The New-Orleans Bee

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 56 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

N.B. Unless the subscriber mail give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

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

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

SPANISH CONSULATE.—The public are informed that the office of the Spanish Consul is at No. 6 Carondelet, between Bienville and Conti streets. J Y CRUZAT

F. F. BOURNON, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti st., office open from 8 to 3 A. M. and 6 P. M. m17

D. CLAGET, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 92 Carondelet st. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

J. R. STEEL, No. 14 *Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books, &c. &c. a29

W. HORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOT BROTHERS—*Importers of Wines, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Bons Enfants sts. f 25

F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand the choicest Teas, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31, 1846.

THE Price of French Flour being this day, $3 87 per barrel, it is, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give for sale of Flour, Twenty Cents, during next week from MONDAY, 10 August 1846.

Receipt of the Sale of Flour of Three Loaves for Ten Cents, which is the price of Flour, $3 50 per barrel, is 28 and 30 ounces. A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

HAS constantly on hand a new assortment of French Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Lift Pumps, Hose Pumps, Key Bolts, Force and Shower Bathing and Plumbing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, Water Closets, Sinks, Wash Basins, Cisterns, Tubs, Wash Boilers, Air Tubes, Plumbers' Tools, Attendance punctually attended to. Char f 13—ly

MESSRS. PLANAT AIRE and ACHILLE LEROY, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and London, have the honor to inform their friends, the public, that their offices at No. 11 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Customhouse (rue Du Bac) Dr. Leroy

Has engagements every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Bienville street, opposite the Cathedral, on the Square, where he will be found at other days, as well on their visits to the country, as well on the numerous Clients, amongst the Ladies, who may be always in town, ready to receive those who may honor them with their calls. The superiority of their work, and the care and attention bestowed by them, induce them to hope for a share of the patronage of the public. m19

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED this day, per Emperor from Havana, and the Rosalie from New-York, a lot of splendid Leeches, which will be sold at the Depot at Barras & Lestrade's Drug Store, 121 Royal street, between Bienville and Marais streets. Merrill Waters, Agent, and the first quality, an article which Medical Gentlemen, at its sittings, in Nov. and Dec. 1844, may be also found at the Depot. 13

LEECHES.

TRAVELLER, just received Swedish and Hungary Leeches, of the Genuine Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale by the Wholesale and retail at the most reasonable rates, at 108 Bienville street Cornelius Cascaden, Agent, Medical Chemical Society, at its sitting, on the 3d ult., 1841, may be also found at the Depot. 13

J. P. SOUBIRAN,

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 Parishes of New Orleans, I request the Citizens of the said parishes to conform their respective declarations of births, as required by the act of the Legislature, which is in the following words:

"Be it *enacted*, *&c.* &c. &c. That the Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the city of New Orleans, shall be divided into two districts, the first district shall include the city of New Orleans, and the second district shall include the remainder of the parishes of Orleans, and the duties of the Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the second district, shall be discharged by the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said districts, respectively, who shall be ex officio Recorders of Births and Deaths, in the said districts respectively.

"Sec. 2. That every person who shall be present at the birth of any child, within the said city of New Orleans, shall be deemed and taken to be the Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the said district, and shall, within the space of ten days next after the birth of such child, give to the Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the said district, a true and perfect account of the birth of such child, under the penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, in the said district, by the said Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the said district, for the use of the State; and the other parents, or other person present at the birth of such child, shall be the Recorder of Births and Deaths, in the said district, in case of absence of the parents, or other person, if there be none, of the house in which the individual was born, and every person offending against the provisions of this act, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars.

"The said registrar will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform to the provisions of the above act."

F. M CROZAT.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COLROYSIER & Co. respectfully inform the public that they will open at the 12th instant, they will open the 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 for several years past. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction to Ladies, who will always find in this special Garden, a superb display 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 Establishment which has attracted so much patronage. Orders for Ices of the kind in New Orleans. a13

REMOVAL.

French Nights—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 57 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment for the making fashionable Ladies' Dresses, in the manner Mrs H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by her attention and punctuality to merit a continuation of their favors. She also undertakes embroidery.

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.

VIRGINIE VINCENT, being about to leave for Paris, 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:

Ladies' and children' Tuscan, Rutland and a jour straw hats, newest styles.

Dotts, Mug & Co's printed barages and organdy.

Foulards and scarfs.

Percales and embroidered pocket kerchiefs.

Ribbons and flowers, white and black filet gloves and mitens, muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, fil D'Ecosse and cotton do.

Parasols, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.

Black scarfs, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings.

Plain, fancy work and embroidered do.

Also—Marlibas, black scarfs and shawls, a new article. m7

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Barages, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzzlinet and Taglioni dress goods, Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts, Ginghams at 25 cts, light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts, &c. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Muslins, Jaconet do, Plain do, Lace do, Parasols; Barege Scarfs, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered, Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Crinoline skirts, Green do, Ribbons with fringe, Linens, a large assortment, Birds Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders, Embroidered Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk gloves, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics; Brilliants, Gingham, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces, Lady's Linen Gloves, do black and white Silk Gloves, Gentlemen's blue and white Crepes; Hat Crepes; Linen Threads, Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons, Combs, &c.

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

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—440 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne; 250 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin, 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 300 cases Red Wine, St Estephe, 75 do old Red Wine, Gruau Larose, 100 do Lafitte, 85 do do Margaux; 35 do do Latour and Haut Brion, 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 2500 do do Green Peas, 500 do do Cepe in oil, and Mushrooms natural; 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 200 do do Truffled Pâté; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 20 caskets Gongnolet; 30 cases Cherries in Brandy; 20 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol brand; 50,000 fine Corks; 10,000 demijohn Corks.

m19 CHARLES DUFOUR, 12 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 those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Direct from the Manufactory, Montpelier, Marseilles, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that usual orders for Linseys, Negro's and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given. H. DE GOER & RIFFARD,

Agents for ZOE GRANIER, and Importers of Dry Goods, 21 Magazine-st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Oil; 98 boxes do Plagniol; 90 boxes Orange Water Flower; 50 boxes assorted Cordials; 100 boxes Pickles; for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co, 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:

140 casks Red Wine; 24 half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do. jy15-1m G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

GUNPOWDER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co 34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c.—4 bbls Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dots; 4 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

SEGARS—49000 Regalia and principis, landing ex ship F. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAFON, m19

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—We have received a splendid assortment of Linen cambric handkerchiefs, which we offer for sale by R DE GOER & RIFFARD.

Saturday morning, August 8, 1846.

The *Union*, after assisting to the utmost of its ability in effecting the consummation of an act by which Pennsylvania will deeply suffer, and of which her public men and public journals of all parties complain, turns round, and with a bland smile of content, volunteers its counsels to the democracy of the Key Stone State. We question whether that same democracy will not view the advice as equally officious and impertinent. It is precisely the case of a highwayman, who, after stripping a traveler of all he has, bids him the next time he ventures forth to go well armed. The Government paper in like manner, after aiming blow upon blow at the democracy of Pennsylvania, tells them to keep cool, assures them of its unabated confidence, and recommends them to meet the issue firmly—that is, to turn Free Trade men.

It has been heretofore thought that nothing in the annals of political profligacy was equal to the deliberate and successful attempt made by locofocoism in 1844, to persuade the people of Pennsylvania that the tariff of 1842 was perfectly safe in Mr. POLK's hands; that he was a most enormous lover of coal and iron, and would take their interests into more than paternal care. But the impudence of the official organ, in professing a mawkish sympathy for the democracy of Pennsylvania, whom it treats as victims of whig deception, is the very sublime of humbug. Pennsylvania thinks it bad enough to be cheated and deluded, but to receive the effected pity of the very party that misled and ruined her, is, to use a proverbial phrase, adding insult to injury.

Perhaps the finale to the *Union's* remarks about Pennsylvania, is the richest part of them. After giving positive assurances that if the democracy will only keep cool, and meet the issue boldly and firmly, all will come right, it winds up by expressing its happiness that Pennsylvania is about to meet her interest on the August debt. What connection there is between the two subjects, we must leave to the perception of keener optics than ours. As the official, however, is so positive that all will come right, it may be that it means that all has already come right; that the Tariff has wrought wonders four months before it goes into operation; and that one of its first and most auspicious consequences, is the readiness of Pennsylvania to pay the interest due on her funded debt. It is difficult to solve the mystery in any other way.

There are signs about Pennsylvania that the eloquence of the *Union* will be wasted. We speak not of the Whigs—they, of course, are chagrined at the passage of the Tariff Bill. But the locofocos, themselves, are more violent in their denunciations than the whigs. With the single exception of the *Pennsylvanian*, which makes faint efforts to abide the shock, every locofoco paper in Philadelphia—and there are several—stigmatizes the conduct of Mr. DALLAS, and classes the new tariff and those who enacted it. We take it that the press represents the party, and if this be so, the admonitions of the Government organ are surely addressed to deaf ears.

The lesson the Key Stone State is learning, though severe, is not as painful as she merits. Though duped in 1844, she encouraged the fraud by voluntarily refusing to listen to the truth. She imbibed falsehood with criminal eagerness, and the connection has been fruitful to her of nought but shame and sorrow.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 30th ult., Mr. Niles called up the joint resolution providing for the printing of Congress by contract after the present Congress. After some debate the resolution was concurred in by a vote 38 to 13.

The consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill was then resumed, the pending question being an amendment authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Drafts, for circulation through the Disbursing officers of the Government.

Mr. Allen opposed the amendment and exposed its design, contending that it was to issue paper money to any extent short of the entire disbursements of the Government. Mr. Lewis said the Department would be crippled and embarrassed, if the bill were not amended. Mr. Benton denounced the amendment as a gross abuse and said an attempt was made to smuggle it through the Senate. Later in the debate, says the Baltimore *American's* Correspondent, Mr. Benton inflicted a castigation upon Mr. Walker that he will hardly forget while in public life. This was mainly for his war upon General Jackson and General Jackson's hard money principles.

Mr. Benton said that if this amendment should prevail he would prefer any Bank from Owl Creek to the old Bank of the U. States to the Sub-Treasury Bill as proposed to be amended.

Mr. Calhoun declared that if the amendment should not be adopted, it would be necessary to send during the existence of the war with Mexico, large amounts of specie from the Atlantic seaboard. If it was agreed to he did not think that there would be occasion to issue drafts larger than $500. Without the money asked, Mr. Calhoun closed with saying the monetary affairs of the country would be deranged and greatly embarrassed.

Mr. Webster briefly expressed his rooted opposition to the bill, and his disposition to support a separate act to issue Treasury notes or Treasury drafts.

The amendment was then rejected 40 to 12. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and the Senate adjourned, Mr. Evans intimating his intention to speak on the subject.

In the HOUSE, the Post Office bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. No debate was allowed, and a number of amendments were offered and rejected. At 12 o'clock the Committee rose and reported the bill. Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, 86 to 97. The previous question was seconded. The first amendment allows the Post Master General to select the newspapers in which the list of letters is to be advertised. This was lost 84 to 90.

Mr. Hopkins having moved a substitute to the bill embracing all the provisions of the obnoxious act from the Committee, said the fate of the measure would depend upon the substitute. The question was taken and the House disagreed, yeas 81, nays 96.

A motion followed to re-consider, which did not prevail, yeas 84, nays 94.

This was equivalent to a defeat of the bill, and no further action was attempted in reference to it.

The French Spoliation bill was then taken up by a vote of 91 to 58, discussed some time and laid aside.

The bill for refunding duties imposed upon Java Coffee was agreed to and passed.

The bill for the payment of evidences of public debt in certain cases (referring to the Treasury Notes stolen at New Orleans) was also passed and the House then adjourned.

THE CROPS.—The St. Landry *Whig* says:—We are told that the prospects of the Sugar and Cotton crops generally throughout this parish are quite cheering—being much better than was anticipated a few weeks back. The corn crop will, we are told, be a very short one.

The Pointe Coupée *Tribune* remarks that the crops looks very well in that section of the State.

Per contra, the Feliciana *Whig* says that the year 1846 has thus far teemed with disastrous incidents to the cotton crop of the South, almost unparalleled in the history of preceding years. The *Whig* chronicles as special causes of injury to the crops, the cold wet storms of March and April, the wind and hail storms of a more recent date, and the appearance of the army which is devastating the fields of the adjoining parishes. To illustrate, says the *Whig*, the wholesale destruction which is anticipated where the ravages of the worm have already commenced, one of our informants, an intelligent planter, told us that out of 160 acres of solid cotton he scarcely hoped to gather four bales. The prospect is cheerless in the extreme. We hope in all sincerity these melancholy fears are not destined to be realized. Should they come to pass, the Southern Planter will learn one long neglected lesson, which will perhaps advantage him in after years—he will learn to raise every thing within himself, and henceforth strive to free himself from the torturing suspense which every man must feel, who *knows*, that the staves of sustenance are depending upon a precarious cotton crop.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Boston Atlas has advices from Capetown to April 24th, several days later than those by the way of England. The disturbance caused by the Kiafirs (or Caffers) on the frontiers, had not yet been subdued, and it seemed to be considered that very strenuous measures would be required to suppress them. About the 11th of April, the Governor entered Caffierland with a strong force, in three divisions. The last advices received at Capetown, on the 25th of that month, were that the Governor had reached Post Victoria with the reserved force, and that Col. Somerset, in command of his division of the army, had crossed the Keiskamma without resistance.

We understand that three hundred clerks had been enlisted at Capetown for this war, and that the St. Helena, carrying five hundred strong, was daily waiting for a fair wind to sail for the seat of war.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE]

MATAMOROS, July 27th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The third Artillery has left here for Camargo with their heavy guns. They went up by land. All the Texan Cavalry will leave for the same place some day this week. Their number is between 1500 and 1800. I do not think they will remain at Camargo any length of time, but move on to Mier, about 25 miles above.

Three of the four Louisiana regiments that were stationed above here have passed down in boats and we are hourly looking for the other. Gen. Taylor had signified his intention of receiving any Company out of these volunteers that might feel disposed to remain 12 months including the time they have already served. One officer from Peyton's regiment arrived here from below and reported that he had a muster-roll of 68 men; but I did not learn whether they were re-mustered in. A Company of Texans were refused admission into the service this morning, the General saying he had enough men. Whether that was the only reason I cannot say.

In and about Matamoros, with the exception of the Texans, there are not 1200 men. Gen. Taylor gave up the command of the town yesterday to Col. Clarke of the 6th Regiment, now in the U. States. It was proposed at first to give it to Lieut. Col. Childs, but he, I learn, prefers following the Army.

During the last 3 days five steamers have arrived here from Camargo, but no word of news was brought of the move ment of the enemy. The river is falling very fast and the idea seems to be to get up as much of the provisions as possible before it get to low water mark. I think, from the number of troops concentrating there, that a much larger number of boats will be found necessary.

Again the printing office of Reveille has been closed, and a sentinel made to stand by the door. Lewis wrote an article against the officer who arrested him a few days ago, and it was considered so abusive by Gen. Taylor that he shut them up. It is a matter of regret that any thing of this sort should occur, and I attribute blame to both parties; but it should not matter what the offence was, the press should not be stopped, unless indeed, it advocated the cause of the enemy. When the Reveille's proprietors first came here, they asked the General to take them under military law, but he refused, saying the Alcalde of the town must protect them. Yet, notwithstanding this, the paper has been twice stopped by military authority, without consulting the Alcalde at all. There is a lack of consistency in this, and it does not all coincide with the General's proclamation to the Mexicans, in which he prescribes up so strongly the liberty of the press. He has given them permission to remove their press, but insists upon keeping the types under guard until the hour of removal comes.

A search has been going on for a day or two, after the Government Agent from San Fernando, who is reported to be here keeping an eye on such Mexican houses as purchase goods from our merchants, but I believe it has thus far been unsuccessful. It is thought that he has left, and appointed some Agent to attend to the business for him. It would have been well if he had been taken.

Did I ever tell you the style in which the Mexicans, male and female, ride on a horse. I have written to you so much nonsense, that I have actually forgotten whether I have spoken of this or not. St. James' Day is the time that every Mexican who can, bestrides a horse, in honor of the Saint, whom they consider was the greatest horseman. There must have been on that day more than 3000 Mexicans on horseback, most of whom passed the street on which I reside. Instead of the men and women riding as they do in our country, they reverse the thing. The gentleman gets out of the saddle altogether on the broad piece of leather that hangs behind each spanish saddle. His feet are in the stirrups the same as though he were in the saddle. He catches the *Senora* by the waist, flips her up on the saddle, with the left hand encircling her waist, whilst the right has the reins, and in this manner they start off pell mell, at a rate that would make one of our own ladies tremble for her safety. It is both graceful and *comfortable*.

Another characteristic of these people I must mention to you. The little Miss Jefferson, at the Matamoros Theatre, has attracted many of the upper Ten Thousand within its walls. They will laugh off the tragedy and comedy, but when the *Cachucha* or Bolero is brought on they are as attentive as mice to the movements of a cat, and express their admiration in no measured terms. Once the dance is over, they get out their *cigaritas*; a peon hands them a coal of fire between the jaws of a delicate pair of tongs, and they puff away with as much unconcern as a gentleman would in a café. At the head of a box at *Senora* will light one of these little shuck segars and hand it to her neighbor—I mean, hand the one she has lighted—she will do the same, and so on until the entire box looks alive with fire.

I have understood since I commenced this letter, that Col. Clark immediately proclaims martial law in this city, and that he is here rather in the capacity of Military Governor than any thing else. For my part, I should be glad did military law prevail, and I believe four-fifths of the people would be better pleased, for as the affairs now stand, we have protection from neither the civil nor the military rulers.

The newspaper mail that left New Orleans on the 11th inst., has not arrived here yet, though it is near 14 days since it reached Point Isabel.

The New York's letter mail came up last evening but no papers.

F. A. Lumsden's company reached here this morning by the way of Corpus Christi.

THE CORPORAL

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF.—We give the vote on the Free Trade Bill by States, as it passed the United States Senate:

States.	*For Protection.*		*For Free Trade.*	
Maine,	Evans,	1	Fairfield,	1
N. Hampshire,	Cilley,	1	Atherton,	1
Vermont,	Upham,	1		
"	Phelps,	1		
Massachusetts,	Webster,	1		
"	Davis,	1		
Rhode Island,	Simmons,	1		
"	Greene,	1		
Connecticut,	Niles,	1		
"	Huntington,	1		
New York,			Dix,	1
"			Dickinson,	1
New Jersey,	Miller,	1		
"	Dayton,	1		
Pennsylvania,	Cameron,	1		
"	Sturgeon,	1		
Delaware,	Clayton,	1		
"	Clayton,	1		
Maryland,	Pearce,	1		
"	Johnson,	1		
Virginia,	Archer,	1	Pennybacker,	1
N. Carolina,	Mangum,	1		
South Carolina,			Calhoun,	1
"			McDuffie,	1
Georgia,	Berrien	1	Colquitt,	1
Alabama,			Lewis,	1
"			Bagby,	1
Mississippi,			Chalmers,	1
"			Speight,	1
Louisiana,	Barrow,	1		
"	Johnson,	1		
Tennessee,			Turney,	1
"			Jarnagin,	1
Kentucky,	Moorehead,	1		
"	Crittenden,	1		
Ohio,	Corwin,	1		
Indiana,			Allen,	1
"			Bright,	1
Illinois,			Hannegan,	1
"			Breese,	1
Missouri,			Semple,	1
"			Benton,	1
Arkansas,			Atchenson,	1
"			Ashley,	1
Michigan,	Woodbridge,	1	Sevier,	1
Florida,			Cass,	1
"			Westcott,	1
Texas,			Yulee,	1
"			Houston,	1
"			Rusk,	1
Total,		27		28

On the question of engrossing the bill, Mr. Jarnagin not voting, it stood 27 to 27, and Mr. Dallas gave the casting vote for Free Trade.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:—"The British Tariff Bill was signed this day by the SPEAKER and Vice President DALLAS; the latter the gentleman to whom the country is indebted both for a vote against any amendment to the Bill, which he could have secured by joining in the motion to commit, and also for the engrossment of the Bill. The Bill is now the law of the land, and will be so until the People rise up in judgment against those who have inflicted this great wrong on their heads. The excitement has not subsided and cannot for a long time. So many have been deceived, duped, cheated and wronged every way by the passage of this Act, that the public mind has become stupified by what has been done.

Mr. DALLAS is looked upon as the chief author of the wrong, and Mr. JARNAGIN, while he is receiving the commendation of the Government organ, receives favor from no other quarter. I believe, too, that he is not respected by those who praise him half as much as he would have been, had he done what he said was right.

The Select Committee to investigate the cause of the *leakage* of the Oregon Treaty and correspondence make no progress. Mr. GRAHAM, of the North American, knew nothing of the matter.

The rumors are very current that the President intends Vetoing the River and Harbor Bill. He has held it in silence for some days past, and would not have dared to return it to Congress without his signature before the passage of the Tariff Bill.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—Our acknowledgements are due the editors for the August number of this valuable publication. It contains the following original articles: Elements of Commercial Law; Opening for the extension of American Commerce; The naval force and Commerce of the World; Quarantine Laws and Regulations; Trade and Commerce of St. Louis; Chemistry applied to Commerce and Manufactures; A Hamburg Merchant in his Counting House; The National Fair at Washington. Besides these, there is the usual summary of Mercantile law cases, the Commercial Chronicle and Monthly review, and a statistical table.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The following prisoners were arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty:—Elias and Elizabeth McConeel, for murder; Pablo Merodi, for assault and battery; John Miller for burglary; Isaac McKenzie, for assault and battery. The following sentences were also passed:—Betsy Young, f. w. c., convicted of larceny, six months hard labor and costs; M Cook, convicted of larceny, two months imprisonment and costs; Geo. Harris, convicted of assault and battery, ten days imprisonment in the parish prison and costs.

CAPTAIN STORER.—We were misinformed when we stated yesterday that Judge Preston would not give his decision on captain Storer's application for a writ of habeas corpus, before Monday next. His Honor decided yesterday that captain Storer should be forthwith released from prison. The judgment was put into execution.

ARRESTED.—The Police arrested yesterday Hite Morris and —— Scott, charged with robbery. They will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois. John Daley, arrested for petty larceny, was sentenced by his Honor to three months detention in the work-house, as a suspicious character.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—Pierre Bilot, assault and battery, ordered to enter good and sufficient bail to keep the peace. Michel Berry, arrested, on affidavit of James Ewing, for assault and battery.—James Cosgrove, sent to the work-house as a suspicious character.

☞ JAHISSE and Tio, the the two free colored men, arrested on a complaint of Mr. Lapeyre, as being concerned in the gross frauds lately perpetrated by Mr. Pamelon, have been set at liberty on their entering good and sufficient bail.

☞ The Volunteers recently discharged from the United States' service, seem to enjoy fully their release from military discipline. They are in high glee, if we can presume so, from the queer pranks some of them will indulge in. The police are obliged to keep a vigilant eye upon certain drolleries which needs must be refrained. But we suppose that men who have spent some three months in camp, bivouaking in a conquered land, cannot resume the peaceful avocations of private citizens without some transitions.

☞ The Police of the Second Municipality arrested yesterday evening James Johnson and Michael Kane, *alias* Blackhawk, charged with robbing Mr. George Beny.—Examination this morning.

☞ HENRY APPLEBY, late foreman of the Phœnix Fire Company No. 8, was yesterday escorted to his last abode attended by a great number of his comrades. The funeral was largely attended and very imposing.

LARCENY.—CATHERINE BELL, an old woman was arrested late last evening by the Police of the First Municipality, for forgetting herself so far as to commit larceny. Unmindful of the fact that she was not the owner of a certain lot of wood, she began to extract therefrom several pieces, when some police officers interfered and led her to the watch-house. examination this morning.

☞ The bark *E. H Chapin*, brought up last evening three companies of the Andrew Jackson regiment, under the command of Captains Keene, Head and Fontain; Lieutenants Leckey, Fairchield, Johnson, Kelly and Hunton; and 147 men.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer *Paul Jones*, Captain Walworth, brought down yesterday the first bale of new cotton, from the plantation of A. G. McNETT, Warren county, Miss.

MRS PAINE, widow of the lamented officer who died a few days since at St. Louis, of the dreadful wounds received in the battle of Palo Alto, arrived at Chicago a few days since, and left a morning or two afterwards for Detroit.

ENTERPRISE.—The proprietors of the *Western Continent*—a weekly paper printed in Baltimore—have commenced the translation and publication of Eugene Sue's new novel, "Martin the Foundling." The two first numbers are for sale at Morgan's Literary Depot.

☞ We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the August Number of the Columbian Magazine. It is very beautifully embellished and is one of the most varied and interesting Literary Magazines in the country.

Our thanks are likewise due Mr. M, for the last number of that excellent periodical—Littell's Living Age.

We understand that the Campden & Amboy R. R Co. have just launched the hull of another superb steamer at Hoboken, to be called the "John Poster." She will have a rudder at each end so that she can run either way without turning.

We propose an amendment to the name—in honor of the Vice-President and in consideration of the peculiar spirit of his character. The boat should be named the "*George M Dallas*"—for he has a rudder at each end, so as to run either way on the Tariff question, without turning.

Philadelphia North American.

DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following official notice of the ability of Pennsylvania to meet the interest on her public debt, will gratify the friends of honest and prudent management:—

TREASURY OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, July 29th, 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the interest due on the funded debt of Pennsylvania, will be paid on Saturday, the 1st of August, at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
State Treasurer.

CAPT. WADE, of the ship *Maine*, reports that on the 19th ult., in lat. 29 02, long. 73 10, he fell in with the brig *Susan*, of Salem, 14 days from Aco Bay, St. Domingo, loaded with mahogany, and bound to New York. The vessel was in charge of the mate, who stated that on the 28th June, she was robbed of 116 doubloons; that the captain (John Campbell) was taken sick at the same time, being deranged. The brig, through the agency of the French merchant to whom she was consigned, was transferred to his (the mate's charge. Being short of provision, Captain Wade supplied them with such articles as they needed.

General Gaines.

The following correspondence detailing the preliminary proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, is taken from the Norfolk *Beacon*:—

Correspondence of the Beacon.

OLD POINT, July 29th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN—General Brooke arrived here this morning in the Baltimore boat, and was received with a salute of eleven guns. The General has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is looking as well as I ever saw him.

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Court of Enquiry in the case of General Gaines being fully organized proceeded to business to-day. The Court consists of General Brady, General Brooke and Colonel Crane. Captain Lee, is the Recorder of the Court. After the record was read up to its date, General Gaines requested that all the orders and correspondence in the case might be taken up and read according to their dates. The orders and correspondence are separated in the office of the Adjutant General—General G., thought that it was important to his defence to show the circumstances under which he acted—the necessity which in his judgment, existed, owing to the critical situation of General Taylor and the Army on the Rio Grande, for his action. The Court agreed to the motion.

General Gaines asked that an official copy of his letter to the Secretary of War of the 2d, May, 1846, which was not found among the documents transmitted to the Recorder by the Adjutant General might be obtained and filed in the case. The Court was cleared and upon its reopening General G. was informed that the Court had granted his request, and that the Recorder would communicate with the War Department on the subject.

General Gaines stated that he regarded this letter the fine Drap d'ete, for the whole business, and to show that official information in his possession justified his course. The Court then proceeded with the documents in order. There are a number of visitors in attendance on the Court, the room being well filled.

There is a large and brilliant company at the Old Point Hotel. A LOOKER ON.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The following is the title page of a work just published in New York by the Appleton's:—"Life of Major General Zachary Taylor with an account of his brilliant achievements on the Rio Grande and elsewhere; including his defence of Fort Harrison, and Battle of Okee-cho-bee; with sketches of the lives and heroic acts of Major Ringgold, Colonel Cross, Major Brown, Captain Montgomery, Captain May, Lieutenant Ridgely, Lieutenant Blake, Captain Walker, Lieutenant Jordon, Captain Lowd, and others; also a list of names of officers from New York State engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, and in the actions of the 8th and 9th of May; with Portrait of General Taylor. By C. Frank Powell, author of 'Dhoondiah,' etc."

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* speaks of the book in the following terms:—

We give the title page in full in order that the reader may know to what this life of General Taylor relates; and it is due to the author to add, that he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished through great industry and zeal—the materials for the life, &c. being almost entirely collected from authentic public documents, many of which, but for Mr. Powell, would never again have been brought to light. Although the style of the work is altogether too laudatory, and, in that respect, the reverse of the General's despatches—which do him, the army, and the whole country great credit—it is faithful in its narrative of facts, and will be read with great satisfaction by those who feel correctly in regard to the recent military achievements on the Rio Grande. We commend it to all such.

The Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, says:—

MAINE.—We noticed, a few days ago, the charges made against the majority of the Maine Legislature, of unfair dealing in the matter of electing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. EVANS, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. On Tuesday of last week Mr. PAINE, of Bangor, offered an order in the House of Representatives for a committee to inquire whether the votes cast in the balloting for Senator, on the Thursday preceding, had been correctly sorted, counted and reported—with power to send for persons and papers. On presenting this order Mr. PAINE made the following statement of the case:

I introduce this order upon the written statements of members of this House in regard to their own votes.

It is stated by one member that at the first balloting he cast his vote into the ballot box for Wm P. Fessenden. It is known to the House that no such vote was reported by the committee. It is also stated by 53 members of the House, that at the same balloting they cast their votes for George Evans, and the report of the committee showed only 52 such votes. At this balloting, the record shows that according to the return of the monitors of the House, there were 148 members present, (which is believed to be one more than was actually present) and that the whole number of ballots reported by the committee was 144.

Further, it is stated by 51 members that, at the second balloting, they cast their votes for George Evans, and the committee reported only 53 such votes. The return of the House was 145, the number of the ballots reported 143. Further, it is stated by 53 members that, at the third balloting, upon which James W. Bradbury was declared to be elected, they cast their votes for George Evans, and the committee reported only 49 such votes. It is also stated by one member that at the same balloting he cast his vote for Wm P. Fessenden, and the committee reported no such vote.

The return of the House was 142, and the whole number of ballots reported by the committee was 145, including one blank vote. The number necessary to a choice was 73. The committee reported 77 votes for James W Bradbury. Now, according to the statement of the members of this House, there were five votes given by them, which were not reported as given, and if they were incorrectly reported for Mr. Brad