The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 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

No all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

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

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

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements requiring 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.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $5 00 per barrel, according to the Tarif, the Bakers will give 22 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, 11th inst.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more, viz: 16 ounces.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

DR. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 8 P. M. m17

EDWARD CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 61 Canal street. Nov 1

J. B. STEREL, *No. 14 Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

WM MUME, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Musson's Buildings, for Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

J. P. BERCIER. FRANCISCO TOU.

J. P. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 56 Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, at moderate price m10

CHARLES A BARRIERE,
PRALINE 13
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No 40 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

THE subscribers have have just received by recent arrivals a large assortment of Fancy Stationery as follows: Portfolios, Pocketbooks, Ladies Papeterie of some Fancy Writing Quill Pens Neat boxes French Gloss Board, Wafers, Gold Pens various kinds, Pocket Memorandum Books, Ivory Tablets, Ivory Paper Cutters, Rodgers Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Pocket Inkstands, Pocket Inks, Lunes Paper Weights, Pale Ale, Gold Pens, Barnes & Ives, Ivory Ball Pointers, Bone and French Wafer Cutters, Bristol Paper, Fine Writing Paper, very handsome Sheet Fine Trade Blank & Commercial Clips, Spring Edge Date Boxes, Moseley Steel Pens, Gold and Silver Paper, Gold Lettered Paper, Various patterns.

For sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
Law Book Sellers and Stationers.
o10 corner Camp & Gravier sts.

Highly important!

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!—Mr WRIGHT, one of the most distinguished Apothecaries of Germany, having invented a small Apparatus highly remarkable for its ingenuity, that will effectually supersede the general use of Leeches, and dispense with those plebeian bites of the Leech, and for all the sickness of mankind, 200 per cent can easily be saved in the price. For sale Wholesale. For the term of each other information thought necessary, apply to

MR REINHOLD,
Strasbourg, Kingdom of France. Quai St Jean No 3. o26

GRAND DEPOT

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, successors to the late J Magee, sole Agents of Jos Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Consumers generally, and dealers generally, throughout the South, West, and South western States, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine street, will always be well supplied with the various qualities of these celebrated Blankets. The assortment will consist of

1st quality 3 point white Blankets, 7 to 10 lbs per pair
2d do do do do 6 to 9 do do do
superior green do do 7 to 9 do do
Superior scarlet do do 7 to 9 do do
Aaso Superior Merino Bed Blankets from 6 point to 12 point.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold at the lowest market price, and have the same right to refuse from regular prices when large quantities are taken

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Mr. JOS GRANIER, and Importers of French Dry Goods, 21 Magazine st New Orleans. o1

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a large assortment of French Water Closets also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs, and Shower Baths. Plumbing and repairing Gas Pipes. Brass Gas work of every description. Ship work promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 14 3t—1y

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that since their arrival in this city, they have united their offices at No. 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse (residence of Dr. Lion).

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Convent of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to be absent at stated times many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore, deemed it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well on their own accounts and account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of them may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. 18

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Empressario from Havana, and the Rieazi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barnes' street, near the Mint.

MINERAL WATERS, guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medico Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. f 3

LEECHES.

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

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

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen the above named establishment for the reception of Boarders on the 15th October, and pledge themselves that no pains or expense will be spared, on their part, to render their guests comfortable. During the summer the house has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted throughout, and offers, in the size of the rooms, indacements seldom met with in a hotel. The most liberal arrangements made with families or single gentlemen by the season. s26—2m S. HAWLEY & Co. Proprietors.

Office of Record of Births and Deaths, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above named parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1819.

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

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relation of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

s18—1y F M CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Gutter 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 children's Tuscan, Rutland and 4 four straw hats, newest styles.

Dolfus, Mitz & Co's printed barages and organdy;
Barege shawls and scarfs;
Felt glasses and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black; fine gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric sandkerchiefs; thread lace, fil D'Ecosse and cotton do;
Pans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets.
Brides scarfs, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings;
Paris work and embroidered do;
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. ad

BUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 113 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Bonal, where he will be found ready and lodge vehicles, and hire mable horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street. s25—1y

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—WAR-RANTED THE GROWTH OF 1846—The subscriber has just received by the ship Louisa from New York, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds consisting of beets, beans, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, leeks, lettuce, onions, radish, cucumbers, squash, turnips, tomato, &c. &c. from one of the most experienced seed growers in the north.

WM. DINN,
11 Common street

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of rich goods, Bareges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslinet and Tarlatan dress goods; Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts; Singhams at 25 cts, light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 25 cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods; Swiss Mullins; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Parasols; Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Scarfs; white Muslin do embroidered; Rich Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Crimsine skirts; Gauze do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Bleached Sheetings; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric; Silk with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diapers; Russia Sheeting; white and brown Domestics; Drillings, Cottonades; Linen Checks; Thread and Cotton Lace; Ladies Flat Gloves; do black and white Silk Gloves; Gauze do; blue and white Crepes; Hat Crepes; Linen Thread; Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons; Combs, &c. Also—five pieces of very fine Damp d'Ete; for sale by

DAVID & CHAPUS,
o9 and 34 Chartres st. corr. Conti.

LIQUORS, &c.—4 bbls Cassia Pistols; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 6 cases French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1820 and 1830, for sale by

m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 90 Bienville st.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the BEE, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

Thursday morning, October 14, 1846.

☞ The *Great Britain* had not arrived at New York on the evening of the 6th inst. She was hourly expected, and though her advices will be but three days days later, they are looked for with considerable interest.

It became our duty yesterday to exhibit the groundlessness of the charge now current in the locofoco papers, that the whigs and abolitionists are coalescing in the North for common purposes. To-day we shall show that among the locofocos themselves in the non-slave-holding States, there exists a deep seated and rancorous hatred of the South and her institutions. The evidence of this fact was first exhibited in the adoption by a locofoco House of Representatives of a resolution presented by a locofoco, forever prohibiting slavery in any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. We are equally far from believing that the mass of the locofoco party or of the whig party in the North and West are abolitionists; but we do assert and are prepared to demonstrate that the anti-slavery feeling is at least as wide spread and intense among the first as among the second.

The following passages are from a late number of the New York *Evening Post*—one of the ablest democratic papers in the country:—

From the New York Evening Post.

We subjoin part of an article from the Ohio Statesman, discussing the conditions on which California shall be added to the territories of the American Union. We have reason to know that the opinion it expresses respecting the absolute exclusion of slavery from the territory is entertained with great tenacity in the Western States. It was a favorite idea with the people of those States to secure the entire possession of Oregon. They have been disappointed in seeing an arrangement made with Great Britain by which one-half of it was yielded to that Power. Meantime the possession of the entire province of Texas, even to the last disputed inch—an acquisition so eagerly desired by the Southern States—has been insisted upon by our Government at the expense of the war in which we are now engaged.

The West will not now fail to claim that California, if acquired, shall be acquired for the West, and not for the South. It will be impossible to bring them to consent to any extension of our territory on the side of Mexico, except on the express condition that the institution of slavery, which operates as an exclusion of that class of emigrants who carry with them only their families and their own strong arms, shall be prohibited for ever. This determination is expressed with considerable moderation in the choice of terms, but with a good deal of decision in their general signification, in the extracts we subjoin.

The large vote by which the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress insisted upon annexing to an appropriation for making peace with Mexico, a stipulation that, if California should be acquired to the United States, slavery should be forever prohibited within its limits, shows the extent and earnestness of the feeling of which we have spoken. It might, we suppose, have safely been left to the time when the acquisition of California should come up for consideration, to introduce and insist upon such a consideration, but the majority in the House seemed to think that no time was to be lost in the expression of their opinions on this question.

The article of the Ohio *Statesman*—the leading democratic paper in that State—is too long for insertion. The tone of the article may be inferred from the language of the *Post*. The *Statesman* says emphatically "the free States will never consent to establish slavery in countries where it does not exist, as is the case in California, which must consequently be acquired as a free territory."

The Chicago *Democrat* is edited by JOHN WENTWORTH—a prominent locofoco member of Congress. He uses the following language in his paper:—

California and all other new countries must stay out of the Union or come in free. Nothing is more firmly resolved upon, than that slavery shall never be extended over one inch of American soil that is now free.

The locofoco papers in the West denounce slavery as an "unmitigated curse." Take a few specimens The Sandoskey *Democratic Mirror* says:—

Shall we expend the money and blood of freemen in acquiring territory for no higher purposes than that of extending the dark, plague-spot that rests upon a portion of our fair Union.

Let the position be firmly adhered to; and let the man from the free States who supports any plan for extending slavery over California be for ever branded as the foulest traitor to the sacred cause of liberty.

The Indiana *Tocsin*, a locofoco paper, published in the Northern part of Indiana, goes considerably farther. The editor is opposed to voting hereafter for a slave-holder, or any man with Southern feelings.—Hear him!

They (the slaveholders) have secured for themselves three-fourths of the latest, civil, naval and military offices, and, somehow or other, contrive to pull the wires whenever they choose, and now they give us *Jesse* on our harbors and now vital interests. We hope that neither the whig nor the democratic party of the free States will ever again consent to nominate a man for the Presidency without ascertaining his views definitely beforehand. We are not sure but a convention of those from the free States, previous to another Baltimore Convention, would be productive of good.

In Ohio, the locofocos are denouncing John Davis of Mass., for preventing the passage of the two million bill, just as the locofocos of the South denounced him—with this difference, however,—that the Ohio locos upbraid him, because by his speech, he killed Mr. Wilmot's proviso, prohibiting the introduction of slavery in any territory to be acquired by the United States. Take the following resolutions adopted by the locofocos of Geauga county, September 12th:—

Resolved, That we are opposed to the annexation of any part of the Mexican territory, *unless slavery is for ever prohibited from the same.*

Resolved, That "honest" John Davis, in making a speech against time, in order to prevent action on Mr. Wilmot's appropriation bill, is a fair sample of why love of liberty.

This is very rich—the Geauga locos abuse the whigs for not abhorring slavery; while the Southern locos abuse them for abhorring it too much.

We might go on multiplying extracts, of which we have a large number accumulated; but it is needless. Every honest and sincere observer, be he whig or locofoco, is perfectly aware, that there is a strong anti-slavery feeling in the North and West, pervading these States, and utterly unconnected with politics. Against this sentiment and all attempts to impress its influence upon the Legislation of the country, we will wage unceasing and deadly hostility—reckless whether it shows itself more prominently in one party or the other. But we will not tamely submit to see the whig party—the party that respects constitutional guarantees—the conservative party—assailed as abolitionists, without returning blow for blow, and shewing that locofoceism is as amenable to the allegation as whiggery.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns are sufficiently numerous to enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the result. In the First District, Thomas B. King (W.) is re-elected by a large majority—probably 1,0000. In the Second District, returns have been received from ten out of fourteen counties, which give Iverson (l. f.) 142 majority. The remaining counties gave 233 loco majority in 1844. We presume, therefore, that Iverson is elected—no change. The Third District is complete—the vote stands Jones (w.) 1397; Towns (l. f.) 1305. Whig majority 92. *A salig gain.* In the Fourth, returns from eight out of nine counties give 189 whig majority—Campbell county to be heard from, which may re-elect Haralson, (l. f.) The whig gain in this district is about 500. The Fifth and Sixth Districts are hopelessly locofoco, and there is no doubt of the re-election of Messrs. Cobb and Lumpkin. In the Seventh District, Stephens (whig) will be chosen by from 1,900 to 1,500 majority; and in the eighth, Loomba (w.) is re-elected by probably the same or a larger majority.

To sum up! the whigs carry the 1st, 3d, 7th and 8th Districts certain, and gain one member. They have likewise a chance in the 4th, where they have gained largely, if they have not carried the district. The locofocos have succeeded in the 5th and 6th districts, and probably in the 2nd.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN IBERVILLE.—Judge Dutton (W.) has been elected to the Louisiana House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Davergnet. Iberville is a Parish we can always rely upon. The Whig majority there is small, but sure.

Norman's Southern Agricultural Almanac for 1847. Our thanks are due B. M. Norman, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of this truly useful publication. It is edited by Mr. APPLEGE, the able and well informed agricultural collaborator of the Commercial Times. This Almanac comprises a large amount of information particularly valuable to the farmer and planter. We recommend it with great pleasure as a work of practical benefit to agriculture.

CHINESE BRICK.—A cargo of bricks from China arrived in the port of Liverpool from Shanghai, consisting of 15,000—the first import of that commodity from that part of the world.

THE CROPS.—The *St. Landry Whig* says:—The weather for several weeks past has been peculiarly favorable for ripening and maturing the cane crops—and the unfavorable aspect these crops presented a few weeks back has been materially brightened. The prospect is now that our planters will realize a fair average crop. It is truly happy for this section of our State that its prosperity is not dependent upon any one interest. And indeed would be our position if our citizens were alone dependent upon the cotton crop (more particularly this year,) for it is now ascertained beyond all evil that the cotton planters will not realize more than about one seventh of a crop. The cotton in this Parish is nearly all baled and ginned, and the largest amount that we have yet heard of being made on plantations, that in ordinary seasons yield 500 bales and upwards, is from 18 to 25 bales. Many large plantations on our fertile bayous will not yield more than a bale to 20 acres. This may seem like a very hard account to believe, but no one who has not seen, and had it demonstrated to his own senses, can have any idea of the devastation this crop has sustained. When the scattered bolls were left to burst, open and expand for a time, unprotected by leaves, from the scorching rays of the sun, and forced prematurely open, and in this situation the heavy rains came upon it, and beat it out into the mud, to rot. A death blow has been given to the cultivation of cotton in Western Louisiana.

FALL CANE.—In the midst of the general failure of the cotton crop, says the St. Francisville *Chronicle*, it affords some consolation, to find that the soil of our Parish is not diagnosed. If we cannot boast of fine cotton, we take pride in noticing the splendid growth of sugar cane, specimens of which have been kindly presented us from various portions of the Parish. On Thursday last we received, per the West Feliciana Railroad, another noble stalk from the plantation of Col. Richard Haile, measuring 8 feet of sugar joints—19 in number. Can it be beaten?

THE COTTON CROPS.—From what we can learn, (says the Milledgeville *Journal*,) from various sections of the State, we are led to believe that the Cotton crop in Georgia, will not be as short as was anticipated a few weeks back. The crop will be larger than it was last year; and had it not been for the caterpillar and worm, it would have been quite a large one. As it is, we think there will be at least three-fourths of an average.

CORN.—It now appears, says the *Planter's Banner*, that our St. Mary planters made hardly one third of a crop this season. The Western people will find a good market for corn in St. Mary. Few of our planters have enough for sugar making. We know one planter in this Parish who will require four thousand barrels.

☞ The *Julia*, from St. Louis, brought down Jefferson Barracks, Company F, 1st Regiment of Dragoons, of 90 men and their horses, under the command of Capt. Kearney, and Lieut. Everett, bound to Mexico.

TO-DAY'S MAIL brings returns from Maryland, where an election for members of the Legislature was held on the 7th. The Whigs expect with some confidence to carry the State, but have no hope of success in the city of Baltimore.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—whose age and infirmities certainly entitle him to repose, though he seems to have no disposition to withdraw from the tumult of public life—has been renominated as a candidate for Congress, by the Whigs of his District. The Abolitionists we had supposed would be satisfied with him; but it seems that they are not, and they have consequently brought out a candidate in opposition.

☞ MAINE.—The Bath *Telegraph* states that two certainly, and probably all four of the Lincoln Senators are elected. This gives the Whigs, certainly elected, six, and probably eight. The Locos have elected seven; so that, as the worst, the Locos will have but one majority—and probably will not have that—in the Senate, upon the assembling of the Legislature.

DISQUALIFICATION OF CLERGYMAN.—The N. Y. State Convention have by a vote of 77 to 33, struck out the section in the present Constitution which excludes Ministers of the Gospel from holding any civil or military office in this State.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn, says the *Journal of Commerce*, from Captain Baxter, of schooner Jerome, from Cape Haytien, that a shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 15th of September, which lasted about an hour. No damage done.

THE FIRE AT COLUMBUS.—We received yesterday a slip from the office of the Columbus *Enquirer*, containing further particulars of the disastrous conflagration of the 9th inst. We estimate, says the *Enquirer*, the loss in houses, goods, furniture, &c., at about $175,000; this estimate may be too small, but it is certainly not too high. The number of sufferers are about 700—400 of whom are greatly injured. We trust a liberal spirit will prevail towards them, for likely calamities may befall us all.

The citizens of the village of Girard had to use great precaution to prevent that place from getting on fire from the floating cinders.

A distressing feature in this matter is that many persons in moderate circumstances and may more dependent on daily labor for a living, have been turned out of house and home, and have lost nearly every article of clothing and household furniture.

THE STORM.—The furious tempest which was experienced by the Great Western, on the 19th ult, was felt by other vessels in different parts of the Atlantic between Nova Scotia and the English Channel, and has caused a great many disasters.

At Newfoundland the gale blew a hurricane on the 19th, 20th and 21st, and caused great destruction to life and property. Many buildings were blown down in St. Johns, and several persons were killed or badly injured by the falling timber. Several bridges were carried away. Fatal accidents have happened to the shipping on the coast. One boat, with a crew of seven persons, upset in running for the harbor, and all were lost. At other parts of the coast the destruction of life and property is also appalling. At Quidi Vidi, a loss of not less than £1000 falls on poor fishermen, the proceeds of whose summer's labor were destroyed in a few hours. A Grace Cove, in Trinity Bay, about 90 fishing skiffs lay at anchor,, and 60 of them were totally wrecked and lost. In addition to the great loss of skiffs and loads of fish and oil, the poor people's fishing stages were destroyed. They are likely to suffer much from the want of food and clothing in the course of the coming winter.

A CHINESE BANQUET.—An officer of the U. S. ship *Vincennes* furnishes the *Union* with the following bill of fare at a large Chinese dinner in Canton, to which he was invited:—

1, bird's nest soup; 2, pork fat, fried with potatoes; 3 hogs' hoofs; 4, mushroom, stewed; 5, bird's nest salad; 6, gilbert soup; 7, kittten hash; 8, fried Irish potatoes; 9, rat hash; 10, tea; 11, shark's fins; 12 fried ducks; 13, dog stew; 14, stewed chicken; 15, ham stew; 16, pork stew; 17, fried cucumbers; 18, paste of rats; 19, fulman pigeon; 20, ham stewed with pork; 21, sucking pig; 22, snail paté; 23, snail soup. I tasted the first dish, and became so disgusted that I could not proceed. They were brought on, one dish at a time, in exquisitely beautiful china bowls, with a top very much resembling a saucer, which fitted into the bottom—all the tables were covered with a variety of sweetmeats, of which watermelon seeds seemed to be the greatest favorite.

☞ We take the following from the Washington Correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The Proclamation of Gen. KEARNY, which assumes that the province of New Mexico is already a territory of the United States, without signed to the Rio Grande as a boundary, and promises its people speedy admission to all the privileges of citizenship, has certainly struck the public mind with some surprise. Still but few voices are raised against it. It seems to have been agreed, by common consent, that we were to have all Mexico, "*nolens volens*," as "Old Rough and Ready" said.

There is a manifest similitude between General KEARNY's proclamation and that of Commodore SLOAT, and also the plan of the California expedition and Col. STEVENS' instructions. Of course, our military and naval officers are acting under the orders of the President. The President has, perhaps, assumed extra-constitutional functions, but it seems to be in compliance with the public sentiment.

We shall see what Congress will say to it; and, by the time Congress meets, we shall have overrun, and annexed by proclamation, half of Mexico.

A writer in an English periodical, says it is uncertain whether the American Government have gone into Mexico "to fight, or to negotiate; to buy the country or to conquer it." There is no longer any uncertainty left. They are ready to fight could they find an enemy; negotiation and purchase are now out of the question; and they have conquered the country.

HOME HIMSELF.—Capt. Aaron Willard, of Charlestown, Mass., committed suicide at his residence in that town week before last. He returned home from Boston as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, took his breakfast the next morning as usual, and then went out to his barn and hung himself. He was one of the most respectable citizens of Charlestown, and no cause can be assigned for the act but a constitutional propensity, a family infirmity—hypothesis and two sisters having destroyed themselves in the same way.

There has been a convention of musicians in New York, where proceedings were unharmonious. We did not follow them through all their propositions, resolutions, and arguments, but the matter at issue which most disturbed the council was, we believe, whether pipes should be made to call certain notes or sounds, re, mi, do, fa, sol, la, si, do, re, mi, or do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, mi. The discussion waxed warm—one party thought that their exchequer would follow the use of re, mi, fa, and the other declared that nothing but the pipes would result from it, do, re; but, as might be expected, every man stuck to *one*.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

SHOW BOATS.—At Nuremberg, the great Manufactory of European Snuff Boxes, it has been prohibited to lithographers and others to paint any subject on them referring to sectarian theories on religion, and also any thing contrary to good *morals*.

City Intelligence.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the river, opposite Enghein street, Third Municipality. Verdict—accordingly.

THE STABBING CASE.—José Neto, the keeper of a Coffee House, situated at the corner of Ursuline and Front Levee streets, and Thomas Sonde, bar keeper in said establishment, were brought yesterday, before Recorder Génois, on a charge of stabbing, the particulars of which we gave some two or three days ago. They were examined and committed to be tried before the First District Court.

☞ There was not yesterday a single investigation of any importance before Recorder Génois, save that of Neto, for stabbing. The balance of the day was spent by his Honor in lecturing some individuals who had disturbed the public peace, the night previous.

☞ Henry Fowler, charged with breaking open the chest of Mr. Corson, at the Boarding House of Mr. Bons, and stealing therefrom $60 in specie, was examined yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, and committed for his appearance before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—The Second Municipality Police arrested yesterday, on the affidavit of Mr. B. B. Cook, one Dominique *alias* Moses Diggs, charged with larceny. Examination this morning.

☞ William Bennett, James Porter and Richard Wilkinson, suspected of having participated in a robbery committed on the *Arkansas*, in the last trip of this steamer to this city, were overhauled yesterday by the First Municipality Police, and will be brought this morning before Recorder Génois.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Wednesday.*—James Scott was tried for larceny and found guilty.

Mary Ann Martin, f. c. w., charged with remaining in the State in contravention of the law of 1830, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year hard labor and costs.

The case of Wheleihan accused of swindling occupied the attention of the court during all day. At three o'clock, the court took a recess until five, at which hour, the trial was resumed, and at a very late hour in the night, the case was still before the jury.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of steamer *C. Conner* for late Louisville papers.

KILLING MADE EASY.—Mr. Dixon, of Lynn, Mass, has made a cannon which, by the simple movement of a brake, will prime, load and discharge itself. It is worked by machinery, like clock work. When loaded, it moves off on a rail track to a distance of 300 yards, fires ten shots and returns to its first position, to be wound up again. Another improvement is being added to the rotary gun which was recently exhibited at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It consists of an engine, similar to a locomotive, mounted on four pair of wheels. It is made to throw five hundred balls in a minute, without the use of gunpowder. It regulates itself, and also moves on a rail track, to the distance of a quarter of a mile, fires its load of 2500 balls in five minutes, mowing down all before it in a quarter of a circle, then reverses its wheels of itself, and returns to be replenished with balls, coal and water.

PLAIN TALK.—M. E. Lowry, of Crawford county, Pa., the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 23d Congressional District, in a letter giving his views on the Tariff, says:—"Should I receive the nomination and be elected to Congress, I shall vote for the repeal of Mr McKay's Tariff Bill, I will go further and tell the election for the next President, (as recent indications render quite probable,) be carried into the House, *I will not vote*, (if a member,) for any Southern free trade Democrat, nor for any Northern man with Southern feelings."

The Santa Fe Expedition.

The Washington *Union* of the 6th contains the following remarks in reference to the occupation of Santa Fe by Gen KEARNEY, and the supercession of the Mexican authorities:

The expedition under Gen. Kearney to Mexico has been eminently successful. The gratifying intelligence that this important movement has been crowned with success, without bloodshed, seems to have been received by the country with delight; but by the National Intelligencer of this morning with any other than American or patriotic feeling. What Gen. Kearney's instructions are, we do not know. It is not to be expected that such orders should reach the public eye by publication here, pending the military operations. We presume that he has exercised no right which does not belong to belligerents. Gen. Kearney's successful occupation of the enemy's country, not only justified, but required that the Mexican government should be superseded. The constituted authorities of these functions by Mexican authorities, unfriendly to the United States, under such circumstances, would be something new, in the prosecution of war. The provisional government substituted is necessarily temporary, limited to the military occupation of the country, and the destination of the country itself dependent on the ultimate settlement, to be consummated by a treaty of peace, to be duly ratified by the constitutional authority of this country. The infusion of democratic principles into the selection of the agents to administer this provisional government, is wisely adopted. But seems to be very distasteful to the friends of Mexico.

☞ We ask attention to the subjoined article from the New York *Courier & Enquirer* of the 6th inst

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF A HARD MONEY THEORY.—The Secretary of the Treasury was an unsuccessful suppliant yesterday to our City Banks for a loan of their notes, or credit—mere bank rags in the slang of Mr. Walker's political suggestions—upon a deposit of the Treasury notes of the U. S. Treasury, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. The proposition of the Secretary was, that the Banks should place some *three or four millions* to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, and accept as security therefor, a portion of Treasury notes, bearing 5 per cent interest; in other words, upon the faith of the money administration offered to the Banks—complete separation between which and the public monies was one of the axioms of the Baltimore Convention and is the main foundation of the Sub Treasury bill—within its operation safely secured by a deposit of Treasury notes, bearing 5 per cent interest, and also the plan of the California expedition and Col. STEVENS' instructions. Of course, our military and naval officers are acting under the orders of the President. The President has, perhaps, assumed extra-constitutional functions, but it seems to be in compliance with the public sentiment.

We shall see what Congress will say to it; and, by the time Congress meets, we shall have overrun, and annexed by proclamation, half of Mexico.

A writer in an English periodical, says it is uncertain whether the American Government have gone into Mexico "to fight, or to negotiate; to buy the country or to conquer it." There is no longer any uncertainty left. They are ready to fight could they find an enemy; negotiation and purchase are now out of the question; and they have conquered the country.

HOME HIMSELF.—Capt. Aaron Willard, of Charlestown, Mass., committed suicide at his residence in that town week before last. He returned home from Boston as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, took his breakfast the next morning as usual, and then went out to his barn and hung himself. He was one of the most respectable citizens of Charlestown, and no cause can be assigned for the act but a constitutional propensity, a family infirmity—hypothesis and two sisters having destroyed themselves in the same way.

☞ The packet ship **Sartelle,** Capt Sears, from N York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. JAMES E WOODRUFF.
o13 60 Camp st

☞ The subscriber has disposed of his Clothing Store on the corner of Conti and Old Levee streets, to Mr CHARLES PENOT, for whom he solicits the patronage of his old customers. s16 JNO BELLOW, Jr.

☞ **R. & A. Scullie,** have removed their office to No. 130 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. o9

A YOUNG MAN is desirous to get a situation in a good House. The said young man can speak French and English. Address A. B. C. Post office. o14

At Moses. Holbourn's
WRITING ACADEMY,
No. 15 Camp street.

PARENTS can have WRITING correctly taught to their children. Clerks and merchants can in few lessons be well defined for the winter business. No matter how cramped and stiff the writing is, the course of instruction will give ease and rapidity. Success is certain to the attentive pupil, and Messrs D. do not wish to impair their reputation by taking any pupil with whom they will not attend until he is completely successful. Persons at fifty years of age learn as easily as at eight. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 9 A. M. Ladies office from 3 to 6 P. M. o18

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the stock holders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay G Buson, Comptroller, on the 15th of November next, an instalment of Ten Dollars per Share, in conformity with the fourth section of the Charter of this Company.

G MUSSON, Comptroller.
New Orleans, 14th Oct, 1846. o15

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—Just received and for sale by the subscriber, an extensive assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, consisting of cloth coats, pilotots, overcoats, vests, sacks, &c. together with every description of flannel and shirting, linen, linsey, wool and nessing do, ribbed cotton, Berlin and Imperial do do, glazed, cloth, and fur caps. Planters are invited particularly to call and examine my assortment of Negro Clothing, which embraces every article needed.

JOHN BELLOW, Jr 9 Canal st o15

AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW, &c.

TREATISE ON THE CRIMINAL LAW of the U. States, comprising a Digest of the Penal Statutes of the General Government, and of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the decisions on cases arising upon those Statutes, together with the English and American authorities upon Criminal Law in general, by Francis Wharton, Esq., 1846.

VOLUME 6th English Common Law Reports.
VOLUME 8th Metcalf's Massachusetts Reports.
Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & Co
Law Bookseller and Stationers
corner of Camp and Gravier sts.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED have received per ships Rubicon, Union, Caledonia Brander St Louis, Birmingham, the following articles, which the undersigned will sell at moderate prices:

14 cases French cottonade, new patterns;
French calicoes, new patterns;
cachemire d'Ecosse and cachemirienne;
plain and fancy muslin de laine;
green barege 3 4 4 4 and 5-4.
sasparilla silk, consisting of satin;
poult de soil, gros d'Afrique, reps, &c. &c;
gentlemen's and ladies kid gloves;
" " " silk, woollen, cotton gloves;
assorted sewing silk;
satin and lustring cravatings;
lo lion assorted cravatings and ribbons;
silk handkerchiefs assorted sizes;
plain and embroidered hair shirts;
woollen and cotton heavy tackets;
assorted silk and elastic suspenders;
fur, cloth, velvet and glaze caps;
boy's black silk hats;
men's glaze fur hats;
oiled silks;
assorted brushes;
buffalo and horn dressing combs;
ivory and shell, assorted combs;
assorted pins;
playing cards, highlanders, &c.
Marshall's