The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 180, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5189.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, ... $12 00
Country Paper, ... 5 00

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 1847, of the advertisements required by the Act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE Dollar Fifty hundred words for each publication of the same.

WM. DELONY, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Secy of State.
New Orleans, 29th Dec. 1845.

SPANISH CONSULATE, ...

FRENCH CONSULATE, ...

BRITISH CONSULATE, ...

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ...

TAYLOR HOUSE, ...

SUPERIOR COURT, ...

CITY COURT, ...

CRIMINAL COURT, ...

PROBATE COURT, ...

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

CARON'S CAFE, ...

REMOVAL. ...

MRS. T. HUBBARD, ...

Fashionable Corsets from Paris. ...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. ...

HAVANA SEGARS. ...

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ...

IN STORE. ...

GRANTIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!! ...

NOW LANDING ex ship Loretta, from Bordeaux, ...

GUN POWDER. ...

LIQUORS. ...

SEGARS. ...

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. ...

NOW LANDING ex ships Tahoe and Rob Roy, ...

Friday morning, August 21, 1846.

The Oregon Treaty—Navigation of the Columbia.

A very exciting controversy has grown out of the doubtful language in which the second article of the Treaty of Oregon is couched. On the one hand it is contended that the terms of that article place no limit whatever to the navigation of the Columbia by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the other hand it is urged that the limit is virtually fixed by the duration of the charter of that company, which expires in 1863. To the latter apparently decisive argument, Gen. CASS coolly responds by citing the third section of the Hudson's Bay Company, demonstrating conclusively that the company exists in virtue of a *perpetual* charter; and from this overwhelming authority, he very naturally, in the absence of other countervailing facts, deduces the inference that the right conceded by the second article of the treaty must be coexistent with the company, and will consequently last forever.

Now, although this discussion, let it terminate for or against the perpetual concession of the navigation of the Columbia, is one of those to which the question *cui bono?* might be properly applied, since whenever the country becomes settled, the fur trade will disappear, and the Hudson's Bay Company will cease to need the free navigation of the Columbia; yet it may not be uninteresting to quote an authority which seems to have been overlooked by both parties to the controversy, and which, to our mind, makes it absolutely certain that the navigation of the Columbia can be secured by the Hudson's Bay Company no longer than the 21st of December, 1863. For this authority, we direct conclusive and irrefragable, we are indebted to the *Paris Presse*—a journal of very high price and marked ability. We translate the article on the paper of the 20th July. After some reflections upon the advantages required by the two parties to the treaty, the *Presse* continues as follows:

We will however, at once, proceed to rectify an error which the London *Times* obstinately adheres to, with regard to the navigation of the Columbia; for the phraseology of the second article of the treaty is made to justify the interpretation of the English journal and to contradict our own. In effect, no limit is assigned in that article to the duration of the free navigation conceded to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is known that doubts having arisen on this point in the United States Senate, Mr. Packenham formally declared that the privilege was claimed only until the expiration of the present charter of the company. It explains the *Times*, "the company exists by virtue of a perpetual charter which will never require renewal, consequently the concession is made in perpetuity."

This is doubtless true, that the Hudson's Bay Company exists by a perpetual charter, delivered on the 20th May, 1669, by Charles 2d; but this charter granted the privileges of the company to the territories watered by the streams that empty into Hudson's Bay and Straits—territories situated between Canada and the Rocky Mountains, and very distant from the mouth of the Columbia, the existence of which was scarcely suspected in 1669. The Hudson's Bay Company acquired its rights in Oregon only when it became associated with the North Western Company, by virtue of a treaty entered into the latter on the 21st December, 1821, and the duration of which was expressly limited to twenty-one years. This second charter was, it is true, renewed for 21 years some time before its expiration, but will cease to be in force the 21st December, 1863—at which time the Audson's Bay Company will cease to possess any rights not only on the territories on the English portion of Oregon; it will then restrict its operations to the territories conceded to it in perpetuity by the act of 1669. Doubtless the company may obtain a second renewal of its charter of 1821; but this would be in 1863, a sort of concession that would in no manner authorize it to claim by the article in the treaty of 1846."

The above array of testimony appears to cover completely the disputed point. At all events it presents a new feature to which we are inclined to think, will be taken on this side of the Atlantic has hitherto been the case. It will be doubtless closely investigated by the statesmen whose province it is to assert and maintain the legitimate rights acquired by the United States under the late treaty.

Since writing the above we perceive that the Paris correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* notices the article in the *Presse*, though without drawing any deductions from it.

BIOGRAPHY.—We have received from J. IRVINE HOOKS, Esq., of this city, several pamphlets descriptive and explanatory of the new science of Phonography, with a request that we should give the subject thoughtful enquiry. It is certainly one of the most important discoveries in the art of smoothing the difficulties inherent to the acquisition and particularly to the writing of languages, that the present age has produced. It abolishes all the irregularities and anomalies in orthography, and simplifies it to the utmost extent. It presents a distinct sign for every sound of the human voice, and is consequently applicable to every living tongue. Nothing has yet been invented that comes so near to the universal character so much desired by Bishop WILKINS.

It is almost a self-evident proposition that if signs exist for every articulate sound, and if those signs are universal and invariable, all languages may be written down, even if their meaning be not understood. This is the Phonetic art, and this is one of the effects that must follow the acquisition of Phonography.—This science, but a year or two ago, has already made great progress in England and attracted considerable attention in the Northern part of the United States. Whether it will ever be so generally studied and practiced as radically to reform our present vicious system of orthography, and thus accomplish the great aim and object of its inventors, may be reasonably doubted. But granting that Phonography will fail to do this, still its uses will be manifold and great.—As an adjunct to stenography, wonderfully simplifying that arduous art and rendering it more expeditious and as well as more easily acquired; as offering new methods of analyzing spoken language that are at once correct and accurate; as a system that effects for speech what notation does for music—in short, as a true representative of articulate sounds, Phonography has claims to the investigation of all who rejoice in the march of intellectual improvement.

Mr. HOOKS, who has devoted much attention to Phonography, contemplates teaching the system in this city. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and cultivated understanding, competent to explain all the advantages to be derived from his favorite study, and able to demonstrate its importance and value.

The Crops.

The last Vicksburg *Sentinel* speaks in gloomy terms of the prospect of the cotton crops. It says:

"For nearly a week we have had daily showers accompanied by drizzly, foggy, miserable time, which is perfect destruction on our cotton crops. The last few days' rains cannot but have put back the maturity of the cotton ten days or two weeks. They cause it to throw out more suppy—the rank growth of leaves shades the bolls and if they do not rot entirely, their opening is retarded, and the stalks are stimulated to produce foliage, not blossoms. In addition to this, a planter from Mulligan's Bend informs us that the army worm has appeared on the river, and on nearly every plantation is stripping every thing. They will destroy, he says, every single form that has appeared since the 10th of August. And when we remember that the common calculation is that forms which appear up to the 20th of September, will produce cotton, it may be easily estimated how disastrous the losses are these worms are occasioning.

Under present prospects half a crop in the region with which we are acquainted is not expected."

In South Florida the latest advices render it probable that the Sea Island crops will fall short of even a low average. The rains have caused the lower bolls to shed rapidly, while the caterpillar has commenced its ravages on the top fruit.

In Middle Florida the crops looks well, but the devastation of the worm had begun.

The planters along the seaboard counties of Georgia complain bitterly in regard to the crops. The heavy and long continued rains lead to the apprehension that the bolls will fall before maturity, and that the yield will not exceed a low average.

A letter from Bluffton, *in* SOUTH CAROLINA, says: "The caterpillars have made their appearance in this neighborhood. I have seen them only upon one plantation as yet, but on that plantation they have, in such multitudes commenced their operations, and at so early a date, that I regard the nearly total destruction of our cotton crops as a matter of certainty. We have had excessive rains all the season through, and even without caterpillars, the crop will be a short one."

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC.—It will be seen, on referring to Mr. NORMAN's advertisement in to-day's paper, that he designs publishing an Annual Almanac to be mainly devoted to the great agricultural interests of the South. Mr. AGRICOLA, the editor of the work, enjoys a high reputation as a writer upon subjects connected with husbandry and farming. We doubt not the proposed Almanac will be substantially useful to our Southern Planters.

INFLUENCE OF AN ORGAN'S MELODY.—The government organ played a terrible tune upon the resignation of Mr. Haywood. It was a series of frantic and passionate outpourings, interspersed with tender pleadings and exhortations to the democracy of North Carolina. But the skill and science of the masters were lost upon the hard fisted yeomanry of the North State. They listened not to the voice of the charmer. They had no ear for his music, or considered his instrument out of tune. Instead of defeating the whigs and electing a democratic legislature, they did just the reverse, thereby proving that Mr. BRYDEN is an indifferent performer, or that the people of North Carolina are deaf to "the concord of sweet sounds" when elicited from a loco-foco organ.

INDIANA.—The latest intelligence from Indiana is contained in the Louisville papers. The *Journal* of the 10th thinks Whitcomb is re-elected by a small majority, that the whigs have the House by a large majority, that the Senate is close and [illegible] that the whigs will have a majority of [illegible] votes.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Messrs Editors.—There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to the nature and justness of the claim of our citizens upon the Government for the French Spoliations on our Commerce previous to 1800—and to liquidate which, the recent bill was passed by Congress; and the *Courier* in its remarks, when endeavoring to justify the Government, shows a most lamentable ignorance of the whole merits of the case—if indeed it is *ignorance* that induces the statement of the case which it has put forward.

The true facts of the case are these: The treaty concluded by Dr. Franklin with France in 1778, stipulated that the United States guarantee to France the possession of her West India Colonies, and bound us to furnish 20 sail of the line and 20,000 troops to protect and defend them at all times when required, or in other words, it was a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance by which the U. States were bound at all times to go to war whenever and with whomsoever France went to war, and to furnish the above force for that specified object. Such an obligation may well seem strange to us at this time, when the fundamental policy of the nation is so fully established to avoid all foreign alliances and entanglements whatever. But nevertheless such was the fact, and there was the treaty to speak for itself. It should however be recollected that at the time we made it, we were weakly struggling single handed against Great Britain, and were willing to buy the assistance and alliance of France on almost any terms, and I suppose, had it been requested, our negotiators would have stipulated that we should send 50,000 men to invade England.

After the war commenced in 1793 between Great Britain and the French Republic, the Colonies of the latter were threatened and some actually captured, and France called upon us to comply with the stipulations of the treaty, which of course Washington and sub-sequently the elder Adams, had neither the ability nor inclination to do, and it was parried as well as possible, and particularly by Mr. Jefferson, whilst Secretary of State, and counter demands made against France for seizures and condemnation of our merchant vessels, as both she and Great Britain preyed upon our commerce in the most lawless manner, and to the extent of many millions. Great Britain stipulated to pay and did pay immense sums to our citizens under what was called Jay's Treaty, but with France, our affairs went on from bad to worse, until it ended in some actual fighting, and the capture of some of the ships of war, but not of her merchant vessels, as no declaration of war ever was made by either nation. Things continued in this state until Bonaparte assumed the chief power as First Consul, and negotiations were opened which resulted in the Convention of 1800.

In the negotiations that preceded that convention we, of course, demanded full satisfaction for all their illegal captures of our neutral merchant vessels—the justness of the demand was admitted—but they, on the other hand, called for the fulfilment of the Treaty of 1778, under which, we were in honor bound to restore them the possession of such of their French West India Colonies as had been captured and were then held by the English, of which Guadaloupe was one. After long discussions and explanations, the difficulty was settled by the United States agreeing to release France from the claims of our citizens—thus *de facto* and *de jure* assuming their liquidation; and France in consideration thereof released, forever, the United States from the onerous conditions of the Treaty of 1778. Such is the simple and plain history of the case. If such a treaty obligation *now* existed upon the United States—an obligation that compared upon us to fit out and maintain such an armament for the benefit of the French Colonies, and to go to war whenever France thought proper to go to war without regard to our own situation or circumstances, or the relations that might be existing between us and the enemy of France—if I say such an obligation *now* existed upon us, is there a man in the nation, that would not cheerfully make any pecuniary sacrifice—pay 100,000,000 of dollars or more in order to cancel it? It was a *national* obligation—it was a solemn treaty stipulation for which our faith and honor were bound, and the nation was relieved, most happily and fortunately received from it, at the expense of individual citizens, by relinquishing their just and *undisputed* claims on a Foreign Government, and up to this period *we have most unpresidently, most unjustly*—nay, *most unrighteously* refused to discharge this sacred debt of honor, and when finally, after the beggared sufferers, or their heirs had for 45 years besieged the Halls of Congress for some indemnity, a law is at last passed awarding a sum which is probably not *our fourth* of the real amount due, (it having been estimated as high as $20,000,000,) Mr. POLK vetoes the bill!!! not on any constitutional ground which has been the reason always assigned for every previous veto by any of his predecessors, but on the ground of *expediency* and other frivolous and groundless reasons. The veto message in this case, is certainly the meanest, most pitiful, most contemptible and weakest document that ever issued from the pen of any President of the United States.

Had an individual refused to settle and to settle fully and promptly, a sacred debt incurred under similar circumstances—had he acted as our Government has done throughout the whole of the business from the beginning down to, and including this last crowning inquiry of the veto, he would have been driven from all decent society—pointed at with deserved contempt and under our existing laws, could and would have been prosecuted for swindling and sent to hard labor in the Penitentiary. Many of Mr. POLK's previous actions show great political turpitude, but this one actually involves moral delinquency.

A CITIZEN.

The United States Senate, on the last day of the session removed the injunction of secrecy from the confidential message and other papers respecting the Mexican war, and the proceedings of the Senate thereupon. The following is an abstract of this affair. We take it from the correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury*:

On the 4th August, the President sent to the Senate a confidential message, with a copy of a letter which he had caused the Secretary of State to address to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also of one to Commodore Conner, and asks their advice on the propriety of appropriating a sum of money to enable him to pay to the Mexicans, if they should be willing to make peace, and in making that peace, to cede any portion of their territory to us.—The main portion of this message is repeated in the message which was subsequently sent to Congress asking for the appropriation of $2,000,000. It only differs from that in being more explicit as to the purpose for which the money was wanted—to purchase Mexican Territory.

The two letters accompanying this message, addressed to the Mexican Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Commodore Connor, are dated the 27th July, and the President states they were despatched on that day. The former states the President's desire for peace, and offers to send an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, who receive one at Washington, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace. The latter is enclosing this one, and directs Commodore Connor to forward it to the Commandant of Vera Cruz under a flag of truce. It also gives him a copy of the despatch, and directs him if an armistice be applied for, to refuse it, kindly but firmly, until the treaty is negotiated.

These papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, on the following day reported Resolutions, which were subsequently modified and adopted. The first Resolution expressive of the desire of the Senate for a peace, was adopted by Yeas 31, Nays 9. The two negatives were Messrs. Atchison, of Missouri, and Rusk, of Texas. The second resolution declared it to be expedient that a sum of money should be appropriated to enable the President to act fully in the way directed in his message. This was adopted by a vote of Yeas 33 Nays 19.

Accompanying these papers there is also a letter dated Feb. 4th, 1846, from Mr. BUCHANAN to the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, recommending an appropriation of $2,000,000.

☞ We clip the following *on dits* and gossip from the amusing Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Evening News*:

It appears that the President is exceedingly mortified at the failure of the "two millions bill" for the settlement of the Mexican boundary, but I am told that he anticipates no serious difficulty in effecting his objects upon a credit of a few months, by which time Congress will have again met. The idea thrown out in some of the papers, that there will be an extra session, is unfounded. The long notice which the President has required in Agricultural Implements, Articles of Husbandry, etc., inserted upon reasonable terms.

ADVT

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, translations, settling of account books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.

They will settle all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a special agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.

M. BERTUS,
B. RUFFIER.
aug15-6

NOTICE.

CONFINED in the Parish Jail of St. John the Baptist, the following negroes:—

Peter, says he belongs to Mr. William Yates, Memphis, Tennessee.

The negro man **Lyndem**, belonging to Mr. Phippe of the parish of Plaquemines. This negro is high in stature and speaks English only.

The negro man **Tom Cork**, says he belongs to Mr. Chappon of the parish of St. James. This negro speaks English and French.

The mulatto man **Georges**, says he belongs to Mr. Toka of Thibodeauxville.

The proprietors of the above slaves are requested to claim them according to law.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, August 19, 1846.

aug21 AN. ILUMINAIS, Sheriff.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted the growth of 1846.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his numerous customers that he has just received by the ship Louisville, from Philadelphia and New York, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds from two of the principal seed growers in the north. The invoices consist of beets, beans, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, leeks, turnips, spinage, &c. &c. all of the first quality—price moderate.

aug W DINN, 11 Common st

PAPER HANGINGS, ...

ARRIVAL of the Steamer ...

TO THE LADIES. ...

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

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEDGE, No. 56 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.

aug 20

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.

aug24 FROST & Co.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER—NORMAN'S SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC FOR 1847—Devoted to the great Agricultural interests of the South. Edited by Thos Affleck, Esq. To be published annually. It is the opinion of the Editor and Publisher of this work to make it worthy of the patronage of all planters in the South.

☞ Orders solicited. Advertisements of Seedmen, Florists, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Articles of Husbandry, etc., inserted upon reasonable terms.

aug21 S. M. NORMAN, Publisher, 16 Camp st

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B. RUFFIER.
aug15-6

City Intelligence.

ROBBERY.—JAMES SCOTT was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois, charged with assaulting a man and taking forcibly from him his watch. He was committed in prison for his appearance before the First District Court.

ASSAULT.—Marie Dorothee Senégal entered yesterday a complaint before the Recorder of the First Municipality, charging Mr. Eleonore Riviette with assaulting her. The latter prayed that the case should be sent to the First District Court without any previous examination. The request was granted, after the party complained of had furnished good and sufficient security for his appearance before Judge Preston.

A FORGED ORDER.—The slave Nina, who, two days ago obtained the delivery of some articles from Mde. Aveline, who keeps a store, on the presentation of a forged order, confessed yesterday to Recorder Genois that the order had been given her by a young colored child. The father of the promising youth was immediately summoned before the Court. He pledged his honor that he would for the future keep a vigilant eye upon the acts of his son, and was then permitted to take him home. The slave Nina was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes.

COMPLAINTS.—Howard and Hagan, carpenters, and James McLaughlin, were yesterday the subjects of three different affidavits filed before Recorder Bald-win, the signers thereof praying that they be arrested, the two first to prevent personal violence and the latter for committing an assault.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—George W. Gay, charged with vagrancy, was discharged.

The District Attorney filed information against Ferdinand Sunadet, Eliza Reynolds, f. w. c., Nancy Dewett, Ann J. Collins, for keeping disorderly houses; Wm. Albro, Peter Carrew, Henry Nole, Frederick Wildo, for assault and battery; Joseph Nelson, James Scott, George Calhoun, for larceny; and Robert Spillane, for receiving stolen property.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of the slave JAMES, belonging to Mr. DAVIS; the motion is to be argued this morning.

All the State cases were, on motion of counsel for the defendants, continued to the 1st of September Court remaining open in the mean time for all incidental pleadings and for the hearing of civil cases.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, some thief entered a house at the corner of French-man and Moralez streets, after breaking open the door. The noise they made gave the alarm and they immediately took to their heels. They did not, however, forget to carry away a drawer full of shawls and a variety of other dresses. But these valuable articles were happily found two hours afterwards in a vacant lot on Union street, where the burglars had no doubt dropped them, that they might, the more easily escape the chase of the Policemen.

ARRESTED.—James Ridden and George Thompson, alias William Bruce, were arrested last evening by the Police of the Second Municipality, on a charge of larceny. Examination this morning.

☞ William Foley, who sent a challenge to Mr. Higgins, was yesterday arrested for carrying a loaded pistol. Recorder Baldwin committed him to prison.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

WISCONSIN.—In 1839, Racine county contained a population of about 2000. In 1842, a little over 5,000, and in 1846, four years after, 17,983.

ARKANSAS.—R. W. Johnson is elected to Congress without opposition. The Legislature will, as usual, be largely locofoco. In most of the counties in the state the question turned upon the election of Ashley or Yell to the United States Senate. Three-fourths of the new legislature are in favor of Ashley.

ILLINOIS.—In the Seventh District, represented by Mr. Baker, w., Lincoln (w.) is elected to Congress by a majority of 1,100 votes. Messrs. Wentworth and Douglas, locofoco members of the present Congress are re-elected. Four districts to be heard from.

KENTUCKY.—As a specimen of the way Kentucky does her duty, we will merely mention that out of eight Senatorial districts heard from the whigs have succeeded in all, and that out of 46 representatives elected, 38 are whigs and eight locofocos.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, pokes fun at Mr. Polk and the Locofocos, on account of the veto of the River and Harbour Bill in the following style:

☞ We have heard some awfully deep and bitter curses and execrations in our time, but we heard some specimens from Locofoco mouths on Saturday uttered against Mr. Polk, that exceeded in fierceness anything we ever hasened to before.

☞ The mags and sawyers in the Western rivers can fossil up their heads and defy the navigators of steamboats, keelboats, and broad-horns, as Mr Polk has thrown the broad shield of the Constitution over them and they are hereafter to be regarded as sacred.

☞ If any enterprising gentleman wishes to make a speculation, let him buy the snag boats. They will of course be sold at a bargain, as the Administration declares that the Constitution does not permit the Government to hold such property.

☞ Mr. Polk has made the grand discovery that a snag boat is a nuisance that violates the Constitution and that snags, sand bars, and sawyers have precisely the same rights in the beds of the Western rivers.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Aug. 11	LIVERPOOL	July 25
PHILADELPHIA	Aug. 12	HAVRE	July 22
CHARLESTON	Aug. 14	SAVANNAH	Aug. 5
CINCINNATI	Aug. 10	HAVANA	Aug. 7
BRAZOS ST. YAGO	Aug. 2	TEXAS	Aug. 5

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1846.

aug20 CHARLES DEAVES DUFFY

☞ ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in this city, at the *only genuine* Depot for Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, No. 29 Levee:

DAS 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; Worm Syrup; Dr. Lownsdale's Cough Candy; Dr. Lownsdale's Hair Dye, colors the hair and not the skin; Antioch Tin Stoves, Pipes and Grates; Balsam of Horehound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc. etc.

jy8

TO THE LADIES.

JUST ARRIVED, BRIG MASSACHUSETTS with another lot of that celebrated and truly celebrated article **Jones' Italian Chemical Soap.** You have with pimples, freckles, dark, yellow and discolored skin—if you give this article a fair trial, one cake will convince you of its efficacy.

Also received a lot of his far famed Spanish Lily White, which imparts to the skin an alabaster like white, at the same time acting as a cosmetic on the skin, making it soft and smooth. For sale only at Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres st.

aug 24 1w

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aug20 H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st

BLACK BOMBAZETS—Black Bombazets, landing ex ship Louisville, from Liverpool, imported expressly for this market, and will be exhibited at 66 Levee.

aug20 H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st

ENGLISH MERINOS—Landing ex ship Louisville, from Liverpool, and will be exhibited at 66 Levee.

aug20 H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st

RICH FIGURED DAMASKS—Landing ex ship Louisville, from Liverpool, one case Rich Figured Damasks, entirely new patterns, will be exhibited at 66 Levee.

aug20 H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st

TO STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

aug19-1w

BROUGHT TO THE POUND ...

A Tiger Cow, having a bell on its neck, a white stripe up to up of nose, on left foot white, no mark or stamp. If from this date to the 25th August, said animals are not claimed, they will be sold at the usual hour and place, by KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

aug19-10t MICHEL DUREL, Keeper of Pound

IN STORE.—For sale:

A Sorrel Stallion, a white stripe on forehead a white stripe up to up of nose, on left foot white, no mark or stamp. If from this date to the 25th August, said animals are not claimed, they will be sold at the usual hour and place, by KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

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Parish of St. John the Baptist, August 19, 1846.

aug21 AN. ILUMINAIS, Sheriff.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted the growth of 1846.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his numerous customers that he has just received by the ship Louisville, from Philadelphia and New York, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds from two of the principal seed growers in the north. The invoices consist of beets, beans, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, leeks, turnips, spinage, &c. &c. all of the first quality—price moderate.

aug21 W DINN, 11 Common st

PAPER HANGINGS, ...

ARRIVAL of the Steamer ...

TO THE LADIES. ...

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

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEDGE, No. 56 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.

aug 20

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.

aug24 FROST & Co.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER—NORMAN'S SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC FOR 1847—Devoted to the great Agricultural interests of the South. Edited by Thos Affleck, Esq. To be published annually. It is the opinion of the Editor and Publisher of this work to make it worthy of the patronage of all planters in the South.

☞ Orders solicited. Advertisements of Seedmen, Florists, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Articles of Husbandry, etc., inserted upon reasonable terms.

aug21 S. M. NORMAN, Publisher, 16 Camp st

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, translations, selling of account books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.

They will settle all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a special agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.

M. BERTUS,
B. RUFFIER.
aug15-6

STANDARD WORKS, ...

CARROLLTON GARDEN. ...

Society Ball. ...

NEW SEASONABLE GOODS. ...

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. ...

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. ...

TWO PLANTERS. ...

TO MERCHANT TAILORS. ...

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES QUILTS. ...

CHEAP LINENS. ...

FALL DRY GOODS. ...

BLACK BOMBAZETS. ...

ENGLISH MERINOS. ...

RICH FIGURED DAMASKS. ...

TO STEAMBOAT AGENTS. ...

BROUGHT TO THE POUND. ...

LATEST DATES. ...

IN STORE. ...

NOTICE. ...

CONFINED in the Parish Jail of St. John the Baptist, the following negroes:— ...

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. ...

PAPER HANGINGS. ...

ARRIVAL of the Steamer ...

TO THE LADIES. ...

NOTICE. ...

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S. M. NORMAN, Publisher, 16 Camp st

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY. ...

IN STORE. ...

GRANTIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!! ...

NOW LANDING ex ship Loretta, from Bordeaux, ...

GUN POWDER. ...

LIQUORS. ...

SEGARS. ...

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. ...

NOW LANDING ex ships Tahoe and Rob Roy, ...

SPANISH CONSULATE, ...

FRENCH CONSULATE, ...

BRITISH CONSULATE, ...

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ...

TAYLOR HOUSE, ...

SUPERIOR COURT, ...

CITY COURT, ...

CRIMINAL COURT, ...

PROBATE COURT, ...

Ice Cream and Sherbets. ...

CARON'S CAFE, ...

REMOVAL. ...

MRS. T. HUBBARD, ...

Fashionable Corsets from Paris. ...

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. ...

HAVANA SEGARS. ...

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ...

IN STORE. ...

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Society Ball. ...

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SEGARS. ...

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. ...

NOW LANDING ex ships Tahoe and Rob Roy, ...

LOW PRICED SHIRTS! ...

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

FIRE INSURANCE. ...

EDUCATION.—A graduate of one of the most distinguished Universities of Europe, is desirous of commencing an evening tutor in a respectable family residing in the city. Advertiser will give unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications. Address T. C. D., Tutor, Office of the New Orleans Bee.

aug21 1w

BANK OF LOUISIANA. ...

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 St