# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 129, VOL. VIII, NEW SERIES. VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5321. LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1847. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. Office, 41 Chartres street.



TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily—Twenty cents per week in advance, or $12 on the year. Paper Semi-weekly, one year in advance, $5 00. Advertisements—Ten cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty cents per line for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar at each insertion. Weekly—Three dollars per year in advance.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion, and twenty cents per line for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar at each insertion. Semi-Weekly—Three dollars per year in advance.

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.

JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO. No. 60 Camp street, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Lexington and New York lines of Packets.

CHARLES A. BARRIÈRE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 50 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, 93 Camp street, office open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M.

W. M. BURL, BRITISH CONSULAR AGENT, 10 Merchant Buildings, Carondelet street.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Importers, Dealers in French, English and German Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, &c. 74 Camp street.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New Orleans, 12th October 1846. STERLING, BALLIE & CO. Bankers, Bills on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. London, are issued on the undersigned.

D. FORENT & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, Cotton Factors, Agents for Cotton Manufacturers, Nos. 20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

CHARLES MCVEAGH, JAMES LAWLER.

MCVEAGH & LAWLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

R. SELLI, Importer of Italian and Domestic Segars, Wholesale and Retail, 74 Camp street.

CHARLES CAZAJOUX, JR. JAMES FORSTALL, JR. LEWIS A. BERGUDEZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office, No. 6 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

JOSEPH BERRUER & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Havana, Cuba. REFERENCE: Messrs. Hyde, Parker & Co. New Orleans.

WM. L. TALBOT, No. 70 Gravier street, Old Municipality, Dealer in Cigars, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Liquors, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

NEW GOODS. Genuine Fraction Hatches, Just received and for sale by E. A. GUILLEMAIN, Agent, No. 2 Carondelet street.

CANDIDO SIACHIN, DEALER IN Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Liquors, &c. Wholesale and Retail, 74 Camp street.

Old Acts of the Legislature. Certified copies of the Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO. Law Booksellers and Stationers, Corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ST. LOUIS PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized Capital $100,000. A REGULAR Agent in New Orleans, MESSRS. DOUBLEAR & CO. No. 3 Commercial Place.

Notice to Masters of Steamboats. The Steamboat Hunter, Capt. Wm. Hunter, will be ready to receive Passengers and Freight for Natchez and Ports above, on Saturday next. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to the Captain.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, February 19, 1847.

In addition to the intelligence from the army published by us yesterday, there are two circumstances inadvertently omitted, and which have occasioned unmingled regret and indignation. One is the inhuman murder of Lieutenant Ritchie, and the other the capture of a detachment of 80 men under Majors Borland and Gaines, and Captain Cassius M. Clay. With regard to the first of these events, it is believed to have occurred as follows: Lieut. Ritchie had been sent by Gen. Scott to Saltillo with very important despatches for Gen. Taylor, containing, it is said, the entire plan of the campaign. On reaching Saltillo, and finding that Gen. Taylor was on his retrograde movement from Victoria to Monterey, Lieut. R., with a small escort of ten men, proceeded to meet him. The little party arrived safely at Monterey, and the next day hastened towards Victoria. Having reached the village of Villa Grande, twenty-three miles from Monterey, about sunset, as Lt. R. was crossing the *plaza* to procure refreshments for himself and his command, a Mexican came rushing by on horseback, threw his lasso, caught the Lieutenant in the noose, dragged him some distance to a small creek, and there murdered him, mutilating his body with frightful wounds. The despatches, of course, fell into the hands of the assassin.

The more important though less revolting affair of Major Borland and Capt. Clay, was communicated to Capt Cross at the Brazos by Col. Chapman, quartermaster, attached to Gen. Wool's division. He stated that Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with fifty men, and Major Gaines and Cassius M. Clay, with thirty more, had been surprised and captured at a place called Encarnacion, about fifty miles from Saltillo, on the morning of the 23d ultimo, by Gen Minon, at the head of five hundred cavalry. Gen. Minon was informed by his spies of Major Borland's locality, and he marched from a town called Matehula, and surprised him so completely that not a gun was fired by either party.

There can be no doubt of the correctness of this statement, as well from the official source from which it comes, as from the fact that the capture is alluded to by the Vera Cruz papers and the number of Minon's prisoners set down at seventy men.

The fate of this detachment is one of those calamities incidental to war, and which may be lamented, but which does not call for censure or special commiseration. With regard to the murder of Lieut. Ritchie, the case seems different. It appears to us the very extremity of foolhardiness to send detachments of ten men to traverse a hostile country swarming not merely with enemies, but with a vindictive and sanguinary foe, whose notions of civilized warfare are on a par with those of the Savage Indian. No rebuke is too strong for a temerity that exposes our best and bravest officers to be merrilessly lassoed and hacked to pieces. The fate of Lieut. Ritchie makes the blood boil with indignation at the cruelty of the foe. Thus is our leniency repaid—thus is the evil policy of paying the treacherous Mexicans rewarded by foul assassination accompanied with sickening atrocities that would revolt the soul of a Cards.

### Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Morehead reported a bill for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for French spoliations prior to 1801.

The Revolutionary Pension bill was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Johnson, of La., providing for the compensation of Pension Agents having been concurred in, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Yulee offered the following resolution, which was debated some time and then postponed to one day:

*Resolved*, That the editor of the Union, a newspaper published in the city of Washington, having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, insulted and utter d a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

*In a further Resolved*, That the report of the proceedings of the Senate, of the 8th day of February, in relation to the bill entitled, "An act to raise for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," in partial and unjust to the body, and that the reporters for that paper be excluded, for the residue of the session, from a place in the gallery of the Senate.

The first resolution relates to a communication in the *Union*, in which the official of the Senate to concur in the report of the Committee of Conference on the army bill, is styled "a Mexican victory," and the Senators who voted in the negative are grossly vilified.

The THREE MILLION BILL was next taken up and Mr. Cass spoke nearly two hours in favor of the prosecution of the war, and in opposition to the views expressed by Mr. Calhoun yesterday. The plan of the Senator from S. C. would produce an interminable border war, vastly more expensive than the carrying of the war to the city of Mexico and there dictating a peace. There were but three ways to get rid of the war. One was to abandon it. The next was to take a defensive line—a line of 2000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

If we adopted this plan, our force could never tone be cut off in detail by the overwhelming forces of our enemy. They could fall upon us in time of sickness. We could not follow them, for that would be abandoning our plan by going over the border. No public Treasury could bear such an expense—no public sentiment tolerate the degrace. The line proposed by the Senator from S. C. was to be a wall to us—not to the enemy. The force he proposed would allow but one man to each mile of the line.

Mr. Cass regretted the opinions expressed by the Senator from S. C. relative to our inability to prosecute the war to the city of Mexico and there conquer a peace. Every word uttered here found its way to the plains of Mexico. It was calculated to do us infinite mischief. Mr. C. went into many views to show that the defensive line would be of no use—and would not end the war or its expenses.

Mr. Cass then entered at some length into an elaborate review of the origin and objects of the war, and gave his views as to the disposal of the territory when Mexico should consent to peace.

Mr. Corwin then obtained the floor, and the subject was passed over.

Mr. Dickinson then made a report from the Committee of Conference upon the Army bill, recommending in effect that the Senate recede from its amendment, and that the President have power to appoint the Company officers alone, during the recess.

The report was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged in the discussion of the Three Million bill, and the Wilmot proviso. Among the bills reported was one by Mr Hunt, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of Ireland.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—A select committee of the Delaware Legislature has reported a bill agreeably to the wishes of a number of petitioners, for the abolition of slavery. Any sympathy with political abolition is disclaimed by the committee, who consider it a subject belonging to the State in which slavery exists. For many years slavery has been merely nominal in Delaware, and the committee is of opinion that if now abolished, in a few years it will necessarily become extinct.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The N. York correspondent of the Boston *Post* settles the question as to the party to whom the letter of Gen. Taylor was addressed. The writer states that he called on Gen. Gaines in that city, and goes on to say:

"In the course of the conversation that ensued, Gen. Gaines inadvertently introduced the subject of Genl. Taylor's letter, and very frankly told me that it was addressed to him, and had been some time in his hands before it found its way into the newspapers. He had, he said, but one object in view in suffering it to go before the world, and that was the vindication of the honor of a brother soldier, and the maintenance of the cause of truth. Soon after he received it, he read it to a confidential friend, who was anxious to possess himself of it. Not being willing that it should go out of his hands, and yet being willing to oblige his friend, he suffered him to take copies of portions of it, but not with the impression or expectation that they would be given to the newspapers. The next day the extracts that had been thus obtained, appeared in the N. Y. *Express*.

☞ The Washington *Union*, thus far, has not a word to say for or against Mr. Calhoun's opinions as developed in his late masterly speech. It is waiting for Santa!

GOOD—CAPITAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

"It is reported that the President will go to

### Arrival of the Steamer Sarah Sands.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Baltimore papers containing a Telegraphic summary of the news by the *Sarah Sands*, which arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 10th inst., bringing dates sixteen days later than those received by the *Hibernia*. The *Sarah Sands* did not leave Liverpool until the 21st ultimo.

The Bank of France, which has been for some time considerably straightened in its monetary condition, has been relieved by a loan of bullion from the Bank of England.

The English funds were depressed, and consols falling.

IRELAND—*The Famine and Plague.*—The distress in Ireland continues to increase, and the future seems to have still more misery in store for the starving peasantry. In addition to the famine, which is working death and misery in all sections of the land, a most fatal disease, superinduced by the scarcity and bad quality of the food, called the plague, is also increasing, the number of deaths.

SPAIN.—The civil war in Portugal is turning in favor of the Queen. The Spanish Cortes opened on the 31st of December. The Queen's speech recommended liberal provisions for the clergy and church.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Flour has advanced since the sailing of the *Hibernia* 6d. per bbl. and 1s. per sack. A parcel of superior white American bonded wheat brought 11s. per 70 lbs. Large purchases of flour were made at 39s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 40s. to 40s. 6d. for Western Canal.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Wheat this morning was from 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. dearer than on the 5th instant; and flour 6d. per bbl. advance. In other articles little was done, and prices were without change. Indian corn was steady, and Indian meal held at 31s. per bbl. Cotton was firm at prices of the 4th inst., with sales of 7000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The price of Western flour to-day, was 45s. 6d. Wheat was 1d. higher; Indian corn is higher. Cotton dull.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Western flour is held at 42s. per bbl to-day. Indian corn is higher. Cotton not so firm.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Nashville Union of the 8th says: We regret to state that Charles L. Turner, son of our fellow-citizen, D. H. Turner, Esq., accidently shot himself on Saturday morning last, while on a hunting excursion about four miles from the city.—His funeral was attended, on Sunday afternoon, by his schoolmates and a large number of citizens. The deceased was about 16 years of age.

MR. ANDERSON.—We publish to-day a reply to the communication enclosing Mr. Anderson's *Hamlet*. Both sides having been heard, the controversy, so far as our columns are concerned, must cease.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS of Ala., was at the last accounts, seriously indisposed in Washington.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—This venerable statesman arrived at New York, on the 9th inst., on his way to Washington.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—At the solicitation of the worthy Recorder of the First Municipality, JOSEPH GENOIS, Esq., the proceeds of the entertainments this evening, at the Orleans Theatre will be set apart as a contribution towards the relief of Ireland. A crowded house ought to repay the benevolent motive of the manager.

HENRI HERZ, the great Pianist, is here, and will, we understand, give a concert on Monday evening next.

NEW U. S. LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following advertisement:

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 9, 1847.

Sealed proposals will be received until the tenth day of April next, inclusive, for a loan of eighteen millions of dollars, under the act of the 28th January last, authorizing the issue of treasury notes, &c., on treasury notes to be issued under said act, payable two years after the date of said notes, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The bids, in all cases, must be unconditional, and "without any reference to the supposed bids of others, or they may not be considered. The bids should state distinctly, in all cases, the premium offered. No bid will be received below par. To give an opportunity to all persons to participate in the investment of funds in these notes—which on account of the privilege of funding, may hereafter be materially enhanced in value—bids will be received for the lowest denomination of notes authorized by the law, as well as for higher sums.

The department reserves the right of fixing the periods when the money must be paid, so as not to be required to anticipate the wants of the government, or allow any interest until the money is actually paid. The money payable on the loan can be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, or of the branch mint at New Orleans, or with any of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis.

R. J. WALKER, Sec'ry Treasury.

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of the evening of the 9th, has the following:—

THE LOAN.—Certain gentlemen in behalf of the Canal Bank, and others, chiefly at New Orleans, have arranged for five millions of the new Treasury Notes—three millions to be placed in the Canal Bank, and two millions in New York. The rate is six per cent notes at par.

This supplies the immediate wants of the Treasury, and the Secretary it is understood, will soon issue proposals for further sums to be closed in sixty days. The notes now negotiated are for investment, and so will not come into market. The news has imparted the market.

*(Communicated.*

### Mr. Anderson.

*Messrs Editors*:—In the "*Bee*" of yesterday was a "communication" referring, in no measured terms upon MR. ANDERSON the tragedian. It is but a copy of a similar "communication" which appeared in the *Mercury* on the evening previous. To *criticism*, however severe, the friends of this eminent actor cheerfully submit, but, of *abuse*, though disguised under the garb of "criticism," they feel they have a right to complain.

The "Bee" was one of Mr. Anderson's warmest admirers during his former visit to this city, and praised, highly too, his "*Hamlet*;"—so that one may fairly presume the communication of yesterday has not the editorial endorsement; though it has the favor of a corner to appear before the world in. Few will read the article in the "Evening Mercury" and the one in the "Bee" without being impressed with the idea that the *same person wrote both!* And for what purpose? Was it to set the public right as to the real merit of Mr. Anderson's "Hamlet"? or was it dictated *to serve some other purpose?*

Mr. Anderson's talents have been acknowledged in this city, and crowded and brilliant audiences have honored him with their presence night after night, two years since, and the same crowd of fashion and beauty were present to witness his "Hamlet" again on Monday night, when he was enthusiastically cheered during his whole performance.

Although the writer uses the plural "we" so frequently in his communications, there is but little doubt that he is one of a *very small number* who entertain the same opinion as himself.

VINDEX.

☞ A circumstance of rather a shocking nature occurred in Talladega county last week. It seems that a difficulty existed between Mr. Jenkins, who is an aged man and a venerable member of the Baptist church, and his overseer, and that it was beyond his power to restrain his malicious feelings towards Mr. Bishop, the overseer, only by making his negroes overpower him, and then beat, mangle and abuse him, in a horrid manner! Bishop has partially recovered from the wounds received, but it will be some time before he is entirely well. The negroes were arrested as soon as the nature of matters would allow, and some of them committed to the jail of Talladega county.—*Wetumpka State Guard.*

### From New York.

*Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot—By Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 8 P. M.

The stock market to-day is rather dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

There is no special change in the flour market, and very little doing; moderate sales of Genesee brands are reported at $6.75, but it is generally held higher. Southern brands $6.50 a $6.62½—nominal. Corn Meal $4.87 1-2a5 per barrel.

The demand for Grain is still active. Sales of Illinois Wheat at 150 cents; Genesee is quoted at 160c. Sales of about 20,000 bushels white and yellow Corn at an average of 96c per bushel. Oats 46a47; Rye 95c.

Whiskey is still not quite so active, with sales of bbls. at 28c. per gallon.

There is a good demand for provisions and prices are firm with an upward tendency.

Nothing special in groceries.

Hides are slightly advancing.

There is rather more firmness in the Cotton market—prices remain unchanged.

LOVE OF MARRIED LIFE.—The affection that links together man and wife in a fair helier and more enduring passion than young love. It may want its impressive characteristics, it is far richer in holy and tuning attributes. Talk not to us of the sincerest of love in youth. What? because a man has ceased to be a lunatic, or a forester, we are to believe that the fervor is extinct? it comes with a steady and brilliant flame, to the committee on claims. The vote being taken, it appeared that, Messrs Derbes, Guiquel and Latour, voted in the negative—3 nays, and that Messrs. Fabre, Faures, Slingerland, Shiels and Wiltz, voted in the affirmative—5 ayes. Therefore and motion was adopted.

Mr. Wiltz having voted through error, in the affirmative, moved for a reconsideration of the vote—granted.—Mr. Latour moved for a dispensation of the rules, to take up said letter. Refused.—Said letter was made the order of the day for next meeting.

A petition was read from J. A. Naure, attorney of Kohl, for remission of a line.

Mr. Guiquel moved to lay said petition on the table.—The vote being taken, it appeared that Messrs. Guiquel, Slingerland and Shiels, voted in the affirmative—3 yeas; and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Latour and Wiltz, voted in the negative—4. Said motion was rejected.

On motion, said petition was referred to the Recorder.—The roll being called, the only members present were Messrs. Derbes, Fabre, Guiquel, Latour, and Wiltz—5. There being no quorum, the Council adjourned until Monday, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

J. REYNES, Secretary.

### Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1847.

The Council was to meet this day, at twelve o'clock, on a convocation of the Mayor.

Mr Fabre in the chair. The members present were, Aldermen Cypien Dufour, J. L. Fabre, P. Shiels—3.

On motion of Mr Dufour the Council took a recess of half an hour.

The Council having met again, Alderman Fabre in the chair.

The members present were—Aldermen Cypien, Dufour, J. L. Fabre, P. Shiels—3.

There being no quorum the Council adjourned until Tuesday next, the 23d instant, at 5 o'clock, P.M.

J. REYNES, Secretary.

### City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Clark C. Dennon, alias Samuel Weeks was put yesterday upon his trial for forgery, and found guilty. Eo Hathaway, accused of bringing counterfeit money into the State, was also found guilty. Charles Coghlan and Jane Armstrong were tried for larceny and acquitted.

The motion for a new trial, in the case of Edward Rossell, convicted some time ago of manslaughter, was overruled. The court will give its decision in a few days.

The "Dred Case" will come up the morning for trial.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—There is an important case now pending before this Court brought by Mr Dunn against Wheaton, to recover from defendant the sum of $10,000, as damages for a prosecution of suit—Defendant brought by defendant against plaintiff some two months ago, before Recorder Baldwin. The testimony in this case was taken yesterday before a jury of nine members, the twelfth being absent, by the parties. It will probably be concluded this morning.

ANOTHER CHAP.—A Sample.—For the last four or five days, we have registered on the police books of the several Municipalities, numerous arrests of individuals charged with swindling. What can this mean? Is there left of business becoming more predatory, or the energy of the law less dreaded.

The police of the First Municipality arrested yesterday one Lucien C. Mason charged with the above offence. The case will be thoroughly investigated this morning before Recorder Genois.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Henry Smith was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin on a charge of larceny. The evidence in the case being satisfactory to the Recorder, the prisoner was committed for trial before the First District Court.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—The police of the Second Municipality yesterday arrested an individual, who stood charged with having swindled Mr. J. A. McCarthy out of $24. We have been requested not to publish the individual's name until the preliminary examination shall take place before Recorder Hardee. The investigation will come on this morning.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Geo. P. Comstie & Brother, through J. B. STILL, No. 114, Camp street, for Nos 1, 2 and 3, of the Illustrated Library, containing "the life of General Francis Marion, by W. Gilmore Simms," "the life of Captain John Smith," by the same author, and "the life of General Israel Putnam, by Wm Cutler." These three volumes have been got up with particular care. The engravings are from the pens of some of the ablest writers of the country, and are profusely illustrated by handsome engravings. These are not only "books which are books," but American books, admirably adapted to inculcate and foster a taste for national literature and national objects of respect and general reverence.

### LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

#### In Senate.

TUESDAY, 16th February, 1847.

Mr. Hereford from a special committee to which was referred the act regulating the adoption of Surgeon and Physicians to practice in the State of Louisiana, reported said bill with amendments. Read twice.

Mr Nelson introduced an act to establish a State Seminary of Learning for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences. The bill proposes to lease the Jackson College in the Parish of St. James to be purchased for the purpose. Referred to the committee on public Education.

Mr Randell from the Judiciary committee reported a substitute for the bill requiring all judicial sales to be made by the Sheriff. The substitute was adopted after a short discussion.

The act for the relief of Marie Prudence Adley, authorizing her to make a certain disposition of her dotal property, was called up. Mr. Rathbone observed that, as a general rule, he was averse to allowing the property of minors to be tampered with, but this was a particular case, the circumstances of which, would justify it in being taken out of the general rule. He therefore, moved to show that no injury would result to the rights of the lady.

After the explanation, the bill passed through a third reading.

The Senate then went into executive session, and ratified the following nominations; A. G. Guiot, collector of State taxes on trades, professions and occupations, for the 1st Municipality; J. F. Rule, collector of State taxes on trades, &c., for the 2d Municipality; H. R. Sterling, Weigher of Hay for the city of New Orleans.

After which the Senate adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

Mr. Lyons presented a memorial from a volunteer in captain Blanchard's company, engaged in the battle of Monterey, praying for relief.—Referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Lyons, Cassard and W. Pugh.

Mr. Smith presented a series of resolutions which were read twice and made the special order of the day for Thursday next. These resolutions are relative to a prompt and speedy termination of the existing war with Mexico.

Mr. Wickham presented a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill to designate the manner in which the State census shall be made.—Adopted.

Mr. Newgent from the committee on public buildings, presented a joint resolution relative to the appointment of two additional commissioners to superintend the erection of the State buildings at the town of Baton-Rouge.—Made the order of the day for Tuesday next, to be discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Vason, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the appointment of a bearer of despatches, and introduced an act to abolish that office.—Read once.

Mr Mayo, from the Committee on the War expenses, reported an act providing for the compensation of the Quartermaster of this State for a limited period. Read once.

On motion of Mr Reed, the act to establish free public schools throughout the State, was called up and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House next resumed the unfinished business of the preceding day, which was the bill to repeal the Stamp Duties and Taxes in this State. This bill was discussed at considerable length in Committee of the Whole, Mr A C Bullitt, in the Chair. It elicited a warm discussion. The bill was finally taken out from the Committee of the Whole, and was reported back to the House with amendments. It was again read section by section and re-amended. The bill provides that every qualified voter of each Parish, who shall pay the license of Auctioneers, shall be authorized to perform that duty.

The House adjourned before taking any final action on the bill.

☞ Please announce CHAS. FORSTALL as a candidate for Representative, of the 5th Representative District of the city of New Orleans.

MANY VOTERS.


PATENT DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | Feb 10 | London | Jan 3 |
| Washington | Feb 12 | Liverpool | Jan 2 |
| Charleston | Feb 12 | Havre | Jan 2 |
| Cincinnati | Feb 9 | Havana | Feb 1 |
| Baton Rouge | Feb 6 | Vera Cruz | Feb 1 |
| Galveston | Jan 31 | Tampico | Jan 31 |

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

COTTON.—The market is completely at a stand, buyers and sellers waiting for the news by the Sarah Sands. The sales only reached 800 bales at former prices.

SUGAR.—The market has experienced no change. About 250 hhds were sold.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 400 bbls at 27½c. ⅌ gall'n.

FLOUR.—The sales were about 3,000 bbls at prices ranging from $6 25 to $6 40 ⅌ the extreme, and the day before has subsided and left the market rather dull.

CORN.—The demand continues very active. Full 30,000 bushels changed hands, at prices varying from $1 00 to $1 03c. ⅌ bushel.

EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration in either Sterling or Domestic Exchange. Sterling, 4 a 5 ⅌ cent prem., France 5f 42½, for 5f 50, on New York, 60 days 2¼ to 2½ ⅌ cent discount. Sight Checks ¼ ⅌ cent discount.

FREIGHTS.—Ship masters are very firm, and no some instances an advance is demanded.

☞ Cutaneous Affections, Salt Rheum, Sores upon the face and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, may be cured by the use of JAYNE'S SARSAPARILLA, at the trifling cost of 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per doz. There is no other Extract of Sarsaparilla which can equal this. It is more highly concentrated than any other preparation. It is a powerful alterative to expel from the blood all its unhealthy particles and morbid humors. It gives tone to the stomach and strength to the nervous system. Sold only at Dr. Jayne's Medicine Store, No. 126 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. For sale by all druggists everywhere.

NOTICE.—Lost on the 10th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book containing a Bill of Exchange, Bills of Lading, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at the Commercial Office, Exchange Building, Bank Place, or at 87 Poydras street.

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JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, The HISTORICAL LIBRARY, comprising School Literature and General Reading. Geo. P. Comstie & Brother, publishers New York. The LIFE OF GEN. FRANCIS MARION, by W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., with illustrations. The LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN SMITH, by the same. Same, Esq., with illustrations. The LIFE OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM, by Wm Cutler. Illustrated. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Illustrated Library, containing "the life of General Francis Marion," by W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., the life of Captain John Smith," by the same author, and "the life of General Israel Putnam," by Wm Cutler. These three volumes have been got up with particular care. The engravings are from the pens of some of the ablest writers of the country, and are profusely illustrated by handsome engravings. These are not only "books which are books," but American books, admirably adapted to inculcate and foster a taste for national literature and national objects of respect and general reverence.

Notice to Masters of Steamboats. The Steamboat Hunter, Capt. Wm. Hunter, will be ready to receive Passengers and Freight for Natchez and Ports above, on Saturday next. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to the Captain.

Notice of Election.

WHEREAS, at an election for a Representative, held on Friday, the 12th inst. in the 6th Representative District, the two candidates, Rix Fontenau and Charles Forstall, received an equal number of votes, and whereas, by an act of the Legislature, approved the 24th January, 1847, it made the duty of the Sheriff within ten days after the first election, to give at least five days notice of another election. Therefore, be it known, and notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of said District, who is composed of that portion of the First Municipality from the middle of St. Louis street, and all reaches to the Metairie road, thence along said road to the New Orleans Canal and down to the middle of St. Philip street from the river, until the intersection with Bayou St. John, thence along said Bayou until it intersects the Metairie road, thence along said road until it reaches St. Louis street; that an election will take place on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, for a Representative in said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Louis M. Martin.

The polls will be opened from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, until six in the evening, at the following precincts as established by the Grand Council of the city of New Orleans, under the superintendence and management of the commissioners and clerks hereinafter appointed according to law, viz.

PRECINCT 10th. For all that part of the 6th Representative District situate between the river, Bayou St. Louis and St. Peter street, at the Cafe de la Ville, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets, under the superintendence of Philip Avery, Benjamin Van Osterzee and Nicholas Gothe, Commissioners, and Louis Bezonner and Antoine Bacotte, Clerks.

PRECINCT No. 11. For all that part of the same District between the river and Bayou St. Peter and St. Philip streets, at Palmer's Coffee house, opposite the Orleans Theatre, under the superintendence of Guy Dicas, Paulin Blanque and J. F. Passon, Commissioners, and V. Jamison and Arthur Arrows, Clerks.

PRECINCT No. 12. For all that part of said District situate to the east of Bagnigny, and between the Orleans Theatre, and St. Philip streets, at the Exchange House, Main street, between Bagnigny and St. Claude streets, under the superintendence of J. Latour, Clement Kaine and James Lilly, Commissioners, and E. A. Michel and J. Wolfy, Clerks.

The voters to be received commencing at the hour of the polls and to be closed at the hour of sunset.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of February, 1847.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff.

feb 17.

DANCING SCHOOL.

At the St. Charles Hall Room, 93 St. Charles st. MONSIEUR and MADAME HAZARD respectfully inform the public that they have just arrived from Philadelphia, and that they have opened their Dancing Schools, at the above place, for the reception of pupils. The Ladies Class to be in session every afternoon, and the Gentlemen's Class every evening.

Madame Hazard will teach the ladies, who may prefer it, in their private dwellings. The Ladies Class to be in session every afternoon and evening.

Terms and Cards of Invitation, to be had at the Dancing Academy, and at the Hall.

The Dancing Academy will be open for the reception of visitors, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

L. BINOCHE.

New Goods at greatly reduced prices.

TWO PLASTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS, Ivory Black Ink, and Blacking. The Subscriber is now prepared to supply the trade with the above articles, of a superior quality, at the following prices, viz: Plasters, $2 per barrel; Sugar Refiners, $2 per barrel; Ivory Black Ink, 25 cents per bottle; Blacking, 25 cents per bottle. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Address, W. F. THOMPSON, Nos. 5 and 6 Commercial Place.

FRENCH GARDEN SEEDS AND FLOWER SEEDS. WARRANTED FRESH. Just received per steamer Sarah Sands, and for sale by the Subscriber, a fresh supply of French Garden Seeds, and Flower Seeds, of the growth of 1846. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1845, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1844, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1843, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1842, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1841, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1840, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1839, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1838, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1837, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1836, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1835, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1834, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1833, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1832, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1831, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1830, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1829, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1828, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1827, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1826, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1825, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1824, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1823, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1822, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1821, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1820, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1819, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1818, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1817, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1816, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1815, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1814, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1813, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1812, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1811, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1810, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1809, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1808, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1807, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1806, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1805, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1804, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1803, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1802, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1801, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1800, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1799, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1798, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1797, warranted to be fresh and genuine. Also, a fresh supply of Seeds, of the growth of 1796, warran