The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5174.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 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—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

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

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

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 required 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 [illegible]
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, [illegible]
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

SPANISH CONSULATE.—The [illegible] informed that the office of the Spanish [illegible] 38 Bourbon street, between Bienville and [illegible]

F. T. BOURNOS, [illegible] Office open from 8 o'clock, A. [illegible]

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce,* No. [illegible] Gravier street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street.

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.

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

J. F. BERCIER. FRANCISCO TIO.
J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
JULY 31, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $3 67 per barrel, according to the Tariff the Bakers will give 40 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 3d August, 1846.

Bread of the second quality or of three loaves for Ten cents, must weigh 25 per cent more, viz: 50 ounces.
a1 Signed: A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

LEECHES!—LEECHES!

JUST receiving per St. Mary from New York [illegible] of splendid large **Hungarian Leeches** which are offered at the usual low prices.
J B RUSCONI,
Cor. Dau[illegible] [illegible] Chartres st.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER.
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of Fancy Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c, Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths, Large and Common Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, work of every description, Ship work, &c, promptly [illegible] up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f13—ly

DR. E. COMMAGERE, SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. DUPERRON [illegible]

MESSRS. F. BLANC AND D'AQUIN, [illegible] Surgeon Dentists, of the Faculty of [illegible] New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, since the 1st of June, they have in their offices at No. 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse, [illegible] of Dr. [illegible]

The engagements they are under towards various nations and the Convent [illegible] to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, deemed it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well on their own account as on account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empresario from Havana, and the Rienzi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barracks street, near the Mint. REYNAUD PETITPAIN.

MINERAL WATERS guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medico Chirurgical Society, at its session of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment.

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices, at 96 Esplanade st, corner Casacalvo.

The same depot has received by the brig P[illegible]one, six thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices never vary during the sickly season. J P SOUBRAN.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:—
Act approved March 6, 1845.

SEC. 1. After the passage of this act the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days, this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

SEC. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days, this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if not, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual 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.
a10—1y F M CROZAT.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & Co. respectfully inform the public that on to-morrow, the 12th instant, they will open their GARDEN on ST. ANTOINE PLACE, where, during the whole season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them those several years past. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction for Ladies, who will always find in this splendid Garden, a complete collection of the handsomest Flowers and Plants, besides Ice Creams and Sherbets of every description.

The Public may be sure that nothing will be deficient in the service of said establishment, which taken all together, is the only one of the kind in New Orleans. a13

REMOVAL.
French Shirts—No 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 77 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the measure. Mrs H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She also undertakes embroideries.

Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H's, who will also take apprentices. a30

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 very moderate prices:

Leghorn and Tuscan, Rutland and a jour straw hats, newest styles.
Dollus, Mig & Co's printed bareges and organdy;
Barege shawls and scarfs;
Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black silk gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, D'Ecosse and cotton do hose, umbrellas, parasols and corsets;
[illegible] scarfs, silk and [illegible] D'Ecosse stockings;
[illegible] open work and embroidered do;
Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m4

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Bareges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzlinan and Taglioni dress goods; [illegible] at 25, 30 and 31 cts. Ginghams at 25 cts; light French Calicoes, latest styles, at [illegible] cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss [illegible]; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Parasols; [illegible] scarfs; [illegible]; white Muslin do embroidered; [illegible] Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline skirts; [illegible] fringe, Linens, a large assortment [illegible] Lawns; Linen Cambric [illegible] Cambric Hdkfs; Silk [illegible] Towels; Russia Diaper [illegible] Domestics; [illegible] Thread and Cotton Laces [illegible] Silk Gloves; [illegible] Crepes; Hat Crepes; Linen Threads [illegible] Combs, &c.
Also—a [illegible] for Trap d'eté; for sale by DAVID & CHAPUS,
m19 [illegible] and 95 Chartres st, cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by [illegible] 150 [illegible] Red Wine, different [illegible] White Wine, Sauterne; 600 bbls old Whiskey; [illegible] Holland Gin; 50 baskets Champaigne, [illegible] quarts; 300 cases Red Wine, St. Estephe; 75 do [illegible] Wine Chateau Laroze; 150 do do Lafitte; 80 do do Margaux; [illegible] Latour and Haut Brion; 2000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 2300 do do Green Peas; 500 do de Cong de [illegible] Mushrooms natural; 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 20 do do Truffled Pies; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 20 caskets Guignolet; 20 cases Cherries in Brandy; 20 baskets Olive Oil, Flageolet brand; 20,000 fine Corks; 10,000 demijohn Corks.
CHARLES DUPOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Mager,) sole Agents of Zoe Granier, of Montpelier take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st., will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of these superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Landing this day ex bark Globe, from [illegible]
[illegible] GRANIER BLANKETS.
[illegible] Planters & Commission Merchants [illegible] Kerseys and other [illegible]
[illegible] by Zoe Granier, Importers of [illegible]
21 Magazine st.

Saturday morning, August 1, 1846.

The Oregon Treaty.

To the exclusion of much other matter, we insert below in full, the official copy of the OREGON TREATY and most of the documents connected therewith.—We find them in the Philadelphia *North American* of the 22d July. How they got there without a violation of the oath of secrecy, is another matter. The *North American* simply declares that as the terms of the treaty have been incorrectly stated, as it has [illegible] in possession of the papers for some time, and [illegible] ratification of the Treaty is now probably on [illegible] across the Atlantic, it has determined to la[illegible] papers that were submitted to the Senate [illegible] readers.

We publish to-day the Treaty, the M[illegible] sident POLK, asking the advice of the [illegible] ly interesting letter from Mr. McLANE [illegible] the proposition, which, he distinctly [illegible] not receive his countenance, and an o[illegible] the Notice, as given to Great Britain.

It is difficult to interpret that article [illegible] which refers to the free navigation of the [illegible] any other manner, than as yielding it [illegible] tion. There is certainly no expressed [illegible] though one might by implication find " [illegible] hang a doubt on."

These documents are all dee[illegible] in themselves, and as associated w[illegible] history of the question, exhibit so[illegible] developements and specimens of M[illegible] side and seek policy. But we have no sp[illegible] the subject at present.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Message from the President of the United States, communicating a proposal on the part of the British Government for the adjustment of the Oregon question.

(June 10, [illegible])

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a proposal in the form of a Convention, presented to the Secretary of State on the 6th inst, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, for the adjustment of the Oregon question, together with a protocol of this proceeding. I submit this proposal to the consideration of the Senate, and request their advice as to the action which, in their judgment, it may be proper to take in reference to it.

In the early periods of the Government, the opinion and advice of the Senate were often taken in advance upon important questions of our foreign policy. General Washington repeatedly consulted the Senate, and asked their previous advice, to which he always conformed his action. This practice, though rarely resorted to in later times, was, in my judgment eminently wise, and may on occasions of great importance, be properly revived.

The Senate are a branch of the treaty-making power, and by consulting them in advance of his own action, upon important measures of foreign policy which may ultimately come before them for consideration, the President secures harmony of action between that body and himself. The Senate are moreover a branch of the war-making power, and it may be eminently proper for the Executive to take the opinion and advice of that body in advance upon any great question which may involve in its decision the issue of peace or war. On the present occasion the magnitude of the subject would induce me, under any circumstances, to desire the previous advice of the Senate, and that desire is increased by the recent debates and proceedings in Congress, which render it, in my judgment, not only respectful to the Senate, but necessary and proper, if not indispensable to insure harmonious action between that body and the Executive. In conferring on the Executive the authority to give the notice for the abrogation of the Convention of 1827, the Senate acted publicly so large a part, that the decision on the proposal now made by the British Government, without a definite knowledge of the views of that body in reference to it, might render the question still more complicated and difficult of adjustment. For these reasons, I invite the consideration of the Senate to the proposal of the British Government for the settlement of the Oregon question, and ask their advice on the subject.

My opinions and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the 2d December last, and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.

Should the Senate, by the constitutional majority required for the ratification of Treaties, advise the acceptance of the proposition, or advise it with such modifications as they may upon full deliberation deem proper, I shall conform my action to their advice. Should the Senate, however, decline by such constitutional majority to give such advice, or to express an opinion on the subject, I shall consider it my duty to reject the offer.

I also communicate herewith an extract from a despatch of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at London, under date of the 28th April last, directing him in accordance with the joint Resolutions of Congress, "Concerning the Oregon territory," to deliver the Notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Convention of 6th August, 1827; and also a copy of the Notice transmitted to him for that purpose, together with extracts from a despatch of that Minister to the Secretary of State, bearing date the 18th May last.
JAMES K. POLK.
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

PROTOCOL.

A conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th June, 1846, between the honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and the right hon. Richard Packenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negociation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced Her Majesty's Government to instruct him to make another proposition to the Government of the United States for the solution of these long existing difficulties. The Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this endeavor.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a Convention (marked A) setting forth the terms which he has been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
RICHARD PACKENHAM.

[Here follows the draught of the Convention, which is in the precise words of the treaty below given.]

Mr Buchanan to Mr. McLane—Extracts.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 28, 1846.

I herewith transmit a notice for the abrogation of the Convention of the 6th August, 1827, between Great Britain and the United States, in accordance with the terms prescribed in its second article. This paper you will deliver to her Britannic Majesty in person, or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after you shall have ascertained which of these modes of presenting it will be most in accordance with her Majesty's wishes. A duplicate of the same is transmitted, to be placed on file in the archives of your legation.

As the abrogation of this Convention is an act of an important and solemn character, the delivery of the Notice ought to be attended with all due formality.—The mode is left entirely to your own discretion; but I would suggest that it might be made the subject of a protocol, in triplicate; one copy of which should remain with the British Government, another with the Legation in London, and the third be transmitted to this Department.

In the remarks which you may have occasion to make on the delivery of the Notice, the language of the preamble to the "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," must necessarily be your guide. * * Congress have spoken their will upon the subject, in their Joint Resolution; and to this it is his (the President's) and your duty to conform.

To her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States have adopted a "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," of which the following is a copy:—

"Whereas, by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the Northwest coast of America, Westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be 'free and open' to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party.

"And whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:—

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory:—

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the ninth day of August, 1827, for the abrogation of the same."

Now, therefore, after a careful consideration of the premises, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States, in the exercise of the authority and discretion vested in me by the said "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon territory," and in pursuance of the second article of the convention of sixth August, 1827, therein mentioned, do hereby, in behalf of the United States, give notice to her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that at the end of twelve months after the delivery of these presents [illegible]

forty-six, and of the Independence of the said States the seventieth.
By the President, JAMES K. POLK.
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan—Extracts.
LONDON, May 18, 1846.

I received late in the day, on the 15th inst. (Friday), your despatch numbered twenty-[illegible], dated [illegible], transmitting a Notice for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the terms prescribed in the second article, instructing me to deliver the notice to her Britannic Majesty in person, or to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as will be most agreeable to her Majesty's wishes, and at the same time leaving the mode of the delivery of the notice entirely at my own discretion.

I will of course execute your instructions at the earliest practicable moment. As, however, I could only ascertain her Majesty's wishes, which I am directed to consult, through the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sufficient time has not yet been afforded for that purpose; and in the midst of the preparation of my despatches for the steamer to-morrow, and of my engagements at the Foreign Office, connected with one of the topics of this letter, it has not been in my power to give to a subject of so much importance that deliberation which I am sensible a proper exercise of the discretion confided to me requires. To-morrow, however, I propose to seek an interview with Lord Aberdeen for this purpose, and without loss of time finally to execute your instructions in the mode that may be deemed most effectual. I may add, that although it is altogether probable that the presentation of the notice to her Majesty in person will not be admissible, and that where a treaty may be annulled upon notice by one party, the mode of delivering the notice need not be dependent upon the assent of the other; yet, in the present instance, I do not apprehend there will be any difficulty in giving and receiving the notice in a mode mutually satisfactory and in conformity with usage in such cases.
* * * * *

I have now to acquaint you that after the receipt of your despatches on the 15th inst. by the Caledonia, I had a lengthy conference with Lord Aberdeen; on which occasion the resumption of the negotiation for an amicable settlement of the Oregon question, and the nature of the proposition he contemplated submitting for that purpose, formed the subject of a full and free conversation. I have now to state, that instructions will be transmitted to Mr. Pakenham by [illegible] to submit a new proposal to the Government [illegible] part of the Government for [illegible]

[illegible] and, continuing to the United States, what [illegible] they would possess without any special concession, the right freely to use and navigate the [illegible] throughout its extent.

Second—To secure to the British subjects occupying lands, forts, and stations, anywhere in the region north of the Columbia and south of the forty-ninth [illegible] perpetual title to all their lands and stations which they may be in actual occupation; liable, in all respects, as I understand, to the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States, as citizens of the United States. Similar privileges will be [illegible] to be extended to citizens of the United States, [illegible] have settlements north of the forty-ninth [illegible] through Lynnonne, it is agreed, and, under, [illegible] that there are no settlements upon which this nominal mutuality could operate. I have no means of accurately ascertaining the extent of the present British settlements between the Columbia and the forty-ninth parallel. They are not supposed by Lord Aberdeen to be numerous, however; consisting, as he supposes, of a few private farms and two or three forts and stations. I have already in a previous despatch taken the liberty to remind you that by their charter, the Hudson's Bay Company are prohibited from acquiring title to lands, and that the occupations to be effected by this reservation, have been made, either by the squatters of the Company or by the Puget's Sound Land Company, for the purpose of evading the prohibition of the Hudson's Bay Charter.—They are in point of fact also, according to Captain Wilkes' account, cultivated and used chiefly by the [illegible] employed in the service of the former Company, and as auxiliary to their general business of [illegible] rather than with a view, as it [illegible] to the purposes of colonizing or permanent [illegible]

Lastly—The [illegible] for the Hudson's Bay Company [illegible] navigating the Columbia river. It will, however, as I understand, disclaim the idea of sovereignty, or of the right of exercising any jurisdiction or police whatever, or the [illegible] of the government, or o[illegible] the company, and will contemplate only the right of navigating the river upon the same footing, and according to the same regulations as may be applied to the citizens of the United States. I have already acquainted you that Lord Aberdeen has very positively and explicitly declined to treat of the navigation of the St Lawrence in connection with that of the Columbia; and that even if it were desirable to us to propose to offer one for the other, he would on no account enter into any negotiation in regard to the St. Lawrence.
* * * * * I have seen no cause to change the opinion, that in any attempt to divide the Oregon territory, the obligation felt by this government to protect the rights of their subjects, which have been acquired or grown up during the joint occupation, would most probably interpose the greatest difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment. And it is now obvious that the proposed reservation of the right to the Hudson's Bay Company of freely navigating the Columbia, and that in favor of the British occupants north of the river, proceed from this source; although it is probable that more or less pride may be felt at giving up now, without what they may deem an adequate equivalent, what has been hitherto tendered by our negotiators.

In fact, except in the surrender to the United States of the titles of the lands not occupied by British subjects between the Columbia and the 49th parallel, and the surrender of the jurisdiction over the river and the country within the same limits, I am afraid it may, with some plausibility, be contended that there is no material difference between the present proposition and that offered to Mr. Gallatin by Messrs Addington and Huskisson, the British negotiators, in 1827.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the proposition, as now submitted, has not received my countenance. * * * * * I have therefore felt it my duty to discourage the expectation that it would be accepted by the President; or, if submitted to that body, approved by the Senate.

I do not think there can be much doubt, however, that an impression has been produced here that the Senate would accept the proposition now offered, at least without any material modification, and that the President would not take the responsibility of rejecting without consulting the Senate. If there be any reasonable ground to entertain such an impression, however erroneous, an offer less objectionable, in the first instance at least cannot hardly be expected.

It may be considered certain, also, in my opinion, that the offer now to be made is not to be submitted as an ultimatum, and is not intended as such, though I have reason to know Mr. Pakenham will not be authorized to accept or reject any modification that may be proposed on our part; but that he will, in such case, be instructed to refer the modification to his Government.

It is not to be disguised that since the President's annual message, and the public discussion that has subsequently taken place in the Senate, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct the negotiation in its future stages, without reference to the opinion of Senators, or free from speculation as to any degree of control they may exercise over the result. Whatever therefore might be prudent and regular in the ordinary course of things, I think it is of the utmost importance, upon the present occasion, if the President should think proper to propose any modification of the offer to be made by Mr. Pakenham, that the modification should be understood as possessing the concurrence of the co-ordinate branch of the treaty power.

It is not easy to conjecture, with any certainty, the extent to which this Government might be induced to modify the proposition, even if they should be assured that the Senate, no less than the President, demanded it. It must not escape observation, that, during the preceding administration of our government, the extension of the line on the 49th parallel to the Strait of Fuca as now proposed by Lord Aberdeen, was actually suggested by my immediate predecessor as one he thought his government might accept; and that, in regard to those English subjects who would be left within American jurisdiction by adopting that boundary, he considered the provisions of the second article of Jay's Treaty as a precedent for a convenient mode of dealing with them.

By the second article of Jay's Treaty, however, British subjects would not only be secured in the absolute title of all their lands and effects, as fully as by Lord Aberdeen's proposition, but would be allowed the option to continue as British subjects and with the allegiance to the Government of the United States, which, according to Lord Aberdeen's offer, I understand it, they would not possess. In point of fact, therefore, the substantial points of the present offer, and those which may be expected to be regarded as most objectionable, are little more than the embodiment of the various offers and suggestions which at different times, have, in some form or other, proceeded from our own negotiators.

I have myself always believed, if the extension of the line of boundary on the 49th parallel by the Strait of Fuca to the sea would be acceptable to our Government, that the demand of a right freely to navigate the Columbia river, could be compromised upon a point of time by conceding it for such a period as might be necessary for the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, north and south of the 49th parallel. Entertaining great confidence in that opinion, and deeming it only reasonable, I confess that, from an early period, I have used every argument in my power to reconcile Lord Aberdeen to such a limitation; and although I am quite aware that, with a portion of the British public, an importance it by no means deserves, is attached to the navigation of the Columbia river, and that in others it is undeservedly regarded as a point of pride, I have been disappointed by the pertinacity with which it has been at so much risk insisted upon. Feeling very sure, however, that the present offer is not made or intended as an ultimatum, I think it only reasonable to indulge the expectation on the part of those who are offering it, not only that modifications may be suggested, but that they may be reasonably required. And therefore, I still entertain the opinion that, although from a variety of causes,—in part, perhaps, from an expectation that in the United States this point may not be absolutely insisted upon, and in part from deference to interests and impressions at home—they could not be induced in the first instance to make an offer with such a limitation; yet if the adjustment of the question should be found to depend upon this point only, they would [illegible] the demand to the permanent navigation of the [illegible] and be content to accept it for such a number of [illegible] as would afford all the substantial advantages [illegible] have particularly in view. [illegible] If the only question upon [illegible] the Oregon question depended [illegible] navigation of the Columbia [illegible] for a period sufficient to [illegible] of British subjects within the [illegible] [illegible]

upon this point alone, of disturbing the world. Indeed, if the same ministry [illegible] the present offer proceeds, should continue [illegible] their own proposition by remaining in office until the qualification I am adverting to would have to be dealt with, I should feel entire confidence in the belief I have now expressed.

I regret to say, however, that I have not the least expectation that a less reservation if proposed in favor of the occupants of land between the Columbia and the forty-ninth parallel, would be assented to. I may repeat my conviction, founded upon all the discussions in which I have been engaged here, that in making partition of the Oregon territory, the protection of those interests which have grown up during the joint occupation is regarded as an indispensable obligation on the score of honor and as one impossible to be neglected. I am quite sure that it was at one time in contemplation to insist upon the free navigation of the Columbia river for British subjects and British commerce generally, and that it has been ultimately confined to the Hudson Bay Company not without great resistance, and in the end [illegible] Being so confined, however, it would be [illegible] able to limit the employment of the right [illegible] beyond which the Company might have no great [illegible] ject to use the river for the purposes of trade. But the interests of the British subjects who have settled upon and are occupying lands North of the 49th, are considered as permanent, and entitled when [illegible] under a new jurisdiction, to have their possessions secured. This at least, is the view taken of the subject by this Government, and not at all likely in my opinion to be changed.

I may add, too, that I have not the least reason to suppose it would be impossible to obtain the extension of the forty-ninth parallel to the sea, so as to give the Southern Cape of Vancouver's Island to the United States.

It may not be amiss before leaving the subject, to call your attention to the position of the present Ministry. The success of their measures respecting the proposed Commercial relaxations is quite certain, and the Corn Bill having now finally passed the House of Commons, may be expected at no remote day to pass the Lords by a majority no less decisive. From that time, however, the tie which has hitherto kept the Whig party in support of Sir Robert Peel will be dissolved; and the determination of the Protectionist party, who suppose themselves to have been betrayed, to drive him from office, has lost none of its vigor or power. Indeed, it is confidently reported, in quarters entitled to great respect that they have even offered to the leader of the Whig party to select his [illegible] they will be [illegible] Ministers to resign. I have [illegible] present Ministers themselves [illegible] inevitable, and are considering [illegible] the time in which it will most [illegible] It will not be long, after the success [illegible] of the "Corn Law," before [illegible] enough for the accomplishment of [illegible]

The "Factory Bill" regulating the hours of labor will afford one; and most probably that on which the change, sooner or later, must be unavoidable, and that the offer has been made to the probable head of a new Ministry to select his own time, may it not be expected that, instead of waiting quietly to allow the Whig leader to select the time of coming in, the present Ministers will rather select his own time and mode of going out, and, with [illegible] sagacity, [illegible] late his retirement as to leave as few [illegible] as possible to his restoration to power? In that case, it is not very unlikely he would prefer going out upon the "Factory Bill" before taking ground upon more important measures; and if so, it will not surprise me to witness the coming in of a new Ministry at the end of June or earlier. With a knowledge of the proposition now to be made, I am not prepared to say that one more objectionable might have been apprehended from a Whig Ministry; less, indeed, than the present government may be supposed to be prepared to accept, the qualifications when proposed by the President, which it was unwilling at first to offer.—Upon that supposition, it might be desirable that the modifications should be offered before the coming in of a new Minister, who finding only the acts of his predecessors, without a knowledge of his intentions, might not be so ready to take the responsibility of assenting to a change.

To the Senate of the United States:

In accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, that "the President of the United States be and is hereby advised to accept the proposal of the British Government, accompanying his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846, for a Convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky or Stony Mountains," a Convention was concluded and signed on the 15th instant, by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty on the part of Great Britain.

This Convention I now lay before the Senate for their consideration, with a view to its ratification.
JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, June 16, 1846.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

June 16, 1846—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846—Read a second time and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North West Coast of America [illegible] of the Rocky or Stony Mountains [illegible] terminated by an amicable co[illegible] [illegible] asserted by the two [illegible] have respectively na[illegible] treat and agree concerning [illegible] ment, that is to say, the [illegible] States of America, has [illegible] powers James Buchanan [illegible] United States, and [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] on her part appo[illegible] Pakenham, a m[illegible] ble Privy Co[illegible] ordinary an[illegible] States, [illegible] other [illegible] due [illegible] lo[illegible]

[illegible] where [illegible] boundary [illegible] States and conventions [illegible] United States terminate [illegible] boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2.

From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point, where the said branch meets in the main stream of the Columbia and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty."

ARTICLE 3.

In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of the treaty, the possessory right of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE 4.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *Titi*, captain Brown, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 21st July, 1846. We learn that J. E. Ewing, an engineer, from New York, where his family now reside, died during the passage on the 28th.

The Royal Lottery was drawn at Havana on the 18th July. The capital prizes were distributed as follows:—No. 26,457, $30,000; No. 11,950, $12,000; No 19,028, $6,000; No. 9,961, $4,000; Nos. 27,[illegible]6, 12,825 and 12,089 each $2,000, &c.

It appears that preparations are making in earnest for the representation of the Italian opera on a scale of unusual excellence. The *Diario de la Marina* states that a number of celebrated vocalists in Italy have already been engaged, among whom is a young tenor who has sung with great success at the theatre of La Scala in Milan. Hisname is not given.

The Sugar and Tobacco are extremely active in Havana. The number of boxes of sugar exported from that port during the preceding six months, was 245,000—from Matanzas, during the same period, 100,000 boxes. The quantity of tobacco exported is so large, that the entire exportation for the year is estimated at three millions of pounds.

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—RECORDER GENOIS.—D. R. Morrison and Lewis Stewart were brought yesterday before Recorder Genois, under a charge of assault on Mr. Henry Smith, at the corner of Marais and [illegible]ville streets. They were both examined. Morrison was released upon his furnishing bail to keep the peace, but Stewart, more unlucky, was sent to the First District Court.

Charlotte Palmes, for keeping a disorderly house was sentenced to $25 fine. Charlotte stated that she was not rich enough to pay that amount. His Honor, in his mercy, agreed to commute the fine into a temporary residence in the work-house—say one month.

Catherine Horan and Joseph Berger were held to [illegible]

[illegible] his ghost amid the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—*Recorder Baldwin.*—Edward Garside, arrested for stealing a cap, the property of Mr. Perks, prayed that his examination be postponed till this morning. His Honor granted the request.

William Pennington, arrested for disturbing the public peace and knocking men down, was bound in the sum of $500.

John Wiley, alias Samuel Thilan, was picked up by the watch in a state of complete drunkenness.—Sent to workhouse for thirty days.

John McKay was brought up before the Recorder, under the affidavit of [illegible] McKay, who charges her husband with cruel treatment towards her, and even with threatening to take her life. His Honor intimated to McKay that he would not be released before he furnished the necessary bond to keep the peace.

A DESERTER.—George Penninge, a deserter from Captain McManus' Company, Georgia Volunteers, is together arrested and confined in the High Constable's office, Second Municipality. His military superiors may reclaim him whenever they please.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man named David Western, a native of Sweden, and aged about 40 years. Verdict: Died of congestion of the brain caused by a sun stroke.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—At 10 o'clock, the Court being called to order, Judge Kennedy gave his decision on the propriety of admitting the written evidence of parties absent. He declared that Mrs. Goodman's affidavit would be received as part of the testimony, and that there was no ground for the continuance of the case. The Attorney General then rose and said that as Mrs Goodman's affidavit was but a mere outline of the evidence she could give, he moved that this lady's testimony, as taken down on the first trial of the prisoner, be added to the affidavit and read to the jury. This was strenuously opposed by the counsel of the prisoner, and the Attorney General's motion was overruled by the Court. That point being settled, the Sheriff began to call the jury. Thirty jurors were challenged for cause; two were peremptorily challenged by the prisoner, and one by the State. The pannel was exhausted and but seven jurors were sworn in—to wit: G. Drew, M. Rigney, Joseph Dyer, John Cohen, John Watkins, A. Baker, and J. Riordan. The Court ordered a new drawing of fifty jurors returnable to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and it being already half past three o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 23d ult., memorials were presented against the repeal of the Tariff. Resolutions were offered asking whether the President had not ordered a Court Martial to investigate the conduct of General Gaines.

The Army Appropriation Bill from the House was taken up and the Senate insisted on its amendments.

Mr. Houston, submitted an elaborate report on the coast defences of Texas. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Niles, reported a Bill for the transportation of the Mail to Oregon. The Tariff was then taken up and Mr. Cameron addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Tariff, when the Senate adjourned, Mr. Upham had the floor.

In the HOUSE a Joint Resolution authorizing the sale of lands in Baton Rouge for the purpose of erecting a State House, was read three times and passed.

The Bill providing for the execution of the Public Printing hereafter by contract, was passed.

In the SENATE on the 23d, the Tariff Bill was debated, Mr. Upham, of Virginia, arguing earnestly against its passage. In the course of the discussion an exceedingly piquant speech was made by Mr. J. M. Clayton, in reply to Mr. Sevier, who derived Pennsylvania, and said that she must have known Mr. Polk to be a Free Trader [illegible] that she would again vote the Democratic [illegible] Mr. Clayton, in some very energetic remarks, called attention to this, and observed that [illegible] known through the length and breadth [illegible]

[illegible] J R Ingersoll attempted to [illegible] requesting the President to [illegible] the settlement of the dispute [illegible] House refused to receive it. [illegible] Bill was debated to a late hour.

[illegible] AMERICA.—By the bark [illegible] Rio Janeiro on the 7th of June [illegible] has received letters which state [illegible] Rivera had been again elected President [illegible] Republic by the National Assembly [illegible] an insurrection broke out in the [illegible] the 7th of March, consequent upon [illegible] to the Presidency, which was [illegible] without difficulty and a proclamation [illegible] martial law.

The U S Cutter *Forward*, Capt. H. B [illegible], arrived off the South West Pass on the [illegible], from Brazos St Jago which she left the 24th. She brought as passengers Capt. Samuel McKenzie and Lieut. R S Jones [illegible] ordered from the *Forward* to the Ew[illegible]. Commandant Mackenzie informs the Courier that [illegible] volunteers have been disbanded [illegible] the course of a week or [illegible]

The *Forward* is to re[illegible] zos and thence to Vera [illegible]

MOB VIOLENCE.—A [illegible] popular violence w[illegible] our country took [illegible] instant, and result[illegible] William, the slave o[illegible] cot county. The negro w[illegible] of his overseer, Mr. Reece [illegible] previous and had been twice tried [illegible] On the first trial the jury did not agree, and on the second, [illegible] May term, he was convicted—but a new trial was ordered. This produced great excitement through the county, particularly among the overseers, and led to the commission of a crime, on the part of his executioners, at least equal in enormity, to the one with which the miserable wretch was charged, and of which he was doubtless guilty. The sheriff of the county, we understand, exerted himself to the utmost to preserve the supremacy of the laws; but he was seized and confined, while the mob battered down the doors of the jail, forcibly seized their unhappy victim and hung him in open day light.

☞ According to the wag of the Louisville *Journal*, it is becoming quite common now, when one is talking of a fellow who backed out of an affair to which he voluntarily pledged himself, to say "he Brinkerhoffed." When locofocoism was in its glory under Mr. Van Buren, the papers, in noticing those every day occurrences, the running away of leg-treasurers, used to state that such and such office-holders had "Swartwouted." In this way, says the *Journal*, the language is rendered more copious by the introduction of very significant words. "To Brinkerhoff" is quite an expressive phrase. It not only explains that a politician backs out most ingloriously, but that he is whipped in most beautifully.

Compromise on the Tariff.

It seems certain that a compromise measure will be offered by Mr. Webster, in lieu of Mr. McKay's bill. It is said to have been submitted to Mr. Calhoun and to have met his approbation. The following is the leading principle of the compromise—the details are given at great length in the Baltimore American of the 24th ult:

Proposition for an amendment of the Tariff Bill now before the Senate.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert—That from and after the first day of December next there shall be a reduction of 25 *per cent.* of the duties, whether specific or *ad valorem*, now imposed by law on articles or imported merchandise, whereupon duties exceeding 30 per cent *ad valorem* are now charged, excepting brandy and other spirits, distilled from grain or other materials, and wines: *Provided, nevertheless*, That duties on articles now charged with more than 30 per cent, shall not be reduced below 30 per cent.

This measure will cause a reduction of the revenue, but not to the extent anticipated from the bill of Mr. McKay.

☞ We understand, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that on some of the plantations in this parish, the leaves of the cane, for several acres, are completely riddled by the worm. The plant, however, must be too old to suffer much from such depredations. The cotton too, in many places, where it has not been ruined by the wet weather, is suffering very much from the worm.

☞ We understand that one of the sailors on board of the brig *Titi* from Havana, [illegible] French and concealed [illegible] ever, discovered by the [illegible] her paramour, [illegible] lodged in prison [illegible]

[illegible] President [illegible] Washington Union, [illegible]

[illegible] McINTIRE, to be register of [illegible] for the district of lands subject [illegible] the state of Louisiana [illegible]

LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.—Voltaire Thibodaux has been elected Recorder of this parish.

☞ J. Canby, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has received the whig nomination for Congress, in place of Gen. Vance, who declines a re-election.

ST. LANDRY.—Edward H. Martin was chosen Recorder of St. Landry at the election held in that parish, the 20th July.

LATEST DATES.

New York	July 23	Liverpool	July 7
Washington	July 24	Havre	July 4
Charleston	July 26	Mexico	July 17
Cincinnati	July 22	Havana	July 21
Brazos St Yago	July 24	Texas	July 12

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT.
JULY 31, 1846.

COTTON—Arrived since the 24th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 375 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 90; [illegible], 226—together, 691 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 5,334 bales; Glasgow, 1,510; Marseilles, 804; Bordeaux, 863; Bremen, 103; Havana, 16; Genoa, [illegible]; New York, 200; Boston, 225; Norfolk and Richmond, 130—together, 11,005 bales—making a reduction in stock of 10,404 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 22,330 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1845.—Sept. 1, stock on hand.........bales		7,556
Received during this week	691	
previously	1,041,394	
		1,041,985
		1,049,541
Exported during this week	11,005	
previously	1,016,116	
		1,027,211
Stock		22,330

Since the date of our last report the transactions in Cotton have been [illegible], amounting in all to but 1,000 bales. Prices have continued very firm and in all instances holders have had the advantage. The news per Great [illegible] received on Wednesday, states that the Liverpool market [illegible] steady with sales of 17,000 bales [illegible] three days [illegible] the departure of the Cam[illegible]

[illegible] week's business [illegible] 1,000 bales, is embraced in the following [illegible] 49 bales at 7¼—9[illegible] at 7—72 at 7¾ [illegible] 170 at 7 7-16,—434 [illegible] at various prices.

[illegible] CLASSIFICATION [illegible] AND MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible]nor	5¾@ 6c
[illegible]ry	6⅜@6⅝
[illegible] Middling	6¾@6⅞
Middling Fair	7 @7¼
Fair	7½@7¾
Good Fair	7⅞@8
Good and Fine	8⅜@9
TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA [illegible] LISTS.	
Good	[illegible]
Common	@6¼
Extreme prices	[illegible]

TOBACCO—There has been a good [illegible] in this article during the past week, and the [illegible] reached 1,600 hhds, within the range of former [illegible]. We quote Inferior, 1[illegible]; Common, 2[illegible]; Fair, 3[illegible]; Fine, 4¾@4¾; Choice and Selections, 5@6, [illegible] @ to [illegible] ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 24th instant, 708 hhds. Cleared in the same time for London, 1,085 hhds; Cowes and a Market, 720; Bremen, 641; Marseilles, 45; Boston [illegible]; New York, 30—together, 2,[illegible] hhds. Stock in Warehouses and on Shipboard not cleared, 27,010 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1845.—Sept. 1, stock on hand		7,672
Received during the past week	[illegible]	
previously	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Exported this week	[illegible]	
previously	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Stock		27,010

SUGAR—The market has continued very steady; the sales of the week reach 300 hhds at prices ranging from 4½ to 6¼ cents ⅌ lb, for extreme qualities.

HAVANA SUGARS—There is nothing doing in Havana Sugars. We quote Brown, 5@6¾c., Yellow, 7¼@7½c., White, 8¾@9c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The business has been confined to small sales within the scope of former prices—15@20 cents ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—A better feeling has prevailed in the Flour market since our last, and the sales have been to a fair extent at $3 25c. for Ohio and Country brands of Missouri and Illinois, which is an improvement on last prices. We quote St. Louis, $3 75@4 00 c per bbl.

PROVISIONS, &c.—The market for Western Produce [illegible] in a very quiet state since our last [illegible] any perceptible [illegible] in prices. We [illegible] sales of Mess Pork at $[illegible] 10 and Prime, $7 [illegible] do [illegible] at prices ranging at [illegible] Mess Beef [illegible] Lard the transactions have been very [illegible] the extremes of the market are [illegible] Bacon [illegible] of from [illegible] prices—Sides, [illegible] Shoulders, [illegible]; Uncanvassed Hams, [illegible]; Canvassed do., 8@9c. ⅌ lb. BUTTER and CHEESE are selling slowly at former prices.

GRAIN—In the Corn market we notice a fair business doing, and the range of prices is now from 22@34 cents ⅌ bushel. We observe some further sales of OATS at 41 cents ⅌ bushel. In WHEAT there is nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Small sales of Whiskey have been made during the week, at 16½@17 cents ⅌ gallon.

EXCHANGE—There is a fair demand for Exchange, and the rates are somewhat higher. We quote Sterling 6¾@7¾ ⅌ cent premium; France, at 5 40@5 42½; New York 60 days, 1@1½ ⅌ cent discount; Sight Checks, par @¼ ⅌ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	6¾@7½ ⅌ cent. premium	
France	5f.40 @5f.42½	
New York, 60 days sight	1 @1½ ⅌ cent discount	
Do. 30 days sight checks	par@ ½ ⅌ cent prem.	
Do. 10 days sight	¼@ ⅌ cent do.	
Boston, 60 days	2 @2½ ⅌ cent do.	
Philadelphia, 60 days	3⅜@3½ ⅌ cent do.	
Havana [illegible] days sight	[illegible] ⅌ cent do.	

FREIGHTS—To all quarters Freights are quiet steady and ships are scarce. There are scarcely any unengaged vessels in port.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb to	Liverpool		17-32d
Do.	do	Havre	1¼c
Do.	do	New York, ⅌ lb.	⅜@⅝c
Do.	do	Boston, ⅌ lb.	⅜@⅝c
[illegible] ⅌ hhd to	Cowes, &c		45s
	do	London, direct	45s
	do	Bremen	none shipping.
	do	Antwerp and Hamburg	45s
	do	Liverpool	40s@42s 6d
Do.	do	Havre	$9
Do.	do	New York	$7 00
Do.	do	Boston	$7 50
Do.	do	Philadelphia	$7 50
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports:			
From the Coast, ⅌ hhd			none shipping.
[illegible] City			$4 50@0 00
[illegible]	New York		$4 00@0 00
Do.	Boston		$4 00@0 00
Pork	to	New York	$0 75
Do.		Boston	$0 75
[illegible]		New York	65c.
Do.		Boston	65c.
Do.	do	England	5s 0d
[illegible] ⅌ ton to		New York	$0 00@0 00
Do.	do	Boston	$0 00
[illegible]	do	New York	$12 00
Do.	do	Boston	$12 00

WAS BROUGHT to the Pound, Third Ward, 2nd Municipality, corner of Robin and Annunciation streets:

A light grey horse poney, stands 13 1-2 hands high, saddle marked, scarred on the hind quarter, not shod, branded on the left hip J. S.

If not claimed by Wednesday, 12th of August, he will be sold at the usual place, by G. Kerrison, Public Auctioneer.
July 31st, 1846. THOS. MAHEN,
jy31-2t in 10d First Lieutenant Night Watch.

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

RECEIVED from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, per ships Venezuela, Arkansas and Lehigh, the following articles, for sale at the undersigned:
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 10-4 Bleached Cotton;
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 Brown do;
Log Cabin Cottonnades and imitation do;
Plaid and striped do new style;
Blue Merrimack prints; York Denims;
Bed ticking; Blue twilled drill;
Col'd cambric and Silesias;
Cotton check, furniture do;
Brown damask for table cloth;
Black alpaca; Bombazette and bombazine;
Black and col'd cotton velvet;
Bleached and brown Canton flannel;
Oil cloth; green barege and blk crape;
Satin and taffetas ribbands, all numbers;
Alexander's, Orrell's and Stracin's spool thread;
Whale bones for dresses; assorted pins;
Plated hooks and eyes; bone and metal buttons;
Polka and Mazurka suspenders;
Ladies and gentlemen's cotton hose;
Young ladies and children's do do;
White, brown and mixed cotton socks;
Cotton umbrellas; col'd silk parasols;
Col'd prints, new style;
Black and col'd Kentucky jeans;
Blue and red cloth; green baize;
Cotton stripes for shirting;
Bleached and brown cotton under-shirts;
Silk foulards; cotton do;
White and brown diaper for napkins;
White, green and yellow flannel;
Red twilled and plain do;
Plain and striped kerseys and linseys;
Grey tweeds; plaid worsted;
Also, in store a fine assortment of seasonable goods, which are for sale at very moderate prices.
a1 DUFOUR, DURAND, & Co, 95 Chartres st.

FOR SALE—By the undersigned, landing from ship Lydie, from Bordeaux—21 casks red wine, divers brands; 40 half pipes white wine, Sauterne; 30 cases of 12 bottles red wine, Margaux; 10 do 24 half do do do; 20 do 12 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 10 do 24 half do do do do.
a1 VOR. MAIGNAN, 87 St Louis st.

New and Interesting Publications.

MEXICO, before and after the Conquest. By Michel Chevalier, author of "Society, Manners and Politics in the United States"—translated from the French. By Fay Robinson. Complete in one volume—price 25 cts.

Achievements of the Knights of Malta. By Alex. Sutherland, Esq., in 2 vols.; being Nos. 2 and 3 of "Cary & Hart's Library for the People."

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard, Miscellaneous, Polite and School Literature. J B STEEL,
a1 14 Camp st.

SEGARS—[illegible] assorted qualities landing on [illegible] from Havana, of the following brands: [illegible]

☞ NOTICE.
NEW ORLEANS, July 29th, 1846.

At a special meeting of the Board of underwriters, held this day, it was—

Resolved, That on and after SATURDAY next, the first day of August, the Insurance Department of the Insurance Companies of this city shall be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., after which hour no risk shall be taken. A. ST MARTIN, President.
GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y jy30—1md

Jone's Coral Hair Restorative.

NOTE—Among the educated, there are few who will doubt but that by forcing the roots and scalp of the head to a healthy action, we can cause growth—aye dark, luxuriant growth. The roots being healthy, a sediment called dandruff or scurf is discharged from the scalp; the hair now becomes soft and silky. Thus the roots strongly fastened in their native soil, proudly and splendidly display their beauty, as a specimen of [illegible] nature raised from death by the powerful aid [illegible]

Having stated as above the actual, true, [illegible] ties of Jone's Coral Restorative, I leave [illegible] portion of the public to judge of the tru[illegible] these qualities, by the testimony of the [illegible] respectable editor.

(*From the New York Sun, December* [illegible])

"A young gentleman, a friend of ours, living [illegible] street, and well known in Wall street, was [illegible] with fever; the hair on the top of his head was [illegible] the sides were covered with red, rusty, dry hair, filled with dandruff. He has now a beautiful head of hair, from use of Jone's Coral Hair Restorative."

SPANISH HAIR DYE.

For permanently dyeing Light, Red, or Gray Hair a Dark Brown or Black Color, without dying or injuring the skin.

☞ For sale at DALLEY'S Southern Magical Pain Extractor's Depot, No. 151 Chartres st.

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 320 Broadway, New York, Southern Depot 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jy3 tf

☞ ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in this city, at the *only genuine* Depot for Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, No 30, POYDRAS STREET, viz: Gray's Ointment; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla; Acoustic Oil, for Deafness; Vermifuge, for Worms; Hay's Liniment, for Piles; Headache Remedy; Bernard's Remedy, for Bowel Complaint; East India Hair Dye, colors the hair and not the skin; Varnish for Stoves, Pipes and Grates; Balsam of Hoarhound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc. jl8

☞ Brig Venezuela, Capt Fowler, from Boston, is discharging at Post 11, 2d Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their account and risk.
jy30 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st

☞ NOTICE—The undersigned retiring from business, invites those who are indebted to settle their accounts under the least possible delay, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to present their claims immediately.

His agent, Mr Maignan is entrusted with the settlement of his concern and will continue under his own name and account the same business, at No 87 St Louis st.
jy1 EDOUARD LARRONDE

☞ NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEDGE, No 18, Royal st, holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the city. Persons having business with me will please apply to him. JOHN BELLOW Jr.

☞ REMOVAL.—Doctor **Philippe Albuzzi,** has removed from Dauphin street, to his former residence No 126 St Ann, between Dauphin and Bourbon sts. jl 30

DURING our temporary absence from the city Mr. Henry Blood is our only Agent and Attorney in fact. All other power of Attorney are hereby rescinded.
jy23 FROST & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street. Nov 1

NOTICE—Mr. J. CHAUMETTE, *of the Medical Faculty of Paris and licentiate by the Medical Board of the State of Louisiana,* begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has transferred his residence from St. Burgundy street to 185 Bourbon street, between St. Louis and Toulouse. jy30—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for each of the following slaves absconded on the night of the 27th July.

Dolly, a negro man, rather red skin, fine figure, aged 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, speaking French and English.

Lord or Rhodes his wife, aged 30 years, a mulattoe, hair trimmed short, 5 feet 4 inches in height, speaking French and English, able to read, well formed.

Charles Brown, a negro, red face, hair standing erect, 5 feet 6 inches in height, speaking English only. He was sent up to [illegible] free under the name of John Washington.

The undersigned believes those slaves are in town and endeavoring to embark in a steamboat. Captains, &c., are cautioned against receiving or harboring said slaves under the penalties of the law. L M BIENVENU
jy 31-2 a w Parish [illegible]

DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE [illegible]—That large and pleasant residence situated in St Andrew street between Camp and Magazine streets will be rented at a moderate price to a good tenant [illegible] the house contains twelve rooms [illegible] servants rooms, pantries, &c. [illegible] kitchen and flower Garden attached. Possession will be given the 1st of October. Apply to
MURE & BARBER,
60 Royal and Conti [illegible]

CHITTENDEN'S BOOK KEEPING.—An Inductive and Practical System of Double Entry Book Keeping; [illegible] a plan [illegible] of the Journalizing of [illegible] containing twelve sets of Books for imparting a general knowledge of the Science, with numerous and varied entries, and illustrating single and partner ship business, both prosperous and adverse; also, approved forms of Auxiliary Books; a set of Steamboat Books; a Vocabulary of Commercial Terms; Practical Forms for Keeping Books in different branches of business; Commercial Calculations; a Table of Foreign Coins and Moneys, or Accounts, etc. designed for the use of Private Students, Schools, and Practical Accountants. By A. F. & W. CHITTENDEN, Accountants.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard, Miscellaneous, Polite and School Literature.
jy31 J B STEEL, 14 Camp street

TO CARPENTERS AND WHARF BUILDERS.—The undersigned invites proposals for building a substantial wharf at the Port above the city. Plans, etc. can be seen at their office.
jy30 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp st

COAL—Now landing opposite the Pontchartrain Rail Road, superior Pittsburg Coal in lots to suit purchasers, apply to B & A SOULE,
jy31—10td de Conti st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—36 cases now landing from brig Venezuela, for sale by jy31 G W DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

FLOUR—300 fresh ground flour (Missouri Steam Mills) of St Louis, for sale by
jy30 REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co, 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

SARDINES—Landing ex ship Rockall, from Havre—900 half boxes [illegible] Concee & Martin's of Laro[illegible] 800 q[illegible] [illegible] brand,
For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co,
jy28 17 and 19 St Louis street

SWISS ABSYNTH—Landing ex ship Rockall, from Havre—40 boxes Absynth, Dubied Pere & fils, and Counel brand; for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co.
jy28 17 and 19 St Louis street

PATERSON COTTON DUCK—A general assortment comprising all numbers, landing from ship Arkansas, and for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET,
jy29 22 St Louis st

SWISS ABSYNTH—40 boxes Swiss Absynth of Yerson and Lecoultre, direct importation, landing from ship Rockall, and for sale by
jy29 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st.

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes Havana Sugar, landing ex brig Titi, for sale by
a1 L CANTIN, 42 Gravier st

INDIGO—6 serons Guatemala, superior quality, in store, and for sale by
a1 L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

TOBACCO—250 bales Vuelta de Abajo, landing ex brig Titi, from Havana, for sale by
a1 L CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—51 cases landing from ship Lehigh and brig Venezuela, for sale by
j31 R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st

FOR SALE by the undersigned—30 casks Red Wines, Julien, 1845, for sale by
jy23 J J TARDOS, 15 Conti St

NOW LANDING ex ship Magdalo, from New York—101 cases Prunes in Glass Jars, different sizes, for sale by jy23 J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st

ALCOHOL—[illegible] bbls Alcohol, for sale by
jy21 COURVOISIER & Co, corner Royal and Orleans streets

MERISE—50 bbls 1st quality Cherry Bounce, for sale by COURVOISIER & Co,
jy21 corner Royal and Orleans streets

LARD—100 [illegible] Leaf Lard, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—[illegible] bbls Pork, all qualities, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st

FUNDS of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, for sale by
jy29 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis

CITIZENS' BANK FUNDS, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
jy29 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st.

SULPHATE OF QUININE—150 oz French Sulphate of Quinine, landing from ship Rockall, and for sale by
jy29 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st.

KIRSCHENWASSER—25 bxs Kirsch landing from ship Brunswick, and for sale by
jy29 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St Louis st

BEEF—30 bbls prime B., and damaged, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—Prime and M O pork at Bozant's inspection for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co
j27 64 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—1200 bbls St Louis Flour, Bakers' brands, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
jy29 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BEANS—100 bbls white Beans, in fine order, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
jy29 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—100 kegs prime Western Butter, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—70 boxes Star Candles, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st

BROOMS—30 [illegible] Brooms, for sale by
jy29 BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st

COFFEE—125 bags Havana coffee for sale by
jy24 REYNAUD CUCULLU & Co, 34 Tchoupitoulas st

CLARET—50 casks Monferrant; 25 do Queyries; 27 do St Emillion; for sale by
jy24 REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co, 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAVANA STARCH—40 bbls in store, for sale by
jy2 THEOGROS & LAMPRE, 20 Old Levee

BURGUNDY WINES—25 cases superior quality, for sale by LOBSON & SYLVESTRE,
jy27 36 Chartres st

CHAMPAGNE—80 baskets in bottles and halves, for sale by LOBSON & SYLVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

[illegible] corner Royal and Orleans streets

Head Quarters—Louisiana Legion.
NEW ORLEANS, 28th July 1846.

IN conformity to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble for muster and inspection on the Public Square, on SUNDAY, August 23rd next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The commanders of companies will deliver to the Brigade inspector Major N. Augustin, a correct roll of the men present under arms and at said inspection.

Companies absent from the parade shall forfeit all rights and privileges acquired at the preceding inspections of February and May of the present year.

Officers or non-commissioned officers now in command of companies wherein vacancies now exist by resignation or otherwise, must apply to head quarters of brigade in order to have said vacancies filled without delay.

The company of Sappers Engineers, A. Canon, Lieut. Commanding, shall proceed to the Public Square half an hour before the parade hour and furnish sentries to guard the limits of the parade ground, and otherwise conform with instructions to be furnished from head quarters.

Lieut. Col. commanding J. B. Vignie, will take charge of the details of the service.

Commanders of corps are especially charged with the execution of the present order.

The Commanding General relies with confidence on the zeal and punctuality of all the officers and privates who have remained true and constant under those banners intrusted by the country to the honor and patriotic devotion of the members of the Legion.

By order of Brigadier General D. AUGUST[illegible]
PAUL BORNVILLE, Aid-de-Camp.

MESSRS. [illegible] DOLBEAR'S Writing Academy.
No 15 Camp st

WILL be kept open during the entire SUMMER and FALL, so that parents may have their children taught during the vacations of the other schools. Merchants, Clerks, &c. can learn during the leisure season. Persons from 6 to 50 years of age are taught in a short time to write with ease and rapidity. jy24—

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be requested to take the necessary legal steps as soon as practicable, for the opening of Villere, Derbigny, Prieur and Roman streets, and all other streets which may be required to be opened in suburb Treme.

Adopted 17th June, 1846.
Signed, JH. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved June 22d, 1846.
Signed, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

In pursuance of the above resolution, notice is hereby given that in not less than ten, nor more than thirty days from the first publication hereof, the Council of Municipality No. One, will proceed to act on the improvement contemplated by said resolution, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, of the 2d April, 1832, regulating the opening of streets, &c., within the limits of the city of New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 6th, 1846.
jy9 30d A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
MUNICIPALITY No ONE,
Recorder's Office

IN pursuance to a resolution adopted by the Police Committee, public notice is hereby given that from the first to the fifteenth day of August next, poisoned sausages shall be distributed to dogs running at large within the limits of this Municipality. JH GENOIS,
jy31 Recorder.

BANK OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, 27th July, 1846.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, was this day declared by the Board of Directors payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday next 3d Aug ust. jy28 R M DAVIS, Cashier.

Surveyor's Office—First Municipality.
EXTRAORDINARY SITTING OF JUNE 17th, 1846.

RESOLVED, That the Surveyor is hereby authorized to publish in the official Gazette of this Municipality, that sealed proposals will be received by this Council until MONDAY 1st November next, for the paving with square blocks, of Levee street, from Canal to Esplanade streets, and Chartres street from Canal to St Peter streets, agreeably to plans and specifications, which will be deposited in the Surveyor's office, who is requested to have them published with this resolution.

Proposals may embrace the whole of the work to be performed, but they must indicate the time at which it will be begun, and time of completing it. Payable in one or more terms of this Municipality at ten years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually. Said notes to be given whenever the work amounts to the sum of $5,000, and is finished and received by the Surveyor.

In conformity with the above resolutions, sealed proposals will be received until the period above mentioned for the undertaking of said works. Square blocks not to be less than 10 by 12 inches of surface and 10 inches thick, and placed on a bed of river of Mississippi sand of at least 6 inches thickness.

New Orleans, June 22d, 1846.
jy14 J COMMUNY, Surveyor of First Municipality.

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are required to pay C. Musson, Comptroller, on the [illegible], an instalment of Ten Dollars per Share, in conformity with the [illegible] of the Charter of [illegible]
[illegible] C. MUSSON, [illegible]
New Orleans, 10th July, 1846.

TO RENT—[illegible]
[illegible] July 16th, 1846.

LANDING [illegible]
[illegible] Red and White Wine, Chat[illegible] Lafitte, Margaux, St Julien, Medoc, St Emilion, Haut Bersac, Haut Barsac, Sauterne and Barsac.
20 baskets Curacoa. In store from former importation, a large assortment of Red and White Wine in casks and half casks, and cases of 12 and 24 ½ bottles, assorted Cordials, Absynth, Kirsch, Anisette, Vermuth, Gooseberry Juice, &c.
jy1 P & T LACOSTE, 105 Royal st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

C. M. SIMPSON, No. 33 CHARTRES STREET, corner of Customhouse street, having lately purchased largely at Auction, is enabled to offer to his customers and others a desirable stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS at very low prices; many much less than the cost of importation. Just received:—
Yard wide Organdie Muslins, fast colors, at 1[illegible]
[illegible] Cambrics and Jaconets, do., 25 to [illegible]
[illegible] Super do do. [illegible]
Real French Bareges, 20 to 2[illegible]
Superfine do 25 to [illegible]
French Calicoes [illegible]
English and American do, fast colors, [illegible]
Fine Ginghams, wide, and goods colors 12 to [illegible]
3 cases Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
3 cases Cotton Hose at very low prices.
4 cases good Irish Linens at 25 per piece.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY, the mulatto woman M[illegible], aged 17 or 18 years, about 5 feet in [illegible] square. She absconded from the [illegible] moment of going away with her [illegible] Justin Aubert. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge her in one of the city [illegible] tify the undersigned. L. [illegible]

NOTICE—Was brought to the Pound in the Parish of Orleans, right bank of the river, in Algiers, a Creole grey HORSE, with the brand J C on the right shoulder and on the right hind leg. The proprietor of said Horse is requested to come and take him away on or before the 8th of August, 1846, on which day he shall be sold at public vendue, by the syndic of said portion of the parish.

Parish of Orleans, right bank of the river, this 23d July, 1846. DOMINGO M PITRE,
jy24—3t in 15d Syndic.

WAS brought to the Pound of Third Ward, Second Municipality, corner of Annunciation and Robin streets.

A brown horse poney, 13½ hands high, left fore foot white, long mane and tail, saddle marked, fore feet shod, no brand visible. If not claimed by WEDNESDAY [illegible] of August, he will be sold on that day by G Kerrison, public auctioneer. THOMAS MAHEN,
15y28—3t10d First Lieu Night Watch.

BROUGHT to the Pound of the First Municipality, 1846, Maine street, between Derbigny and Roman, a Tiger cow, white belly, horns through the horns, mark on the ear, without any visible mark or stamp.

An iron grey, mule without any visible mark or stamp. A small grey, mule without any visible marks or stamp.

If between the present date and the 8th August, said animals be not claimed, they will be sold at the usual place and hour, by R Kerrison, auctioneer.
jy27 10t MICHEL DUREL, Keeper of the Pound.

BROUGHT TO THE POUND of Municipality No One, Main street, between Derbigny and Roman streets:

A [illegible] red Cow, with a mark on the ears, the only apparent mark or stamp.

If between this and the 8th August, said C[illegible] claimed, she will be sold at the customary place by Kerrison Auctioneer. MICHEL DUREL,
jy24 10t Keeper of the [illegible]

Cheap Hardware for Cash:

A splendid assortment of English and American Hardware received by ships Lapland, Finland and [illegible] ington, from Liverpool, and per ships Alleghany [illegible] burn, from the North, for sale at
No. 28 St. Anne, (*Place d'Armes,*) by
jy21-1m F A LAN[illegible]

A Good Bargain.

FOR SALE—A property situated in the [illegible] Lafayette, at the corner of Second and [illegible] at very advantageous terms. It would [illegible] good interest on the price asked.

ALSO—**Three Lots of Ground** in subu[illegible] ligny, at one of the corners of said [illegible]. Plans [illegible] seen at the undersigned, United States Exchange, [illegible] of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.
jy27 [illegible] JUAN BELTRAM, Prop[illegible]

A LA RENAISSANCE,
BAY ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

The proprietor of the Bay St Louis Hotel, respectfully informs the public that he has opened the above establishment on the 1st July, and has confided the management to Mr Louis, formerly of Hewlett's Hotel, New Orleans, and other houses in the United States.

The Bay St Louis Hotel has long enjoyed a high reputation for her salubrious position and the beauty of her scenery. Independent of those attractions, the director begs to assure the public the table has never been so well supplied of delicacies as at present. No other Watering Hotel of La Renaissance. The viands and wines are of first choice and of all description.

The rooms for families or single gentlemen are highly comfortable.

The zeal and attention of servants will leave nothing to be desired as to cleanliness, punctuality and rapidity of the service.

☞ Prices are very moderate.

N B To augment the attractions of this establishment, the proprietor will give a Ball to his boarders weekly.
jy25—1w

TO THE FINE LIVE OAKS at Biloxi.—The splendid and commodious dwelling of Mrs. Pradat at Biloxi, is now open for the reception of those who are desirous of passing the summer season on the sea side and enjoying the pleasures of the country.

Large Bathing Houses have been constructed.

The table will always be provided with the choicest delicacies of the season.

The house is well provided in wines and cordials of all kinds.

On the premises of Mme. Pradat there is a fine Billiard, good Carriages, Horses, oar and sailing boats, and finally all which is necessary to render the sojourn agreeable.

Skilful and intelligent servants will always be in attendance on the boarders.

At the arrival of steamboats, when they will be unable to reach the wharf of Mrs. Pradat, a boat will be in attendance at the wharf of Biloxi Village, to transport those persons who visit Mrs. Pradat.

Prices will be moderate.
jn6—3m

P. A. & L. BELMONDO, [illegible] to announce to their friends [illegible] HOUSE, 25 Broadway, [illegible]