reduced in price for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.

WHITE WINE—18 cask pipes in store, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.

PORT WINE—50 or more pipes, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
28 Old Levee

CORDIALS—41 cases superfine assorted bottles, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
28 Old Levee

DRY MALAGA WINE—50 or more in store, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
28 Old Levee

BORDEAUX VINEGAR—For sale by

B TALAMON, 90 St Louis street.

Messrs. Editors:—

My first duty, in again appealing to your kindness, is to thank you, as I most sincerely do, for the insertion in your valuable paper of the communication sent to you a few weeks since. In preparing that article, I trust I may be believed, when I say that I was actuated by no party views or feelings. It is not as a whig, or democrat, that I would desire to present myself in this matter before my fellow-citizens. It is simply as a Louisiana—as a well-wisher to the prosperity and honor of the State of my choice—that I presumed to address them. I said, it is true, the signature of "A Whig of Middle Louisiana," because it expressed the exact truth, with regard to myself, and as I never have in any case hidden, or I will not now, oppose under fictitious colors. Besides, I imagined that the subject was one of that magnitude and importance that should claim the attention of every right thinking man, however presented, and I had no other thought at the time than to sell my fellow-citizens, in the best manner I could, that the Convention had erred, in, at least, one respect, and to point out to them a mode by which the code of fundamental law, which that body had prepared and given to our consideration, might be preserved to us, and yet its mistake corrected.

My position is simply this: I believe that the provision of our new Constitution as regards the Seat of Government, is both *inexpedient* and *improper*, and I am ready to prove it, ready to provide for the mistake, while yet it is in our power, without endangering the acceptance of the instrument by the people. It is inexpedient, because the removal of our Seat of Government will involve an enormous outlay of money for the erection of public buildings, and this money cannot be obtained without at least doubling our present rate of taxation, which is already greater than the people are willing to bear. It appears by the Treasurer's report, presented to the Legislature on the 6th of January last, that the net revenue of the State from taxation was $517,530 17, and that the expenditures amounted to $516,184 95, leaving a balance of $1,365 22 in the Treasury.

This is, it is true, a large sum besides this, obtained from the sale of property and other sources, from which we shall of course be forever relieved precluded. One portion of this, and that not a small one, consists of presented notes which, to say the least, are of doubtful value. Another portion, if I understand the report, exists in the shape of claims on defaulting Sheriffs and other officers, a great part of which, cannot rise in value even to the dignity of doubtful. But even were it all in gold, I cannot but think that if we take a proper view of our circumstances, such as an individual or even