The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] $12 00
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[illegible] Advertisements are limited to [illegible] lines, strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements required to be published in said paper, at the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New-Orleans, 27th Dec 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

For Judgeship.

[illegible]

For Clerkship.

[illegible]

Monday morning, 13 April, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through with dates as late as due, but without the foreign news. It we are in luck we shall probably get it to-day.

Later from England.

The packet ship *Yorkshire* arrived at New York on the 1st inst., bringing advices from Liverpool to the 6th March, about twenty-four hours later than the intelligence by the *Hibernia*. The news, though but one day later, is interesting, as between the sailing of the *Hibernia* and the *Yorkshire*, the *Scotsverland* had arrived at Liverpool, conveying information of the refusal of the United States Government to submit the Oregon dispute to arbitration, and the passage by the House of the resolutions of notice. Much excitement followed the announcement of these events, and the English journals seem generally more irate and bellicose than heretofore. The English and French funds had suffered a depression. We transcribe the following paragraph from the leading British papers, as evidence of the existing feeling on the subject:

[From the London Times, March 4.]

The news from America, published this morning, took the city completely by surprise, and produced a fall of almost 1 per cent. in Consols, from which they but slightly recovered it all in the course of the day. The closing price of yesterday for the Account was 96½ to 97, and the concluding price of to-day 96½ to ¾, but they were done at 95¾.

With the exception of this very marked effect, it has been unusually difficult to collect in detail any opinions respecting this news. People here are mostly disposed to regard the whole as a continuation of that tone of bravado which the House of Representatives under the auspices of the President, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the Senate. But the most anxious question discussed here to-day has turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our government, should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given—that is, whether such notice would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. *From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however, courteous a manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resented, and therefore the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one.*

The London *Chronicle* speculates at considerable length on the rejection of the proposal to arbitrate the Oregon question. It commences by saying:

Fresh news from America has modified the opinions which must have been formed on our last communication. These suggested the probability of a peaceful termination to the Oregon question, and exhibited a reaction from the violence which had accompanied its first ventilation of the subject.

Important intelligence from New York, consisting in outline of the official correspondence between Messrs. Pakenham, on the part of Great Britain, and Buchanan and McLane on that of the United States, has presented the subject in a new light. England, in the eyes of Mr. Buchanan, presents a military aspect, so much so, that America is justified in inquiring into its real character. Hereupon instructions are given to Mr. McLane, who puts the question bluntly to Lord Aberdeen.

The *Chronicle* then proceeds to give a summary relation of the correspondence, as heretofore communicated to Congress, and winds up by saying:

A moment's, perhaps, sufficient to infer that armament is extremely improbable, and that the President's position is a war policy—two facts of which the consequence is self evident.

The London *Sun* of the 4th March expresses the opinion that the desire of territorial aggrandisement is general in the United States, and adds:

England carried with the stream, and all that England has to do, is to look to her own interests and vindicate that her rights and possessions are not destroyed by the mutilation. Hitherto she has displayed the utmost moderation and forbearance in what she has seen to be the government, the legislature of the press.

With the exception of a very few hasty articles in the English newspapers, provoked, possibly, by that tone of defiance so loudly proclaimed by members in both houses of Congress, scarcely one ground of provocation can be urged by the American Government in the history of mankind it would be impossible to point out a nation more anxious than the Emp. on at the present moment to remain at peace, and more especially with America. If the last resort then must be accepted, we have here, as on the banks of the Indus, right on our side.

Since writing the above, we learn, by another arrival from New York, that the proposition to give notice to England that the joint occupation of the Oregon shall cease in a twelve month, has been adopted by Congress. Time only what was expected, and no time cannot materially alter the position of affairs.

In the House of Commons on the 3d ult., a proposition to abolish at once all duties on imported corn was rejected by an immense minority, the vote stood ayes 75, noes 267.

Mexico.

The bark *Mandarin*, Captain COLEY, arrived in our port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 31 instant. She brings no later papers, but verbal intelligence of some interest.

Captain COLEY conversed with gentlemen of character in Vera Cruz, who informed him that a revolution was certainly to break out in that city on the 31 and that it would be headed by the Federalists and partizans of Santa Anna. The latter was daily expected from Havana; and it is even said that his emissaries had gained over the troops at Vera Cruz.

The *Levantador* states that the troops under General Mejia and General Vega, had been ordered to cross to the left bank of the Rio Grande.

Don Nicolas Bravo has been appointed Governor of Mexico.

The Government has promulgated a decree dissolving the Departamental Assemblies of the power usurping Governor of Departments to be appointed by the President. He has further given to Governors purely of his own appointment the sole power to appoint members to form Assemblies in those Departments where the law Assemblies were dissolved in consequence of dissatisfaction with the present order of affairs. These Governors have like control over Municipalities which have been dissolved, and the Governors are held to the strictest responsibility, and, "in extraordinary cases," are clothed with the most discretional powers to preserve the integrity of the territory and domestic tranquility. The decree breathes the very spirit of consolidation, and exhibits the intention of Paredes to endeavor to maintain his power by concentrating it as much as possible in his own hands.

The *Mandarin* left at Vera Cruz the bark *Ana Louisa*, to sail in a few days for New York; the schooner *Lavinia* sailed for the same port on the 1st instant. The bark *Clermont*, from this port, had arrived, but not discharged.

RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival of brig *Cunonicut*, from Rio Janeiro, we have received verbal intelligence up to 16th February.

The Emperor and suite arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th February, from Rio Grande, having settled all the existing difficulties at that place, with Gen'l Oribe, and was received on his return with great rejoicings.

Coffee was scarce and prices very high, with very few buyers at the present rates.

The stock of flour on hand on the 16th February, was computed to be from 12 to 15,000 barrels, with a small case on former rates.

"RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Election in Rhode Island has resulted in the triumph, by a small majority of the Law and Order party. The vote for Governor stood as follows: Dunan, 7,464; Jackson, 721; scattering, 158—Last year, Fenner, 7,795; Jackson, 5,007.

It is barely possible that in consequence of the scattering votes, there may have been no election of Governor by the people. But the Legislature will contain in the Senate 19, and in the House 43 Law and order members, and of the Liberation party 12 in the Senate and 25 in the House—making an absolute majority, on joint ballot, of 25 Law and Order men, and ensuring under all circumstances the election of state officers of that party.

☞ Our brother of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, John R. DUFRESNE, Esq. has been elected Mayor of that town by a large majority. The confidence of the sovereigns in Mr. DUFRESNE is not misplaced, and in bestowing on him a man for their Chief Magistrate, they have given satisfactory evidence of their intelligence and good sense.

THE ST. LANDRY WHIG.—This excellent Journal unchanged hands. Mr. Hebrard retires from the editorial control of the paper, which is transferred to Mr. Archibald. The latter gentleman is an able and vigorous writer who has already done good service in the Whig cause.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—A murder was committed on Sunday night last, in Green street, on the premises of Mr. Quash, on the body of *Philander*, the slave of Mr. John White, Esq. by being stabbed with a bayonet, by *Ben*, another negro, the property of T. White, Esq. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. *Ben* has been arrested and committed to prison to await his trial.

☞ The Cunard steamer *Hibernia*, Capt. HARRISON, left Boston on Wednesday the 1st, for Liverpool, with a very large number of passengers. Every berth was taken, and several persons who applied for passage could not be accommodated. The *Hibernia* took out about forty thousand letters, six wagon loads of other mailable matter, and despatches for our Ministers at London and Paris.

NEW YORK CITY NOMINATIONS.—The whigs of New York have nominated ROBERT TAYLOR as their candidate for Mayor. WM. B. COZZENS is the Native candidate, and the loose have finally fixed upon one Alexander J. MEELE, a tobacconist. We doubt not the *Loodecon* will prove by the result, that in choosing Mr. Meeele, they were "up to snuff."

Congressional Proceedings.

Since our last publication we have received the proceedings of Congress on the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th of April—four days. The discussion on the Oregon question, in the Senate, has been extremely interesting, while the debates of the House, have been for the most part dull and spiritless.

In the SENATE on the 15th Mr Benton made an exceedingly important and able speech, of which we cannot this time, do more than subjoin a summary. He said that the object of his remarks was to vindicate the truth of history and the intelligence of the Senate. The distinguished Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) had yesterday pledged himself that if it could be shown that the line of 49° was established by the treaty of Utrecht, as the northern boundary of the U. States west of the Rocky Mountains, he would stop upon that line; but until then he would march up to the Russian boundary. Mr. Benton then entered into a minute history of the treaty and of our treaties with England, and the purchase of Louisiana, to show that the line of 49° was established by the treaty of Utrecht between France and England, and that by the acquisition of Louisiana we became a party to the treaty and stepped into the shoes of France in reference to it.

Mr. Benton produced some French and English maps, published in the last century, in which the line of forty-nine degrees was distinctly dotted out as the boundary of the English and French possessions on the N. W. Coast.

Mr. Benton said he made this exposition with no unkind feelings towards the Senator from Michigan—the Agnemmon of the 54° 40 min. party—but as he had made a specific pledge, and the conditions of that pledge were now fulfilled, he should hold him down to the line of 49°.

Mr Hannegan followed evidently excited. He declared that Mr. Benton was the very man from whom he had learned the 54° 40 deg. doctrine, and that that Senator could not now unteach what he had once taught him. He affirmed that he would be ready not only to fall back upon 49°, but to seal his lips forever upon the subject of Oregon, whenever, it could be proved that the boundary between the United States and England had been settled upon the line of 49°, from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific Ocean, by the Treaty of Utrecht; but that Mr Benton had proved nothing of the kind. Mr Hannegan continued at some length, and immediately after the Senate went into Executive Session.

The HOUSE was engaged all day in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury bill.

On the 2nd the Oregon debate was resumed in the SENATE, and Mr. Cass replied to Mr. Benton. He said that if he failed to show that the line of 49° was not established by the treaty of Utrecht, taking into view the Spanish claim, west of the Rocky Mountains, he would come down to that parallel, and himself a prisoner for life. Mr Cass then went into an examination of Mr Benton's argument, contending that Mr Madison had not formed a distinct opinion on the subject and that his language was extremely uncertain and argued elaborately to prove that our title to the whole of Oregon was admitted as if the treaty of Utrecht had never been made.

Mr Benton, in reply, said that he understood the Senator from Michigan Gen Cass, to say that if the proviso to the *projet* of 1907 had been stricken out, it would have had no effect west of the Rocky mountains. The Senator had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. According to a position laid down by the Senator this morning, all our claim to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains dates subsequent to 1907.

Mr B said that Mr Jefferson pressed 49° as our boundary. No pernicious influence swayed him, and the Senator from Michigan could not break him down in the estimation of the American people. Mr Greenhow must go to work and make another book. The Senator from Michigan can *never* escape from the position he has taken to-day. He has denied that we had any jurisdiction in the Oregon territory before 1907.

Mr B concluded with an expression of good feeling towards the Senator from Michigan, which that gentleman cordially reciprocated.

In the HOUSE, after another long debate, the Sub-Treasury bill was passed by a vote of 123 to 67.

On the 3d, in the Senate, the Sub-Treasury bill from the House was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then resumed the Oregon debate. Mr Ashley spoke at length, vindicating our claim to the whole territory, and giving the reasons which should govern him in voting for the notice.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the correspondence relative to the Ashburton Treaty.

Mr. Webster alluded to the disparaging terms in which the Treaty of Washington, had been from time to time, referred to. He remarked that the President of the U. S. and himself in a negotiation which had been a proper subject for discussion and comment while under consideration in the Senate, and no one ever had heard or should hear a word of complaint from him in reference to what had been said during the discussion of the treaty. But since he had returned to this body, the matter had been frequently attuded to in terms of disparagement which he intended to notice on the first opportunity that should be offered to him, and with that view he had called for the correspondence now on the table.

In the HOUSE the Cumberland Road bill was taken up. The appropriations in the bill are $1,500,000 for each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. After several hours discussion, the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

In the SENATE, of the 4th, Mr. McDuffie had the floor, and took an elaborate review of the Oregon question, entering into a thorough and dispassionate investigation of the titles of the two parties. He stated that he concurred entirely with Mr. Webster, that the true point of compromise, was the 49th degree, and that the question can never be compromised on any other basis. He then proceeded to argue that our title was clear and unquestionable up to 49°, and no farther, and that this title was derived exclusively from Gray's discovery. He contended that having offered, repeatedly, to compromise upon 49°, we could not, with any show of justice, go higher up now. He concluded by stating that he was ready to vote for such a treaty as was offered by Mr. Gallatin, and that if he were to invoke this country in a war with England upon that *miserable* question he should feel that he deserved the execration of posterity, and especially of his own children.

In the House nothing final was done on the Cumberland road bill.

Sub-Treasury.

The following are the main provisions of the Sub-Treasury Bill as passed by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 123 to 67:

Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of receivers general, to hold their offices for the term of four years, at the city of New-York, at Boston, and the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 6. Provides that receiving officers of customs and of lands, and all postmasters, with certain named exceptions, shall keep the money paid in to them, without using it, till the same is ordered to be transferred or be paid out.

Sec. 9. Provides that all receivers of public money within the District of Columbia shall, whenever directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, pay the money received by them into the Treasury; and that all receivers of public money elsewhere, shall pay the money received by them to the receivers general, at least as often as once a week.

Sec. 10. Provides for the transfer of the public money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, to withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositories.

Sec. 17. Directs the manner in which the books shall be kept, &c., and provides that any loaning of the public money or conversion of it to private use, shall be adjudged an embezzlement of such money, which is declared to be a felony, punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Sec. 19. Provides that after the thirtieth day of June, 1846, one-third part of all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States and from and after the thirtieth of June, 1847, one other third part shall be collected in such currency; and after the thirtieth of June, 1847, the remaining one-third part shall be so collected; and from and after the last mentioned day all payments of government due or of postage shall be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 21. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver; and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can, in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par.

Sec. 28. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts and prescribe the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 34. Fixes the salaries of the receivers general, &c. The receiver general at New York is to be paid $4,000 per annum; at Charleston $2,500, and at St. Louis $2,500, &c.

☞ At the last accounts, the Hon. JOSEPH VANCE, an old and distinguished member of the House, on a visit to his friends in Ohio, had been attacked with paralysis, and was lying dangerously ill, and nearly speechless.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, at the next election.

City Intelligence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr and Mrs. Kean will take a farewell benefit at this theatre to-night, on which occasion two favorite pieces will be performed, namely "The Iron Chest" and "The Wonder." We could have wished to have seen the Comedy better cast as regards the secondary characters. When our readers are told that this is the last occasion but one that they will have the pleasure and delight of seeing Mrs. Kean, we feel persuaded that they will see the necessity of not losing so desirable an opportunity of witnessing true dramatic talent.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT—*Saturday*.—Edward Fagerty was charged by Arthur O'Neal with taking some spoons and forks from him. The proof was altogether insufficient, and Fagerty was discharged.

ENTICING AWAY A SLAVE.—Some days since we noticed the arrest of William Wright, charged with enticing the slave Theodore away from his owner, Bernard Golding, on the 6th instant. Yesterday Henry Brown and James McKenna were arrested as accomplices, and they not being ready to go into an examination, the case was further postponed.

THE JULIA STREET ROBBERY.—Seth H. Place, George Wiggins, Thomas Hughes and Andrew Warren, were on Saturday, examined on the charge of being concerned in robbing the trunk of James Perry, and stealing a large amount of gold and silver coin and jewelry, clearly proved an *alibi*, and the identity of the others was not established—consequently all were discharged.

Yesterday morning there were only a few drunkards before his Honor, who were all discharged.

ARRESTED.—Sam, a slave of Mr Rivarde was arrested for stealing a clock and other *mjeoeldes* from Mr. Moss, while white washing his house. Michael Egan, George Thompson, and James Hungg, were arrested for stealing four sacks of hams on the Levee. Erasmus Nicholls, was arrested, accused of stealing three bales of cotton belonging to the Mutual Insurance Company, and then taking them to his pickery for sale. These cases will be examined before Recorder Baldwin this morning.

ARGUSTATE.—We learn from the *Patria* of yesterday that Signor Muzio Muzzi, is now preparing a beautiful balloon, which will contain 6,000 cubic feet of gas. It is the Signor's intention to make an ascension from Algiers in a few days.

INQUEST.—The corner held an inquest on Saturday at Hewlett's Exchange, on the body of Edward Langford, aged about 40 years, who died suddenly. The deceased arrived in this city only a few days ago from Ascension, near Donaldsonville in this state. Verdict, chronic inflamation of the liver.

ANOTHER.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a sailor named Isaac Purse, who fell down in Shield's Coffee House, and died soon afterwards. Verdict, intemperance. The deceased was about 35 years of age.

SENT DOWN.—Bonnel Placide, a notorious vagrant, was, on Saturday, sent to the First Municipality Workhouse for three months.

William Smith was yesterday arrested by the First Municipality Police, accused of stealing some clothing from on board the brig Loretto, lying at the Upper Cotton Press. He was sent before Recorder Baldwin for examination.

HELD TO BAIL.—Judge T. W. Collens, of the City Court, made affidavit on Saturday, that in consequence of committing E. A. Canon, Esq., to jail, and inflicting a fine upon him, for a contempt of Court, the latter gentleman had, since his release, called up on him for satisfaction, and at the same time loaded, apparent to prepare himself, as he was determined upon taking the most extreme measures to obtain it. Now that Mr Agathas Canon son of the former, had been looking for deputeny, and that he understood the meanige have taken his the Judge's life. Judge found him. He therefore sought protection from the and of the law, to restrain both gentlemen. They were arrested and gave bail each in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for six months. The affair has caused unusual sensation generally, all the parties being so well known by numerous friends and acquaintances.

To the editors of the New Orleans Bee.

GENTLEMEN,—In running over the columns of the *Jeffersonian* this morning, I was rather amused to read a small paragraph subscribed "Justice," signed, as it purports to be, by some 60 or more voters of the Parish of Plaquemines, praying the House to dismiss Mr. M. Sand Lake another to be place. I am very far from questioning the respectability of the signers of said petition, but in common sense why not give us at once the names of the voters of the Parish of Plaquemines who are so very anxious to see their interests well represented. I am a planter and a resident of said Parish, and I do declare that I have no knowledge of such petition being in existence or in circulation but by hearsay. Messrs Editors, our Parish has been, so far, the theme of many bitter reflections—may I say *unjustly* was "unjustly," but it is neither here nor there. We wish to be let alone, we are ready, as we, it, said latter, improvement that we have ever been, by our young representative, Mr Morse. Allow me to say, that this petition, has not met the approbation of the respectable voters in the Parish of Plaquemines, and furthermore, that not a man, trade is the really paying tax voters of the said Parish has any knowledge whatever of said petition, not even by *hear say*. The House has too much on hand—her time is too precious to waste any of it in attending to such petitions, and particularly to that of a certain very small clique, whose object is to vent the envy, jealousy and disappointment of a few, who are not an "*index* of real honest good voters for the welfare of our Parish.

Very respectfully, yours,

A PLANTER.

☞ The entire amount of damage by the recent freshet at the North is supposed to exceed one million of dollars.

☞ We notice among the confirmations by the Senate, that of John R. Macomber Esq. as Treasurer of the Branch Mint of the United States, at New Orleans.

"NO RESPONSIBILITY."—It is now stated in authority, in the *Union*, that the letter *only* of the Secretary of the Navy, "received the President's sanction. He did not sanction the estimates of the Bureaus."

FATAL FLOWERS.—Recently in London, a young lady went to bed in good health, and was found the next morning dead. The physicians who were called in, declared that the sole cause of this catastrophe was the poisoning of the air by the exhalations of a quantity of lilies found in two large vases on a low table in the room. Roses, tuberoses, jasmine, and in fact, most flowers, may, in the same way, produce effects, if not mortal, at least very injurious. These influence acts most powerfully on nervous persons.

NEW YORK, April 2.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The barque John Carver arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, morning, from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 3d of February. There were no evening papers published in Boston yesterday, in honor of the day, but our correspondents, the editors of the Traveller, send us the following extract from a letter received at the Exchange dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31, 1846.

According to our last advices from Montevideo the expedition of some seventy vessels including several American; had entered the river Paranna and were proceeding up under convoy of French and English men-of-war. Buenos Ayres and all the cities in the Argentine Republic continue strictly blockaded by the combined forces, and Montevideo besieged by Oribe's army.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ To the Charleston *Mercury* is due the paternity of the annexed severe squib:

GEN. CASS.—In his speech of *Wednesday*, Gen'l Cass scouted Mr. Calhoun's estimates of the cost of a war with England. By way of showing how simple a matter it was, he started on a campaign, and in the course of a quarter of an hour, he gave the Senate the pleasing intelligence that he had conquered all British America, with a small force and a mere trifle of money. So considerable an acquisition with such small outlay, has never been made by this country but once before, and that seems to have been the prototype of the present achievement. We refer to 1812, when Gen. Hull and Gen. Cass crossed the boundary and took all Canada, by surprise, with a prodigious and overwhelming proclamation. So striking is the resemblance between the two invasions that we cannot any longer doubt that Gen. Cass was the real author of that proclamation, and worn his posthumous papers come to light, the country may expect to see his claims to the paternity of that terrible "paper bullet" fully vindicated.

MURDER IN ALABAMA.—The Centreville advocate of a late date has the following:

Martin Walker, a very worthy citizen of this county, who lived about four miles north of Maplesville, was shot through the heart, with a rifle ball, on last Saturday evening, while fastening the door of his stable. He had left his horse, by a negro boy he was hunting to Mrs. Higgins, the mother-in-law of Walker. The negro had taken the gun with which the murder was perpetrated, from the house of one of the neighbors on Sunday evening, and did not return until two or three hours after dark, which caused suspicion to rest upon him. As soon as this was known, negro were taken and the negro was arrested on Monday while he was busily engaged in sweeping to dig the grave for the interment of the deceased day all payments of government due or of postage shall be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 21. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver; and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can, in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par.

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LATEST DATES.

New York	April 4	Liverpool	Mar 5
Washington	April 3	Havana	Feb 28
Charleston	April 2	Mexico	Mar 31
Cincinnati	April 2	Texas	April 4
St. Louis	Mar 28	Havana	Mar 30

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT

APRIL 12, 1846.

COTTON.—The Cotton market continues firm, and the advance noticed in the early part of the week is steadily maintained. Yesterday's sales amounted to 3,500 bales and middling to good middling may be quoted at 6⅛@7⅛ ℔ ℔. We received yesterday, a day's later intelligence from England, by the *Yorkshire*, which mentions that the Liverpool market remained without change.

The transactions on Steam yesterday reached 4,500 bls. at steady prices, and about 500 barrels Molasses were disposed of at 24½@25 cents ℔ gallon.

Both Foreign and Domestic Exchange are on good demand at former rates. We quote Sterling ¼@¾ ℔ cent premium. Francs 5.27½@5.30. New York, 60 days, at 1½@1¾ ℔ cent discount. Checks par@¼ ℔ cent discount.

Freights are firm both to Continental and Foreign ports. Cotton to Liverpool Sd. Havre 1-16 c. New York and Boston ⅛ cent ℔ ℔.

☞ The Consignee of a lot of 27 packages earthenware marked O in a diamond, J. & C. per ship LIVERPOOL, from Liverpool, will please call at the subscriber's office and receive the same.

L. H. GALE, 23 Common st.

☞ The bark OHIO FELLOW, Captain McKay, from Boston, will commence discharging THIS DAY, opposite the Boat Market, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Canal st.

☞ The barn LE BEAK, of Lubeck, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite the Mansion House. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their merchandise on the Levee. All goods not permitted, within five days, will be sent to the public stores.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignee of the barn LUBECK, of Lubeck, will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew of said vessel.

G. M. LEVAS, 22 Tchoupitoulas st.

☞ The ship Minita, from Boston, is now discharging opposite Post 22, 3d Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise the goods will be stored at their expense and risk.

L. H. GALE, 23 Common street.

☞ Mr. J. M. Kopf, manager of Jose Lacoste, is now handing for sale Havana Segars, Spanish Wines, &c. &c. at the subscriber's office, corner Gravier and Magazine.

L. H. GALE, 23 Common street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

April 13th, 1846.

THE Price of French Flour being this day $4 75 per bbl. Tariff Bakers will give 2c. cents per loaf. Bring the equivalent week commencing on MONDAY NEXT 13th inst.

Directly on the price for Ten Cents loaf will be 27 ounces, and in same ratio for other weights.

E. MONTHULET, Mayor.

☞ FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL.—Removal.—The Institution has removed to the spacious and elegant building corner of Royal and Bienville streets, where the classes will commence Monday morning the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock.

WM. HOLDEN, A. M.

☞ TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a mulatto man named MARYANN, who also resided about the last of February, she was purchased through Messrs. McLean, as a broker, belonging to Dr. Cornelius Boyle, who subsequently been in the employ of M. J. [illegible] Abat & Donaldson, who resided in the Faubourg Marigny. Said Maryann is about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar on her forehead. She has a good deal of assurance, and will probably try to impose herself for a free woman of color. She has a brother, who is a free man of color, and resides in the city. Any person who will deliver said Maryann to the subscriber, or to Messrs. Abat & Donaldson, or secure her in any jail, so that I may get her, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses.

A. H. ELDRIDGE.

☞ WAS BROUGHT to the Police Prison of the Second Municipality, Celestes, a dark grifle Hyena, full five feet two inches high, light made, says she belongs to Madame Dorian, La Branche.

The owner will please call at the Prison, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. H. ELDRIDGE, Warden.

New Orleans, April 6, 1846. 3w 1aw1f

SWEET OIL, of the Finest Quality—200 baskets for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

RAISINS—500 boxes Brand MR. for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

COFFEE—300 bags Old Rio and Mocha, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

RED BURGUNDY WINE—Vouvay, on tap, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY—Lantillon brand, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

SUGARS—Havana white and brown, in store, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

INDIGO—Guatemala Indigo, in serons, for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis st.

CENTENARE BRANDY—20 cases, for sale by COURVOISIER & Co. cor Royal and Orleans

CHEVRE CHEESE—30 cheese, for sale by COURVOISIER & Co. cor Royal and Orleans

SWISS ABSYNTH—50 cases, for sale by COURVOISIER & Co. cor Royal and Orleans

KIRCH—30 cases for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp street.

CANDLES—50 boxes Candles, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEANS—30 bbls white beans, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—50 bbls mess, prime, M C, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—6 bbls lard, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD OIL—100 bbls for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—53 boxes good quality, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—300 bbls Rectified Whiskey, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—70 bbls prime, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

HEMP—20 bales dew rotted, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—250 bbls common flour, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—40 tierces prime and 20 bbls B. for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

TIN PLATE—600 boxes I. C. for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

PEACH BRANDY—10 bbls a superior article, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAY—150 bales Western, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

PALM LEAF HATS—25 cases Palm Leaf Hats, most of qualities for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

WOOD HATS—30 cases black, white and drab Wood Hats, for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

SALT—10 sacks Rossaires Salt, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. J. P. WHITNEY, a. c.

COFFEE—100 bags best Havana green, in store and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

MACKEREL, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls. for sale by J. W. STANTON & Co. 79 Magazine and Lafayette sts.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine Flour, for sale by G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 64 Tchoupitoulas st.

TANNERS' OIL—16 bbls Tanners' Oil, 5 do do Winter Sperm Oil, in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse street.

ALMONDS—100 boxes Shelled Almonds of the new crop, arriving per ship Francoise, for sale by THOMPSON & LAMBE, 26 Old Levee.

RISINS—100 boxes Bunch, well preserved, for sale, now landing ex ship Palos, by J. P. BERCIER & Co. 54 Old Levee st.

NEW YORK BRANDY—5 pipes, 4th proof New York Brandy, superior, for sale and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse street.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—30 bbls New Brandy, 20 do Rum, in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse street.

LARD—600 kegs pure leaf and No. 1 Lard, for sale by JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 80 Cuss.

TOBACCO—A few bales Virginia Manufactured, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SEGARS—A large assortment of Segars, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

PAVING YARN—Lot rope for paving yarn, suitable for Cotton Press, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON—100 bbls sides, landing from steamboat Belle Lamestown, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HATS—500 cases Russia, silk, cassimere and india rubber Hats, comprising a great variety, for sale and sale at reduced prices, by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

CANVAS WADER—Extra Pack Rims, warranted of the best quality, suitable for Trappers, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

LEATHER—In case Sole Leather, superior, just received and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

SEGARS—Segars comprising the most favorite brands of Havana, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED per ship Sap Margarita, from Havre, a fine assortment of Segars, for sale by IN PERRET 4 Rue de Bienville.

BEEF AND PORK—40 tierces prime Mess Beef, 40 tierces Ind. and Beef, 14 bbls prime Mess Pork, put up for the Hogan Market, for sale by J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

THE undersigned offer for sale now landing ex ship Edward from Bordeaux, 25 casks Hermitage wine, superior quality. DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 15 St. Louis st.

TOBACCO—92 bales, wrapper and fillers, new crop, of North de Aaos, landing from brig Emperor, from Havana, for sale by RAYMOND CARUTH, 74 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—1000 boxes of the brand A Canne, in Oil, Cotton & Marlin, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 11 and 19 St. Louis st.

WINES—300 packages comprising Peco, Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, Marseilles, Port, Champagne, &c. ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine street.

CAVISE ABSYNTH, &c.—50 boxes fine Absyntic, 20 do Cavise, 50 do superior do, 10 do Vermouth, 1 do Kirsch, 15 do Curaçoa, for sale by LOBSCH & SILVESTRE, 26 Chartres st.

LINENS—A general assortment of Irish Linens, 4-4 Linen Sheeting, and Shirting, and Linen Damasks, landing from Mississippi, for sale by VANPE & LEPELLETIER, 84 Gravier st.

WHISKEY—12 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey, 6 bbls Rye, 12 do