The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

[illegible]

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

F. T. JOHNSON, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., [illegible] Sidebook, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street, New-Orleans. [illegible]

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

WM. MORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Moreno's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts. [illegible]

TABOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, Dressed English and Germaine, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

[illegible] FRANCISCO TIO.

J. F. HERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand French Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

WM. F. TALBOT, No. 30 Moreau st., 3d Municipality, Just received and for sale a Large and Likely Lot of NEGROES, Consisting of Mechanics, House Servants, Field Hands, &c. &c.

Will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia. [illegible]

CHARLES A BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] Insurance against loss or damage by Fire in connection with the Marine and river business. [illegible] Camp street. A. BROTHER, Agent. [illegible]

LEWIS A. ROZ DE DIEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office No. 140 Royal street. [illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street, HAS just received and now assortment of French Water Closets, and Patent Lift Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c. Building Tubs and Shower Baths, Hydraulic and Sounding Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, work done to order, and jobbing promptly attended to. Attendance in town attended to, for a reasonable fee. f 13—ly

DUFFAU [illegible] the honor of informing the public that he has a stable at No. 110 Bourbon street, where he will board and [illegible] Horses, where he will board and [illegible] Horses. Horses will be carefully and [illegible] Horse Shoeing. No. 114 Burgundy street. a25—1y

Agency San Mutual In. Co. [illegible]

THE fifth year of this Institution terminated on the [illegible] day of last month, and the Trustees have declared a Dividend of thirty per cent. on the amount of premiums [illegible] during the year, and have further divided six per cent. in cash, on the scrip. They have been in operation five years, and have made the following dividends viz.

On the 1st of October, 1842, declared 32 per cent.
1843, 34
1844, 36
1845, 40

In consequence of the disastrous fire in New-York, the period for closing the accounts was changed from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1846, declared 32½ per cent. They do not insure against the risks of fire in New-York or elsewhere, except at this Agency.

The board of trustees also received that no division of profits should be made until the accumulated earnings shall, at least, exceed one million of dollars.

The existing scrip and assets, available to meet losses, amount to [illegible] on the 1th ultimo, to which may be added some [illegible] premium based upon which, if the plan of the undersigned, afford the most ample protection to their policies.

The Agency [illegible] against fire, may be found at [illegible] MATTHEWS, Agent.

N. B. [illegible] Camp and Common streets. [illegible] n10

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have to day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Bienville streets. [illegible]

M BERTUS, H RUFFIER. [illegible]

P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector. [illegible]

WHITE LEAD.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of the celebrated White Lead of R. Conkling & Co., is receiving a fresh supply, which he offers for sale at the manufacturer's prices. The lead manufactured at the works of R. Conkling & Co., will, on trial, be found superior to any English lead. As I am the only agent in the city, it will be supplied from me. ROBT. CLANNON, 46 Canal st.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS FOR SALE.—A young negro woman, about 23 years old, very good seamstress, also understands washing and ironing, somewhat of a cook and washer. Apply to P. F. de GOURNAY, 11 Exchange Place.

SUNDRIES: [illegible] Thomaston Stone Lime, [illegible] Hydraulic Cement, [illegible] Water Lime, [illegible] Marble Dust, [illegible] Plaster Paris, [illegible] Plastering Hair, casks and barrels, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO., 21 Red Stores, 3d Municipality.

A lot of Sugar Lime, a very superior article, either in casks or barrels, for sale by the above. n4 6m

NEW PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 90, CHARTRES STREET, BETWEEN Bienville and Conti streets, where the following medicines that have gained such a high reputation throughout the United States can be purchased.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.
Sands Sarsaparilla.
Dagoodis Indian Chologogue, a celebrated remedy for Fever and Ague.
Daily's Magical Pain Extractor.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.
Kennedy's Vermifuge.
Forgate's Anodyne Cordial, for Bowel complaint.
Godfrey's Cordial, a celebrated fashionable remedy for all sores, pimples on the face, and all cutaneous diseases.
Hay's Ointment, the greatest Pile destroyer in the world.
Hay's Pills and Soda Powders.
McLane's Tutti Vermifuge, the Mother's comfort.
Wistar's Pills. Tooth Ache Drops.

Together with a large assortment of the most valuable Medicines now extant, too numerous to mention.

Also, for the ladies, a large assortment of perfumery. All goods sold at this house are warranted genuine. Try Kennedy's Toilet Soap, a new article only 25 cents a cake. nov 7-3m

PARISIAN HAT STORE, A. Marchal, 40 Chartres st. HAS just received ex ships Probus, Kentucky and Diana, from Havre, a large assortment of hats direct from the best manufacturers of Paris, such as Pinaud, Meunier and Blois.

30 cases extra silver nap hats,
6 " beaver hats,
10 " fine do do superfine,
2 " Tyrolese do
2 " hats for boys,
300 dozen cloth and velvet men and boys' caps—gold and silver embroidered velvet Grecian caps. Amazon hats and caps, visiting, riding whips, &c. &c. nov 3

ATTENTION BELOW COST PRICE. A. MARCHAL, 27 CHARTRES ST. WILL, until the end of December next, at which time he will dispose of his stock at auction, at very low prices, the following articles received ex ships Probus and Kentucky, from Havre:—

Silk and bus kind pilot cloth paletots, Tartan do do, black and [illegible] cloth dress and frock coats black and [illegible] cassimere pants, fine satin and cashmere vests, cloth and India rubber cloaks, shirts, braces, cravats, night caps, stocks, drawers, bandannas.

Also, for Tailors.—Broadcloth, superfine do; ponjee cassimere, satin, tartan, &c. &c.

Merchants from the country are invited, before making their purchases, to call and examine, they will find it to their advantage. N. B. All sales will be made for CASH. n3

IN STORE FOR SALE.—
[illegible] casks Claret Wine, good ordinary,
[illegible] do do Medoc, old, sundry brands,
20 boxes Dantzick
1,000 baskets Gutinguiet d'Angers,
[illegible] boxes Absynthe & Kirch, Jenarenand brand,
[illegible] do Claret Wine, sundry brands, for family use,
[illegible] do White Wine, Haut Sauterne,
150 boxes Curacao, surfine and superfine,
20 do fruitain Brandy, 6 prunes & apricots,
400,000 corks, pointed and ordinary.

by FOUGET FILS, 147 Royal st between St Louis & Toulouse sts n3-3t

CARPET STORE, 23 Chartres street.—CARROUSSEAU & Co. have now on hand a large and choice assortment of carpeting, &c. among which are, Axminster & Tapestry, English and American Brussels, in great variety; Imperial and Ordinary, 3 plys; Ingrains of all qualities, Venetians, for halls and stairs; Drugs, Mats, Crumcloths, &c. &c.; Floor Oil Cloths, [illegible] qualities, from 2 to 16 feet wide; Mattings, of [illegible] widths, colors and qualities; all of which will be sold at lower prices on account of the new tariff; also, fancy goods, the usual clothing, at manufacturers prices, by the case. [illegible]

CURACAO—30 cases for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis street.

MARASCHINO—30 cases for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis street.

Saturday morning, November 14, 1846.

Make way for the Empire State.—The Whigs Victorious.—Another Whig Storm.—Locofocoism driven from its last Stronghold.

Yesterday's mail brought us many returns from New York.—Enough we think to indicate infallibly the result. Had the mail of the 5th, which was due, arrived, we should have had tidings from nearly the whole State. As it is, our advices, though incomplete, justify the inference that JOHN YOUNG, (WHIG) HAS BEATEN SILAS WRIGHT, (LOCO) AND IS ELECTED GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. The glimmer of hope which we entertained has brightened into broad day. Despite Whig disaffection and Locofoco unanimity; despite the overwhelming strength and popularity of the Locofoco nominee; despite every obstacle which the Whigs had to encounter, they have nobly triumphed—all honor to the gallant Whigs of the Empire State.

The returns received are mostly from the counties around New York city, where the Whig bickerings did their worst, and from the centre of the State. We subjoin those which are reliable.

	YOUNG, (W.)	WRIGHT, (L. F.)
Albany county,	2,700	
Dutchess,	300	
Rensselaer,	1,500	
Oneida,	2,000	
Cayuga,	300	
Monroe,	1,200	
Erie,	2,000	
	10,000	
New York city,		4,800
King's county,		480
Richmond,		180
Queens,		100
Westchester,		200
	5,800	

These counties, in the aggregate, gave WRIGHT about 500 majority in 1844, so that the Whig gain in 12 counties, is some where about 5,300, or fully one half of Mr. WRIGHT's entire majority. WRIGHT gains no where out of the First Senatorial District. The latest report by the Magnetic Telegraph says:—"The belief is general that YOUNG is elected."

Fourteen Whig and eight Democratic Congressmen have been elected as far as heard from. In the present Congress the Whigs have nine members from New York. In the city of New York Nativism, as usual, helped Locofocoism to defeat the Whigs. Mr. PHENIX, (W.) is beaten about 40 votes; and Mr. MONROE, (W.) about the same. The Whigs gain a member in the person of Mr. F. TALLMADGE, who has a small majority. The Locofoco assembly ticket is chosen with the exception of Mr. WELLS, who is said to have been beaten. Not a word of the probable composition of the Legislature, of the Lieutenant Governor, or Canal Commissioners.

We have many more returns from isolated towns, but they are too vague and in some instances too contradictory to merit entire confidence. Those already given embrace the latest and apparently most authentic advices. They leave no doubt in our mind of the success of the Whigs.

New Jersey overwhelmingly Whig.

The Jersey Blues have proved faithful and staunch beyond our most sanguine expectations. They turned out like men, and resisted the double onset of Locofocoism and Nativism. The result is a complete and splendid triumph.

In the First Congressional District, JAS. G. HAMPTON, (W.) is elected by about 400 majority—a most glorious victory.

In the Second District, WM. A. NEWELL, (Whig) is chosen by at least one thousand majority!

In the Third District, JOS. E. ESBALL, (Loco) is, doubtless elected, as his District comprises the strong Locofoco counties in the State.

In the Fourth District, JOHN VAN DYKE, (Whig) beats Littleton Kirkpatrick, the Locofoco great gun. A WHIG GAIN.

In the Fifth District, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, (Whig) is elected by about 2,000 majority.

The Legislature will be largely Whig in both branches. Some idea of the popular vote may be formed from the following returns:—

	W.	L. F.
Burlington,	900	
Mercer,	550	
Morris,	400	
Hudson,	500	
Essex,	1,000	
Passaic,	530	
Bergen,	87	
Salem,	173	
Somerset,	620	
Middlesex,	350	
Camden,	390	

To these add Cumberland 473 Whig, and we have about 6,000 Whig majority, with Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon to hear from, which cannot possibly reduce it to more than 2,000. This will be the largest Whig majority given by New Jersey since the days of HARRISON.

WILMOT'S DISTRICT.—The Locos still claim Wilmot's election as a free trade triumph. Let us compare the vote in the district with that of the Presidential election:

	1846 Congress. Free Trade.	1844 President. Protection.	Polk.	Clay.
Bradford,	2703	2393	2566	2325
Susquehanna,	1527	1235	1697	1802
Tioga,	1369	1823	2193	1169
	5599	4852	6456	6306
	4852		6306	
	10,451		14,864	

Polk's majority in an aggregate of 14,864 votes was 2252. Wilmot's in 10,451 only 747. About two-thirds of the Presidential vote was cast and two-thirds of Polk's majority was destroyed. Had the whole vote been out, the inference is fair that Wilmot would have been defeated.—*Philadelphia North American.*

☞ Now that the Administration has lost New-York, where shall it find a resting place for the sole of its foot? Not in Maine, not in New-Hampshire, not in Pennsylvania, not in Maryland, not in Georgia, not in Florida, not in Ohio. Where, oh where? "Gentle shepherd tell me where!"

OHIO.—The Locofoco papers are urging that if the Whig Legislature had not changed the Congressional Districts, there would in the next Congress have been 13 Locos to 8 Whigs. Is not this of itself an evidence that the former gerrymander was iniquitous? With a Whig majority in the State of 2000, they assert that two-thirds of the members of Congress under it would have been Locofoco! Now, the Whigs have a majority of the Legislature and of the popular vote.

MAINE.—The *Atlas* of Boston gives a corrected table of the Representatives elected thus far. They stand: Whigs 63; Locos 57; Vacancies 31. The *Atlas* remarks:—

Of the thirty-one districts yet to be filled, including these four not heard from, seventeen gave a majority against the Locos, four of them a Whig majority over every thing, ten a Loco majority, and four were nearly exactly balanced at the gubernatorial election. Since the election of the 14th of September, when 32 Whigs and 43 Locos were chosen, the Whigs have added 31, and the Locos have only added 14. Of these 31, eight only were from districts giving Whig majorities for Governor, nine from districts which gave Dana, Loco, a clear majority over every thing, and fourteen more gave large majorities against Bronson. The Whigs have a clear and undisputed majority of six in the House already, and a fair prospect of adding to it in the elections a fortnight from yesterday.

THE JEFFERSONIAN takes ground against the rumored nomination of CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, as Minister to France. Some of the grounds of opposition stated by the *Jeffersonian* are strong enough, but our objections are still stronger. The course of Mr. INGERSOLL in the last Congress was disgraceful to him as a man and a politician. His abusive rib-kicks and foul slanders against Mr. Webster, place him in the category of disreputable political slang-whangers. We trust for the credit of Mr. POLK, that he will select a decent Locofoco for so responsible an office.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. RIDGLEY is a calamity that the whole country will deeply deplore. The intelligence appears to rest upon information too specific to admit a doubt of its truth. It was obtained at Brazos Santiago by express from Monterey. While ridiculing the idea of the fall of the Bishop of Monterey, his horse fell with great force, the brave rider coming under, and the concussion fracturing his skull. He was taken up speechless and senseless, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

THE CASE OF THE PLYMOUTH AND THE COMS.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. WYLIE & EGANA, in another column, in relation to the charges preferred against them by sundry city papers.

NEW WORK.—Our thanks are due the publishers through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Chemistry of the Four Seasons, an essay prize jually concerning natural phenomena influencing of interpretation by Chemical features and illustrating passages of scripture. This is a lovely in treating such attractive subject. It has been worthy a further extent thread in Chemistry, and in consequence of clear and intelligible, respecting exciting has a little patient attention. The wonders of nature are unfolded in a style at once elegant and simple.

American Journal of Medical Science, No. 24.—This is a standard work of great excellence.

Letter from the Army.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Virginia*, we have received our correspondence and papers from Matamoros, to the 4th instant. The news from Monterey is to the 26th ult., inclusive, and is of interest. We subjoin the letter of our correspondent—"CORPORAL."

Correspondence of the Bee.

MATAMOROS, Nov. 3d, 1846.

Capt. Harney's dragoons left here yesterday for Monterey.

We have advices from Monterey as late as the 26th ult. The troops are suffering some from the chills and fever, and the diarrhœa.

This mail puts us in possession of the melancholy intelligence of the probable death of Bt. Maj. Ridgely. He was riding around one of the squares in Monterey, when his horse threw him upon the pavement fracturing his scull and otherwise seriously injuring him. He had not spoken since the 24th, on which day it happened. A gentleman who saw him on the 26th, says he cannot recover.

The enemy have withdrawn his troops from Rinconada and Saltillo without doubt, and are concentrating them at San Luis Potosi. This is ascertained not only from our spies, but from the fact that traders daily leave that city and come into Monterey, which would not be allowed if there was a force in the place.

Provisions of every kind are said to be plenty in Monterey, and they are afforded to our citizens and the government at a much lower rate than at this place. Corn is brought in freely to the Quarter Master, and he is storing it in the town.

The Comanche's have been about Mier again, killed several persons and taken off a number of horses and some goods. One man belonging to this place by the name of Bozant, was killed by them and $6000 in specie taken from him.

The Mexicans here in Matamoras have a report that Tampico has been taken by our fleet, and they generally credit it. You may recollect that last June I wrote you that a report was in circulation amongst them here, that a fight had come off between some of our gun boats and their's, which subsequently proved true, and I give you this rumor in the same way, thinking there may be some grounds to build it upon. The Texas Cavalry are expected here to-day from Tobasco.

Health of the soldier's still improving.

F. S.—Gen. Wool has arrived at Manclova, from which place he will send a part of his forces to Chihuahua and join Taylor with the balance at Monterey. This I get from Major Shield, who has arrived here last evening. He also says that Taylor will move upon Tampico for reinforcements.

The Matamoras *Flag*, of the 4th, speaks of the appearance of that town as follows:—

Persons returning from the army through this place are suddenly struck with the change that has come over Matamoras since July last. One man said the other day, "why what the devil is the matter with Matamoras! when I was here last August it was a roasing place—plenty of fights, rows, murders, &c., and now every thing is so quiet and smooth that I believe it has been displaced by a Connecticut village." Had he taken the trouble to walk through the streets and see the number of houses that have been sealed here since that time, he could not have been so much surprised. And as for the rows, their ending must be attributed to the administration of Col. Clarke, who has treated us like Americans ought to be treated, and for which reason every well-disposed man honors him, and strives to keep the place in good order.

All Saint's Day at Matamoros was not signalized with much ceremony. With the exception of an unusually large attendance at mass, there was nothing to indicate the advent of the *fete*.

DUEL.—A difficulty, says the *Flag*, arose between two of our citizens—Daniel Murphy and John Kinsey—on Monday last, which was thought to be of sufficient magnitude to be settled with pistols. Accordingly in the evening they repaired to the Texan side of the river, where, after measuring off the ground the belligerents were posted, the word given, and both fired. Mr. Murphy received the ball of his opponent's pistol in the side, between the hip bone and lower rib, which inflicted a severe, though, we understan, not dangerous wound. Mr. Kinsey was not hurt.

We annex from the *Flag* such portions of the advices from Monterey as our correspondent has either not noticed or but slightly:—

The Mexicans do not appear to be as well disposed towards the Americans in Monterey as they are here, but that may be owing to a lack of sentiment what they are not, and ignorance of the deep counterfeits that our Mexicans known so well how to play off. Our friends says that they do not only look daggers, but that they use them too. A person belonging to the Alabama regiment was recently strolling about outside the camp, when a lancer came down upon him and ran him through several times.

A gentleman recently returned from Monterey, who has had a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the General Government of Taylor, expresses it as his belief that, after garrisoning Saltillo, the main body of the army will take up the line of march for Tampico, where it will be reinforced preparatory to making a descent on San Louis Potosi, which it is generally supposed will be the next battle scene.

It seems to be an ascertained fact that Gen. Taylor's camp, (Mexican rumors in this city to the contrary, notwithstanding) that Saltillo is not to be defended—the whole Mexican force being concentrated at San Louis Potosi, which place is being fortified in the strongest possible manner.

Gen. Wool had reported himself to General Taylor, as within a short distance of Monclova, and we are informed that a part of his force is to form a junction with Gen. Taylor at Monterey, the remainder moving on to Chihuahua—the whole force being deemed unnecessary for this service.

It is also stated to us that Victoria and all the principal Mexican officers in Tamaulipas are to be immediately garrisoned, and we would speculate that it is with the ultimate object of placing all the country on the east or northeast side of the Sierra Madre, under the Government and laws of the United States, to be held as a portion of her territory and as an indemnification for the war. The state of feeling on this subject cannot be misunderstood. Every day it becomes more apparent that this range of mountains is henceforth to be the dividing line between Mexico and the United States. It can no longer be viewed as a vague supposition—we believe to be the fixed intention of the American Government—in no other way can she be idemnified for the war.

The military depot at St. Joseph's Island has been broken up.

Captain Rhine's company list, towards the completion of a Texan regiment, now numbers 40 men.

The steamer *Major Bowen*, is still detained by low water, above Mier. She has worked her way too far up the "creek" to get back until a heavy sprinkle o rain falls. The river below Camargo has just water enough in the channel to be navigated and nothing to spare. By lightering the steamers manage to get up, after a time.

Six Days Later from Europe.

Our thanks are due the editors of the Charleston *Courier* for a slip containing advices from Liverpool to the 10th ult., inclusive, received by the fast sailing ship *Alliance*, which reached Charleston on the 7th instant.

There is no political news by this arrival. The aggregate amount of the Cobden testimonial is now £75,000, of which Manchester has contributed £20,600.

The import duty on wheat is now 8s. per quarter. On Friday, the 6th. leaf of wheaten bread was advanced throughout the metropolis, the cheap bread to 8d., and the best bread to 9d.

The Glasgow Examiner states, that though trade is very brisk at Paisley, the average wages of the weavers do not exceed 7s. per week.

LIVERPOOL, October 10th.

All Madrid is, no doubt, this morning, on tiptoe in expectation of the festivities attendant on two royal marriages. The French Prince, in his progress through Spain has been received with encouraging demonstrations of respect and gladness, his journey being marked by a total absence of any appearance of ill-will—the fact demonstrating that either the Spanish people are indifferent or well pleased. The royal bride-groom was to have arrived on the 6th, and the Joinville nuptials were to be celebrated this day.

So far success has attended the policy of Louis Philippe in this matter. He may have been unwise: he seems to have been determined. The royal resolution and the promptness of its execution have sadly perplexed the French and English press, who would fain invest the proceedings with extraordinary importance. Report and rumor raised apparent impediments enough to suspend the will even of a despot; left courage enough, amidst all the clamour of pride and patriotism, nothing very tangible escaped from the bureau of diplomacy to justify so much vehemence of nationality. Notes have been written, but their contents are secrets; and it is doubtful if any thing so formal as a protest has passed from Lord Palmerston to his correspondent, manager of foreign affairs at Paris, Mr. Bulwer. A singular letter, purporting to come from Mr. Bulwer, has been published; but, beyond its tone of discontent, it permits no inference further than the expression of a wish in the English Cabinet that the marriage of the Infanta should not at present take place. Rumor, however, has very often its origin in some palpable fact; and there can be little doubt that Louis Phillippe has stolen a march on Lord Palmerston. The result may not answer to his hope, and the event itself may be succeeded by a coldness and ill-humour inconsistent with the friendly relationship which all good men wish to see prevailing between two nations, in whose policy is involved the happiness of all mankind. As the public took very little interest in the Spanish marriages, people will be glad at being relieved from the eternal obtrusion of the subject.

A mere disagreeable subject, however, remains with us—the distress in Ireland. The destruction of the potato crop seems upon the government and the people by surprise. There was no availing machinery for affording economic relief, and the absence of order and the fulness of means—the Government was the providence to those who did not want, a delicate interest in preferring a common claim. The necessities of the many removed all barriers of distinction, and the whole people are now eager to profit by the national bounty. They will do nothing for themselves, and the sickening sensation of the distress of the family unfolded. The country must, in the meantime and total want of proper arrangement, resort up the mind to a national and needless loss of pillage, by orders which expense must be continued, or Ireland will be [illegible] to pass for re-payment at [illegible]

The Great Britain.—All attempts to get the vessel off have been abandoned for the present. Both tides of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were of no avail, the vessel not trying to the wind, being unable to approach the Great Britain. She is now farther up on the strand. Captain Hooker wrote on the 5th to Messrs. Olive, Bright & Co.—"I presume you will communicate our situation to the underwriters of Liverpool and Glasgow. I shall make the best of every thing until I have further directions from my directors or the underwriters; until then, I shall, as I have done, keep the entire management in my own hands."

We have had this week arrivals from the East and West Indies, South and North America. Events still thrive us to assume the entire sovereignty of India; and it is now as it has always been—those who give us the empire in the East are objects of misrepresentation. Sir Charles Napier has not escaped slander, and it is creditable to Lord Ellenborough that he has come forward to vindicate the character of this wonderful man.

The general monotony of domestic politics has not been disturbed this week by agricultural meetings. High prices at present take the argument out of the mouths of Protectionists, for they announce a logic which farmers can understand—good wheat 65s. a quarter is quite inconsistent with shouts of Sir Robert Peel; and so influential is this circumstance on the conservative mind that they now openly talk of having Sir Robert back again as Premier!

THE INTRIGUE—we can call it by no other name, says the Baltimore *American*—which gave SANTA ANNA a free entrance into Mexico, is a matter of surprise to many; to others it appears as a characteristic fact, marking very significantly the Statesmanship of this Administration. The following is from the Alexandria *Gazette*:

"We learned, a day or two since, in conversation with a gentleman recently returned from Europe, that the greatest surprise was manifested in private circles in England, by the most intelligent and well-informed people, at the very extraordinary movement of our government in countenancing and permitting the return of Santa Anna and his officers to Mexico. "You Americans," was the common remark, "are certainly the strangest people on the face of the earth. You certainly display the most indomitable heroism and perseverance—you overcome obstacles that would seem almost insurmountable—and yet you display the utmost lack of wisdom, nay, even of common sense, in the conduct of your war with Mexico. You permit Santa Anna, a skilful general, a man of notorious bad faith, without one single honorable trait in his character, crafty, cunning, deceitful, and your bitter enemy, to regain his country, unite a divided people, and lead an army, devoted to his interests, against you. This is a proceeding which no other nation upon the earth would have thought of, for a single moment. You permit Almonte, too, who from his long residence in your country, is probably the best informed of all his countrymen, of your condition and resources, as well as the disposition of your people, to return with Santa Anna, and, in all probability, assume the direction of the war department."

If it was an act of folly in the Administration to allow SANTA ANNA to return to Mexico, was it an act of wisdom to place that Administration in power? The people must learn their own responsibility. If they make a bad choice in the selection of their chief agent, they must expect the consequences. It is idle to suppose that the elevation of an incompetent man to the head of affairs can change him into a competent man. There is no hidden virtue in the investiture of office which can prove amative in a case of radical deficiency.

THE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 15th says: The train of cars with the Western mail, due at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not reach this city until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained by a flood in the Potomac, which deluged the road. In the neighborhood of Cacotin the water was so deep that it entered the cars, and even put the fire out in the locomotive. The passengers, however, arrived safe, after a most tedious and disagreeable trip. They speak in the highest terms of the unceasing attention paid to their comfort by the gentlemanly conductors, Capts Owens and Swain, as well as of their exertions to overcome the obstacles and difficulties on the road.

We learn that in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks the Canal was entirely overflowed, and it is feared has suffered considerable damage, though this could not, of course be ascertained until the water fell.

Gale in the West Indies.

Bermuda papers to the 17th of October, received by the N. Y. *Express*, furnish the following intelligence:

The late gale was severely felt at Barbadoes. On the 11th, the gale was very severe, and out of eleven vessels in Carlisle Bay, four went ashore. The bark Dunlap, Gordon, rode out the gale. No lives were lost, but the gale was worse than any since the great storm of 1780.

At Tobago the gale was felt on the same day, but we notice no serious damage. At St Vincent the same day, but at Dominica, some estates suffered, but we notice no large losses. Small colonial vessels were injured by going ashore.

At Trinidad, on the 7th of September, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, while the people were at church. The church bells ringing. But few houses in Frederick and other streets, in the lower part of the town, have escaped without a crack or two. A second shock was felt on the 10th of September.

The gale at Turks Island was severe, and some small vessels suffered seriously. A large quantity of salt has been doubtless blown away or washed, but not sufficient to affect materially the supply for the usual fall and winter demand.

At Grenada the earthquake of the 6th was felt, happily without doing damage.

At Dominica, two vessels broke from their moorings during the night, and drifted away to sea; no persons on board. A vessel owned at Halifax, with a cargo on board, went ashore; vessel and cargo lost.

At St. Vincent, several lighters were wrecked; but large vessels rode safely amid the storm.

The gale was partially felt at St. Thomas, but no damage ensued.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the U. S. *Gazette* tells the following amusing story. It ought to be true, for it is exceedingly rich:

In reference to the supposed election of Mr. Cabell, as delegate from Florida in the next Congress, (which still remains doubtful) the following characteristic passage of words is said to have taken place between Senator Westcott and Mr. Knox Walker, the President's Secretary.

K. W.—How is this, Mr. Westcott? Bad news of the election in Florida.

Senator W.—Bad news! Oh no! We shall have a Democrat.

K. W.—A Democrat? Do you call Mr. Cabell a Democrat!

Senator W.—To be sure I do. He is opposed to a United States Bank, opposed to a high Tariff, and *opposed to the present administration*, as I am!

Your obedient servant,
WYLIE & EGANA.

New Orleans, November 13th, 1846.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th November, 1846.

I do hereby declare that the brig Plymouth was loaded by me, and that there was no admmition nor warlike stores of any description shipped on board the said vessel, as I was constantly in attendance on her during the whole progress of her loading, and remained on board of her until she went to sea.

(Signed) CHAS. WHITE, Stevedor.

NEW ORLEANS, 12 November, 1846.

I do hereby certify that the whole of the cargo of cotton shipped on board of the brig Plymouth, was rebaled at my Cotton Press, and as the contents thereof were constantly under my inspection, I distinctly state that neither arms, ammunition nor warlike stores of any description were contained in the said cotton so rebaled by me.

(Signed) ROBT FERGUSON.

☞ Catalogue sale of Shawls.—The attention of dealers in shawls, is called to the extensive sale to take place THIS DAY, 14th November, at 10 o'clock, at F. L. Pastpain's auction room, No. 126 Chartres street. n14

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT.

November 13, 1846.

COTTON—Arrived since the 10th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 5,710 bales; Tennessee, 5,300; Mobile, 85—together, 12,095 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 2,300 bales; Havana, 500; Boston, 950—together, 3,450 bales—making an addition to stock of 9,645 bales and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard and cleared this day a stock of 85,698 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1845—Nov. 2, stock on hand	bales	6,549
Arrived this week	12,095	
previously	111,206	
		123,911
Cleared this week	3,450	
previously	31,830	
		34,980
Stock on hand and on shipboard		85,698

We noticed in our last that there had been a fair demand for Cotton in the early part of the week. Since then there has been a good enquiry, but holders have demanded such full rates that the transactions have been restricted to 5,000 bales. All parties prefer waiting for the steamer's news before engaging in any operations of note. A few days later intelligence from European markets will be received, which is favorable for our leading staple.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Inferior	6d @ 0d
Ordinary	8½ @ 8¾
Middling	4d @ 4½
Middling Fair	5¾ @ 6
Fair	10¼ @ 10½
Good Fair	11 @ 11½
Good and Fine	12 @ 00

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE CLASS.

Good	00 @ 00
Common	00 @ 00
Extra pickings	00 @ 00

We notice the sales for the last three days as follows:—40 bales at ——; 47 at 9¾; —84 at 9¾; —440 at 9¾; —100 at 10; —300 at 9¾; —70 at 9¾; —300 at 9¾; —101 at 9¾; —30 at 10; —7 at 11; —30 at 9¾; —220 at 9¾; —38 at 9¾; —25 at 9¾; —300 at ——; —108 at 9¾; —411 at 9¾; —300 at 9¾; —630 at ——; ——@——.

TOBACCO—During the past three days not a single transaction in Tobacco has come to our knowledge. The market is very inactive, and the stock on sale of Leaf Tobacco amounts to about 1,000 hhds. Our quotations are without change, viz—for inferior 1½@2c.; common 2½@3¾c.; fair 3¾@3¾c.; fine 4¼@4¾c.; choice and selections 5@6c.; segar leaf 9@10c. ⅌ ℔.

Arrived since the 10th instant, 1 hhd. Cleared in the same time for London, 480 hhds.; Boston, 20—together, 500 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard 5,151 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

1846.—Nov. 2, stock on hand	hhds.	17,846
Received this week	1	
previously	1,867	
		1,868
Exported this week	500	
previously	12,844	
		13,653
Stock		5,151

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sugar continues to be in good request. The sales during the past three days amount to about 1,000 hhds., at prices ranging from 3¾@7 cents ⅌ ℔ for inferior to strictly prime descriptions. In Molasses the demand indicated in our last has continued to prevail and fully 1,500 hhds. have been disposed of at 22 cents ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—This article since the date of our previous report has been in good request, but owing to the comparative small amount on sale holders are rather firmer than previously noticed. The sales during the past three days amount to about 3,000 bbls. Larger transactions would have taken place but in consequence of the non-receipt of the European advice now due, holders have demanded a further advance which buyers have refused to meet, and the sales in consequence have been checked. We quote Ohio and Illinois brands $5 12½@5 40 cents; St Louis, $5 50 cents ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—In Pork there has been little or no demand. The only transactions that we have to advise of are 118 bbls. M. O. at ⅌ 25 cents, and small lots of Mess at ⅌ 25 cents ⅌ bb. In Bacon the demand has been fair, the sales amounting to about 800 casks and bbls at from 5¼@5½ cents for Sides and 3¾@4¼ cents for Shoulders. Hams are in fair request at from 6¾@7 cents ⅌ ℔. In Lard there has been some demand for Hams. We notice the following transactions:—1,000 kegs at 7 cents; 220 do. at 7c.; 150 do. at 7¾ cents; 200 bbls at 7 cents; 100 do inferior at 5¾ cents; 141 do at 7 cents and 100 kegs at 7¾ cents ⅌ ℔. We quote the fairest for extremes 6¾@7¾c cents ⅌ ℔. In Beef the only transaction that we are aware of is 91 bbls new Mess sold at $11 37½ cents ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A good export demand has continued to prevail since the date of our previous report, but owing to the small stock and the nearly total absence of a strictly prime article transactions have been restricted. The sales during the past three days amount to about 10,000 bushels at from 55@60 cents ⅌ bushel, according to quality and order of sale.

In OATS no sales of importance have taken place. We quote a prime article from 40@47 cents ⅌ bushel. Nothing doing in WHEAT. In BEANS there is a good demand—30 bbls sold yesterday at $3 50 c. ⅌ barrel.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—These articles continue in fair request. We quote Western Butter, 10@12½; Goshen do., 14@16 cents and Cheese, 7@8 cents ⅌ ℔.

WHISKEY—The Whiskey market during the past three days has presented a more animated appearance than for some time past. As regards prices we notice no change. The following are the particulars:—600 bbls. new