The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 122. VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1845. VOL. XVIII—WHOLE NO 4878

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

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

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchant 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 not 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 $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

The New Constitution
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Printed in neat manner, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Morgan's Library Depot.—Price—25 cents.

Dr. Stephen H. Bardasch,
No. 14 CARONDELET-STREET,
Between Canal and Common streets.

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, of his return to the city, and being known as a practising Physician and Surgeon for the last twelve years in this State, hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, which he will endeavor to merit by his strict attention to his profession.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned, John R. Marshall, of New York, and A. B. James, of New Orleans, have formed a copartnership, commencing from the 1st July instant, in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the firm of MARSHALL & JAMES, and will conduct the same at 18 Chartres street.

New Orleans, July 28, 1845.

JOHN R. MARSHALL,
A. B. JAMES.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of this city, is my duly authorised agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

HENRY SLATTER.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of this city, is my duly authorised agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

DURING my absence from this city, Mr. Edward Barnett, of this city is my duly authorised agent.

New Orleans, 24th July, 1845.

JONATHAN MEANS WILSON.

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

New Orleans, June 28, 1845.

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

REMOVAL.—The office of Dr. Frank Cushman is removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Camp and Royal streets.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM YORK has removed to No. 10 Musson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

HEPBURN & TURTIN,
HAVANA SEGARS,
Have a large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer at the lowest cash prices. Their cigars can be seen at their office, No. 11 Royal street, New Orleans.

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND SPERM OILS;
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee Street, New Orleans.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 28 Bourbon street, near Bienvenue St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

HIS office is open from sunrise to 8, and 3 to 10 P. M. and from 7 till 9 in the evening.

PEET & MORTON have removed to 36 Magazine street.

NOTICE.—Being my name certain thereto, Moses H. Unity and P. M. Nicolaus my pre-curator, passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, date of this day.

PIERRE POUTZ.

New Orleans, May 23, 1845.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No. 4 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Fox, Esq. New York, or to M. Field Fowler, New Haven.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Carondelet, New Orleans.

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

NORCROSS & FORDICK.

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

REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Rue Pelican st.

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

DR. BLANCHARD—Known to the Emperor Napoleon the King and Queen of France the Prince of Prussia, has good Patents in the family of Medicine of Paris and 1 New Orleans.

Fine cotton teeth, without the least pain in imitation perfectly natural, for one tooth to a complete set.

Diseases the second teething of children and correct bad or crooked teeth.

He has had long experience, unique and extensive practice, in Paris and America, in the treatment of the teeth, relative to the operations, preserving, extracting and setting teeth.

He possesses a gum cement, which is preferred to all by dentists, of the same nature as the most precious substance, of which has been employed upon Alexander, at the time, photo the teeth and adjoining parts.

The operation is made without any pain, and is achieved in a few minutes.

Recently invented for the Teeth.

Or Oxyde, which resists the most unbearable gum heat perfect certainty employed.

A New Fluoride (calle) plumb to plumb the cavity. Lilac Caustic, instantly cures pain in the teeth in cases.

Elixir to reform the gums, consolidating the looseness.

Tooth-Water for healing the mouth and preserving the teeth.

Spirits of Cayac rectified, to give a long to sanguinous gums.

Drops of Quinine to clean and fortify the teeth.

Tooth Brushes of various kinds, to erase all specks of a tartar stone upon the teeth.

Hours, at No. 106 Royal street, is open every day from 8 to the morning and 1 to the afternoon, Sundays excepted. Charges moderate.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the lowest market prices, in his Greek building, in Chartres st., a large and valuable collection of rose trees, Flemish plants, camellias, azaleas, cactus, orchidaceous and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and shrubs. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.

JOHN M. BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 36 *Magazine Street.*

ARE receiving per ships Hartshorn, Arthur and Oswego, a large assortment of right fancy prints, entirely new styles, black cambrics and lustrings, black and fancy gold alpacas; printed linens; fresh linen chittings and sewings; together with a very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash.

SARDINES IN OIL—4000 boxes and halves, of the well known brand S. Guillouz, for sale at wholesale, price by

WILLIAM WILKINS, 90 Levee.

SMALL PEAS—To close a consignment, per schooner Blanchard, Eimer & Co.

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co.
Steamboat.

SOAP—50 boxes Winchester No. 1 full brand, just landing ex ship John Hower from Boston, and for sale by

DAGAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
11 and 13 St. Louis

DOMESTICS—50 cases Hamilton plain and striped Cottonades; 3 cases Checked Tweeds; 2 cases Fancy Cassimeres; 3 cases Linsey, for sale by

WM. FROST & Co. 20 Old Levee

SALT—300 sacks coarse and 1 bbl do fine, cargo of ship Cygnet, for sale by

J. P. WHITNEY & Co.
73 Camp street.

CANDLES—75 boxes sperm candles, now landing, ex ship Diana from Boston and for sale by

DAGAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
11 and 13 St. Louis

LANDING ex ship Edward, from Bordeaux—25 cases Nantes sardines in oozes and half boxes; 25 baskets Grignolis, for sale by

DAGAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
11 & 13 St. Louis.

COGNAC CHAMPAGNE—20 quarter baskets 1st proof Cordelon brand, 1834, exclusive debenture, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St Louis

CALF SKINS—The subscriber has received per ship Harriet, from Havre, an invoice of Varnished Calf Skins, which he offers to shoemakers at very moderate prices.

D. S. MACARTY,
2 St Bourbon

SUPERIOR COGNAC—The undersigned has a choice supply of the well known P GODARD & Co's brand in Quarter pipes. They keep their stock under the key of the Customhouse.

EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St Louis

TWEEDS, DUTTONADES, &c.—50 cases fancy cottonades, checked, striped and plain; 10 do Hamilton cottonades; 10 cases checked Hamilton tweeds; 10 do Hamilton drilings; 10 do fancy cassimeres; 10 do blue mere check prints small figures, for sale by

WM FROST & Co. 20 Old Levee

FOR SALE—Two rooms of frame in Dryades street near the corner of Tulane Walk. These lots are filled up and the banquets are made.

EUG ROCHEREAU & Co,
17 and 19 St Louis st.

COCOA—Chocquaut cocoa, landing per ship Emperorette, for sale by

E. TRONSDOR,
20 Old Levee

LARD—100 bbls prime Lost Lard, for sale by

G & R BUCHANAN & CO.
98 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—50 bbls prime lard, in store and for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas

VINEGAR—20 cases for sale by

FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

TWINE—100 balls in store, for sale by

G & R BUCHANAN & Co.
98 Tchoupitoulas

COFFEE—Havana and Rio Government Java, for sale by

L. CARTIN, 36 Gravier

SPERM OIL—5000 gulls winter strained, for sale by

FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

SHELLED ALMONDS—50 boxes in store, and for sale by

E TRONSDOR, 20 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

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

WHIG CANDIDATES.

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

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1845.

☞ In view of the general prosperity of the country, and the flourishing condition of commerce, agriculture and manufactures, the locofoco papers are freely venting their sarcasms at the whigs, who, they pretend, prophecied all sorts of dire disasters and revulsions in the event of Mr Polk's election. We are not disposed to deny that many whigs looked with a gloomy and troubled vision to the future, after learning the defeat of Mr Clay, and really believed that the success of his competitor was an evil augury for the prosperity of the Republic. But the locofocos with their usual wilful blindness, think proper not to understand that this despondency and these sorrowful vaticinations were not predicated upon the simple fact of the election of James K. Polk, but upon the supposed measures of his administration. No man was silly enough to imagine that Mr Polk's name possessed a potency for ill, so marvellous as to depress the price of labor, check the industrial energy of the artizan and manufacturer, shorten the crops, and overspread the land with misery and famine. What the whigs looked to were Mr Polk's well known opinions on the tariff, and it was believed that his election would be followed by a direct and systematic effort to break down the act of 1842, and substitute a horizontal scale of duties, or a small *ad valorem* rate.

This is the real state of the case. The country doubtless is prosperous. The avails of labor are competent to the support of the hardy mechanic; the products of agriculture are vended at remunerating prices; the loom and shuttle of the manufacturer work with vigor; commerce is active and flourishing—and all these results are in full force and operation under the whig measures of 1842, which locofocoism has not yet been enabled to overthrow. We haven't a doubt that this will continue so long as the democracy of New England and Pennsylvania, aided by the whigs throughout the Union, remain strong enough to resist the efforts which have and will be made to introduce disorder and confusion (which locofocism miscalls *reform*) into the system of Protection to American Industry devised by the Whig Congress of 1842, and thus far untouched and untrammelled. It, however, the rampant orators of Free Trade should succeed in effecting a change of the tariff should be repealed, it may not be very long before the people will discover that the whigs who predicted that the election of Mr Polk would be a source of sorrow to the country, were not very far out of the way. The coming session of Congress will clear up the mystery, and till then we are content with the oracular declaration of the Richmond *Enquirer*—"*News Veteres.*"

MEXICO.

We were informed yesterday that an importing house in our city had applied to the Mexican Consul to know whether he could clear a vessel for one of the Mexican ports on Thursday next, and that the reply of the Consul was that after Wednesday he would be unable to attend to any such business. As the duty of the Consul in such cases is to counterasign the manifest, his refusal looks as if there were some truth in the rumors of war, now so prevalent.

BURYING ALIVE.

We have recently re published two articles on this subject—one from a French paper, and another from the Richmond *Whig*—both of them going to show that the inhumation of living beings, supposed to be dead, is infinitely more common than is usually imagined.—In proportion as the subject attracts attention, the developements respecting it become more interesting and important. A very respectable journal—the Baltimore *Sun*—cites the case of the wife of a clergyman of that city who was declared to be deceased, and for whose sepulture preparations were made. Suddenly to the surprise of all round her and to the fright of some, she raised herself up, awaked in her shroud, and asked to be released from her uncomfortable situation. The lady in question is said to be still alive.

The same paper observes: "We have seen the head of an exhumed person's corpse, a short time after burial turned upon its side in the coffin. And this was one out of three or four that we have looked upon in the process of decay which the body undergoes in the grave. And in further proof of the appalling declaration, we have the testimony of the sexton of one of the largest and most respectable congregations in this city. He is a man of the most sterling character and his word may be relied on in the utmost confidence. In the course of his official duties he has frequently to remove the corpses of the buried persons from their places of temporary repose in the public vaults to their graves in the ground. And in doing so, his custom is to open the coffin and examine the corpse. In the course of his ministrations to the dead he has discovered that either three or five bodies, we do not now recollect which, is the correct number, were turned completely over on the side—perhaps in one case two corpse had lain lying breast downard. This the experience of a single sexton, and if he has discovered, say the smaller number, three upon their sides, how greatly would the number be increased if all the sextons were in the same habit and were to make a joint report upon the subject. Surely the account would be startling of the number buried before life was extinct, if all sextons were to relate what they have the opportunity of knowing upon this fearful subject."

The means of preventing a death so unutterably appalling, it seems to us, would be simple enough. Let those who are believed to be dead, remain unburied until the process of decomposition commences. Here is a positive and undeniable evidence of the non-existence of life and better it is a thousand-fold to sustain the unpleasant odor of incipient decay, than to incur the awful risk of interring a living being in the darkness, dampness and horror of the grave.

SINGULAR DEATH—The English papers mention singular case of death from a leech, as occurring at Guy's Hospital, London. A young man serving in the capacity of a groom, was engaged in dressing a horse, when the animal severely kicked him on the right arm. Medical assistance was procured, and leeches were ordered, four of which were applied to the wound. In a short time three only of these could be seen—but it was supposed that the fourth had fallen off and got away. The deceased was the following day conveyed to the Hospital. The wound and arm soon began to swell in a most unaccountable manner, when the house-surgeon observed there was a slight discharge of matter oozing from the orifice. He deemed it prudent in consequence, to open the arm, when to his surprise he found the missing leech enclosed in the flesh, and quite dead. The leech must have crawled into the orifice of a very small wound in the arm, and it could not be seen. After the leech had been extracted from the arm, the deceased went on very well for a week, when symptoms of inflamation of the reins ensued, which terminated with death. It is the opinion of the medical attendant that he has died from the effects of the wound having been poisoned by the long presence of the leech within it.

☞ The British steamship *Unicorn* made her appearance in the harbor of New York a few days ago, and excited no small degree of speculation among the Gothamites. Some imagined she had brought despatches to the British Minister, and others supposed she had come for the purpose of putting herself under the charge of Capt. Elliott, who was then at Rockaway, and that the valiant Captain was to proceed at once to blow up Fort Hamilton and bombard New York. The mystery was, however, soon cleared up. It appears that a New York capitalist—said to be Peter Harmony—has purchased the *Unicorn* to run hereafter as a regular semi-monthly packet between New York, Havana, Vera Cruz and Carthagena. She is described as a beautiful vessel, in admirable order, and was sold for £10,000 sterling—the exact sum paid only two years ago for her engine alone.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—We learn from the Charleston papers that on the night of the 26th ult., the schr. *Erie*, Captain Wilson, came into collision with the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Captain Marshall. The *Erie* was greatly injured by the shock. The *Vanderbilt* had only her stem slightly damaged. Captain Wilson, with a number of the crew and passengers got on board the *Vanderbilt*. The remainder of the crew held on board the *Erie* until she appeared to be in a sinking condition, when they placed themselves on one of the hatches, and were shortly after met by the schooner *Surprise*, Captain Pugh, and rescued. The same vessel subsequently fell in with the wreck of the *Erie*, and took off two of the seamen who were clinging to the mainmast head. There was no lives lost.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road on the 8th ult., near Auburn.—The locomotive with the freight train in charge, in going from Norwich to Worcester, ran off the track over a bank thirty feet high, instantly killing Charles Wells, a brakeman, smashing the cars into splinters, and tearing up the rails a distance of three hundred feet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

We are pleased to notice a compromise adopted at the meeting of the Council of Municipality No. One, with the Draining Company. In consideration of this compromise, the Draining Company is at once to proceed with the draining of that portion of our city lying between Canal Carondelet, New Canal, Claiborne street and the Metairie Ridge, opening all the streets in the rear of this municipality, as far as the ridge, and ere long, if this work is energetically proceeded with, we expect at the coming Spring Races of the Metairie Course, to ride or walk out Canal street to them, a distance as we understand, not exceeding one and three-quarter miles from Rampart street.

The vast benefit of this improvement to the Fire, Municipality, (which cannot progress in any other direction than towards the Lake) as well as the facility it will afford for the perfect draining of the front part of our city; and though last not least, the improvement in the health of it, which the draining of the swamps in the vicinity must effect, all induce us to regard the resolution as of the utmost importance. We consider this, and the resolution recently adopted by the Council to establish water works throughout the municipality, as improvements of the most beneficial character.

A communication was received from Captain H. H. O'Callaghan, proposing to cede to the Council, his right and privilege, of the use of Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph, on the proposed lines between this city and Mobile, Alabama, and to the Balize, for a period of fourteen years, under certain provisions, was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

CRIMINAL COURT—Leon Bacas f. m. c., found guilty of an assault upon a white person, was yesterday sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Hypolite Boyer, found guilty of an assault and battery, was sentenced to 4 days imprisonment.

On motion of the Attorney-General, the following persons were discharged from custody—the witnesses on the part of the State being *non est inventus*.

Stephen Fanton and Hugh Bannon, indicted for the murder of Capt. Craglieviich, George Hamilton and B. F. Spear indicted for forgery.

Samuel Poinier, Ezi McCarthy, George Potier, Francois Demarate, Clarisse Fornail, Charles and Elizabeth Vinnes were arraigned on charges of assault and battery, and severally pleaded not guilty.

Bills of information were filed against Antonio Deasa for receiving stolen goods, —— Pepe, for an assault with intent to kill, and Antonio Amant, John Yackiavlard, James Ward and Pierre Fauster, f. m. c. for assault and battery.

☞ The libel suit, instituted by Mr. Dancelbourg, against Wm. H. McCardle, was yesterday on motion of the counsel of the plaintiff, postponed indefinitely.

The weather is very warm at present.

THE LEGISLATURE of Florida elected on the 22d ult., W. Marvin, a Circuit Judge of South Florida; J. A. Bronson, of East Florida, and George S. Hawkins, of West Florida. No election was made for Middle Florida.—The candidates were Thomas Brizzell and S. H. Butler.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We learn, says the Hartford *Times* of Wednesday evening, that a most atrocious murder was committed in Avon last night, (the 22d,) by Mr. Orrin Woodford, of that town. The victim was his wife, whom he struck with an axe, splitting her head completely open, and then put out his wife and child with a knife! He is not an intemperate man, and we have heard of no reason for this horrid act. He has been arrested.

☞ A quantity of gunpowder was seized at New York on the 26th ult, in a barge belonging to the powder magazine. Three men attached to the boat were arrested and taken before the Common Council to give evidence in relation to the place where they have delivered powder for some months past. One keg was traced to a store in Vesey street, where it was packed away in a cask along with a quantity of tea.

SERIOUS LOSS.—We regret to hear, says the N. Y. *Mirror*, that among the property consumed by the fire, were the plates of the splendid work of Audubon, the ornithologist. It is supposed that his loss will exceed $15,000. It is the more to be regretted, as the edition issued was very limited. They were the result of years of patient labor.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF WINE.—Among the articles destroyed at the New York fire was 500 pipes, bulness and quarters, Madeira and Sherry; 100 pipes, 100 hds ditto and 1200 quarter casks Sicily Madeira; 3000 quarter casks Port; 1000 ditto Sweet Malaga; 2500 ditto Marseilles white, &c.; 1000 cases Claret and Muscat, and 5000 baskets Champagne.

AN ALARM OF FIRE was given in Charleston on the 29th ult., which was caused by the roof of a house at the corner of Boundary and Alexander streets, taking fire. The flames were soon extinguished, after the roof was burnt off.

TAGLIONI, it is said, declines coming to the United States this year. She goes from London to Liverpool and Dublin, and thence proceeds to fulfil engagements in Germany and Italy.

THE SOUTH VS. THE NORTH.—We perceive by a correspondence in the last *Spirit of the Times*, that Mr. Kirkman offers to run *Peyton* against *Fashion*, for ten thousand dollars over the *Union* Course, Long Island, on the first Monday in October next. He likewise proposes to match *Jeannettian* against the *Colonel*, three mile heats, for five thousand dollars, and *Lothiana* against *Stanley Eclipse* for two thousand. These challenges will doubtless be accepted.

LONDON LANCET.—We are indebted to Messrs. Burgess and Stringer, publishers, for the July number of the American Republican of this valuable medical periodical.

LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.—We can hardly imagine a more entertaining volume for a good Whig during the enheating weather, (says the Philadelphia *North American*,) than a collection of the opinions of men and principles held by Locofoco leaderism, fifteen and twenty years ago. Take for example the following extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* in the time Jackson was rallied *for* President. The editor of the *Enquirer* is now editor of the *Union*—the government organ.

"We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson."

Richmond Enquirer.

"We would deprecate his election as a curse upon our country."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"One who on any great crisis would convert the whole country into one great camp—and would reduce almost every thing under martial law."

Richmond Enquirer.

"Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how inferior must he be."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"We can commend Gen. Jackson's modesty in retiring from the Senate and Bench, when he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. Can we say as much for his modesty when he is now aspiring to the highest office in the nation."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"What kind of President would this 'great civilian' make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land. One whose ideas are so purely military that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civic courts, but by a court martial."

Richmond Enquirer.

The General, on the other hand, entertained and expressed reciprocal opinions of Mr. Ritchie, as will be seen by the following:—

Andrew Jackson's Opinion of the Richmond Enquirer.—I have often heard the man (Jackson) use these emphatic words—for he was fond of giving emphasis to his expressions—"Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America!" And in one of those letters he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraved in letters of brass:—

"I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cooke, Whitman and Williams, aided by that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to approbate my conduct, I should think that in some unguarded moment I had committed some great moral impropriety."

Judge Brackenridge's Letters.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Jonathan Kearsley, receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Detroit, Michigan, vice Sylvester W. Higgins, resigned.

Samuel D. Heap, of Pennsylvania, as consul for the city and kingdom of Tunis, in place of John H. Payne, recalled.

Nicholas Brown, of New York, as consul for the city of Rome, in the place of George W. Green, recalled.

David P. Brewster, deputy postmaster at Oswego, N. York, in the place of James Cochran, removed.

Jonathan L. Bean, of Missouri, Indian agent at Council Bluffs, in place of Daniel Miller, removed.

☞ The following table, showing the average number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, possesses interest for the friends of education. It is taken from the census of 1840:

N. Hampshire,	3,041	S. Carolina,	20,615
Massachusetts,	9,649	Georgia,	30,717
Rhode Island,	1,024	Alabama,	28,202
Connecticut,	1,814	Mississippi,	9,260
Vermont,	2,176	Louisiana,	4,662
New York,	44,028	Tennessee,	55,631
New Jersey,	8,326	Kentucky,	49,015
Pennsylvania,	38,204	Ohio,	38,204
Delaware,	425	Indiana,	28,146
Maryland,	11,527	Illinois,	27,246
Virginia,	29,779	Missouri,	18,437
N. Carolina,	34,008	Arkansas,	8,767
		Michigan,	3,173

THE NEW YORK FIRE.—The Committee of Investigation into the causes of the late fire had not reported at the last accounts, but it is stated that upwards of forty individuals had been examined, and that the Committee were perfectly satisfied that there was no gunpowder in the store of Crocker & Warren, where the explosion took place.

"Another body—or rather skeleton—was found yesterday, buried under the ruins of the explosion. It was distinguishing the bones of one forgotten from a mouldy grave. A few calcined and discolored bones that seemed ready to pulverize into magnesia at a touch—a smooth piece of shell—a ghastly lock of hair—these were the only remaining relicts of the living. No—we mistake. A huge bundle of charred Ledgers was grasped under the circling bones of the left arm, while the fingers of the 'good right hand' clutched among some scattered pieces of gold—precious gold! The skeleton lay crushed upon the steps, and the poor faithful wretch was joyfully making his escape from the burning building with his employer's books and his employer's gold—so say nothing of his own life—safe, safe! What a triumph! what a something to tell of and to be proud of for ever! time to come, and that he had so fearfully escaped the great Fire in 1845—escaped after having at the peril of his life secured the books and the gold, and brought them safe to his home with his own hands! All this said that scoundrel and blackened skull to our busy fancy as we commenced in thought with its vacant and dreamless cells.—*New York Tribune, 25th ult.*

Another Dead Body Recovered.—The mutilated body of a man with broken and bruised limbs, a native of Germany, aged 40, who lately boarded at No. 96 Broad street, was disinterred from the ruins of 42 Broad street yesterday, and conveyed to the Dead-house in the Park, when an inquest will be held to-day. This is the fourth dead body taken from the ruins of No. 42 Broad street.

The body of Mrs. Lunny was found last evening, in the ruins of No. 27 Broad street. It was torn much disfigured, and partially consumed by fire.—*Ibid.*

A frightful scene took place recently on board an Austrian steamer the *Empress*, on its way from Trebizond to Constantinople. The vessel took in passengers at Sinope, and, among others, two Persians from Candahar, in Afghanistan, who had been expelled from Tiflis and Bassorah. A few hours after the ship had put to sea, the two derviches, having first repeated devoutly their prayer before the whole ship's company, rose up with sudden fury. One drew out a pistol, and the other a double-edged sharp dagger or dirk from his girdle, and they both then fell upon the passengers, with the most determined purpose of murder. The pistol was aimed at a young Greek, who died of the wound he received. The murderer then drawing his large knife, attacked an Armenian with it, and actually ripped up his belly, killing him on the spot. The most serious scene the restaurateur of the vessel and his waiter, who received several severe wounds from the dagger of the other assassin. The agent of the steamer, hearing some scuffle, went forward to inquire the meaning of it, when he and a sailor who accompanied him were assailed by the furious ruffians, and dangerously wounded—the agent without hope of recovery. All this passed in a few seconds of time. No body on board was armed, and the scene of terror and confusion among the crew and passengers surpassed all description. The captain was writing in his cabin when the alarm reached him. He showed great presence of mind. He rushed out of his cabin, and seized a pistol from one of the pistol boxes, there was a musket with a bayonet. He sprang at once upon the paddle box, dashed the bayonet from the gun, and with the cocked pistol pointed at the assassins, he ordered them to desist. He then ran down the deck, and he fell dead upon the deck. At the same time, one of the ship's engineers dashed down the stairs of the engine room, and seized the first head with a bucket. The struggle for a few minutes between the two fiends and their associates was terrible. Five, including the derviches, in their frantic assault of the Armenian, others killed, others wounded. The two derviches were supposed to be mad with opium, and considered the murder of Gismere as a high religious act of self-devotion, for they well knew that they were thereby rushing to inevitable death themselves.

MR. TEMPLETON.—This popular vocalist, it is said has decided upon coming to America. The following story is told of him. Some years ago he called upon Mr. Stephen Price, for the purpose of making an engagement with that manager for the Theatre. "I think, sir, I can amuse," said Templeton, "provided you can make an arrangement." "Well," said Price, "I have no doubt you can, what do you require." "Good terms.—Well! Fifty pounds a night.—" "Well.—The clear half of a benefit every fortnight.—" "Well." "An engagement for two years on these terms.—" "Well.—Five hundred pounds to be advanced before leaving London, and the engagement to commence at once.—" "Well.—Passages and all other expenses to be paid.—" "Well.—On my arrival in New York, private lodgings to be taken, and a carriage to be sent to the landing for myself, servants and luggage.—" "Well.—Your rooms to be provided at table for myself and friends.—" "Well.—Good sir, (said Price, in the blithful performance of my part) I perceive you are a man of business.—Well anything else?" "No, except I am to play whenever I please and what I please, and that I am always to be announced in enormous letters. Now—I can think of nothing else at present, and I believe this will do.—Stephen Price eyed him from head to foot—rose from his seat, and in a manner quite alien to that manager, thus replied to the vocalist: "Mr. Templeton—there is but one little obstacle in the way of this whole arrangement—I will see you hanged first, you insufferable humbug. You can sing like an angel, and I wish you had learned from Mali. Opera—and Malibran learned it from me!—She was a pupil of mine! and I brought her out in New York. As a man was she, her language became quite that of a ranger ungovernable, and Mr. Templeton left the room in a hurry, on the worst possible terms with the American manager and all the rest of the world. Price, after this, was not to engage Templeton on any conditions, and he is now coming to the United States to try his fortunes solely on his own account.

BRILLIANT INVENTION.—We had the pleasure of witnessing, to day, at the Medical College of this city, the beautiful machine invented by Dr. Page, Professor of Chemistry in the College, and a Clerk in the Post Office, for communicating motion by means of the galvanic battery. The whole feature is singularly ingenious, and promises to open a wide field for the application of the electro-magnetic principle to the generation of motion, and to the arts of life. Dr. Page has no doubt of its capacity for propelling the railroad car (of course, the course of his official duties has led him to the study of the dangers of explosion. We congratulate Dr. P. on the advantage which he may obtain, and the pleasure which he must feel, from developing so valuable a feature in his invention, and we congratulate our country on the advance which it appears to be making in this progressive age, from the enterprise and energy of her sons. We hope the time may not be very distant, of giving a more detailed account of the principle, construction, and advantages of the Doctor's second machine. Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that the prize offered for the best and most ingenious method for substituting the galvanic battery in the application to the telegraph, and for raising weights, firing gunpowder, &c. &c.—*Washington Union.*

THE BONAPARTE PAINTINGS.—Considerable interest is mentioned at the approaching sale of Joseph Bonaparte's paintings at Bordentown, on the 15th of September. It is mentioned that they are sold for reason that the public is not likely to understand. Indeed, it is known that when the allied powers entered Paris, they restored the great paintings and statues to the capitals from which they had been taken. The Venus to Florence, Apollo to Rome, Napoleon, Napoleon, Venice, &c. Suppose these valuable paintings had been sent to London for sale, and the Spanish Minister should claim them as property belonging to Spain, and succeed in their detention. Jemmy was King for a short time, what then? Why they would be restored to their lawful owners, and not sold as they will be at Bordentown.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE NATIVE THE CAUSE OF LEMONS BEING DEAR.—Ah! Pinkeen, a vender of lemons, yclept Sammy Jimmy, recently stopped some time in the fish market, the purport of which is well known as a gossiping Hodden, and a gentleman of sterling worth, willing at all times to encourage honest industry, some thought it appear in a foreign garb. "What's the price of lemons, Jimmy?" "Thirty-two and a half cents a dozen, sir." "Thirty-two and a half cents a dozen!" exclaimed the 'landlord,' "why, Jimmy, that's rather dear for lemons." "I know it, sir," replied Jimmy and the Natives are to blame." "The Natives! how do you make that out?" "Easy enough, sir, haven't five of them at home, there in Washington street, to clothe and feed." The landlord, struck with the truth of Jimmy's answer, readily gave the price asked, being convinced that it was of the first importance to encourage foreign importations if we wish to increase domestic manufactures.—*Philad. Ledger.*

A CURIOUS FACT.—A Mr. Lair, on the Little Scioto, was struck the other day by lightning and killed. At the time she was holding an infant in her arms, which was not killed. It was burnt on the lips a little. The affection of electricity are very remarkable. It not only prefers one substance to another, as water to glass, but it has choice of one body over another of the same substance. It is possible that in this instance the clothing of the child may have been what saved it; but its head was uncovered, and its lineaments. The effinities of Electricity have proved the bonnet of field of modern Science, and it is plain they are likely to be the ground of many future discoveries.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

LATEST DATES.

Boston	July 31	London	June 4
New York	July 30	Liverpool	June 5
Philadelphia	July 30	Paris	June 2
Washington	July 31	Havre	June 3
Baltimore	July 27	Mexico	June 28
Charleston	July 26	Jamaica	June 20
Cincinnati	July 27	Vera Cruz	June 26
St. Louis	July 26	Havana	June 18
Mobile	July 26	Carthagena	June 21

Boston, Feb. 24, 1845.—Messrs Comstock & Ream, 19 Tremont Row—Gentlemen: I gave my pleasure to state to you that the Bale of Cotonbal I bought of you a few days ago, I have tried it for ten years, and find no fault that any thing would bring back my hair; but to the surprise of myself and every body who knows me, it has done it. You cannot recommend it high enough; it is beyond all praise. I am really delighted with it, and cannot help writing this to inform you of it. I wish every person who is bald, or balding, to avail use the Balm, and that it would have the charming effect that it has upon me.

HENRY WHITING.

The above is for sale in this city, by Comstock & Ramsay, 56 Poydras street.

☞ NOTICE.—Madames Hicoul, Chandier et Crevisier and Mr Chas Wembser, consignees per ship EUROPEAN—Leo, M Vos Gaude, consignee per ship SWANTON, from Havre, will please to notify their freight bills with, or make know, their residence.

JOHN A. MERRITT & Co.

☞ REMOVAL.—Mr. L. H. RICHARD, Importer, has removed his store from No. 41 Gentembouse street, to No. 33 home street—up stairs.

WANTED—A young man of 14 to 16 years, wishing to enter as a Clerk in a Dry Goods Store, can find a situation by addressing a letter to Box D. No. 9, at the Post Office. None to apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—In the country, during the summer months, a young man capable of giving lessons in the French language to an American. Apply at No. 46 Old Levee street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

A BRACELET, mounted with diamonds or emeralds, was lost last evening, Sunday, coming from the Carrollton Railroad Cars, towards Bayou Bienvenue. Apply at No 140 Conti street, between Dauphine and Bourgogne, or at this office.

HIRE—A trustworthy NEGRO WOMAN, some thing of a cook and washer, and a good nurse. Apply at No 46 Old Levee.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—100 bbls brandy, gin and rum for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
20 Old Levee

PORTUGAL SPIRITS—10 bbls, 34 proof, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
20 Old Levee

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Council of Municipality No. 2.

SITTING OF MONDAY, JULY 28, 1845.

Resolved, That every person who shall carry away or cause to be carried away, any earth from any street, way, square, public walk or commons, within the limits of Municipality No