The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 521. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 5523.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9. 1847.

MAGNE & WEBB, PROPRIETORS.
No. 91 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER [illegible] $12 00
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, [illegible]
WEEKLY PAPER [illegible] 3 00
(in advance)

Advertisements [illegible] TEN lines for each line [illegible] insertion and half [illegible] Advertisements not specified as to time will be published [illegible] and charged accordingly.

Advertisements [illegible] will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, or exchanges and for each insertion.

☞ The proprietor of Original Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and to extent to one [illegible] other day.

REMOVAL.—L. CANTIN has removed to 73½ Magazine street, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—S. A. BARRET has removed his Shoe Store to [illegible] 23

REMOVAL.—ROBT. FOSTER has removed his Store from St. Peter to [illegible] Levee street, between Bienville and Conti streets. No. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—[illegible] has removed to [illegible] Royal, No. 70, North side of Conti, between Chartres and Magazine [illegible]

REMOVAL.—[illegible] has removed his Store to [illegible] Levee street, between [illegible] [illegible] FILLS

F. [illegible] BARKER & CO. BROKERS IN [illegible]

French, British, and American DRY GOODS.
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans.
FIRE TIME PATTERNS OF FRENCH GOODS
A. R. LEGROS BLESINE.

Broker, No. 18 Exchange Passage,
BETWEEN [illegible] STREETS,
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS OF the First Municipality,
20 [illegible] Street, [illegible]

Agency of the German Society
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
[illegible] STREET, No. 25.

PERSONS [illegible]

[illegible] STREET.

[illegible] JOHN O. WOODRIFF & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and [illegible]
No. 51 Carondelet street.

[illegible] STORE.

DECKERS A. CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants, [illegible]

J. B. STEEL, [illegible] Levee, [illegible] Dealer in Foreign and Domestic [illegible] Variety. Account Books made to order.

F. BOURSON, [illegible] Commission Merchant, [illegible]

WM. HUME, [illegible] Buildings, [illegible]

PAYOUT, ROGERS & CO. [illegible] Commission Merchants, [illegible]

MR. FERDINAND DASTUGUE [illegible] Commission Merchant, [illegible] New-Orleans.

[illegible] STREET.

A. BARRAUD,
Brass Founder and Finisher,
[illegible] STREET, [illegible]

[illegible] Agent for Manufacturers, 22 Conde st.

FAMILIES wishing to purchase their winter stock of Pittsburgh or Canal Coal at a low price, will apply for the same, while the Coal is in the Levee, to ROBERT MURPHY, [illegible] No. 92 Old Levee, near St. Louis st.

OATES, [illegible] Tin green for sale at very [illegible] made to prices, by the subscribers, who will put them up. S. MASPERAU & CO. 99 Conde st.

BOILS WANTED TO HIRE.—10 work on a sugar plantation [illegible] the ensuing grinding season. Apply to LAFOREST & SQUIRES, 28 Old Levee.

Candidate for Mayor.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of MAYOR of the City of New Orleans.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 9, 1847.

Louisiana Election.

The returns received yesterday are so far encouraging, as they prove that the strong Whig parishes of the west have stood fast to their integrity. St. Landry, St. Martin and St. Mary have elected full Whig delegations, thus enabling us to add two Senators and ten Representatives to our list. We have not been able to obtain the Congressional vote in these parishes, but from verbal information we are disposed to believe that Morse (L. I.) is re-elected. If so, the representation in Congress will stand as follows.

LOUISIANA.—Without further changes, the Senate will be divided thus: Whigs, 14; Locofocos 18—being a Whig gain of one Senator. We may possibly gain another in the Opelousas district.

HOUSE.—The House consists of 98 members—50 being a majority. In the parishes heard from the results are as follows

	Whigs.	Locos.
Reported yesterday.	31	33
St. Landry,	5	—
St. Martins,	3	—
St. Mary,	2	—
Concordia,	1	—
In the remaining parishes the Whigs had last year 52 and the Locofocos 18 members. Should they come in as before, there will be a Democratic majority of four in the House. The Whigs may gain one or two in Catahoula, one or two in Nachitoches, one in Sabine, one in Ouachita and one in Claiborne. They may lose one in Franklin, or one in Vermilion or one in Caddo, but not very probably. Texas which was Locofoco last year, is, we think, Whig now; a priori has given Saunders a majority. This will be a clear one of Catahoula. A day or two more will tell the story. If we lose the majority, it is our own fault.

CONCORDIA.—The vote in Concordia for Congress is for Saunders, 75 for Hermanson.—Davis is elected to the Legislature, without opposition. Bordelon, (W.) has 22 majority for Sheriff.

TENSAS.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* says: We have without returns from our sister parish, but can state Saunders has a small majority. Frank G. Smith, Esq., is elected to the State Legislature. It is believed that Bordelon has a majority for Auditor. John F. Harper is elected Sheriff. Can any body tell us if Mr. Smith is a Whig or Democrat, as the *Intelligencer* gives no information on this point.

CATAHOULA.—According to the *Intelligencer*, it is reported that Catahoula has given Saunders a handsome majority. If this prove true, the Whigs may have gained one or both the Representatives.

LOCK.—There are such things as good and bad luck in elections. Of the latter the Whigs have had a full share at the recent contest. For instance, they fail to gain a Representative in the second district by 10 votes, one in Ascension by 7, two in West Feliciana by 4 and 9; a Senator in Rapides by 5, and lose a Representative in Livingston by 6 votes. This is hard luck. An independent Whig running, lost us both Representatives from the seventh district, and doubtless between the Claiborne and Lewis Whigs sacrificed at least four Representatives in New Orleans. Which will the Whigs learn wisdom?

Mississippi Elections.

An election was held in the State of Mississippi on the 1st and 2nd inst., for Governor, Representatives of Congress, State Legislature, Sheriffs & Clerks of Court. The Whigs had no candidate for Governor, and contested but two of the Congressional Districts—the first and the third. From the first there are no returns. Hardeman, Locofoco, and little is expected from it. In the third District, the candidates were P. W. Tompkins (W.) and Roberts, L. F. The District gave 531 majority to Polk. We have seen the gratification of announcing the strong probability of the election of Tompkins—a staunch Whig and a man of special intellect and fascinating oratorical powers. Warren county gives him 508 majority. Hinds's very large majority, supposed to be between two and five, Scott, Robertson and Leake shown a Whig gain of 189 votes, and Rankin, usually largely Locofoco, gives Tompkins a small majority. Unless the remaining counties come out very badly indeed, Tompkins is certainly chosen. This will be a Whig gain. We derive our information of the result from a gentleman who arrived yesterday, from Jackson, the Capital of the State.

Adams county elects a Locofoco to the House, Natchez a Whig. The Senatorial district of which Adams forms a part has chosen a Whig. Warren sends a full Whig delegation. Jefferson and Claiborne are Locofoco. Wilkinson is Whig. Judge Sharkey, (W.) is re-elected to the First Judicial District, by a heavy majority.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—We perceive by the Nashville papers that the Legislature has been balloting during two days for a United States Senator in place of Mr. Jarnagin, without finding a choice. The Whig candidates are Messrs. Netherlands, Reese and Topp; the two former from East and the latter from West Tennessee. The Democrats, being in a minority, scatter their votes among a dozen different candidates.

VIRGINIA SENATE.—An election was held in the King William Senatorial district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Carter M. Braxton, on Thursday. The contest lay between Samuel F. Harwood, Esq., the regular nominee, and General Philip Aylett, both democrats. Aylett's majority, 20—and four precincts to hear from.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—A Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* ventures the opinion that should the Whigs be unable to elect a Speaker of the House, they will unite with the Calhoun nat. Pick wing of the Democracy, and choose the Hon. J. E. Holmes to that station. We do not question the fitness of Mr. Holmes for the Speakership and willingly attest his impartiality and integrity, but feel thoroughly persuaded that the Whigs will be under no necessity of seeking votes from other parties—commanding, as they do, a clear majority in the House of at least six, and probably eight.

WISCONSIN.—Both Houses of the Legislature of Wisconsin assembled at the capital on the 15th instant. The President of the Council, upon taking his seat, remarked that the special object of the meeting at this time was to provide for a Convention to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin.

Governor Doty delivered a brief message, in which he states that at the last census of the Territory, the number of inhabitants was one hundred and fifty-five thousand.

Many reasons, of a local nature, he says, make it best for the interests of Wisconsin to become a State of the Union as early as practicable; one of which is that it may derive a seasonable benefit from the appropriation of land which has been made by Congress to the Western States.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of this State was organized on the 1st inst., at Milledgeville, by the election of Andrew J. Miller, (W.) of Richmond, President of the Senate, and Charles J. Jenkins, (W.) of Richmond, Speaker of the House.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer *Louisville*, Savage, arrived last evening from Louisville, brought as passengers, Captains Todd, Pritchard, Ewing and Metcalf, with 4 companies infantry, of the 3d Regiment Kentucky Volunteers—400 men, and placed them on board the ship Palestine.

The *Phenix*, Dryden, from Cincinnati, had on board Lieut. Col. May, Captains Hall, Green and Gibbs, with 3 companies of the 52d Regiment Indiana Volunteers—285 men.

The *Home*, Morgan, from Madison, Indiana, brought down Maj. Myers, Captains Evans, Munson and Carey, and 300 men of the 5th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

STEAMER MEMPHIS SUNK.—We learn from the Clerk of the steamer *Bulletin*, that the steamer *Memphis*, hence for Memphis, struck a snag on her bottom yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, A. M., and sunk to her hoisting deck. Her machinery and a portion of her cargo will be saved. No lives lost. She is insured for $12,000.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer *Princess*, for the late river papers.

The Policy of the Government.

As the period approaches for the session of Congress, the organs of the Administration—official and unofficial—are beginning to develop the policy of the Government in relation to Mexico. Among those whose outgivings are most worthy of attention is the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is supposed to be connected with the Treasury Department, and to have access to many of the secrets of the Cabinet. In his latest communication this writer says that the President will take ground in his message, in favor of the continued conquest and subjugation of Mexico. The chain of reason by which this policy is to be urged, is as follows:

The war was forced upon us by Mexico refusing to receive our minister, and listen to our proposals. Mexico being unwilling to listen to what we had to say, we were obliged to take possession of what we believed to be our own, and which was ours by the solemn declaration of Texas and the act of our own Congress, which had made it a collection district. In doing that we were attacked, and were *forced* to beat them back and pursue them. Again we halted and offered to treat, provided Mexico would receive our commissioners; Mexico refused, and we had to strike another blow. Monterey was taken, and we again proposed terms of peace, which were equally rejected with scorn. The battle of Buena Vista was fought, and at its victorious close General Taylor again insinuated to the President ad interim of the Mexican Republic that he should be glad to send his proposition for peace to Washington—he was not even deemed worthy of an answer. Thus we were compelled to reduce Vera Cruz, and to fight the battle of Cerro Gordo. Again we offered peace, but we had to take Puebla. There again we halted and commenced negotiations. We have sent down a commissioner to treat, but the enemy feigning to partially accord to our wishes, fortified the capital and its environs. We are at last compelled to reduce the capital; but after two fearful battles we again halt at the very gates of the city to allow Mexico from disgrace and ruin. Again she deceives and employs the time of the armistice in preparing graves for our soldiers. What, then, are we to do? Are we, because Mexico is unwilling to treat with us, to abandon the bloodstained battlefields—historical monuments of the devotion and heroism of our army? The idea is preposterous; it would involve us in indelible shame and disgrace. It would be encouraging Mexico in her wanton depredations against our commerce, and would render the American name a mockword throughout the world. The war then must go on. It must be carried on vigorously—but circumstances must be determined to what point. We cannot very well fall back behind a given line; because this would not end the war; but merely give the enemy the advantage of position. It would cover his rear, and he might concentrate all his forces in front against that line. It would give him the advantage of attacking it *ad infinitum*, while ourselves would be restricted to the defensive, in protecting it. It would involve the surrender of our most valuable conquests, and by that means, deprive us of not only all the physical but also of the moral consequence of our victories.

The line policy, therefore, will not be adopted by the administration; but the principle avowed of carrying the war till all our claims are satisfied. In those claims are included the *expenses* of the war. These naturally increase as the war goes on, and Mexico has no money to pay for them; consequently she must lose more and more territory; that is, as the war goes on, will our claims for damages increase, will our government demand the cession of additional provinces to be satisfied. As the war is prolonged, therefore, the territory of the Republic of Mexico must diminish, and pursuing this course of mathematical reasoning, we shall arrive at a period when nothing but the whole of Mexico will pay for our outlay, and the State would be absorbed to liquidate her debt to us. This is the ground the President will take in his message. He will not avow a conquest which was not of his seeking, nor will he say how far that conquest shall be carried; but he leaves that to the Mexicans, merely intimating that it will be in proportion to their obstinacy and the period of the war. Meanwhile, I half guess that the provinces of Tamaulipas and Zacatecas, either of which is much more valuable than New Mexico, will be claimed as the price of the battle of Cheputepec and the taking of the City of Mexico. More will be added as we go on.

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Two days Later from France.

The *Herald* of the 31st ult., furnishes the following abstract of European intelligence by the packet ship *Zurich*, at New York, from Havre to the 5th ult:

The advices from Bologna are of the 25th ult. The persons arrested on the night of the 16th have been all discharged, with the exception of M. Pignati, who has published, without the permission of the censor, a letter justifying his conduct.

The common council voted eight thousand Roman crowns to arm the National Guard of Bologna.

The Ferrarese, on 23d ult., saluted the Tuscan flag. There were cries of "*Viva Pio IX.*" "*Viva l'Independence Italienne*," "*Viva le Cardinal Ciacchi.*" The Austrian garrison remained all day on their arms.

We learn that in Austria regiments are on their route to form a military cordon on the Piedmontese frontier. They have already arrived at Milan. It is supposed the Sardinian government will take the same measures.

It is said that Austria already has 60,000 men on the line of the Po, between Pavia and Ferrara.

The Duke of Modena has re-entered his dominions, with the reigning Duke, and the hereditary Prince of Lucca.

An Austrian official arrived yesterday from Ferrara and continued his journey direct to Rome and Naples. Austria insists on obtaining the passage for a body of her army, destined for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Pope is formally opposed to this passage.

M. Zanolini, member of the provisionary government of 1831, has just returned to Bologna, after sixteen years exile.

Something of a serious episode has disturbed the calm that has lately fallen on affairs in the Spanish capital. Some hint having appeared in *El Faro*, a Madrid paper, that M. Salamanca, of the Cabinet, was endeavoring to create a new power near the Queen, a young Colonel Gandara, a determined partisan of Espartero, conceived that he was alluded to, and demanded an apology from the editors. A hasty one was published after a lively argument among the editors, the principal one, and two of his colleagues retiring from the paper on his appearance. The Colonel was not satisfied with the apology, and challenged M. Coello, the chief editor, who had retired from the paper. The challenge was taken up for him by the *ad interim* prime minister, M. Pacaro, and a meeting took place, but after two harmless shots on both sides, the affair terminated without injury on either side.

It is said that the new Captain General of Catalonia, Don Manuel de la Concha, has written to the government that he hopes by the end of October not one single band of armed Carlists will remain in that province.

The Queen has granted a second private audience to Don Carlos Garrea, former Secretary of the Duke of Victoria.

The grape gathering has already begun in France. The crops in Provence, Roussillon, Narbonne, Montpellier, and Nimes will be larger than last year. The wine of Bordeaux (claret) is generally thought to be excellent, and extra Champagne and Burgundy will be abundant and of a superior quality. The Rhenish wine will also be of a capital brand. We may be the forerunner that the wine's *crotle* will be remarkable this year, and that the rumors that the grapes would not arrive at maturity were false and erroneous.

From Yucatan.

By an arrival yesterday from Laguna, we have received some information of recent events in the Peninsula of Yucatan. It may be remembered that before the installation of Mendez, as Governor of Yucatan, a *pronunciamento* was made at Merida, by Don Jose Zetina, which has gradually diminished, and pursuing this course of mathematical reasoning, we shall arrive at a period when nothing but the whole of Mexico will pay for our outlay, and the State would be absorbed to liquidate her debt to us. This is the ground the President will take in his message. He will not avow a conquest which was not of his seeking, nor will he say how far that conquest shall be carried; but he leaves that to the Mexicans, merely intimating that it will be in proportion to their obstinacy and the period of the war. Meanwhile, I half guess that the provinces of Tamaulipas and Zacatecas, either of which is much more valuable than New Mexico, will be claimed as the price of the battle of Cheputepec and the taking of the City of Mexico. More will be added as we go on.

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Mr. Whipple has been engaged in manufacturing powder twenty nine years, and during that time has lost only nine fingers or twenty men by the blowing up of the mill. His mill run at one time about seven years without an explosion, making some of the time 75,000 pounds of powder per year. Considering his large amount of business, and the long time he has been engaged in it, and the small loss of life compared with other similar establishments, he must be regarded as a very successful manufacturer.—*Lowell Courier.*

A. C. BULLITT.—We had the pleasure yesterday of welcoming home our esteemed confrere of the Pic., and representative of the Third District, ALEXANDER C. BULLITT. His sojourn in the West seems to have kept him in high health; and his shadow is literally no less than when he went away.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court commenced, yesterday, the trial of criminal cases—The Attorney General, Mr. Ellmore, and the District Attorney, Mr. Fontenent, were both present. Two unimportant cases of assault and battery were tried, the parties accused were Patrick and Margaret Jones, and Jose Maria Ouindlan. Patrick and Margaret were found guilty. In the case of Quinlan, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the jury box. Several prisoners were afterwards arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

RECORDER GENOIS.—Mr. William Bridges yesterday complained, before Recorder Genois, that on Sunday morning last, several articles which he had deposited in a shiff, opposite the meat market, were carried away by one John Anderson. Anderson was arrested and brought up before Recorder Genois, who, after examining the prisoner, committed him for trial before the First District Court.

On Friday last an individual, named Anatole Lecompte, went to the house of Mrs. Ann Hays, situated on Burgundy street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, and illegally took possession of some furniture valued at about thirty-one dollars. Lecompte was yesterday arrested, and gave bail for his appearance.

Adolphe Kuntman made also an affidavit, charging one William Curran with having taken possession of three hundred dollars in money, and of sundry other articles belonging to complainant's husband, and converted the same to his own use. Mrs. Kuntman's husband died towards the close of August last. Curran is not yet arrested.

Mr. Peter W. Woodlief also made an affidavit against Francis Isley, charging the latter with a breach of trust. On the 5th of August last, the complainant being at Donaldsonville, entrusted to the care of the accused a letter containing one hundred and fifty dollars, to be delivered to the firm of F. G. Barnage & Co., of this city; instead of delivering the letter to the above firm, the said Francis Isley is alleged to have appropriated and embezzled the amount to his own use. Isley is not yet arrested.

Isabella Pickett was arrested, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, belonging to Mary Ann McCabe. She will be examined this morning.

RECORDER BALLARD.—But a single communication the First District Court was effected yesterday by Recorder Baldwin. The person sent down is Lewis Marble *alias* Stutering Jim *alias* Lewis Lindsell, charged with assaulting and striking Mr. Michael Queenin.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Hopkins, on a charge of having stolen $100 and a watch from the pocket of Mr. Chrysostom McGrea, now lying sick at the Walnut Coffee House.

RECORDER SECRETARY.—Mr. Louis Eugene Lambert made on Sunday last, an affidavit before Alderman Wiltz, charging two individuals with a very serious offence. It appears, according to the tenor of the accusation, that complainant was the brother in law of one Alexander Bertrand, who died on the 4th inst., from wounds inflicted by some persons who are as first unknown to deponent. Mr. Lambert had subsequently good reasons to believe that the deceased was brutally beaten and assaulted by two individuals calling themselves J. B. Mayet and Joseph Renaud. The serious assault is alleged to have been committed in the presence of Mr. Brissa and Madame Morse Demanche, who will give their testimony in the case. Mayet was yesterday arrested, but Renaud is still running at large. The prisoner immediately turned states evidence, and made his affidavit against Joseph Reynaud, his accomplice, wherein he states that on the 19th of last month, he was taking a walk in company with Joseph Reynaud and a Dutchman whose name he does not recollect. On arriving opposite the Theatre on Warehouse, they met with Bertrand. Some words having passed between them, a fist fight took place between deponent and Bertrand. The fight was nearly over when Joseph Reynaud told the complainant to step aside, and that he (Reynaud) would fix Bertrand. Whereupon Reynaud assaulted the latter, who shortly after cried for mercy. The leg of poor Bertrand was in such a horrible condition from the blows inflicted by Joseph Reynaud, that amputation was thought necessary. He died two days after from the effects of the operation. Mayet, notwithstanding his affidavit, gave bail for his future appearance; Joseph Reynaud, as yesterday, was not yet arrested.

John Walsh, the individual who dangerously gashed with a knife, Mr. Hiller, and whom arrest we noticed yesterday was remanded to the Parish prison for further examination.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Bernard Cannaghy was yesterday arrested on a very serious charge. It appears that Mr. Samuel David was standing on the levee, opposite Canal street, when he was severely assaulted and cut on the left side of the head, near the eye, with a cotton hook by the accused. Cannaghy is further accused of having assaulted and wounded police officer Dennis, while the latter was conducting him to the guardhouse. The prisoner was yesterday brought up before Recorder Genois, who committed him for trial before the First District Court.

CORONER OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening, after a recess of nearly one month. Recorder Genois in the chair.

The reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with, and on motion of Alderman Fabre, the journal of the second session of the last sitting was ordered to be published.

Mr. Lanata then presented a series of resolutions repealing the ordinance establishing the fruit market, and providing said market for other purposes.—Adopted.

After the transaction of some local business, Mr. Dupre, with the leave of the Council, presented a resolution providing for two collectors on real estate and slaves; the first to be styled collector on real estate and slaves from the letter A to L exclusively, and the other one from the letter L to Z, and that each of the collectors shall give security to the amount of $10,000, subject to the approval of this Council. The rules being not dispensed with, the matter was laid over.

Mr. Gourdain then moved that the Council proceeds at once to the election of a collector on real estate and slaves. It was lost.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a secretary. Mr. Joseph Reynes obtained 7 votes, and Mr. Charles Cavellier 5. Therefore Mr. Reynes was declared duly elected.

Mr. Octave Blache was next elected, on the 14th ballot, commissary of the 2d ward. It was rejected on the ground that the aldermen of the 1st ward were not consulted upon this matter.

Mr. Fabre presented a resolution allowing $300 to Mr. E. Wiltz, the late secretary of this Council, as extra compensation for his services. On motion of alderman Bureau, it was referred to the finance committee, with instruction to report at the next meeting.

An ordinance was introduced by Mr. Barthe to the Council, levying a tax of $5 on every $1000 worth of real estate, and $6 on each slave for the year 1847, and an additional tax of 20 per cent on the above for the expences incurred in the performance of the duties of the late police jury. The Municipality is divided into two sections by the ordinance, viz: Urban from Broad street to the Suburban Name to the river; and Rural, the remainder of the territory of the corporation; and it is proposed that the inhabitants of the rural portion of the Municipality have 20 per cent remittal on those taxes. The ordinance was referred to a special committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Bureau, Barthe and Gourdain.

Mr. Derbes presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the Council to Mr. Charles Cullier, acting as secretary pro tem. of this body. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bureau, Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the causes which led to the affray committed on the 7th of last month, in front of Recorder Genois' office, by which alderman Ramos and Ophelin Evans, f. w. c. were merely easily beaten in the presence of several police officers. The report accused ten police officers, in which was included the commissary of the 7th ward, and Lieutenant Ferrari. Said report was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for next sitting by a vote of 8 ayes to 5 nays.

After which the Council adjourned.

☞ The passengers of the ship Tuglioni are informed that the bathing-house will take place at the St. Louis Cathedral, on Wednesday, 10th of November, at half past seven o'clock A. M.

☞ The ship J. N. COOPER, from Hamburg, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to enter their Goods within five days, otherwise they will be sent to the public Stores.
nov9 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship TAGLIONI, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, 1st Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their Goods on the Levee. All Goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public Stores. A CARRIERE.
[illegible] Levee

☞ Ship TALMA, Capt. Murray, from Bordeaux, will commence discharging her cargo opposite the Mint, First Municipality, this morning. Consignees will please take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their Goods on the Levee. All Goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public Stores. A CARRIERE.
[illegible] Levee

☞ Ship TAGLIONI, from Havre.—The consignees by this ship are requested to call at the subscriber's office and sign the average bond.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Missing from ship HANNIBAL, Capt. Frost, from Liverpool, the following packages, viz: 1 case and marked 1 to 6, containing 6 [illegible] respecting them, will be thankfully received by
JOHN G. PEBLER, 95 Common st.

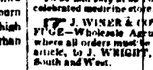
LANDING from ship Oscar, from Bordeaux—84 casks red Wine, for sale by
nov9 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

PREVENTIVE OF YELLOW FEVER.
The system prepared by the use of the following will almost certainly escape the scourge.
AN UNEQUALLED REMEDY.
1st—For Colds and Feverish feelings and *present fog Fevers*, 2d—For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious affections; 3d—For Diarrhoea, Indigestion, and *Loss of Appetite*; 4th—For Costiveness in females and males; 5th—For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia and Piles.
THE GREAT POINTS are, it is not bad to take, *never gives pain*, and NEVER LEAVES ONE COSTIVE!!
For all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it as say *return the bottle and get their money back*.
This medicine is DONGLEY'S WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.
To be had *only* at 50 Poydras street, at Comstock's celebrated medicine store. sep28

☞ J. WINER & CO'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—where all orders must be addressed, for the genuine article, J. WRIGHT, wholesale Agent for the South and West. oct26 2m

☞ Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 308 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. 1cd 1f

Credit Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing.
The attention of Dealers is called to the credit catalogue Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing to take place THIS DAY, 9th November, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettipain's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal st.



ORCHESTRA.
FELIX DIEDIONNE, offers to engage for Balls, Evening parties and Military music, a band of skilful Musicians, with the French and American Quadrilles. He can furnish, at the shortest notice, any required number of performers, as I will endeavor to satisfy those who may patronize him. Apply at No. 1, Hospital street, between [illegible]

LANDING from the French ship Oscar, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber
84 casks red wine, Medoc and Lavee
13 do do Montferrands
18 half casks white wine, Haut Sauterne
34 boxes strawberry jam
50 do assorted fruits in Syrup
200 do Bordeaux fruit
100 do do
1550 quarter do do
50 boxes Perigord Truffles, 100 1 do do
42 bottles roasted chestnuts
84 boxes Vermicelli, assorted.
100 half do, 1/4 quarter do.
CHAS. DUPOUR, 35 Natchez st.

LANDING from ship Talma, from Bordeaux—
Claret, Cognac brandy, Cassis, Bitters, &c. &c.
30 do do J Durand, La Rochelle
96 do do J Brand;
70 barrels white wine;
1246 barrels Claret of Lafite Importations:
10 quarts Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, J J Dupuy;
20 do do 4th J Durand, La Rochelle;
5 half pipes Madeira 10 1-2 do do;
20 casks red Wine of sundry kinds;
25 bar