The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 188, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.] VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5167.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER—One year in advance $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance 5 00

ADVERTISING—The Daily Bee at ten TENTS, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper, for the publication, during the ensuing ca.endar year ($816) 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 3 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
7p15—1m J Y CRUZAT

F. SEBURN, Surgeon Dentist, 35 Conti st. Office open from 6 o'clock A M. until 9 P. M. jul

E. D. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 5 Carondelet street. jul

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Orleans. jul

J. B. SPEEL, No 61 Gravier street, Importer and Dealer in French and Domestic Stationery, Account Books of every description. a22

WM DUBUYS, BRITISH CONSUL, in Messon's Buildings, Corner Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, *Importers of Wines, Brandies, Segars and Cordials*, corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

J. BARCLAY & CO., FRANKLIN ST. Importers of Wines, Liquors, &c. Wholesale prices. jul10

J. GURLEY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 145 Gravier, near Magazine st. Wines, Liquors, &c. Wholesale prices. jul10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
JULY 17, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day at $5 per barrel, in consequence of the Tariff, the Bakers will on MONDAY commence selling Fresh Bread at the following prices:
Bread of the first quality in one or three loaves, 1 lb Cents; second quality, 12 Cents. By order of the Mayor.
jul18 Sep A DUCROS MAY

BUNGALLY

CRUCHES! CRUCHES!
Just received and for sale by the Hungarian Bee-Hive, 81 Chartres street.
J. B. SPEEL.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

MESSRS. P. BEARD and A. CLARK, United States Patentees of Patent Cotton Gins, New Orleans, have the honor to inform the public that they have taken the Shop in the rear of the Patent Office, Camp street, and are prepared to manufacture Gins, Screws, and Cotton Presses, of the most approved and improved kind, and on the most reasonable terms. They respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the same. They also beg to inform the public that they are prepared to take Patents for Inventions in any part of the Union, on the usual terms. Models of Machines, Drawings, and Specifications, prepared at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gins repaired at short notice. Gins for sale. Screws for sale. Cotton Presses for sale. Models for sale. jul4—3m

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
RECEIVED on the Expedition from Havana, and the Subscriber in New Orleans, a lot of superior Leeches, free from Fever, and of some of the finest Leeches in the Mind. REANAULT PETIBLANC, Minerva Waters, guarantees of the best quality, supplied at the lowest cash prices. Feb 24 m2w1y

LEECHES.
TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, 1 Bro, and for sale at the lowest prices, and Responsible Subscriber Guarantee. The same depot has received by the ship Rosine, 50 thousand Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Feb 24 m2w1y during the sickly season. J P SOUBIRAN.

Office of Records of Births and Deaths, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of Births and Deaths is open from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. daily, for the reception of the Records of Births and Deaths, and for the issuing of Certificates of the same, and for the transaction of all other business appertaining to said office. By order of the Board of Health.
ALEX. C. BLANC, Secretary.

CHAMPAGNE'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!
THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Singer,) sole Agents of Jos Champagne, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Plantation 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.
Landing this day per ship Charles from Marseilles 300 pairs GRS assorted.
N. B.—Pr. ... Wanted ... Feb 8

Fashionable Dress Making.
Corner Royal and Conti streets.
Madame Vincent, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New-Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tuscan, Rutland and a four straw hats, newest styles.
Leghorn, Mog & Co's printed bareges and organdy;
Barege shawls and scarfs.
Peleriues and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black filet gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, full Ecosse and cotton do
Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets;
Brides scarfs, silk and lisle thread stockings;
Plain, open work and embroidered do;
Also—Mantlas, lace scarfs, Talma's, a new article. m4

SACRIFICE.—Will be sold at sacrifice at selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods. Bareges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslinas and Tagions, dress goods, Jacouets at 25, 30 and 31 cts, Ginghams at 25 cts, best French Calicoes, latest styles, at 30 cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods; Swiss Muslins; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do, Parasols; Bareges scarfs, Lace Scarfs; white Muslin do Embroidered; Rich Silk Scarfs, Shawls, Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline Skirts, Grass do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper; Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric, Hdkfs with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diaper; Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics; Drillings, Cottonades; Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Lisle gloves, do black and white Silk Gloves, Gents do; blue and white Cotton do; Hat Cords; Linen Threads; Spool do; Cotton Cord, Buttons, Combs, &c.
Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'été; for sale by
DAVID & CHAPUS,
m19 93 and 95 Chartres st, cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne; 250 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 20 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 500 cases Red Wine, St. Estephe; 75 do old Red Wine, Grands Lagrèves; 150 do 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 Cope in oil, and Mushrooms natural; 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 200 do do Truffled Fine, 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage; 20 caskets Guignolet; 30 cases Cherries in Brandy; 30 baskets Olive Oil, Pagnol brand; 50,000 fine Corks; 10,000 demijohn Corks.
m9 CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

CHANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!
THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Singer,) sole Agents of Jos Chanier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Plantation 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.
Landing this day per ship Charles from Marseilles 300 pairs GRS assorted.
N. B.—Pr. ... Wanted ... Feb 8

Fashionable Dress Making.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that on to-morrow, the 12th instant, she will open the GARDEN on ST. ANTOINE PLACE, where, during the whole season, they will be found ready to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them in the seasons of years past. Their new arrangements will add greatly to a great attraction, the Ladies, who will visit this splendid Garden, a complete collection of the handsomest Flowers and Plants, besides the Choicest and Sweetest of every description.
As the Public may be sure that nothing will be defic ent in the service of a fashionable house, which taken all together, is the only one of the kind in New-Orleans. a13

REMOVAL.
French Shirts—No 100 Magazine-st, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.
MRS. T. HEAD has the honor of informing the Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has removed from No 77 St Louis to No 100 Magazine street, her establishment for the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the measure. Mrs H. returns her thanks to the Gentry of New Orleans for their patronage, and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of the favors. She also undertakes embroidery.
Good Seamstresses will always find employment at Mrs H's, who will also take apprentices. a30

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Corner Royal and Conti streets.
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Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black filet gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, thread lace, full Ecosse and cotton do
Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets;
Brides scarfs, silk and lisle thread stockings;
Plain, open work and embroidered do;
Also—Mantlas, lace scarfs, Talma's, a new article. m4

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m9 CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

Friday morning, July 24, 1846.

☞ Most of the Pennsylvania papers, irrespective of party, take very strong ground against the new Tariff bill, denouncing it as injurious to the manufacturing interests throughout the country, and particularly destructive to the immense iron and coal trade of that State. The *American Sentinel*—one of the most intelligent and respectable Locofoco journals in Pennsylvania—appeals directly to Vice President Dallas, to defeat the bill, in the event of its passage depending upon the casting vote of that officer. In one of its articles it says:

"We hope the people of the Commonwealth will assemble forthwith in public meetings, and express their voices in thunder tones against this injurious measure."

The people of that Commonwealth seem disposed to follow the advice of the *Sentinel*. We perceive reports of public assemblies held in various counties without distinction of party, at which the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, is in every instance, vehemently opposed.

While Pennsylvania—too tardily we fear—is manifesting her apprehensions of the probable fulfillment of the prophecies made by the Whigs in 1844, and lamenting in sack-cloth and ashes the blindness and obstinacy, which refused to heed the warning voice that admonished her of impending ruin, one of the organs of Democracy in that State—the *Pennsylvanian*—foreseeing the crisis and its consequences, is endeavoring with hopeless industry to cheat his party into the belief that the Tariff of 1842 was no "great shakes" after all; that had Mr CLAY been elected, it would have been greatly modified; and that the bill now before Congress is not such a very terrible affair, and will yet yield abundant protection. Day after day, with an air of resignation that is easily seen though, does the *Pennsylvanian* flounder through wonderous leaders, designed to throw back the party into that state of perfect intellectual opacity, from which they are beginning to emerge. The efforts of the Locofoco journal are unhappy and fruitless. In the spectacle of a strong man struggling in a morass is painful, that of a feeble one writhing in the mids of difficulties with an aspect of forced cheerfulness and declaring himself delighted when he is suffering extreme agony, is certainly calculated to excite general compassion.

Some such emotion must the Whigs of Pennsylvania experience at the wretched counterfeit of serenity assumed by their Democratic cotemporary. The Locofocos themselves cannot be deceived by a device so transparent and flimsy. Should the new Tariff bill become a law, the owners of coal mines and manufacturers of iron will discover, in their decreasing profits and languishing business, overwhelming arguments against the sophistry of the *Pennsylvanian*.

For the sake of the gallant and true Whigs of the Key Stone State, we trust that the bill may be defeated. They are deeply interested in the manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania, and will be heavy sufferers from the blow that cripples or annihilates it.—Locofocism we seldom entertain any very profound sympathy, and profess none whatever for that of Pennsylvania. If a man chooses wantonly to fire his own property, despite the warnings of his neighbors, he must be regarded as a fool or a madman—Locofocism in Pennsylvania is legitimately placed in one of these two categories.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 15th, Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Copper in Boston and New York, setting forth the following as the imports of the country:

From Chili,	6,500,000 lbs.
" England, in sheets,	3,500,000 "
" " cakes,	1,000,000 "
" United States Mines,	500,000 "
Old Copper from all quarters,	1,500,000 "

The memorialists complain that the present law is to be changed, and say that the effect will be to place the trade in sheathing copper entirely in the hands of the English and Welch manufacturers. England now supplied us with one half of the sheathing copper we used and would have the whole under the enactment of the law before the Senate. The petition concludes with a request that raw copper in all its forms may be placed among the free articles, or that 10 per cent may be placed upon sheathing copper.

Mr. Webster moved the printing of the memorial. Mr. Sevier opposed the motion. After some debate, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Cameron submitted several memorials from colliers and laborers employed in the coal mines in Schuylkill, Co., Pa, against the passage of the Tariff Act. He stated that by the effect of the coal trade, a vast wilderness had been peopled by 40,000 people, that $20,000,000 of capital had been invested in the trade, and that if the bill should become a law, all those engaged in it would be ruined or thrown out of employment. After considerable argument and an unsuccessful motion to lay the petition on the table, it was referred to the Committee on Finance, by a vote of 21 to 14.

The warehousing bill was then taken up. Mr. J M Clayton then concluded his remarks against its passage. The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Webster, Westcott—31.

NAYS—Barrow, Cameron, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Md. Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon.

[illegible] have then resumed the consideration of the [illegible] and Mr. Davis concluded his able argument [illegible] by minute statistics that [illegible] would fall short three millions annually received under the present [illegible] Revenue would be diminished when the [illegible] more than ever to be replenished.—[illegible] was destructive to regular and [illegible] would drive out honest American [illegible] the places dishonest men who [illegible] would deprive the Government of its revenues and [illegible] of a means of fair support. Mr. E. terminated by an eloquent and feeling peroration.

A long pause succeeded the close of this speech, and at length Mr. Davis of Mass, declared his intention to continue the debate the next day.

Mr. Lewis wished a test vote taken at once. Mr. Davis moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the morrow. The yeas and nays were called and the motion carried—four Democratic Senators voting with the Whigs affirmatively, as follows. Messrs. Benton, Niles, Cameron and Sturgeon.

The balance of the sitting was given to private bills.

In the HOUSE, the Treasury Note bill was immediately taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. McKay explained the bill at some length. He was prepared to resort to taxation, if the war was continued, but he had prepared his bill in reference to the next session of Congress. If a loan became necessary, it might then be resorted to.

He stated that the notes would serve as a currency, and it was in contemplation to issue them of the denomination of fifty dollars. The interest on them was not to exceed 6 per cent.

After some further discussion, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved an additional section to the bill providing $50,000 for the payment of [illegible] notes held by innocent persons, and fraudulently issued from the New Orleans Custom House. Mr. Ingersoll made the justice of his amendment so apparent that it was accepted by the committee and agreed to by the House, by a vote of 98 to 87.

The bill was passed as amended above, (all other amendments being rejected) by a vote of 118 to 47.

The House then took up a bill making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico.

Mr. Davis of Ky., moved an amendment providing the same payment for volunteers who had been called out in the several States under the act of Congress, as if they had been mustered into the service of the U. States.

This amendment with the Bill was debated to the hour of adjournment, and no conclusion reached upon the Bill.

EXTRAORDINARY CARELESSNESS.—The N. Y. *Evening Gazette* of the 14th inst. mentions that the steamer *Neptune* left that city in the morning for Boston, with a very large number of passengers. Just before leaving the wharf a passenger fell from the gangway plank and was drowned, no attempt being made to rescue him. Shortly after, although the sky was clear and bright, the boat ran into a schooner, cut her in two and drowned a Mrs. Murphey and child. It was soon ascertained that the *Neptune* had three or four feet of water in her hold, and the suspicions and alarm of the passengers being aroused, they made enquiries and discovered that the boat had neither Captain nor mate, and but an insufficient and unskilful pilot. After some difficulty the latter was compelled to return to New York—the pumps being kept working all night. When the boat arrived, it was found that she had 18 inches water in the hold. Such extraordinary recklessness should be investigated and punished.

A FORTUNE.—It is said that the fortune of J an Jacob Astor amounts to $20,000,000. [illegible] 300 per month, or at 6 per cent [illegible] gives $123 per hour, or [illegible] 1 cents per second. [illegible] no doubt [illegible]

MEXICO.—The United States steam-frigate *Princeton*, arrived at Pensacola on the 20th, in five days from Vera Cruz. We learn by the private correspondence of the *Picayune*, that Paredes, or the insurgents, had not left the city of Mexico, for the army of the north. Apprehensions of a revolution had delayed his departure. The frigates *Potomac* and *Cumberland*, together with the *Princeton*, went up the coast a few days ago, some twelve miles from Vera Cruz, to a small place called the Antigua, for fresh beef and water. After supplying themselves a concealed force of about 300 men opened a fire on the boats and wounded one man. The Mexicans had eight or nine wounded and three killed.

Rio Janeiro and La Plata.

By an arrival at New York advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 10th of June. The Rio Journals have later intelligence from La Plata.—Another decree has been issued by Rosas in relation to the British and French intervention.

Rosas, after commenting on the "infamous attempt of the English and French forces to force the port of Banada on the morning of the 21st ult., seek neutral vessels, sequestrating others and committing other unworthy outrages," terms their act as a direct and flagrant breach of the rights of nations; and in order to protect neutral and Argentine vessels from these brutal attacks has decreed the following:

Art. 1st.—Commanders, officers or privates of the English and French vessels of war, that may be taken in any ports or bays of this province, having entered there for the purposes of injuring national or foreign vessels, either for the sake of destruction or capture, shall be punished as murderers and incendiaries, according to the statutes of the law.

Art. 2.—Commanders of ports and on coast duty in this Province, and all others holding authority, who may capture any persons embarking in the manner hereinbefore spoken of, shall immediately proceed to punish them as soon as taken.

The accounts from Montevideo are to the 26th May, but nothing new from Corrientes. Genl. Rivera had departed from Colono on the 13th, where he met and overcame a force attached to the party of Oribe.

Extract of a letter dated Montevideo dated May 20th:

"The Blockading Squadron is very rigid since the capture of the English brig Ringdove, and the news of the brig Hanover having left the Salado. The latter class of business has now its quietus, as two lighters were taken last week, laden with iron hoops and tobacco, one of which sunk before she could reach the Mole. Since then, three vessels out of five have been burnt at Ensenado, one a Brazilian without cargo—another the property of a Buenos Ayrean, just sent in by a French cruizer, with a valuable assorted cargo, caught near the Salado. All the ports on that coast are now well watched.

"We are looking daily for the appearance of the Parana Expedition, which was to leave the rendezvous, the Bajada, about 160 miles from the mouth of the Parana on the 10th inst., about 56 in number. There is a fort to contend with, well mounted. Two heavy war steamers convoy the expedition. It has been unsuccessful, and many of the vessels, it is said, return with their entire cargoes. Much money will be lost by this business. There are 26 sail of Spanish vessels and 180 other foreign flags here. As these vessels have been waiting a long time, they will take all the produce brought by the convoy, as they can afford to pay more for hides than the Americans—The Spaniards in particular will pay well for light hides, having already paid from 11 1-4 to 11 1-2 cents per lb. on board.

The Treasury Note Bill.

The following is the Bill authorizing the issue of the Treasury Notes by the Government, which passed the House of Representatives on the 15th instant:

SEC. 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury Notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require, and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed to cause others to be issued, but not exceeding the sum of $10,000,000 of the emission outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved the 12th of October, 1837, except that the authority hereby given to issue Treasury Notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, in lieu of issuing the whole amount of Treasury Notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow on the credit of the United States such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the United States for the sum thus borrowed on the same form and under the same restrictions, limitations, and provisions as are contained in the act of Congress, approved April 14th, 1842, entitled "An act for the extension of the loan of 1841, and for an addition of five millions of dollars therein: *Provided, however*, That the sums borrowed, together with the Treasury Notes issued by virtue of this act, shall not, in the whole, exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars: *And provided, further*, That no commission shall be allowed or paid for the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act; and also, that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. That the Treasury Notes and the stock issued under the provisions of this act shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, and no part thereof shall be disposed of at less than par.

SEC. 4. That no compensation shall be made to any officer, whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing Treasury Notes; nor shall any clerk be employed beyond the number authorized by the act herein referred to.

SEC. 5. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the amount of certain Treasury Notes which have been recovered by or deemed by any authorized officer of the Government and subsequently purloined or stolen and put into circulation without evidence on their face of their having been cancelled to the respective holders who may have received the same or any of them for a full consideration in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been stolen or cancelled or altered and without any circumstances to cast suspicion on the good faith or due caution with which they may have received the same.

Awful Fire in Nantucket.

The northern papers contain accounts of a most distressing calamity that occurred at Nantucket, the night of Monday, the 13th instant. A fire broke out about 11 o'clock in the jeweller's store of E. & J. Kelly in Maine street, and spread in all directions, chiefly to the N. W. At the last accounts the fire had been burning twelve hours and was then raging uncontrolled. All the buildings had been destroyed on the square bounded by Maine, Centre, Broad and Federal streets, and on the opposite sides of these streets respectively, all 'round; Trinity Church, and all the buildings on North Water street, as far as Aaron Mitchell's house, inclusive; all on Maine street to Straight wharf; Union street on both sides to the hall occupied by the town officers inclusive; Washington street to Captain Pease's house inclusive. The fire was arrested at this point by blowing up Dr. Ruggles's house.

The *Inquirer* and *Mirror* newspaper offices were both destroyed, two banks, post-office, all the wharves except one. Twenty buildings had been blown up, and all the powder in the town exhausted, with little good effect. It was exceedingly difficult to procure water, and the fire companies were quite unable to cope with the flames.

No estimate has been formed of the value of the property destroyed. An hundred and eighty buildings were reported to have been burnt on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, and it was believed that the fire had not ceased its ravages. Goods and property of all sorts, were universally consumed with the buildings. How much has been covered by insurance it is impossible yet to ascertain. The town was built almost entirely of wood.

A MOST SINGULAR CLAIM.—General Van Ness died some months since, leaving a fortune of about half a million of dollars. He was always thought to be a widower. But suddenly a lady appears, who calls herself Mrs. Mary Ann Van Ness, declares she is the widow of the late General, and offers by advertisement $500 for the discovery of a will, which, she avers, was made by him, at the same time cautioning all persons indebted to the estate of Van Ness, or having business relations therewith, against making payments and consummating contracts, or doing any other act or thing to the validity of which her sanction is necessary. She adds, that she will ratify and carry into effect, at the proper time, all contracts and business negociations according to the intentions of her late husband.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington correspondent says:—"The name of this claimant to the substantial benefits of widowhood has been heretofore Mary A. Conner, a widow of a citizen of this place."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, commenting on this singular advertisement remarks:

"As the General was never seen to visit the lady in question, our good citizens were astonished at the announcement. The "widow" stated that the marriage took place privately in 1832. This morning she has come out in an advertisement in the National Intelligencer, and offering a reward of $500 for the recovery of a will the deceased is said to have made. The case will shortly come before court, when the proof of the alleged widow will be tested. One of her counsel, as I learn, is the Vice President of the U. States. Her "proofs" of the marriage are said to be very curious. The ceremony is said to have taken place in a steamer in Philadelphia. This affair, having become the subject of legal proceedings, excites much curiosity."

RECEIVED.—The Spanish Government has concluded the purchase previously reported to the Government of the United States of the Mahon depot of ammunition, [illegible] for the use of our fleet [illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Arraigned.*—Edward Williams alias Frederick Earnspan, for stealing a silver spoons worth $45, the property of John Ellis, on the 20th June. John Dollen alias John McKenney, for stealing a pig of lead worth one dollar and two pair of spectacles worth two dollars, from Lawrence J. Nolan, on the 11th inst. William Curran, f. n. o., for stealing a lot of clothing valued at $20, from John Busby. John J. McLean alias James Lyons and David Hart Lazarus alias D. H. Lawrence, for forging a bill of exchange drawn on the Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, in favor of and payable to the order of James Lynn & Co, for the sum of $1500; and D. H. Lawrence, one of the above, for breaking open the store of Messrs Converse & Co, on the 4th April last and stealing therefrom $100 in cash and other property, were all severally arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Informations were filed by the Attorney General, as follows: Against John Cook upon an indictment charging him with severely wounding Henry Chartres on the 7th July; against George Dyer and James A. Gaines for embezzling the sum of $450, the proceeds of a lot of cattle consigned to them for sale by Johnson Chapman from Arkansas on the 20th December last, and against Louis Etheur for feloniously entering the house of Mr H. Jacob on the 17th inst. The Court after some trials for assault and battery, adjourned to this morning.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE CANON.—The case of Hurley vs Poole, the present clerk, which was fixed for yesterday, was continued by consent to November next. Mr. Durell counsel for plaintiff; Mr. Grymes for defendant.

COMMITTED.—John H. Wilkinson, charged by Messrs. Buckner & Stanton with stealing a quantity of bagging and rope their property, and Christopher Allen for stealing a watch from John S Harrison, as the latter was sleeping on the Levee, were committed for trial by Recorder Baldwin.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—Our reporter attended the meeting of this body last evening but was compelled to retire, with several other gentlemen connected with the Press, there being no accommodation afforded them to report the proceedings.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY POLICE COURT.—Recorder Baldwin, yesterday, committed Daniel Curray, Philip Smith, Brian Madden and Thomas Connor for trial before the First District Court, for a violent assault upon a Mrs Catharine Hutchinson, and also for feloniously taking away a horse, heir property. Bailed in the sum of $500.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer *Convoy*, arrived yesterday from Alton, having on board Gen. Wool of the U. S. Army, and Lieuts. McDowell and Kingsbury, his Aids-de-Camp. Also Col. Bissell, Adjutant G. Whiteside and Surgeon T. H. Hope, with 620 men of the 2nd Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, consisting of seven companies, under the command of Captains Galt, Reight, Coffee, Dodge, Hacker, Webb and Wheeler.

The steamer *Missouri* brought down three companies of the 2nd and four companies of the 1st Regiment. The steamer *Champion* is engaged to bring down the remaining six companies of the 1st Regiment, under the command of Col. Harney, and will be here to-day.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Louis Alfred Ducros, has been chosen Recorder of the Parish of St. Bernard.

Mr. Oscar Arroyo, was elected Recorder of Plaquemine, and Mr. Darneville Forcelle, Recorder of St. John the Baptist.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—The Washington *Union* of the 15th contains a long list of appointments by the President, of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for the Army. They are taken exclusively from the South and West, and chiefly from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana.

A SUICIDE of a strange character occurred at Philadelphia, on the 14th. A lad, named John Carpenter threw himself under the rail-road cars near Germantown and was instantly killed. He was of sickly habit and had before declared an intention to destroy himself.

A DREADFUL MURDER was perpetrated in Jersey city a few days ago, by a husband upon his wife.—He had previously ill treated her, from jealousy, and she placed him under bonds to keep the peace, but in spite of this restraint, he burst open the door of her house, and shot her in the back, occasioning almost instantaneous death. The miscreant has been arrested.

LESS THAN NO TIME.—The difference in time between Buffalo and Albany is about fifteen minutes—That is, the sun rises at Albany fifteen minutes before it rises at Buffalo, and events transpiring in Albany at ten o'clock in the morning are announced at Buffalo, by means of Morse's Telegraph, at a quarter before ten. The distance is 325 miles. This is annihilating both space and time.

☞ In imitation of the plan upon which Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* is conducted, several of the New York papers now issue regular editions designed and prepared with reference to the wants of the people of England. The edition of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, is very large and handsome and embraces a well digested summary of political and commercial intelligence transpiring between the arrival of one steamer and the departure of another.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of the 16th, says:—"A report, which prevailed some weeks ago, of an assault meditated by the Executive upon the Castle of *San Juan de Ulua*, (the seaboard defence of Vera Cruz,) but which had apparently died away, has revived within a day or two. It is now said that a Council of Naval Post Captains has been summoned by the Head of the Navy Department at Washington to decide upon the practicability and expediency of the measure."

CUNARD STEAMERS.—Mr. Shattuck's "Census of Boston" contains a statement of each voyage made in that city by the British Mail Steamers from Liverpool with the number of passengers, revenue, &c. Thirty five vessels made from the establishment of the line in 1840 up to the close of last year, 110 voyages the average length of which was 14½ days. During the period named they conveyed from Liverpool to Boston 6,346 passengers, and to Halifax 1,986; from Boston to Liverpool 4,625 passengers, and to Halifax 1,101.

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—This fine corps was mustered out of service, on Wednesday morning, at their arrival from Fort Jackson. It is not, perhaps, generally known that when the Battalion was called into service, a number of young men came from the upper Parishes to enlist in its ranks. On Wednesday night, most of those brave fellows had no place to rest and many were obliged to ask for leave to sleep in the Guard House of the First Municipality. The Battalion was mustered into service on the 11th May last, and is entitled, in our opinion, to the pay of fully three months, having been discharged on the 22d instant. But when will they be paid? This is a hard case and which ought to be looked into at once. Will not our authorities devise some means of providing for the wants of those, at least, who are most destitute!

THE IRON AGE.—For the comfort of all [illegible] allowed themselves, with such facility, to believe [illegible] all tolerably intelligent people know to be false—the friendliness of the ruling party towards the Tariff of 1842—we are able to place before them, from one of the last English papers, the subjoined statement of the production of iron in England, and its probable capacity of extension.

We might invite the attention of the Vice President of the United States, in whose hands many suppose will rest the decision of the great question of the rescue or destruction of the iron interest and its many others. But it is probable that he, like some others, considers all promises made to Pennsylvania, on *the eve of the election*, as given under duress, and therefore void at law. The theory now is, that he is the representative of the whole Union, and cares from any particular duty to Pennsylvania.—*Nat. Inte.*

"During the last hundred years the iron mines of Great Britain have yielded thus:

	Tons
1740	17,000
1788	68,000
1827	690,000
1839	950,000
1845	1,550,000

From w[illegible] would appear that unless [illegible] be exhausted [illegible] working [illegible] elastic and [illegible] We believe [illegible] been ascertained [illegible] any risk of the iron stone failing in [illegible] Scotland has unexplored fields of [illegible] the 'golden age of iron' may be look[illegible] yet far advanced in its cycle of development.

As regards the prospects of increased [illegible] America, doubtless the repeal of [illegible] the operation of the new tariff will [illegible] iron trade. Up to the last four years [illegible] ed to the United States, nearly [illegible] ducts, but latterly our prices have [illegible] exportation, either to America or [illegible] shed the balance—when we [illegible] supplies obtained by Belgium [illegible] other from districts in [illegible] England in this branch of [illegible] exchanging iron for food with [illegible] iron masters who are [illegible] of mining operations [illegible] gives us to their [illegible]

Medical Board of the State of Louisiana.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

☞ NAMES of Physicians, Apothecaries, Midwives and Dentists, which have not been entered in the first list.

PHYSICIANS.

Allen, Hubert,
Bronet, Jourdan,
Chabran, Lesueur,
Colmer, G. Menn,
Delery, C. Reiner,
Edwards, H. Vigne,
Gans, D. W. B.

APOTHECARY.

Welch,

MIDWIVES.

Palmer,
Aube, Pierre.
Klein, M.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Beauregard, J. Y.

Head Quarters—Louisiana Legion.

NEW ORLEANS, 20th July 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

Lieut. Col