The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 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

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Oct. 2, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 8 ounces of bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 5th inst.

Price of the same quality of the three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more, viz. 48 ounces.

Signed A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. E. HOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No. 28 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street. N. O.

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

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Conti streets.

F. HERCHER & Co., Commission Merchants, Importers of Port Wine, Madeira, Sherry, constantly on hand Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices.

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

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Window Curtain Pins, Lift Pumps, Hose Pipes, Bathing Tubs, Shower Baths, Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, Solder, Rosin, Tin Pipes, Sheet Lead, Solder, Rosin, Tin Pipes, Sheet Lead work, &c. &c. Work promptly performed and repaired. Orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 14 1-2 ly

NOTICE. Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay 5 dollars on the 10th of October next, to the Treasurer, or Chas. D. Drake, Superintendent, or to the Treasurer on the Charter of this Company.

C. M. SIMSON, Comptroller.

New Orleans, 17th Sept. 1846. o15

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LEVY, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that after the 1st of June, they have united their offices at No. 34 Rue Royale, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, where they will be found.

They engage to the rare under a certain various units, the only Dentists who are at the disposal of their patients every day in the week, except Sundays, from 8 to 4 o'clock. They have therefore the pleasure to inform their patients, that they will be always ready to receive them, and to treat them with their continued care, and the care and attention which they have shown them to hope for a continuance of the same to the public. jy

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Emperessa from Havana, and the Rienzi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barras's store, near the Mint. REYNAUD PETITHEN.

MINERAL WATERS, guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medical Surgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th April last, may be now found at the Bee establishment. 14

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Bordeaux, Thompson, and for sale at the Depot of wholesale and retail at the most moderate prices, 96 Exchange st. corner Casacalva.

The same agent has received the brig Pioneer, and the Leeches which was lost at from five to fifteen pounds each. Persons need very during the sickness. J. P. SCHRAN.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that they will at the above Hotel, for the reception and accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, and pledge themselves to spare no pains to render their stay in the city as pleasant as possible. Their tables will be always supplied with the best the markets afford, and their rooms furnished in the most comfortable manner. Their Bar will be supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c. &c. S. HAWLEY & Co. Proprietors.

NOTICE TO BIRDS AND BIRDS.

Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Receiver of Tolls on Bridge Fee, the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parishes and city to conform themselves to the 4 section of the following act:

Approved March 6, 1843.

Sec. 1. Be it the passage of this act, the birth of every free person in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared free; and no slave, under this declaration shall be made free, by the 2 section of the act to which this act is supplement, it becomes a misdemeanor, offending against the provisions of the 1 section, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred, nor less than five dollars, half of the fine to the informer, and the other half to the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 3. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be fined thereon within thirty days the declaration shall be made to the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence by the judicial ministry executor, if there is no executor, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the decision will have died, and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

F. M. CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
Corner Royal and Conti streets
Madame Vincent, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at retail at cost:

Ladies and children's Tuscan, Rutania and a fine straw hats, newest styles.

Dentre Mag & Co's printed barages and organdy Barge shawls and scarfs.

Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs.

Ribbons and flowers, white and black lace, gloves and mitts, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs thread lace, frill Ecosse and cotton do.

Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.

Bride's scarfs, silk and fil de Ecosse stockings.

Plain, open work and embroidered do.

Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m1

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Frank, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Duffau will continue his practice as Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 111 Burgundy street. a25—ly

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Barages, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslins and Tarlaton dress goods, Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts, Ginghams at 25 cts, light French Cambrics, latest styles, at 33 cts, &c. Also, white Marseilles Counterpanes, Swiss Muslins, Jaconet do, Plaid do, Lace do, Parasols, Barage scarfs, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Crinoline skirts, Gloves, Ribbons, with Fancy Goods generally, a large assortment Birds Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdks with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk petticoats, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics, Drillings, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies Fancy Gloves do hosiery and white Silk Gloves, Gents do blue and white Cripes, Hat Crepes, Linen Threads, Spool do, Cotton Cord, Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'etes, for sale by DAVID & CHAPUIS,
m19 93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

NEW BARAGES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER. Just received per ship Robinson, a choice assortment of rich Barage Robes, selected in Paris expressly for the New Orleans market, comprising dark colors for the street and rich colors for evening dresses.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street.
o1 Corner Customhouse st.

Fall Fashion.

BLACK SILK HATS—By the Rubicon from Havre we have received a consignment of 40 cases black silk Hats, of the latest styles which we will sell at wholesale at reduced prices.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—Just received, a large assortment of Blankets of the best quality, French, English and American of all the different sizes. Also—blankets for plantation use, for sale low.

C. M. SIMPSON,
o1 33 Chartres street Corner Customhouse

COGNAC—Just received 20 bbls very old Cognac, Eagle Brand and 5 half pipes superior Cognac, 4th proof, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

PARASOLS—(New Styles)—Just opened 3 cases rich Parasols imported direct from Paris, and of the latest styles C. M. SIMPSON,
o1 33 Chartres street Corner Customhouse

GUNPOWDER—100 superior Guns received on consignment, for sale at wholesale very low, and on accommodating terms by H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
o1 21 Magazine street

GROUND PEPPER—Boxes containing quarter pound papers, landing ex ship Rowdstich, for sale by
o1 ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine

PICKLES—10 cases Underwood's Cornichons assorted, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine
o1

NAILS—1100 kegs cut, assorted manufacture, from best Juniata iron, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL,
o1 75 Magazine

BAGGING ROPE—500 pieces bagging, 400 coils rope, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—400 bbls St Louis City Mills Flour, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st

TOBACCO—200 bales Virginia de Alajo, whaperos and fillers, landing ex brig T Street, from Havana, for sale by L CANTIN, 40 Gravier st.
o30

FLOUR—100 bbls Sidney City Mills Flour, landing from steamer Rainbow, for sale by
o30 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp street

PRIME PORK—100 bbls Prime Pork, at Wisburn's inspection, for sale by JAMES E WOODRUFF,
o30 60 Camp street

Saturday morning, Oct. 3, 1846.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the BEE, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

Under the head of "The Spirit of the Whig Press," the Washington *Union*, of the 23d, contains an attack upon the party so gross and scurrious that it would pollute the columns of the most shameless locofoco journal in the land. Judge then with what peculiar fitness and grace it must appear in the Government organ. As a specimen of the delectable decency and chaste courtesy of the article, it is only necessary to state that the *Union* terms the whigs "a party of desperadoes."

But leaving out of view the coarse abuse which the venerable editor strews broad-cast, let us see upon what he founds the sweeping charge that we are "a party of desperadoes." First he cites from the *National Intelligencer* a paragraph which says in allusion to the offer of British mediation, "we believe the whole country will rejoice at any intervention which shall shall bring it (the war) to an early and reputable end." This the *Union* considers treason, infamy and a high crime and misdemeanor, and he tries to establish the charge by quoting the words, "Any intervention" in large capitals, and wresting them as it were, from their natural and necessary connection with the line "*which shall bring it to an early and reputable end.*" We don't know what honied phrase locofocoism might find for such a trick, but most right-minded men would call it dishonesty. We ourselves are opposed to English mediation, but we should no more dream of regarding any American print as guilty of treason for differing from us, than of believing Mr. CALHOUN to be an Englishman at heart, because he advocates Free Trade, which we conscientiously believe to be a direct means of fostering British at the expence of American interests.

The next citation to prove that the whigs are "a party of desperadoes," is a paragraph from the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, advocating a national debt as a means of ensuring a stable system of revenue, and which shall afford adequate protection to Home Industry. The *Union* knows as well as any person in the country that the New York *Courier & Enquirer* stands alone in this opinion—that it has been echoed by no other journal. Still the official endeavors "to cram its words into our ears against the stomach of our sense," and persuade the people, that the opinion of one paper is that of a whole party and that therefore the whigs are "a party of desperadoes." Why, if we were disposed to retort such miserable and unfair arguments, we might turn round and boldly assert that the locofocos were all champions of a national debt, because in less than two years of the administration of Mr. POLK, he has managed to saddle the country with a debt of thirty millions. But we despise such narrow sophisms and detest all political controversy that is not conducted on the broad basis of principles.

Lastly, comes the grand charge of the *Union*—the crowning accusation which is to overwhelm the whigs and prove them a set of incarnate miscreants. The Boston *Courier* publishes an article in which the value of the Union is coolly calculated, and in which the South is berated with the usual quantum of abolition virulence. Now the official journal is perfectly aware that the paper in question is one-eighth whig and seven-eighths abolition; that it possesses not a particle of influence with the whigs at large; and that it belongs to a small clique of journals at the North, nominally associated with the whig party, but in reality leagued with abolition—presses that are a grievous source of injury to the whigs, that cling to us without our consent and that we would at any time gladly get rid of. Knowing all this, however, the *Union* does not hesitate to trumpet forth the lincendiary language of the Boston *Courier*, as the deliberate expression of whig sentiment. A more atrocious calumny never disgraced the column of the official rite, as they have ever been, in such unfounded slanders.

The calculation of the value of the Union is no new problem to the political school of which the Government organ is an exponent. Mr Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie and the whole tribe of nullifiers who are now such ardent and thorough going locofocos, were accustomed in 1832, to ponder over the price of the Union and to discover that it was of very small value indeed. And it was a Massachusetts whig—DANIEL WEBSTER—who, in the United States Senate, rebuked the factious course of the nullifiers, and in words of burning eloquence demonstrated the inestimable value of the Union.

A Pensacola letter says that a flag of trace was sent down to Commodore Conner, offering to exchange Commodore Carpender, his officers and men, for General Vega, and the three officers taken with him. The proposition was refused.—*Balt. Pat.*

To this the Washington *Union* replies: We understand that the proposition was *not refused* by Commodore Conner, but was properly submitted to his own government for its decision. We understand, too, that our government has not refused the proposition, but has sent on instructions which we trust will lead to the exchange of the officers of the Truxton.

Capture of Santa Fé.

The St. Louis *New Era*, of the 24th ultimo, says:—By the arrival last night of the steamer *Little Missouri* from Fort Leavenworth, we have a confirmation of the rumor which reached this city, evening before last, that Gen. Kearney had taken possession of Santa Fé without opposition. In addition to this, we learn that the Mexicans were fortifying the passes between Santa Fé and Chihuahua, and were preparing to make all the resistance in their power, should the American Army determine on penetrating farther into the country. The mail from Santa Fé reached Fort Leavenworth in 28 days, and was brought to this city last evening by the *Little Missouri*.

The steamer *Little Missouri* reached Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, the 19th instant, and conveyed to the new regiment of volunteers assembled there, the first intelligence of their having been recalled. It is said that a large portion of the privates received the news with indifference and some with joy; but it was a sad blow upon the feelings and military aspirations of the officers. The recall reached the Fort the day after the election for field officers, which made the disappointment doubly sore to the victorious candidates.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. BRIG WASHINGTON.—The United States brig *Washington*, arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th, in a wrecked condition, having been towed to within fifty miles of the Capes by the frigate *Constitution*, which vessel was bound to Boston, and continued on her course. She was last from Rio with a convoy, and is reported all well.

The *Washington* arrived in consonance of Lieutenant John Hall. The names of those lost in the gale are Lieut. Bache, of Philadelphia; Benj. Dalloff, of Western New York; James Dorsey, John Washburn, Samuel Schroder, Peter Hanson, and Edward Grennen, all of New York; a seaman named Counsel, of Philadelphia; William Stanford, of Charlestown, Mass., and two colored servants, Francis Bailes and Lewis Maynard.

☞ We are informed by the clerk of the steamer *Little Missouri*, says the St. Louis *Reveille*, that a tragical affair happened a few days since at Fort Leavenworth. A sentinel on guard challenged a drunken volunteer who was about to cross the line of one of the encampments, and not receiving a suitable answer, he forbade his approach; but the man who was in a beastly state of intoxication persisted in his efforts to pass into the lines, whereupon the guard shot him dead. The man killed belonged to one of the St. Louis companies; but whether his or the sentinel's name was ascertained by our informant. The affair is said to have caused great excitement, and the sentinel was arrested and placed under guard.

☞ A shocking case of murder occurred in Baltimore on the 24th ult., a young girl named Mary Earle was kicked so violently by James Kelly, a boy of 17 or 18, that she died in fifteen minutes. The jury of inquest declared that her death had been produced by the kick given her by Kelly. The miscreant had not been arrested at the last accounts.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.—The New-York papers failed to arrive by yesterday's mail, but we learn, by the Telegraphic report of the Baltimore *Patriot*, that the Whig State Convention at Utica nominated Jesse Young of Livingston, for Governor, and HARLEIGH FIRE of New York, city, for Lieutenant-Governor.

BATON ROUGE *Gazette*.—We understand by a private letter, that this gallant and efficient Whig journal is about to passing into the hands of Mr. Tessier, late of the *Tropic*. We hope the new editor, his intelligent superintendent, will sustain the journal's reputation as an able representative Whig publication.

Mormon Affairs.

We learn by the St. Louis papers that the steamer *Dial* arrived there on the 23d ultimo, bringing down about thirty Mormon families from Nauvoo. The Mormons have all left Nauvoo and Hancock county. None remain except the committee to dispose of their property. A large portion of the new citizens say they are gratified at this result. Perhaps the most obnoxious of the Jack Mormons were required to leave Nauvoo, and they did so; none others were molested or injured. According to the *New Era*, the Anti-Mormons acted with great moderation and forbearance after they got possession of the city. There was no violence to persons or property, except the removal of the Mormon population. Their conduct disproved the assertions of those who charged that plunder was the moving object of those who desired to expel the Mormons. Brannell disappeared during the war; the Mormons say that he has gone to the Sandwich Islands on the steamer. The Anti-Mormons say that he was killed in the skirmishes that took place. When the peace was agreed to, the Anti-Mormons dug up a number of powder pots, or places in which powder had been so buried as to enable them to fire a mine, when they might think it necessary to destroy their enemies.

The St. Louis *Reveille* has obtained from Mr. Sharp, of the Warsaw *Signal* a summary of the late events which led to the surrender of Nauvoo and dispersion of the Mormons. The following are the events in the order in which they occurred:—

On Saturday, the 12th, after the battle, the Antis commenced entrenching their camp, and on Sunday made it secure against the shots of the enemy's cannon, which frequently reached or shot over it.

On Sunday, the Antis cut part of the corn from field on the left of the La Harpe road, to prevent the Mormons from taking cover in it. While thus engaged the Mormons fired on the guard who were stationed for the protection of the corn cutters. The fire was returned by our guard, and kept up at long distance for two or three hours. In this skirmish, one of our men was badly wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known.

On Monday a party of Mormons crept up through the weeds to a piece of high ground and fired at our camp and wounded three men—none seriously. Their balls were nearly spent when they struck.

On Tuesday a committee from Quincy arrived, who proposed to mediate between the belligerent parties. They went into Nauvoo and communicated from the Mormons to the Antis sundry propositions. The commander of the posse, however, gave them this *ultimatum*, and would not recede from it. On Wednesday afternoon this *ultimatum* was agreed to on the part of the Mormons, with some slight variations. Articles of capitulation were, therefore, drawn up to the following effect:—

1st. The Mormons surrendered the city to be entered by the army on the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

2d. The arms of the Mormons to be delivered to the Quincy committee, to be returned on their crossing the river.

3d. The Antis pledged protection to person and property.

4th. The Mormon population to leave the State, or disperse immediately.

In accordance with the above, the Mormons commenced leaving immediately, and by 3 o'clock on the next day nearly all were gone.

At 3 o'clock on Thursday the army was put in motion, marched through the city, and encamped in the South end of the town, near Hibbard's.

The army, on Friday, were all disbanded except 100 men, who volunteered to remain behind as a guard to the city. The new citizens have organized a company of 100, and have pledged themselves to support them.

Newspapers and Population Compared.

We are certainly, says the *National Intelligencer*, the most enlightened people under the sun, if intelligence is to be measured by the means of acquiring it, and if newspapers are to be regarded as one of those means. This is clearly demonstrated by the following statement of our population in 1840, and the number of newspapers then issued, comparing them with those of the principal nations of Europe about the same time:

Countries.	Population	Proportion	No. of Persons to a Newspaper
United States,	19,000,000	1250	15,118
Gt Britain and Ireland,	29,000,000	490	60,416
France,	31,000,000	250	128,800
Prussia,	15,000,000	288	52,080
Holland,	3,632,000	150	24,230
Belgium,	3,250,000	62	52,420
Denmark,	2,100,000	60	35,000
Switzerland,	2,100,000	30	70,000
Spain,	14,000,000	12	1,166,666
Portugal,	3,800,000	17	223,000
Russia in Europe,	42,000,000	84	500,000
Austria,	32,000,000	91	352,040

THE CAMPAIGN opened at Philadelphia on the night of the 23d ult., by a mass meeting of the whigs at the Chinese Saloon, for the purpose of responding to the nominations recently made by the party. The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT presided, and speeches were made by JOSIAH RANDALL, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, EDWARDS JAY MORRIS and JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, Esq. and others. The Philadelphia *American* says that the meeting was one of the largest, most intelligent and enthusiastic that ever assembled in the Saloon.

☞ According to paragraphs in the New York journals, the Secretary of the Treasury is expected soon to visit that city with a view to arranging the practical details of the Warehousing Act. Another object—and probably the one in connection with his visit—is said to be in reference to the raising the loan of ten millions of dollars, or as much of it as can be obtained.

☞ The sales of Flour in New York for exports, since the arrival of the steamer Cambria from Liverpool, have been about 20,000 barrels, part of which is yet to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, September 24th.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—The rivers above as well as our own, continue in a very difficult state for navigation, and the prospect for any improvement is barely contemplated before the commencement of another year. A boat down to-day from the Missouri reports but three feet water in the channel of that stream and falling fast. The last boats from the Illinois reports but twenty-four inches on the principal bars, and on the Rapids in the Upper Mississippi, but 26 inches. From this to Cairo, a channel depth of 9½ feet is found.

ELEEMOSYNARY.—"Please to give me a penny, said a ragged, bright eyed little girl to a well known member of the Press of this city. "I have not seen a penny for a week, my little girl," was the reply.

"Then, perhaps, sir, you have seen a sixpence?"—Mr. Editor gave her shilling.—*Balt. Pat.* Oct. 2.

POINTS OF HONOR.—Col. Montgomery was shot in duel about a dog; Col. Ramsey in one about a servant, Mr. Featherston in one about a recruit, Sarrin's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies, one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a piece of snuff; Gen. Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining a glass of wine at dinner on a steamboat, although the Captain pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably upset him; and Lieut. Crowder lost his life because it was refused admittance to a duel shooter.—*Nash's Messenger.*

[illegible] man adrift.

[illegible] A pastry-cook in Fleet Ditch sold not sell a bun a day, has shot himself, and scattered his shutters, "Gone to America."

Mr. Henry Russell, the "Original Maniac," and only legitimate "Woodman who spared that tree," has taken the theatre, on a lease of three hours, for the purpose of giving his popular entertainment, and to repeat his "Song on Fire," which he sang last year for the Admiralty for the occasion.

[illegible] ALLIED ARMY.—The immense lion skin, which was taken off the hound on the field of battle at Waterloo, is shortly to be removed, and in its place will be placed a monster cat. This is due to those who, upon bravery, according to its Commander, is only the result of dogging possessions, and been no cat, the battle of Waterloo [illegible] have been won.

[illegible] ANALYSIS.—A cargo Wenham Lake ice, on its passage from [illegible] to Calcutta, is at present remaining in the Hooghly, previous to mixing in society; but it is expected the whole party will break up at the end of the hot weather season. The greater part of it has been invited by a noble lord to take the water.

[illegible] OLD JOE.—Elihu Burritt has lately favored the public with a batch of recipes for making various kinds of Indian corn flour. One of them has been sent to our office within following heading: "The Language of Flowers," by the author of "Olive Leaves."

GREAT AMERICAN STEAMBOAT.—There is now in full operation at St. Petersburgh perhaps the most extraordinary one ever built in the United States, or indeed in the world. It is a locomotive engine and boiler, having succeeded in obtaining the patent rights for the construction of the engine for the purpose of railroads [illegible] to an immense extent, in which [illegible] engine and boiler are combined, and in the construction of which [illegible] novel features. To [illegible] a congregation—extensive [illegible] good sound town, and consisting of Americans, Germans, Irish, German, [illegible] Scotch, Welsh, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedes, Poles, Russians, Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Chinese, Hindoos, Persians, Arabians, Egyptians, Abyssinians, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mestizos, Quadroons, Mustees, Mulattoes, Sambos, Zambos, Malays, Mandarins, Lascars, Coolies, Bedouins, Fellahs, Fellows, Fellows, Fellows