The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1[illegible] VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES. VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5204.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] $12 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] week's notice in [illegible]
[illegible] for each [illegible] that price for [illegible] advertisement inserted for less [illegible] time will be published [illegible] will be charged one [illegible] for each [illegible]
[illegible] is limited to [illegible] business.
MAGNE & WEISSE

OFFICIAL.

IT 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 [illegible] of the advertisements required by law, from March 16th, 1846, for the price of ONE DOLLAR per square hundred words for each insertion, and [illegible] thereafter.
WM. DUBUIS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Secy of State.
New-Orleans 2d Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]
A. DUCROSSMAN, Mayor.

[illegible] BOURGOS, Surgeon Dentist, 95 Conti [illegible]

[illegible] CLAGUE, [illegible] Dealer in Cigars, No. 2[illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors [illegible] Magazines, 81 Camp street.

[illegible] SCHULZ, [illegible] Magazine street.

[illegible] BURCHER & Co., [illegible]

JOHN DUARTE, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

MESSRS. C. ROLAND GRD and ACHILLE [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

[illegible] Leeches from Havana and the New York [illegible] Depot at Batin Rouge, [illegible] Warranted to be the best quality. [illegible] JOHN DUARTE.

LEECHES.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

[illegible] GARDEN [illegible] Ladies, with [illegible] Gardens [illegible] complete [illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible] Street, opposite the Lou[illegible] Street-Side Bank.
MRS. T. HUNTEY [illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Madame Vincent, [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

LEECHES!!

[illegible] Leeches [illegible] Thompson, and for sale [illegible] at the most [illegible]
JOHN DUARTE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

GUANTES FRENCH BLANKETS!!

[illegible] late J. Mazet, [illegible] Rue de Bourgogne, [illegible] Mandeville, take pleasure in [illegible] dealers [illegible] 21 Magazine st.
[illegible] from Marseilles, 500 pairs GUANTES BLANKETS.
N. B. Parties [illegible] Merchants are informed [illegible] Coffee Bags [illegible]
[illegible] DUCROSS & RIFFLARD, [illegible] 1 Dry Goods, [illegible] 21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES. [illegible] Sweet Oil, 50 boxes Sardines, [illegible] Orange Water Flower, 50 boxes Sweet [illegible] Plates for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Corona, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers [illegible]
140 casks Red Wine, 24 half casks White Wine, 16 barrels [illegible]
G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

GUN POWER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, half-cs and quarter kegs, shipped to order to purchasers for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS &c.—Albin Cognac Pellin, 15 cases Rhenish Wine, 1 case French Mustard, Ivory Black, in dust, 5 bbls wine [illegible] Cognac of the brand of Pellevoisin [illegible]
BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

CIGARS—4000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig [illegible], for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, [illegible] 26 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
H. DE GOEZ & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

NOW LANDING ex ships Talana and Bordeaux—5 half pipes, 30 gr do, Hagbory Brandy, 1825, superior; 36 cases Old Red Wine, for quality; 72 tierces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1843, for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Canal st

LIMONES—100 boxes sweet shelled; 15 do bitter do a new crop, landing from brig Gracian, for sale by
L. CANTIN, 42 Gravier

Tuesday morning, September 8, 1846.

☞ The length of Dr. EDDAY's communication compels us to restrict Editorial and other matter within unusual limits.

The Price of Labor.

It is reported of Senator McDuffie, that when warned of the fatal operation of the New Tariff upon the labor of the country, he replied sneeringly that that was a small matter. As the Democracy profess to entertain peculiar attachment to the laboring classes, and to be their especial advocates and exclusive friends, the declaration of one of the leaders of the party, when a plain issue was made in behalf of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, shows the precise amount of credence to which its pretended championship is entitled. It may be "a small matter" in the eyes of the Hon. George McDuffie, that the yeomanry of the country, the hard fisted operatives and artisans, should be the sufferers by the New Revenue Bill; but those whose industry is bated and whose toil is curtailed of its just rewards by this Bill of abominations, will neither view with indifference the authors of the act, nor forget that to them are they indebted for the privation of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood.

There are some five hundred thousand operatives in this country, who, with their families, constitute probably not less than one tenth of the entire population of the Union. The Tariff of 1842 gave work and wages to a very large proportion of these people, and to the remainder it augmented their store of comforts and provisions against the future, by enabling the manufacturer to increase somewhat the amount paid for their labor. The effect of the New Tariff will undoubtedly be to throw a considerable number of operatives out of employ, because the smaller capitalists and notably those who are engaged in branches of industry engendered and encouraged by the old law, but not yet so perfect as to stand alone, cannot resist the competition of Great Britain and the cheap labor of that country. They will have to close their doors and discharge their workmen. Hence, one of the most blighting consequences of the New Bill must be to snatch food, shelter and clothing from a numerous class belonging to that very condition of society that Locofocoism affects to cherish with most disinterested love.

Upon the remainder of these five hundred thousand operatives the Tariff will exert an influence less destructive, but still disastrous. As the profits of the capitalist diminish, so must his expenses, if he wishes to keep his head above water. To maintain his establishment he must reduce his wages—the operative must learn to content himself with a bare pittance sufficient perhaps to keep starvation from his threshhold and to give a scanty covering to his wife and children, but not enough to secure him any of those little comforts which render home a pleasant abiding place, and are the well earnt recompense of honest toil and steady toil.

In this manner will the reduction of the Tariff affect the labor of the country. This is no figment of the imagination. The incipient developments are already before us. Unwilling to incur the charge of game making, and disposed to bear with bad legislation, so long as it is not utterly intolerable, we have scrupulously refrained from republishing the paragraphs that meet our eye in almost every Northern print, announcing the suspension of important enterprises nipped in the bud by the Anti-American enactment of the late session; or the diminution of wages of persons employed in those descriptions of manufactures particularly affected by the New Tariff, and which cannot be profitably maintained at previous rates. This state of things exists and it is impossible to conceal it. The full effects will be made visible after the act of 1846 shall be in force.

This is but one phase in which the question has been regarded, for its aspects are diverse. It might be shown that by depressing the price of labor, public tranquility is seriously conjurded; that to throw large numbers of men out of employ is to create desperation and shift it incentives to dishonest callings. It might also be demonstrated that the interests of the farmer and manufacturer are too closely allied with those of the agriculturist, to permit, without detriment to the latter, any species of legislation that injuriously affects the former. But the direct, practical mode of examining the subject is best adapted to bring conviction to the mind.

Entries for Drawback.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of the Customs, in reply to the enquiry whether foreign goods, wares and merchandise, on which the import duty has been paid, can be entered for exportation for benefit of drawback, and shipped to a foreign port and there landed, but with the intention of being brought back and landed in the United States, and entry made of the same goods at the rates of duty imposed by the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846.

The Secretary recapitulates the acts of 1799 in relation to the subject, and concludes that the oath prescribed by law, could not be taken by an exporter, and the goods so exported be landed in the United States, without subjecting said exporter to the penalties prescribed for perjury, and the goods to forfeiture. He considers that an entry for drawback with a view to the reimportation of the goods at the lower duty, into the United States, is a fraud within the meaning of the 8th section before quoted, of the act of March 2, 1799, and in all such cases, it is the duty of the collector to refuse the debenture certificates or represent the case to the department, who will determine whether the debenture shall be granted.

Some days ago we copied from a Northern journal a statement of the appearance of Mr. Saunders son of Gen. Romulus Saunders of N. C.) before an abolition meeting at Lynn, Mass, and of an incendiary harangue delivered by him. Since then we have learned from an unquestionable source, that the unfortunate young gentleman cannot be considered responsible for what he says or does. *He is crazy*, having been stricken with religious phrenzy a few years ago, while on visit to his relatives in Louisiana. From this species of mental aberration he has never recovered. It has led him to the most erratic and extraordinary conduct, and it was doubtless, under the influence of this terrible visitation that Mr. Saunders spoke of establishing an abolition paper in North Carolina. His case deserves pity, not censure. We trust that those who have republished the paragraph, will likewise copy their explanation.

Fr Barbe Sur-Marine Volcano.—The ship Helena, on her late passage from Batavia to Canton, when in latitude 16 north, longitude 125 east, fell with immense fields of floating pumice stones, apparently not having been long erupted, as samples that were picked up were perfectly clear of slime or grass, which would not have been the case had it been long about. Many pieces were as large as a common bucket. The nearest land to windward was the Marianes, or Ladrone Islands, about one thousand miles off. It seems impossible that it could have come from thence, nor could it have come from Luconia, dead to windward.

Vermont chooses a governor, four members of congress and a legislature on the 1st inst. We presume the whigs will elect their governor, three congressmen and a majority of the legislature.

Maine votes on the 14th for governor, seven representatives to congress and a state legislature. The whigs expect little and will probably not be disappointed. They will elect a congressman in the Kennebec district, and possess on the Lincoln and Oxford district.

Arrest of an Extensive Forger.—We learn that a man named Wolf Burroughs, who has committed forgeries to the amount of about $20,000 upon Alderman Smith of the 5th ward, D. C. & W. Pell, auctioneers, Wm. Greery and many others, has just been arrested through the persevering and praiseworthy efforts of officer Philo Parmelee. The forgeries were committed some time ago, and the police have been on the alert for rogue. About two weeks since it was ascertained that the family of Burroughs had removed from their late residence in Williamsburgh; whereupon officer Parmelee started in pursuit, and tracing them through Buffalo county and other places, finally overhauled the forger in Huron District, Illinois, in the West, and apprehending him on a bench warrant, arrived here with him yesterday.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A Dilemma.—Instructions were yesterday received from Washington directing the Collector of Customs at this port to pay over all the monies he may receive to the Treasurer of the port; and the Sub-Treasury law makes it a highly criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to refuse or decline to do so.

On the other hand, it is not yet known whether Ex-Gov. Bouck will accept the office; and even if he does, he is not here now and cannot therefore receive the money.

Collector Lawrence is thus in a dilemma. He is punishable by the Sub-Treasury law, which is very explicit upon the point, if he *fails* to pay it over; and yet there is nobody for him to pay it to! Under these circumstances we presume he will do as heretofore, and deposite the money *in the banks* for safe keeping. But what admirable management our new financiers exhibit.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Southern Literary Messenger.—The September number of the "Messenger," has been received, and an excellent one it is—well filled with prose and poetry—the one is instructive and vigorous, the other harmonious and pleasing.

Mr. Webster.—It is said that Mr. Webster will make his speech, reviewing the course of the Administration on the Mexican war, at the public dinner to be given him in Philadelphia about the first of October.

☞ Samuel Hopkins, of Seco, is the whig candidate for congress in the first (York) District, Maine.

[Communicated.]

EASTERN MEDICAL BOARD OF LOUISIANA.

The attention of the public is called to the law of this State, relative to Physicians, Apothecaries, and Practitioners of Midwifery.

Not long since a list of names was published in some of the daily papers of this city, purporting to contain the names of those Physicians, Apothecaries and Practitioners of Midwifery, who had been licenced by the Eastern Medical Board, to practise their several professions, according to a law passed by the Legislature of this State in 1840, entitled "an act relative to the Medical Board of the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana." This law was signed by order of the Board, by Mr. Bertrand, Secretary, and at the same time, a warning was given to all those who had not complied with the law, by appearing before the said Board and obtaining from them a license. "Thirty days were allowed to the delinquents to amend their ways; after that the law would expend its full vengeance upon their devoted heads. Having examined the law, I was convinced that, according to that law, the Eastern Board could not, and did not, grant legal licences; and knowing that the Board for the Western District, were still authorized to grant licences, in accordance with the law of 1817, I claimed residence at Alexandria, and obtained from the Western Board a legal licence to practice in the State.

Shortly afterwards my name appeared in the Picayune newspaper, by order of Mr. Bertrand, as a legally licensed Physician of the State. I was soon after waited upon by Mr. Bertrand, who wished to obtain from me my licence, in order to lay it before the Eastern Board. I declined giving it to him; and very soon another request was made to me, to the same effect, by Mr. Bertrand, through a messenger; when I again declined to comply with his request. Not knowing what the Eastern Board could want with my licence, or what members of that Board had such curiosity to see a license granted by the Western Board, (which was no new thing under the sun) I called on Mr. Bertrand, and with considerable difficulty learned from him and Mr. Massey, another member of the Board who was present, the name of the gentleman who in particular manifested so much anxiety to see my licence. I do not understand how he should have taken such a round about way of satisfying his curiosity gratified, giving Mr. Bertrand and himself so much unnecessary trouble. He would not have been required to go very far from his own office to have called upon me; and had he done so, as a friend (which he has always *professed* to be) and not as a member of the Board, I would with much pleasure have shown him the document.

Unwilling to engage in any dispute, I would much rather have allowed matters to go on undisturbed; but when the operations of a Board, whose actions I believe are not in accordance with the law they pretend to enforce, interferes with me as a licentiate of a legal Board, I think myself called upon to make such a statement of facts as will disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impressions which they may have formed of many individuals in this city, now practising as Physicians, &c., by the actions of the Eastern Board. As the penalty for non-compliance with the requirements of the Board was heavy fine, it was natural for many persons unacquainted with the law, to suppose that those who, according to the Board, incurred the penalty, were unworthy members of their profession.

It will be but necessary, in order to correct public opinion, to show to the people of this Republican State, and to the medical world, the absurd, and illiberal nature of one of the laws which has been placed upon our statute book—a law which I am convinced is unconstitutional; and, whether or not I am correct in this opinion, a law the requirements of which have been perverted, and the letter of it almost entirely neglected and unfulfilled, by those who pretend to be its enforcers, and who have come unblushingly forward and threatened prosecution to every one who does not attend to their call. Prosecution indeed! Who is most deserving of prosecution? The regularly bred physicians, who do not attempt to get from the Board a licence, or the Board who would grant them a licence in spite of the law, although they at the same time call themselves the ministers and protectors of the law? Instead of granting licences according to law, the Eastern Board does as it best suits themselves, the only clause of the law which they seem rigidly to enforce being the payment of the fee of twenty dollars.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who now constitute the Eastern Medical board of Louisiana: Doctors Labatut, Lambert, Landreaux, Stone, Jones, Cenas, and Messrs Massey and Bertrand, Apothecaries. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that with none of these gentlemen have I anything now to do, as private citizens, or professional brethren. It is in their public capacity I now mention their names, as executors of the law; and as the gentlemen who in their public capacity, have threatened many Physicians, Apothecaries and Midwives of our city with prosecution. The following is an exact copy of the law referred to:

No. 91. An act relative to the Medical Board of the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly Convened, That the Medical Board of the Eastern District of this State, shall from and after the passage of this act, consist of six physicians and two apothecaries, who shall be appointed agreeably to the laws heretofore passed relative to the said Medical Board.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., *That every individual who shall intend to practice the professions of Physician, Apothecary or of Midwifery, within this State, shall present to and deposite with the Secretary of the Medical Board*, a diploma, obtained from a Board of Physicians, or a legally instituted Medical College, or in lieu thereof, satisfactory evidence that he has been possessed of such a diploma of which he has been deprived of by some unavoidable cause; it shall then be the duty of the Secretary to assemble the Medical Board, four members of which shall form a quorum.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That a candidate who shall have graduated in any other than the Medical College of Louisiana, shall not be permitted to practice the profession of a Physician, an Apothecary or of Midwifery, unless said person shall previously have established to the satisfaction of the Medical Board, either by a formal examination, or by a scientific conversation, *that he is entitled to his diploma*: and whenever the majority of said Board shall acknowledge said candidate to be possessed of all the information and moral qualities required by the branch of the profession for which he applied—they shall deliver to said candidate a licence designating on which of the three branches of the profession he was examined; and said Board shall have a right to demand and receive from said candidate, at the time of the delivery of such license, the sum of twenty dollars, *if the application be to practice as a Physician or Apothecary*, and the sum of ten dollars, if to practice Midwifery, which sum (after the expense of the Board have been deducted) shall annually be paid over to the Treasurer of the Charity Hospital, to be appropriated to the use of said Hospital, and any candidate who agreeably to the second section of this act, shall have been admitted to an examination, on the exhibition only of a certificate testifying the loss of his diploma, shall receive only a temporary licence, to have effect only during the time that may be necessary to obtain from the Medical Board or College, of which he is a graduate, another diploma, or an equivalent document; and the said time shall not exceed three months, when said candidate shall have graduated in America, or six months if he has graduated in Europe.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That any candidate, who shall have been rejected, shall have a right to claim a public examination, by the same members of the Board who rejected him, and notice of said examination shall be published three successive days, in English and French, in one or more gazettes of this State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That every person who shall practice in the State of Louisiana, the profession of a Physician, an Apothecary or that of Midwifery, without *a special licence* granted by the Medical Board, shall be liable to a fine that shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars for the first offence, and the second offence, such person shall be fined a sum that shall not be less than two hundred and not more than five hundred dollars, recoverable by said Medical Board, before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and said fines shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Charity Hospital.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted &c., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 27th, 1840.

Let us now see how those laws can be and have been fulfilled. Section two says that to be admitted as a candidate for a licence, to practice either of the three professions named, the applicant must have a *diploma*. Now there is not more than one College of Pharmacy, if there be any, (that is for granting diplomas to Apothecaries) in the United States, and there is not one in this State—*that not one in five hundred American Apothecaries possess a diploma.*

Diplomas are never granted by American Colleges for practioners of Midwifery alone, so that no American and very few European physicians, possess diplomas for the exclusive practice of that profession; yet, according to the law of 1840, before any person can practice as a Physician, Apothecary or Midwife, he must obtain a *special licence*, for each, (see act. sect. 5) and before he can get a special licence, he must have a diploma for that branch, *which is impracticable in this country.*

How have the Board got over those difficulties?—It is a fact that all, or nearly all, the physicians who have been licensed by the Board, practice midwifery as part of their profession; and in doing so they have rested satisfied with their license as a physician; although that license gave them no more right to do so, than the license of an apothecary gave that apothecary a right to practice as a physician. The Board in granting licenses have said nothing about this; physicians have never been asked by the Board to obtain a special license for the practice of midwifery, and they well knew that no physician would consent to give up that practice because he could not get a special licence; and if he did not do so there was no use in having a license as a physician, for he was still exposed to the penalty of the law.

Again, with the apothecaries:—as scarcely any, probably none of the apothecaries in the city, had a special diploma as apothecary, none were entitled by the present law, to licenses. This would seem, to most men, as being equivalent to closing the doors of their drug stores, (unless they were willing to pay one or two hundred dollars every time they made a dozen or pills.) But what an difficulties with such a Board! The apothecaries are invited and urged to come with the twenty dollars and all obstacles will be removed! Instead of a diploma they only require the applicant to present a certificate showing that he has been "*five years in a drug store.*" This certificate *they* may call a diploma. The public can read the law given above, and if they can find any thing in it about "*five years in a drug store*," they will do better than we can. Such, however, is the interpretation of the law as given by the Medical Board. Be it, therefore, known to all men and especially to all future lexicographers, that the word *diploma* means "*five years in a drug store.*" Singular as this interpretation of the law may appear, it is still more strange that the Board have not enforced the law with this interpretation, in every, if in any case. Now, would the public ever submit to prosecution not attending on the sick, and to apothecaries refusing to give medicine, because if they did so, they were liable to prosecution? And how can the Eastern Board dare to threaten, as they have done, with prosecution for non-compliance with a law, which no American and few European physicians can comply with. For surely they could not intend to prosecute for non-compliance with the *Board's edition of the law*; at all events if there are to be prosecutions we trust those gentlemen will begin at home, as all charity should emanate from that source.

In reference to the law, the question naturally is asked—who is to blame? Not the members of the legislature, who would only pass such a law, depending on the representations of medical men. Who the medical *sirons* are who manufactured it?—we know not, and care not to know;—we know who are the gentlemen that have undertaken to work the blundering piece of machinery—we know who compose the Board that has threatened heavy penalties against those who do not comply with a law, with which neither the members of that Board nor any other American physician or apothecary comply;—Physicians generally and even members of the Board, consider the law unjust and that it treats the graduates and professors of other colleges with contempt; but, say the Board, we are not to blame, we are compelled to enforce the law.

The odium has been cast upon the French physicians, with Dr. Luzenberg at their head, and they have consequently been looked upon by the faculty abroad, as haughty, arrogant and illiberal. There is no proof that the odium cast upon them is just. I believe those gentlemen to be high minded and honorable members of the profession, and the previous laws when French physicians were more numerous in proportion, and French influence much greater than in 1840, were quite as liberal as the law last passed. Will the French physicians submit any longer to have the blame thrown upon their shoulders? The Board is composed of Americans as well as of French, and the former are at least as officious as the latter in enforcing, in their own way, the law. We do not wonder that all of them feel ashamed of their position, and especially that an American, accustomed to our free institutions should, in his sober moments, be abashed. Where, from Maine to Mexico, is there to be found such unblushing effrontery? A graduate—it may be with silvery locks—comes to our city, he may have a diploma from the Paris, Edinburgh or London Universities, or from our own venerable Yale, or other colleges of our land—he may come laden with professional honor,—but still he dare not appear professionally at the bedside of the sick, nor presume to apply his hard earned skill to alleviate suffering; if he does so he exposes himself to heavy penalties He must appear before this *seed* Board and satisfy them that he is competent to practise. The body of a sojourner or college where he obtained his diploma was warranted in granting it to him. And then, by handing over twenty dollars, he will be allowed to practice, say they. Think of a Medical Board of Louisiana, composed no doubt of very honest men, but distinguished for nothing under the sun but the faculty of interpretating laws, sitting in judgment on the decision of a learned European or American University, in reference to the professional abilities and medical education of one upon whom such an university had conferred a diploma! To be quite certain that such a diploma is really worth any thing, the possessor of it must undergo a medical examination, a scientific conversation, before the Board in New Orleans! if *they* say that that the applicant is competent to practice medicine, then it must be so, and the decision of the learned faculties who graduated the diploma must be correct! Could any thing be more absurd, more ridiculous than such pretensions as the present law requires the Medical Board to make?

Did the heads that were laid together, to concoct this law, not feel themselves degraded? Their own words show that their consciences condemned them. To qualify the impudence of the act, and to smooth over matters, they insert after "examination" the words "scientific conversation." Miserable attempt at duplicity! What is the difference between being asked by any of the wise men of the Board, who hobby in medical conversation we will suppose to be *aneurism*, "Dr so and so, what is an aneurism" and "Dr so and so, what is your *opinion* of aneurism in general, taken on an average?" Such is a specimen of the different modes adopted to examine the candidates appearing before the Board.

Again, how will gentlemen submit to such treatment as is contained in the clause respecting those who have been so unfortunate as to lose their diplomas? They give their word of honor that they did once possess a diploma; probably they produce the evidence of those who had seen the document, in support of their assertion. But honor or evidence, goes for nothing here. If you are an American, says the Board, at least they ought, according to the law, to say they will believe you for three months if an European graduate, for six months. Poor lessons! Little did you think when you lost the piece of parchment, that your character for honesty was lost also.

Some persons say, that this law was intended to benefit the Louisiana Medical College. Now, the fact that graduates of said college are exempted from the honor of a "scientific conversation" with the Board, and the privilege of paying twenty dollars, certainly justifies the suspicion. Now, if the Louisiana Medical College cannot live by its own merits, it had better just at once die a natural death, or become a college for granting licences to apothecaries and midwives. Then its scientific case books might be filled with aspiring scions of the pestle and mortar, and learned old wives.

Some may think he is intended to put down quackery—very laudable intention! But why does the Board not begin at home with its reformations?—Some, I am not certain how many of the gentlemen who compose the Board, derive a very considerable part of their income, by selling "quack nostrums," the Drug Stores are plastered with flaming bills, announcing the glorious news of cures for all diseases. But probably these gentlemen have adopted the latest improvement in the manner of treating moral philosophy, which was lately well illustrated by two brothers, Apothecaries, one kept sober the other drunk. The sober one was asked—What! said some one to the drunken man, how come you to pretend to preach temperance? Oh! said he, my brother lectures and I am his "awful example." Probably those members of the Board who do so much for the good of the "quacks" are intended for "awful examples." When seated as judges on the Diplomas of other Colleges they take twenty dollars from the poor Physician in order to annihilate quackery, but when they leave the seat of honor and betake themselves behind the counter of their Drug Stores, they forget Will they get by the sale of "quack nostrums," rather a pretty as well as a profitable game!

It is said that the Eastern Board intend to try and annihilate the Western board, during the next Legislature. If they succeed in doing so, it is difficult to see how such a proceeding would make matters any better. The fact is, that from the Western Board alone can a legal licence emanate; and any Physician who wishes to practise legally, the only way by which he can do so, is to claim residence in the Western District, and obtain from the Board of that District a licence to practise in the State. How, if there is to be any law about the matter, it is better to have one that it is possible to obey, and such an one is that governing the Western Board.

It is to be hoped that if there is any sweeping done that the whole law will be consigned to oblivion, and if there must be Legislation for the Medical World, let it be somewhat in accordance with the spirit of our free Institutions and not as if we lived in the dark ages of concected ignorance.

Since writing the above we perceive by an article in the New Orleans Medical Journal for Sept. 1846, that a number of suits have been commenced, by the Medical Board against persons whom they accuse of having violated the present law. This is precisely what is desired, for now they will be compelled to prove the constitutionality of the law. They will also in their turn be exposed to prosecution for transcending and abusing the power given them by the law.

Those persons who are prosecuted will, we are certain, have the constitutionality of the law fairly tested, by carrying it to the highest tribunal, if necessary.

The editors of the Medical Journal says, it is proposed to amend the present law, by abolishing the Western Medical Board, and subjecting all practitioners who do not then obtain a licence from the Board in this city to *imprisonment*. This is indeed a proposition worthy of the darker ages, when chains any prisons accomplished what reason and sound argument was unable to effect. Such a proposition is disgraceful in the extreme, and will meet with the detestation and contempt of all reflecting minds.

Those gentlemen must be short-sighted indeed, ever to suppose that the public will be so blind as not to perceive the selfishness that actuates those would-be law makers. It must very soon be evident to all men that it is not the advancement of the interests of the profession or the public good that they desire, but to enable themselves to sustain a position which their own merits would fail to accomplish. As they seem to be driven to their last dying struggles, they had better at once tell honestly their real wishes and propose an amendment of the law to punish with *chains and the prison* every one who presumes to practice in our city without having graduated in the Louisiana College, and tell the young men of our State that if ever they wish to become practioners of Medicine here, they must make the Louisiana College their "Alma Mater." This would secure them against all opposition from *educated* men, and enable them to lead by the nose all those permited by their "worships" to practice.

Kilngerafi and Priesterafi have in past ages ruled nations of the old world with an iron rod. Chains and the Prison were the safeguards of those few indolent men. Some of our Medical Pretenders seem by their actions and words to wish to institute an order in the Medical Profession governed by the same tyrannical principles and intended to serve a similar purpose. They will soon find their efforts fruitless. If those gentlemen cannot sustain themselves in their professions by their own merits, they had better at once renounce their pretensions and betake themselves to that position which nature intended they should occupy. It is one of the blessings of our country that any one willing to work need not starve, let all habits of indolence and dissipation be renounced, and every one may by honest labor obtain a living in an honorable way.

C. C. EDDAY, M. D.
No. 126 Canal street.

☞ In New York, on Friday, sales of U. S. six per cents were made at 102. The enlarged wants and diminished means of the Government have produced this depression.

From Campeachy.—By the Yucatanese schooner *Fernando*, from Campeachy, which she left the 30th August, we learn that the United States brig *Somers* had arrived at Laguna a few days previous, for water and provions. It was expected that Tobasco would be blockaded soon unless peace was restored.

☞ Hon. John Strohm has been nominated for reelection to congress by the whigs of Lancaster county, Pa., with a full county ticket. It will go in by a rather strong majority—say 4,000.

☞ Major Gen. E. P. Gaines has been assigned to the command of the Eastern Division of the U. S. Army, his head-quarters to be at Philadelphia, New York or Troy, as he shall select.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ The loco focos of the fourth district, Maine have nominated John L. Cutler, Esq., as their candidate for congress.

☞ Hon. Augustus Perrill, loco foco member of Congress from the ninth district of Ohio, has been nominated for reelection.

☞ The Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll has been nominated by the whigs of Philadelphia for reelection to congress.

City Intelligence.

First Municipality Council.—The Council met last evening.

A message was received from the Mayor and read by the Secretary. It refers particularly to the financial situation of the First Municipality, and threatens that corporation with an overplus of the expenditures upon the receipts at the end of the present year. Proper measures must, at once, be taken to avoid the contingency. A portion of the message is devoted to the resolution, passed lately by the Council, exempting Madame de Pontalba from the payment of city taxes, during the period of twenty years, upon some splendid buildings which she intends to erect on both sides of the *Place d'Armes*. His Honor states that he has not signed this resolution, because the law requiring public notice to be given, has not been complied with.

Mr. Fabre, moved that the Council insist on the resolution relative to Mme. Pontalba, notwithstanding the suggestions of the Mayor.

Mr. Latour, remarked that these suggestions were not equivalent to a vote, and that the Council had no ground to insist.

The Chair decided that Mr. Fabre's motion was out of order as there was no veto before the Council.

Mr. Latour, moved that the suggestions of the Mayor be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This notice elicited a warm debate. The yeas and nays being called for, the reference was carried by 5 to 4.

The first paragraph of the message relative to the financial situation of the Municipality was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, to effect a final settlement with Mr. Theard, late Superintendent of the Public Schools. Adopted.

Mr. Wiltz, from a Special Committee, introduced a resolution awarding to Mr. Soule, late attorney of the Municipality, an extra compensation of $3000, payable in one year, for unusual professional services—adopted by 5 yeas to 3 nays, with a proviso that Mr. Soule will assist the present attorney of the Municipality in the important suits, for the prosecution of which an extra compensation is awarded him.

The Council then adjourned.

Inquest.—The body of a man named Alexander Lavigne, a native of France, was found drowned yesterday in the old basin. The body of a negro was also seen floating in the river, between Poydras and Gravier streets, and taken on shore. The Coroner held two inquests, and the verdicts were rendered accordingly.

Stolen Property.—Mr François Lambert made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Genin stating that a quantity of clothing, $40 in silver and a diamond breast pin, were stolen night before last from his master's premises, and that verily believe these articles to be concealed in a house on Burgundy street between Canal and Customhouse, occupied by the slave Isabella. A writ of arrest was issued.

Assault.—James Ross was brought yesterday to the watch-house of the Second Municipality by some police officers, and charged with being found in a Coffee House on Levee street, with his head dreadfully cut. The wound seemed to have been inflicted with a glass tumbler. The perpetrator of the act is yet unknown. Ross was soon after carried from the watch-house to the Charity Hospital.

A Deserter.—John Walsh was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, as a deserter from Company C of the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

Attempt to Commit Robbery.—John McDonough was brought yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, upon a charge of attempting to rob the premises of Mr J. Marengo. The latter avers also that the man found in McDonough's house some articles which he had lost. The accused was remanded.

Discharge.—Mr. Bernine charged with receiving stolen property, was yesterday discharged by Recorder Baldwin.

First District Court.—The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the following cases: Thomas Boland, larceny, assault and battery. Montauch, for same offence.

Bills of indictment were filed against George Stewart, for larceny; J. M. Dutard, alias Wm. Orr, for swindling; J. B. Sanmarcado, for larceny; John Lewis alias David Lewis, and Robert Jones, for larceny. Other bills were filed for cases of assault and battery.

The following prisoners were arraigned: John Gormaly, for assaulting and wounding one Antoine Wm Ubanks alias Bill St. Louis; and John Brown, for larceny; Richard Brown, for assaulting a watchman—all of them, except the latter, pleaded not guilty.

Patrick Keenan was next tried for assault and battery. The jury did not agree. The Court adjourned to this morning.

☞ We were in error in stating yesterday that Coroner Spedden had held an inquest on the body of a volunteer, who died on Poydras street. Mr Spedden was called upon to hold an inquest, but declined, on the ground that the particular case did not come within the purview of the law.

Election of Church Wardens.—The Catholic community held yesterday, according to custom, an election for Church Wardens. The vote polled was 775. There was a great many candidates. The four following gentlemen were elected:—Zenon Cazabat, Dr. Vennet, Donatien Augustin and Livaudais.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Thomas Jefferson*, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

Drowned.—The Telegraph from Philadelphia makes known that one of the Guick Guards, named Hewlett, was drowned by accidentally falling overboard, just as they were about to depart for home—Up to the present time his body has not been found—His comrades were compelled to start without even his remains.

Government Plans.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* furnishes, in the annexed letter, an insight into the plans of the Administration touching our relations with Mexico.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1846

I learn that the Cabinet council was held yesterday, on the subject of our relations with Mexico, and especially in reference to the recent demonstrations of the Santa Anna party; and that it was determined to take no further steps, diplomatic or belligerent, in regard to Mexico, until the result of the revolution shall be known.

The fleets are to remain inactive, and Gen. Taylor is to continue to menace an envasion, until the Santa Anna government shall be established.

If diplomacy should then fail, the war is to be commenced in earnest.

Persons unconnected with the navy, but who are acquainted with the topography and hydrography of the Mexican coast, are to be employed, and have already been consulted in reference to some efficient naval operations.

Some have imagined that the Government is in league with Santa Anna; that he, in fact, goes to Mexico as an agent or alley of the United States, to conquer or buy a peace, at a cheaper rate than we are likely to obtain it ourselves. I discredit it entirely. The Union has repeatedly denied that the Government was connected with the Mexican faction; and I do not see how, with any propriety, it could be so connected.

It is by no means certain that Santa Anna's faction, if successful, will be disposed to put an end to the war upon any terms more favorable to us than we could obtain from the existing Government. On the contrary, it might and would probably enable Mexico to sustain the war with greater resolution and increased resources.

Melancholy Catastrophe on board her Majesty's ship Herald in the Pacific.—Letters from some of the officers of that ship, and her consort, the Pandora, have been received dated the 24th April, 1846—The Herald, Captain Kellet, had been to the Galapagos and returned to the coast on the 22d February. When off the mouth of the small river Sua, about five miles from that place, an accident occurred, which has deprived the expedition of one of its most valuable officers, just at the period when his services were beginning to be required. A party had been employed on shore, and on returning to the boats, a loaded rifle happened to be touched by one of them when jumping into the boat, wading through the surf, it went off and the ball struck the arm of the Clerk slightly wounding him, and then passed through the head of Mr. Edmondston, the Botanist of the Expedition, killing him on the spot. His death was instantaneous.

The loss will be severely felt, as Mr. Edmondston was an exceedingly amiable and talented young man deservedly regarded by his messmates, and all on board the Herald—and although little more than twenty years of age, had greatly distinguished himself in his profession. He had lately been elected Botanical Professor of the Anderson University, Glasgow. He was also the author of a Botanical Work—the "Flora of Shetland."

His remains were buried on shore on the following day with funeral honors, and attended by the greater part of the officers of the expedition.

The Herald and Pandora had commenced their surveys of the coast of California, and were occupied in March last, in the Bay of Choco.

Mr. Edmondston was a native of Shetland, and studied for some time in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 15th June, 1846.

Charleston Courier.

MARRIED,

On Saturday, 5th September instant, by the Reverend Mr Auge, Mr H. Pinnard