The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 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

In 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.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Oct. 2, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 36 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week from MONDAY 5th inst.

Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 23 per cent more, viz: 44 ounces.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No. 28 Gravier street. m17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street. N. O.

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

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masson's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French Fancy goods and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse street. j3

J. P. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Teas, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

CHARLES A BARRIERE
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No 26 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 131 Camp street.
HAS just received a new assortment of Hydrant Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Bath Tubs, Bath Pumps, &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Sinks, Wash Basins, &c. Also, all kinds of work done to order. Steamboats, Steamers, &c. Cisterns put up and repaired. Jobbing promptly attended to. Charges moderate. 11 6-1y

NOTICE. By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Wiping Company, the Stock Books are closed until that day are offered upon payment of the 15th of October next. Stockholders will find Dividend Share in enforcing with the Public. Book of Company.

G. MUSSON, Comptroller.

New Orleans, 14 Sept. 1846. s15

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris, in New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that they have left 14 Rue Chartres, and that their office is at No. 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. Do. Do.

The surgeons are thankful for the order towards various institutions and the kindness of those to which they are attached, compelled to leave their situations many days in the exercise of their duties. They therefore deemed it expedient to form a partnership, and from their experience, assure as many of their patrons and clients, in order that some of the best time. Always in town, ready to receive all, giving to each the most fresh work, with confidence. The superiority of their work and the care and promptitude of their patrons, induce them to hope for a continuance of the favors of the public. s

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Expressman from Havana, and the Red Rover from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barrack street, near the Market. REYNAUD PETITJEAN.

MINERAL WATERS guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medical Faculty. Society, at the office of the 20th August 1846, may be found at the above establishment. f4

LEECHES.

TWELVE Hundred Leeches at Hungary Leeches received per ship the Indiana, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot at wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, 1000 Leeches of inferior quality.

The same depot has received by the Brig Pedlar, six thousand Spanish Leeches which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices never yet offered in this city. J. P. SOUBIRAN.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public that they will open the above named establishment for the reception of Boarders on the first October, and judge from experience that no pains nor expense will be spared to render their guests comfortable. During the summer the house has undergone a thorough repair, and newly painted throughout. The table will be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the most liberal arrangements made with a view to accommodate gentlemen by the season. S. HAWKINS & Co. Proprietors.

OFFICE OF RECORDER 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 and 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 born in said 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 the 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 person within the parish of Orleans, shall be recorded within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relative, or, if there be none, by the attendant; if there be neither, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there be one, if none, by the overseer of the house, in which the deceased will have died and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, for each and every offence.

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.

J. M. CROZAT.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, 1846.

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.

Mexico.

The N. Y. *Sun* has papers and letters from Vera Cruz to the 1st September. Though the former contain nothing more than is already known, the private advices, according to the *Sun*, are so startling, that the Editors can hardly credit them. Santa Anna remained at his farm, preparing to lead the army in person, it is said against Gen. Taylor. An order to this effect was expected daily at Vera Cruz, from the War Department, over which Gen. Almonte now presides. Santa Anna is said to be looking for European aid, to enable him to "*roll back the tide of war to the banks of the Sabine*," and the old story, of Spain France and England being made parties to any treaty that Mexico may make with the United States, is again revived at Vera Cruz. German Almonte is the favorite candidate for the presidency, and no doubt is entertained of his election in December next. Santa Anna will lead the army, but will refuse to accept the Presidency again, and at the end of the war, if he survives, he proposes to follow the illustrious example of WASHINGTON and CINCINNATUS. Preparations were making for the election of members of Congress, under the Constitution of '24. The Church, the Army and the Bar are to be ordered to keep aloof from the elections. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Clergy in consequence of Santa Anna's restoration policy, and an open rupture is expected between the Church on the one hand and the people and the army on the other. Yucatan has sent in its adhesion to Santa Anna. The American army was becoming popular, as reports of its forbearance and liberality spread among the masses, and "*Annexation to the United States*" we are assured, is the watchword with the native Mexicans in all the northern departments; and the European intervention, which Santa Anna is said to be privately encouraging, is looked to by our Mexican correspondents as one of the surest means of compelling the Mexicans to adopt the principle of annexation in preference to the policy which a European alliance would force upon them.

There is probably a mixture of fact and falsehood in the foregoing intelligence. That ALMONTE will be elected President of Mexico is probable enough, since advices via Matamoros, inform us that he has already been chosen President *ad interim*. It is moreover, exceedingly likely that SANTA ANNA will lead the Mexican forces against the Americans, since we know that he has been appointed Generalissimo of the Army. The talk about European aid and European intervention we regard as utterly groundless—The same story has been started twenty times, and been as often contradicted and refuted. On the contrary, so far as concerns the only power to which Mexico could possibly look for assistance—Great Britain—the English journals have more than once declared upon authority, that Mexico must expect neither direct cooperation nor indirect succor. The *sum* of the *Sun's* private advices must, therefore, be received with the most absolute scepticism.

We are disposed to attach more credit to what is said of the favorable disposition of the Mexicans towards the Americans throughout the northern departments of the Republic; and the rather, that the accounts recently received of Genl KEARNEY's expedition to Santa Fé and capture of that city, prove that he was unmolested during a march of 50 days, that upon arriving near the capital of New Mexico, he was allowed to proceed through a narrow defile, despite the threats of the Governor of the department, and that the 7,000 Mexicans assembled to resist him dispersed without striking a blow. All these circumstances tend to show that no very bitter feeling of hostility is cherished towards us, by the people of New Mexico. When we reflect, too, that under the sway of the Central Government that department has obtained no protection, and been uniformly oppressed by tax gatherers and office holders, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the inhabitants may be disposed to relinquish their fealty to Mexico, in favor of a power which has strength enough to maintain its possessions, and justice enough to extend to them the benefits of free and mild institutions.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the schr. *Fairy* we have received Galveston papers to the 30th ult. Though the intelligence from the army which they contain is not so late as that received here a few days ago, it embraces some advices of interest.

The position of affairs at Matamoros was at the time rather discouraging. The Mexicans about the town, in the confident belief that TAYLOR's army would be defeated, had grown boastful and insolent. In the event of the defeat of our forces, they (the Mexicans) would probably rise upon Matamoros with a view to take it. Col. Clarke, in the meanwhile, was enforcing the strictest military discipline, had strengthened his troops by sending for a part of the regiment from Barita, and kept a vigilent guard by day and night. It is probable ere this that all danger of a revolt is over, as the Mexicans must have heard of the capture of Monterey.

Two spies were recently apprehended by General Patterson, who commands at Camargo, carrying letters to Mexican officers, and having accurate charts or maps of the encampment at Camargo and other places. They were tried, condemned and executed.

The Mexican rancheros and others this side of the river were all moving to the other side, and apparently packing up, or disposing of their effects.

A party of seven Texans left Camargo a few days ago intending to return home. While on their way and greatly fatigued they were attacked by some thirty Mexicans, and one of their party, Mr. Stevens mortally wounded. The others fought like tigers, killed five or six Mexicans, severely wounded as many more, and put the heroes to flight. Poor Stevens was left in the prairie, being too far gone to help himself, and it being impossible to carry him thirty miles.

The California Regiment.

The three ships composing the California Expedition sailed from New York on Saturday moning, the 26th ult., under convoy of the U. S. ship *Preble*. It appears that they left in a hurry, and some hours sooner than was expected, in order that the Colonel of the Regiment might avoid a collision with the civil authorities. The Colonel had resisted a legal process which had been attempted to be served on him, and the civil authorities were preparing to enforce its service with the aid of a large armed *posse comitatus*, when the Colonel took the hint and departed forthwith. The *Herald* says:

"The worst of the story remains to be told, for some thirty of the volunteers and a captain of a company were left behind by the Colonel in his hurry.—These men, desirous to follow, chartered the yacht Pearsall, lying at the Battery, and proceeded after the fleet with the intention of overtaking their comrades, if possible, and taking their chance in the promised land. A woman, too, was left behind under very painful circumstances. She had come ashore, leaving her husband and children on board, for the purpose of purchasing some baker's bread for her infant child, and while thus engaged the expedition got under way and left her behind. As might be expected, the poor woman was almost frantic at her misfortune, and was seen walking up and down the Battery like a maniac.

This is the last of this great expedition in this locality. It has at length departed from our shores, bound to a distant land, and in common with the rest of our citizens, we wish them God speed."

The men who were left behind are to be quartered on Governor's Island, where they will receive protection and rations until further instructions are received from the War Department. We learn, says the *Courier & Enquirer*, that the departure of the vessel was entirely unexpected to those on shore. One of the officers was sent on shore early on Saturday morning to collect the men who were on furlough, which he did, but to his surprise on reaching the Battery at 10 o'clock, he found the vessel off. One officer has some six hundred dollars of stores, clothing, &c. on board—another has a wife and child, together with several hundred dollars of stores, tools, &c. &c.

HURRICANE AT POINT PETRE.—We learn, says the Charleston *Courier* of the 1st inst., from Captain BERRY, of the barque *Bartel*, arrived yesterday morning from Point Petre, that on the 8th inst. that place was visited with a violent hurricane, which did considerable injury in the interior. The shipping in the harbor suffered no material injury. No intelligence had been received at Point Petre from the neighboring islands, when the *Bartel* left.

HANGER ARRESTED.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 21st inst. says: We learn from the Cheroiee *Advocate*, of the 10th inst., that *Wm. H. Harper*, who killed young Meredith, at Independence, Mo., last spring, was apprehended at Little Rivet, in the Creek Nation, on the 21st ult., where he was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Missouri.—He does not deny that he committed the deed.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—*Police.*—Juan Freies charged with stealing $126 from a house, corner of Customhouse and Burgundy streets, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois and remanded for further investigation.

William Grant, arrested for stealing some tools from a boat lying at one of the wharves, will be examined this morning.

POLICE DOCKET IN MUNICIPALITY NO. 2.—Thomas C. Riley, accused of obtaining twenty-five dollars under false representations, was yesterday ushered in the presence of Recorder Baldwin. On being asked if he was ready to confess his guilt, he answered that he could not *conscientiously* do any such thing, as he was not sober when he committed the swindling.—This was considered as a sufficient avowal by the Recorder who, without any further examination, committed the prisoner to appear before the First District Court, and fixed the amount of bail to $500, in case the accused should be pleased to avail himself of the privilege of the law.

William Benjamin, f. c. m. arrested for coming into the State in contravention to law, was delivered over to the committing magistrate of the First Municipality who had previously notified the prisoner to leave the State within 60 days.

John Duffy, charged with stealing on the 29th ult., a gold watch valued at $100, from Mr. John K. Kelly, was released after a careful examination, the evidence adduced being not of such a character as to justify a commitment before the First District Court.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a negro woman named Delphine, found dead in a house on Dauphine street. Verdict: Died from the effects of intemperance.

☞ No business was transacted last evening by the Council of the Second Municipality. Mr. Freret being called to the chair, Mr. Reynolds moved an adjournment on account of the demise of Mr. Thos. Taylor, an Alderman in the Third Municipality Council. This motion was adopted, and the Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

☞ Columbus R. Miller, who killed a short time since one Smides, a private in Captain Jones' company of Mississippi Volunteers, was delivered over yesterday to the latter, to be carried to Vicksburg, where the crime was perpetrated. Captain Jones left the city yesterday morning.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—John Molloy, Esq., was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Genois to twenty-four hours imprisonment, for using disrespectful language in presence of the Court.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—A street rencounter took place on Monday last, within the limits of the First Municipality, between two Spaniards, whose names are not yet known. After some fighting on both sides, one of them drew a dirk or rather a large Bowie knife and stabbed his antagonist under the shoulder. The wound is nine inches in depth. The individual stabbed was conveyed to the watchhouse and from thence to his house. The one who wielded so skillfully the dreadful weapon, is not yet arrested.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—William Nuckley, charged with having murdered Michael Miles, on the 19th ult., was examined before Recorder Suzeneau, and committed to be tried before the First District Court.—The committing magistrate refused to accept bail, on the ground that it was a clear case of murder.

Our thanks are due the officers of the steamboat *Bulletin*, for late river papers.

☞ A stranger blew out his brains on the Harlem Railroad, the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

MICHIGAN.—James W. Gordon is the Whig candidate for congress in the Second District.

NO GREAT WESTERN.—We learn by Magnetic Telegraph, that the steamship *Great Western* had not arrived at New York, at a late hour on the 28th ultimo. If she delays much longer, she will be outstripped by the *Hibernia*—the regular packet of the 19th.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A Justice of the Peace in Montreal lately committed a Vermont lawyer to prison for words spoken in debate, he having called the said Justice "Old High Cockalorum" in open Court.

Appointment by the President.

BURRILL B. TAYLOR, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States for the port of Buenos Ayres, in the place of James H. Tate, resigned.

NEW YORK.—The Whigs of Courtland district have nominated Harman S. Conger, for Congress. The Whigs of Dutchess and Putnam have nominated Cornelius Warren. The Locofoco candidates for Congress in four districts comprised in New York city, will probably be, Emanuel B. Hart, Wm. B. Maclay, D. G. Broderick, and Chas. O'Connor.—Mr. Hart is an Alderman; Mr. Maclay, the present incumbent; Mr. Broderick, one of the B'hoys; and Mr. O'Connor, a member of the State Convention.

☞ The Leonard Town (Md.) *Beacon* says that the Tobacco worm has proved more destructive to the Tobacco crop in St. Mary's county this season, than it has ever before been within the recollection of the oldest farmers.

The same paper says that the ague and fever and bilious diseases are becoming very prevalent in St. Mary's.

NEW JERSEY.—Dr. WM. A. NEWELL of Monmouth Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress in the 11d District in New Jersey, composed of Monmouth, Burlington and Mercer Counties. We fear, Nauvium will poll a few hundred votes there and let in a Locofoco.

THE WHIGS in Pennsylvania are determined to beard Locofocoism in its strongest fastnesses. They have nominated candidates in every congressional district in the State. Even in old Berks, with a dead majority of 4,500 against them, they have put forth a representative of their principles, and will give him their united support. This is the right spirit.

THE FREE TRADE BLIGHT.—The Miner's (Penn.) *Journal* says the large curtailment of the shipments of Coal, the reduction of wages, and the stoppage of new work, it is estimated, has caused a loss to labor alone in the Schuylkill region, of *twenty-five thousand dollars per week*, independent of the losses sustained by business. It is also estimated that nearly if not quite one thousand Laborers, Miners, Mechanics, &c. have already left the Coal Region seeking employment elsewhere—yet there are prints that do not hesitate to tell the people that the British Bill of 1846 will benefit the laboring community in that region.

☞ The large bagging and bale rope factory of Messrs. C. Schultz & Co., at Maynoth, Kentucky, employing 130 hands, has ceased operations, in consequence of the change in the Tariff. Other factories, of similar character, will follow suit, and the hemp, therefore, as well as the labor of other countries, will then be necessary to supply the domestic demand. Thus, observes the Richmond *Whig*, is an important agricultural interest sacrificed by those who profess to be the exclusive champions of that class of our fellow citizens. And to what pursuit are these hemp growers to turn their attention, when the demand for the article shall be cut off, or seriously diminished?—Nearly all of them will be forced into the cultivation of tobacco, which is already a drug in the markets consequent upon its over-production—and which must be rendered still more unprofitable by this addition to the quantity annually produced. The planter can perceive, from this fact, the manner in which a protective tariff confers upon him a pecuniary benefit, in addition to its numerous incidental advantages.

Maine.

The Kennebec *Journal* has returns for Governor from 364 towns and plantations giving the following aggregate: Whig 38,986; Loco 33,905; all others 9,343. Dana ahead of Bronson 4,919; Dana lacks of a choice 4,434. The remaining towns will give Dana about 500 majority leaving him in a minority of about 4,000 votes.

SENATE.—Oxford, 3 Locos Waldo, 3 do. and 1 or 2 in Hancock, Washington and Aroostook. York, 1 Whig; Kennebeck, 3 do. and perhaps 4 in Lincoln. It is possible, but not probable, that one Whig is elected in Somerset. We presume the Locos will have the most of those elected.

HOUSE.—The result, so far as known, is Whigs 40; Locos 44; no choice 67. Among the towns which made no choice as yet are Portland 2, (out 3,) and Bangor 2, which can hardly fail to be Whig. Of the Members elected on the second trial *nine* are Whigs and *two* Locos. Yet it is highly probable that the Locos, fully warned of their danger, will escape utter defeat by the skin of their teeth, and elect their Governor and Senate by the Legislature, in a State which gave Polk 11,341 over Clay. This, we presume, is what they call '*Progressive* Democracy' in our day. 2 Locos and and 1 Whig chosen to Congress. No choice in 4 Districts.

TRAGEDY AT FRANKLIN.—The Franklin, (Tenn.) *Review*, publishes the following mysterious affair and tragedy as having occurred in that village on the 24th ultimo:—

On Saturday morning last, 19th instant, a coroner's inquest was held over the body of a deceased female infant, apparently a few years old, found carelessly thrown into a garden in town. The excitement and developements occasioned by this unnatural occurrence, resulted in a fight on Tuesday night, 23d instant, between Dr. J. Powell and Dr. Geo. T. Ellis, and his younger brother. On Thursday morning, 24th instant, about breakfast time, the parties who were at houses directly fronting on Main street, near the public square, got sight of each other, and after several hostile demonstrations, a back shot from the gun of Dr. Tomes—the only one fired—penetrated the right breast of Dr. Ellis, who expired in a few minutes. There was also a ball through his arm, and another grazed his head. The act is generally conceded to have been done in self defence.

We forbear all comments upon either the exposure of the infant on Saturday or the fatal result of Thursday, where the veil of the grave is yet unknown, but the future will hidden the a wild secret, many feel a tender interest in the, then the 5 sons of man or the consorts of the deceased, never possibly know.

ARREST OF KELLEY.—This youth, charged with the murder of Mary Elizabeth Earles at Baltimore, by kicking her in the side and abdomen, has been arrested and committed to jail.

DEATH IN THE COURT ROOM.—The argument of the Attorney-General in the case of Spencer, was suspended by a melancholy scene in the Court room. Smith Scudder, Esq., of Elizabethtown, and an old and honorable member of the New Jersey Bar, (the father of the District Attorney,) took his seat immediately behind the Clerk's table, and his head was soon after noticed to hang back, and on going to him he was found dead.

SPENCER ACQUITTED.—The trial of Spencer closed on the afternoon of the 26th ult., and after a delay of twenty-four hours, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The defence of insanity was successful. It was clearly established that this disease was hereditary in his family, and at the present time one of his nearest relatives is in the Asylum at Utica. When the verdict was rendered, the accused was much affected. He was to proceed on the 28th to Utica, in the care of his uncle, the Hon. J. A. Spencer, where he will be placed in charge of Dr. Brigham, at the State Asylum. His health, however, is very delicate; his appearance indicating deep seated consumption, and there is scarcely a possibility of his living long.

A NEUTRAL'S OPINION OF MR. POLK.—The N. Y. *Mirror* of a late date, in an article reviewing the last Session of Congress, after stating that "its object is not to assail or to uphold any party," gives the following very practical and impartial opinion respecting Mr. Polk's stability of character:

"Since the election of President Polk the country has seen vastly too much shifting and dodging of responsibility—here assumed and there declined, in both cases contrary to the Constitution. Mr. Polk interfered most actively and effectively even before his inauguration with the admission of Texas—interfered wantonly and outrageously in the Mexican boundary, setting at defiance a law of Congress—assumed a verbal responsibility in ordering troops into Mexican possession without sanction of law, thereby bringing on war—yet erred as much in shrinking from his duty in the matter of the Oregon notice, and here throwing on Congress the responsibility.

☞ The Washington Correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*, is unusually interesting, and we copy it nearly in full. It may be well to add that its out-givings are echoed by the Correspondents of nearly all the Norther papers:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Cabinet have held several consultations on the subject of the Mexican war, and have determined to prosecute with increased energy and vigor, and in a manner less profitable and convenient to the Mexicans.

The referrende of the offer of the United States for renewal of negotiation, made on the 27th of August, is to be referred, it seems, by the Mexican government to the constituent Congress, which is to assemble on the 6th of December. This Congress is, it seems, to be an independent body, composed of different parties, is to be free from Executive influence, and is to organize the government afresh. It is not to be supposed that they will commence their labors by assenting to the alteration of a very large portion of their territory.

There is no expectation of obtaining peace from the action of that assembly. Some confidence has been felt in the favorable interposition of Santa Anna's necessities and interests. But neither his position in the government, nor the tone of the government documents which have reached us, justify any such reliance. The opinion now is, that we must either back out, or go to work and *take possession of Mexico*.

The latter course has been determined upon by the administration. All the ports on the gulf and the Pacific are to be rigidly blockaded—all the cities and towns assailable on the coast, are to be taken—the country is to be invaded at every point, and every strong hold in the interior to be garrisoned by our troops. General TAYLOR is to continue his march from Saltillo to the San Luis de Potosi, where he is to be reinforced and supplied by an expedition to be sent to his aid from Tampico; and he is then to march twenty thousand strong to the Capital of Mexico. This, as I learn, is the programme of the fall and winter campaign.

On Saturday, it was decided in the Cabinet, it is said, that Tampico should be taken at once, orders have been issued to the effect that efficient naval forces, vessels of light draft are to be used in the expedition Tampico will be made the principal depot for the supply of the army of invasion.

The Mexicans are not to be allowed to charge exorbitant prices for the supplies they furnish to our army, as heretofore. A general order will be issued on this subject. A fair price only will be allowed. If the war should be prolonged, I have no doubt that Mexico will have to furnish supplies gratis, if any she has that may be worth taking.

We are now, therefore, fairly embarked in this war, and no one can see the end of it. What will Mr. M'Kay say, when he comes back at the next Session and opens the budget? He will abdicate as Chairman of Ways and Means, he may, he thinks, would vote for no more supplements to the budget. He thought peace would be made before this; but he said, should the war continue, till next Session, direct taxation must be resorted to.

MR. EATON'S PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mr. Eaton, the peripatetic septuagenarian is going to New York, to satisfy the doubts of those who believe he cannot walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. We get some curious particulars of this recent triumphant feat, from the *Spirit of the Times*:

"We confess we have not given so many particulars of the feat as the public had a right to expect but this was owing to Mr. Eaton's wishing to publish the whole in phamphlet form, for his own sole and exclusive benefit, and which is now in course of publication in New York. In this pamphlet it will be seen that there were no less than seven persons engaged as watchers at different times, whose names are all given; that there were never less, we believe than two persons with Mr. Eaton during the night; and those were overlooked by a third party, who saw they performed their duty faithfully, and who also kept an account of the time, and minutes, in a time book kept for the purpose. They always went along with him during the night, carrying a lantern, and ringing a bell at the beginning and end of every quarter of a mile walked, which bell was always within hearing of at least a hundred people. The watchers were duly sworn before a magistrate.

"Mr. Eaton walked in front of the Hotel, and his line of march was in the most public place at the Springs, where the visitors voluntarily watched him—perhaps eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Among them were several who bet against him.

"As to the money that was 'won and lost,' $2,000 were bet against him. The largest bet was $1,000, which was promptly paid, as well as several others of a smaller amount."

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The receipts of flour, wheat, barley and corn at tide water during the second week of September in the years 1845 and 1846, have been as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.
1846	69,009 bbls.	127,170 bush.
1845	75,819 bbls.	34,885 bush.
Decrease	6,810	Increase 102,285
	Corn.	Barley.
1846	36,507 bush.	22,128 bush.
1845	17,635 bush.	4,949 bush.
Increase	20,872	Increase 17,234

The aggregate receipts of the same articles at tide water, from the commencement of navigat on in 1846, to and including the second week in September, have been as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.
1846	1,659,301 bbls.	1,062,401 bush.
1845	1,184,504 do.	325,863 do.
Increase	474,797	Increase 736,538
	Barley.	Corn.
1846	235,202* bush.	1,065,390 bush.
1845	74,214 do.	24,560 do.
Increase	160,980	Inc'e 1,040,730

*Of this quantity, about 100,000 bushels were received prior to the new crop coming into market.

The increase in flour and wheat is equal to 680,104 barrels flour.—*Albany Argus.*

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.

Mr. D. M. Hoyt, a Lottery Broker in this place, was shot yesterday morning about half past 6 o'clock, as is represented and believed, by Mr. Wm. R. Myers, who, according to report, accompanied by his brother, Col. S. S. Myers and Mr. Wm. S. Burr, went into his office, the former armed with a revolving pistol, for the purpose of making the assault. Mr. Hoyt was twice wounded, one ball entering his head just above the eye, and the other one of his thighs, and wounding also the other. Late yesterday evening he was alive; but we understand that there is a very slight prospect of his surviving his wounds.

The cause of this tragical affair has been the subject of remark in this place for several days past, and the event therefore has excited no surprise here. The injury said to have been inflicted upon Mr. Myers by Mr. Hoyt, in the most delicate relation of life, was of such a character as to justify, in the eyes of all men, the most summary punishment. If Hoyt was guilty of the act charged, "it was a grievous fault, and grievously has he answered it." We understand that after he was shot, Hoyt made oath, before a magistrate, that he was innocent. On the other hand, Mr. Myers had evidence in his possession of his guilt, that would have been by most men deemed conclusive.

Mr Myers and the two friends who accompanied him made effort to escape, and they were arrested at his house during the day. The case came on before the Mayor last evening, and the parties were bailed, each in the sum of $10,000, until Wednesday next. They were ready to proceed with the examination at once, but there being no evidence before the Court inculpating them, the case was deferred, for the purpose, it is understood, of procuring testimony. Messrs James Lyons, Robert G. Scott and Gustavus A. Myers appeared as counsel for the accused.—*Ib.*

A CRASH—A LUCKY ESCAPE.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, the joists of the second story in the front part of the building occupied as the Custom House, gave way under the pressure of about 1,800 sacks of salt, which, in their descent, carried away the ground floor, and finally lodged in the cellar. In the back room of the ground floor was the Collector's Office, in which, at the time, were Mr. Wm. Nelson, son of the Collector, Mr. George D. Fisher, and the Captain of a vessel, whose name we have not learned, neither of whom, we are happy to say, was injured, though the Captain's hat was buried in the ruins. Two negroes were engaged in carrying salt from a wagon to the front room, when the joists gave way; but they fortunately escaped from the building before the heavy mass fell.—*Richmond Whig*, 30th ultimo.

WHEAT IN OHIO.—The following is given by some of the Ohio agricultural papers, as the aggregate amount of the several wheat crops of the State of Ohio, during the four past years; and shows very strikingly the extent of the impoverishing system of farming which too much prevails there as well as elsewhere.—*Buffalo Adv.*

Crop of		
1842	bu	25,267,436
do 1843	"	18,268,705
do 1844	"	15,269,000
do 1845	"	12,000,000

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Sept 26	LIVERPOOL	Sept. 3
WASHINGTON	Sept 29	HAVRE	Aug. 28
CHARLESTON	Oct. 1	VERA CRUZ	Sept. 13
CINCINNATI	Sept 28	HAVANA	Sept. 25
BARBOS BY YAGO	Sept. 30	TEXAS	Sept 25

☞ ATTENTION.—The following unequaled and popular medicines are sold in this city, at the Medicine Depot for Dolly's Magical Pain Extractor, No 81 POYDRAS STREET, viz: Gray's Ointment; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Gray's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla; Acoustic Oil, for Deafness; Vermifuge, for Worms; Hay's Liniment, for Piles, Headache Remedy; Hermann's Remedy; for Bowel Complaint; Lee's Infallible Hair Dye, colors the hair and kills the dandruff; Varnish for Stoves, Pipes and Grates; Balsam of Hoarhound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc. 18

☞ Hearts HILL, a DIEU, and JEAN LEFAURE, consignees per ship Rubicon from Havre, are requested to call at the subscribers and receive their Goods.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common street

☞ CONSIGNEES of the following goods to order per ship GENEVA, from New York, will please make their residences known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, opposite the Vegetable Market. A bourse 5 bales and 3 cases; 68 in diamond 1 case; 7 in diamond 2 cases; L 128 kegs of nails; 30 bags coffee; Z. ir L 4 cases; AH 1 case; CC 1 case; C in a diamond C 4 cases.

JAMES E WOODRUFF, 93 Camp st

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship GENEVA, Capt. S Southouse, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

☞ Ship HAIDEE, Capt Stone, from Liverpool, will commence discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the Customhouse.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

☞ Ship SWEDEN, Capt Stone, from Liverpool, will commence discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the Customhouse.

J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

☞ The ship MEDORA, Captain Pompeo, from Havre, will commence discharging this morning at Wharf 23, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J P WHITNEY & Co 73 Camp st

☞ The Planters that have given us their orders for the undersigned for their NEGRO CLOTHING, will please to take notice that the same have been received from the manufactory, and are now in store subject to their order and ready for delivery.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co
No. 10 Canal street.

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

☞ H. & A. Scallie, have removed their office to No. 120 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. s9

THOMAS B. LEWIS, T. BERMUDEZ
LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office No. 180 Royal street.

LOST—A note for the sum of $367 70 cents, payable to L Messrs Augustin & Th baut to the order of P F Bock dated May 13, 1846, and payable 1 to 10 November, 1846 has been lost. The finder will be rewarded for any or trading and note is not having been stopped.

New Orleans, Oct 6, 1846.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—50 casks Red wine, Medoc 25 do do Lamalque Medoc 10 do do Pauillac 20 half casks Bordeaux, Sauterne; 50 cases of 12 bottles Red wine, Margaux 25 do do of 25 half bottles do do do 25 do do of 25 half bottles White wine, Sauterne, 10 do do of 36 half bottles do do Still Hock in small and large casks, Semer Tonne, Jurançon Pitures in transparent bottles, cordial of divers qualities, &c.

VOR MAGNAN,
97 St Louis st.

FLOUR—100 bbls City Mill Flour, 20 bbls Fine, from steamer Bluffton, and for sale by

JAMES E WOODRUFF, 93 Camp street

SOFT MESS PORK—100 bbls Soft Mess Pork, at inspection, for sale by JAMES E WOODRUFF, 93 Camp street

SUPER FLOUR—400 bbls superfine Southern Flour, in shipping order, for sale by

G. EMERSON, TOURNE & Co. 150 Tchoupitoulas st

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Lackoneered Jaconet Muslins, just received and for sale cheap.

CURTAINS—An assortment of rich French Curtains, just received and for sale cheap.

FRANK FERRET, 41 Bienville st

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—60 bbls pure Spirits and Brandy, landing ex ship Rubicon, for sale by

ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st

BACON SIDES—30 casks bacon sides in fine order, for sale and for sale by

J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st

SPERM CANDLES—Spm Candles for sale by

J W STANTON & Co.
Corner Magazine & Lafayette sts

INDIGO—10 cases Manilla Indigo, for sale by

J W STANTON & Co.
Corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts.

JAMAICA RUM in store and for