The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 121, VOL. 3 III. NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5130.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1846.

MAGNE & VEISSE, 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 advance when he wishes his paper discontinued.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines for each insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion, unless otherwise specified.

All advertisements not specified as to time will be published once each week, 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 year, (year 1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

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

CANDIDATES' OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to notice the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES CUSHELL, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYOL, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr EDITOR—Please to announce that Mr O P JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, in the First Municipality.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. ALPHONSE CANNON as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr MANUEL CRUZAT is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

Messrs. EDITORS—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM ANDRY as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS—Please announce in your valuable paper that Mr JOSEPH MATHEU, Esq. Attorney at law, is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be unanimously supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please announce Mr JULES LAMBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq.—old "Faith Full and Reliable" as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans
J. O. PIERSON.
W. A. SUTTON.
ALFRED ROUSSEAU

Second District Court of New Orleans
JOHN M. HILLYER.
M. CARUTHERS.
THOMAS E. BOOLE.
A. D. BENEDICT.
M. WILEY AUG.
SAMPSON H. FISSMAN
ADOLPH DELL.
HORACE DAVIS.
J. Q. A. HOLT.

Third District Court of New Orleans
AUGUSTE DOUCE.
HENRY PLAUCHÉ.
WILLIAM P. REDMACK.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans
RAYMOND CAROMB.
J. B. FORRESTER MAXENT
A. E. BIENAYMÉ.
PETER M. BERTIN
MARTIN DUCAUDE.
RENÉ B. BRENET.
THOMAS GUILMORE.
ARMAND GUYOL.
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS.

Fifth District Court of New Orleans
CHARLES A. JOINTE.
JOHN W. NIXON.
SAM. JOALET WALLER.
L. J. CORION.
CHARLES STILE.
JOHN WATTIES.
PROSPER LE BLANC.

LEONARD, SUCKLEY & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW ORLEANS.

Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black paint, &c.

No 12 Old Levee street. New Orleans.

S. V. BARRETT has removed his Auction store from No. 21 Levee to No 21 Gravier st. m26

J. P. WHITNEY & CO.
NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

GLOS & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, New Orleans.
Warehouse 16 Maiden Lane, New York.

Importers of
Long silk, French Germain, Turkish and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles,
Consisting of Fine Cutlery, Gold and Shell Combs, A large assortment of Fancy Canes, Umbrellas, Combs, Brushes for Ladies, Purses, Gold Pencils, Pencil Cases, Needle Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, &c. &c.

Gent.'s Fine Furnishing Goods:
Consisting of Suspenders, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, Bosoms, Sets, &c. &c.

F. L. ROUCHON, Sucessor to DANIEL, 93 Conti st. Orders executed with care and dispatch. M. m10

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 55 Gravier street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants 61 Carondelet st.

J. R. STEEL, No 31 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. A good Book to sue or collect. m29

WM McRAE, BRITISH CONSUL,
No 10 Exchange Buildings,
Old Royal and Carondelet sts.

TALBOT BROTHERS, *Importers of Iron, Glass, Hosiery, English and German*, corner Chartres and Conti streets.

J. P. PROCTOR. FRANCIS TIO.

J. F. BERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, Factors and Brokers, No 1 Bayou Lafourche, and 3 and 5 Old Basin st. New Orleans. Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. m10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Price of Fresh Flour to be on the day $11 00 a barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 11½ ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week to end MONDAY, 8th June 1846.

Bread of the Second quality or three for Ten Cents, must weigh 35 ounces per loaf, and

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
June 5th, 1846.

IN consequence with a resolution passed by the Council of Municipality No. one, on the first instant, inducing a great extra that an election for an Alderman of the Second Ward of Municipality No. 1, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of N Gaitie, Esq. will take place on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, from the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. at the usual Calder House, corner of Chartres and St. Peter street, under the superintendence of Messrs. Philip Aversaw and E. Toussaint, Inspectors, and Antonio Bozonier, Clerk.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & Co. respectfully inform the public that on to-morrow, the 12th instant, they will open their GARDEN on the corner of CANAL ST. where, as in the whole season, they will neglect nothing to deserve a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally bestowed upon them those several years past. Their new arrangements will undoubtedly be a great attraction for dancers, who will always find in this splendid Garden, a complete collection of the choicest Ices, Creams and Sherbets of every description.

The Public may be sure that nothing will be deficient in the service of said establishment, which taken all together, is the only one of the kind in New Orleans. a13

CHEAP CASH STORE.—No 28 St Ann st, between Levee and Conde streets.—P ALEXANDER LANAUZE, importer and dealer in hardware, iron, wrought and cut nail, assorted, builder's materials, paints, air window glass and cordage; house and ship carpenter's tools, Cooper's and Warter's adz, Cincinnati, cooper's tools, for sale at No 28 St Ann st. m5—1m

MATCHES—The public is respectfully informed that the well known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at reduced prices at his agents.

L. A GUILLEMAIN,
G 21 1y 200 Citizen street, New Orleans.

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 attention of the above said parish officers to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1809.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every new child to be born in and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereon within thirty days. the 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 be liable to the damages part 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 thereon within thirty days this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, in case of absence by the next assistant, or neighbor, if there is none, 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 eighteen 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.

a10—1y F M CROZAT.

DUPEAU' & Co have the honor to inform the public that they have bought from Mr *Benoit* the stable situated No 114 Bourbon, near St Louis street, formerly occupied by him, and that they will take in hire horses and carriages, they will have in hire horses and carriages, they will take in hire horses and carriages, they will have out saddle and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Dupeau* will, as heretofore continue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Doctor, at No 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses. 17—6mo

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 casks of Red Wine, different brands; 50 casks White Wine, Pontarnau; 200 bbls old Whiskey; 100 bbls old Holland gin; 50 baskets Champagne, different brands; 25 casks Red Wine, St. Emilion; 75 do old Red do; 25 do Lafitte; 50 do do Larose; 150 do do Lafitte; 50 do do Chateau Margaux; 100 boxes and halves Bordeaux and Haut Brion; 3000 bottles and halves Bordeaux; 2000 do de Green Point; 300 do do Cupe in oil, in common assortment; 200 do do pure Provence; 1000 do Truffled Pine; 300 cases Red Wine Chamberlain; 50 do White Wine, Hermitage; 30 casks Grapeshot; 20 casks Cognac; 100 boxes Sperm Candles; 50 do Tallow do; 50 do Castile Soap; 50 casks Linseed Oil, Flagstaff brand 50 do Boiled do do; 50 do Spirits Turpentine; 50 do Copperas; 50 do Cotton Yarns; 50 do Cotton Corde.

DUPOUR, 11 Conti st.

WOOL WANTED—The highest cash price will be paid for any quantity of Wool, delivered at the factory, corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

SUGAR—Sugar Refinery for sale, with the Steam Engine, Boilers, Coppers, Tanks, Pumps, Moulds, Utensils, &c. complete, and in good order. Apply to

HAVANA—Just received per brig Ann Eliza, from Havana, and for sale by

Wednesday morning, June 10, 1846.

A correspondent of the *Commercial Times*, writing from Washington, furnishes that paper with several interesting rumors. One is to the effect that nearly every Senator had signed a paper recommending the Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, for the appointment of Brigadier-General in the Army, in case the bill for the increase of the number of officers in the service of the United States, should become a law. Another, on dit hinted that Mr. CALHOUN was about to define his position antagonistical to the administration of Mr. POLK.

Though this intelligence, like nearly all that emanates from the industrious corps of letter-writers at the capital, may not be entitled to implicit credence, we find it corroborated by other journals. The U. S. *Gazette*, for instance, has the following paragraph on the subject:—

"We understand that the nomination of Alexander Barrow, as a Brigadier-General in the Army, will be confirmed by the Senate of the United States, almost unanimously, Mr. Calhoun, and one other Senator, voting in the negative, and this not from any dislike to the nominee, but from a determination to make some point against the administration.

It is hinted that both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton will take occasion, before long, to express their disapprobation of the course of the administration of the general government."

From the language of the paragraph cited, one would imagine that Mr BARROW had already been nominated. Of this, however, there is no evidence. The editor probably meant to say, that should our Senator receive the appointment of Brigadier-General, he would be confirmed by an almost unanimous vote.

With respect to the position of Mr CALHOUN, all accounts concur in representing it as at least one of armed neutrality towards the administration. The very intelligent and spirited correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*—"Potomac"—in a recent letter, declares that the South Carolina Senator is preparing himself with a demonstration which will be apt to astonish many persons. He is hard at work writing a report on the subject of the great doctrines laid down by the Memphis Convention—the right, power and duty of the General Government to improve the channels and harbors of our majestic "inland seas," such as the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. He will, says *Potomac*, lay down the doctrine that the States cannot confederate to make those improvements—that when a river passes through two States, those States may apply to the General Government for power to make improvements in the same—but when the river passes through three or more States this cannot be done—the power then belongs exclusively to the General Government, which can improve the channel of the rivers, although it cannot touch the shores on either side, as they belong to the States. The States cannot confederate in any one section of the Union, to carry on any public work in which they have an interest. He defines the powers of the General Government and of the States, in a manner to meet the doctrine of the Memphis Convention, with great force and ability.

These are doctrines not likely to find favor with the sticklers for strict construction and eternal essayists upon the resolutions of '98 and '99. If the Locofoco party be consistent in their adhesion to the principles of strict construction, and their avowed hostility to the system of internal improvements, there will henceforth be a line of demarcation, broad, deep and distinct, between them and Mr. CALHOUN.

We have watched the course of the distinguished Carolinian during the present session of Congress, and have long since come to the conclusion, that we think he holds few opinions in common with the administration, he entertains many views totally adverse to the party with which he has hitherto acted. To say nothing of these recent discoveries on the constitutionality of Internal Improvements by the General Government, Mr. CALHOUN appears at utter variance with the President upon two of the most cherished points in his policy—the Oregon question, and our Mexican relations. The remarks made by Mr. CALHOUN a few weeks since on the right of conventions and caucuses to bind statesmen to an undeviating line of policy; his severe strictures on the mischievous and fatal tendency of the practice of rotation in office, are both totally at war with Democratic precedent, and with the rigid exactions of Locofocoism. Such sentiments place him beyond the pale of party despotism and separate him from the administration by a chasm which it would be difficult to overleap.

In fact, in all the range of principles which the Democracy assume to advocate, we can discern but two upon which JOHN C. CALHOUN occupies the same ground with the "party," viz: the Tariff and the Sub-Treasury. In regard to the first, he may well distrust his associates, since circumstances strengthen the conviction either that the Tariff will not be touched, or that if touched, it will not be seriously and radically modified, but is simply put forward as a theme for Locofoco declamation. With respect to the Sub-Treasury alone, is there some probability that the course of the dominant party will conform to the wishes of Mr. CALHOUN. Hence, the rumors of his intention to array his talents and influence against the Administration derive some plausibility from the fact that most of the opinions now maintained by Mr. CALHOUN swell forth neither sympathy nor concurrence from the party in power.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th inst., says: Lieut Van Vliet, U. S. A., left this place last night for Charleston, under orders to join a detachment of United States troops bound for the Rio Grande. We understand that the detachment will consist of six companies, viz: two from New York, two from Old Point, one from Charleston, and one from Augusta. They will embark per steamer from Charleston in a day or two, for the Seat of War. We may mention, in this connection that orders have been received at the U. S. Barracks in this city, to recruit the company of Artillery now stationed there to the full complement. We know not the purpose of the Government in this, but presume the step is only preparatory to an order to quit "retirement and take to the chaparal," the very thing the troops have been anxious to do for a long time.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The *Courier* of last evening contains the following order from Head Quarters, addressed to the Governor of Louisiana

General Orders—No. 15.
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29th, 1846.

1. Instructions have already been given to Brigadier-General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposition, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States, of the quotas of twelve-month volunteers who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi, and who may present themselves for acceptance, under that call, at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

2. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the Army to inspect and muster the quotas, called for in like manner, from Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

3. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put en route, as follows:

4. The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee, will, from their respective state-rendezvous, take up their line of march, by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock, on the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red River, and Robbins' Ferry on the Trinity river, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas, will, from its State-rendezvous (say) Washington, take the same route from Fulton to San Antonio de Bexar.

5. Excepting one regiment of the Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot—to which Brigadier General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalion, which will receive instructions through Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle, called for, from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective state-rendezvous, and thence proceed by water, with or without transhipment at Mobile, or New Orleans, to Point Isabel or Brasos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonio de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States' land forces operating against Mexico.

6. The chiefs of the general staff of the army, at this place, will each, in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers (horse and foot) the necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens (for water), camp equipage, subsistence, medicines and hospital stores, and means of transportation, by land and water, according to routes and destinations, and according to law and regulations.

By order of Major-General Scott.

R. JONES, Adjt. Genl.

His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana.

TRADE AND INTERCOURSE ON LAKE ERIE.—No less than one hundred and thirty steamboats, propellers, brigs and schooners, arrived at Buffalo (New York) within forty-eight hours during the last week. The harbor is filled its entire length, says the *Pilot*, and in many instances the vessels are so compact as to form [illegible] fast bridges across the creek.

It is announced that the Post Master General has [illegible] arrangement with R. M. Gleason [illegible] for the time of steamers [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Orleans.

[illegible] Governor C. Stuvesant, of Putnam county, has been [illegible] by the whig State Central Committee [illegible] the whig candidate for Governor.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 1st instant, Mr. Sevier, reported a bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians.

Mr. Speight, of Miss., asked the Senate to take up the Bill proposing an alternate section of land for the purpose of granting the means of rendering navigable the Pearl River, which runs through Mississippi, and which rises in Louisiana.

Mr. Bagby, opposed the bill, and a discussion followed, which was cut short by a call for the orders of the day.

The Senate then took up the bills providing for the maintenence of our jurisdiction over Oregon, the pending question being a motion to recommit the House Bills to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

Mr. Cass, took the floor for the purpose avowedly of reaffirming the line of 54 ° 40 min. He argued lustily against Mr. Benton, without disproving one single fact proved by Mr. Benton. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, were regarded as in the way in the discussion of the question, and Mr. Cass frankly said he desired to remove these gentlemen out of the way and it was plain, because their words destroyed the claim of Mr. Cass to 54 ° 40 min.

The fact that they had spoken before the treaty of 1819, Mr. Cass regarded as shutting out their testimony entirely. Mr. C insisted that the Utrecht line was not run, and that all reference to it was out of place. Mr. Benton was treated in conclusion as occupying an inconsistent position, and a speech delivered in 1842 was quoted against him.

When Mr. Cass concluded, Mr. Benton rejoined for about thirty minutes with great force and spirit. He affirmed that the treaty of Utrecht in the 10th article, provided that the line should be run, not by surveyors, but geographically and astronomically. This had been done.

The Senator from Michigan, had hopped lightly over all the points of Mr. B's argument; and abandoned every one of his main points, to jump at new conclusions, or rather to revive old ones. Mr. B's argument had been quibbled at and distorted by one of those fifty-four forties, and all in defence of error, known error. These 54 ° 40 men, under a mistake, had aroused and excited the country. They had committed a great error and hugged it to their bosoms. The question was that of a senseless war, and a war of ignorance on our part, in defence of Frazer's River and New Caledonia, a country covered all over with British posts and settlements.

The Senator from Michigan knowsit. He has not once mentioned New Caledonia or Frazer's River. He will not pronounce the name of a country for which he is ready to plunge the country into a war, and to which he knows the country has no title. He is ready for war, and to take a country to which we have no title whatever.

The Bills were then ordered to be committed. The question next recurred upon the instructions to run to the line of 49 °, as proposed by Mr. Benton. Mr. Westcott, was opposed to instructions. Mr. Webster, was in favor of some of them and opposed to others. He thought the time had come when it was necessary to do something, and that some organic law for the Government of the territory was called for. The law of 1821, enacted by the British Parliament, provided that the subjects of the Queen should be under the Protection of the Queen, and amenable to the laws of Upper Canada.

Some such laws, Mr Webster thought, were needed for the Government of the people of our own territory.

Mr. Calhoun was for the reference, but doubted the propriety of instructions. It would not be necessary if the negotiations were to settle the question of Boundary, and he apprehended that the best way would be not to act upon the subject at all at the present moment. We could act upon it with much better knowledge, by and by, than now.

After some further conversation the Senate adjourned. Mr. Webster having the floor.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Kaufman, one of the members from Texas, appeared and was sworn in

The special order of the day was Territorial Bills, several of which were debated and acted upon.

Extract of a letter, dated WINDHAM, Green Co., N. Y., May 29, 1846:

"Our usual peaceful town has lately been stained with the crime of murder, and that of the most horrid kind,—being no less than the shooting of a father by his son. The deed was done in what is called the North Settlement, in the family of Mr. John Hitchcock. The family are in the habit of going to drink a good deal, and day before yesterday, (Wednesday,) they had one of their scrapes, and about five o'clock, as they were at tea, the son, who was a married man and lives in the next house, came out with his gun, and shot him. "Powder shall settle this hash," and shot his father through the heart. He lived but a few moments.—The son made no effort to escape. He has his examination to-morrow."

We copy the above from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*. That paper remarks that this is the first murder perpetrated in Windham from the settlement of the town—now more than sixty years since.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The London *Times* of the 7th ult., alluding to the charges brought against Mr. Webster by Mr. Ingersoll, in the United States House of Representatives, remarks as follows:

"We have no hesitation in saying that until those charges are established by irrefragable evidence, we shall continue to hold Mr. Webster to be a man of honor, and vehemently to suspect his accusers of a base design to destroy his political reputation and influence by the arts of calumny. At this time more especially, it is not difficult to detect some bad motives amongst a certain party in America for an attempt to detame the negociator of the treaty of Washington, and the most conspicuous leader of the Whig party in Congress. To that party and to that party, we in a great measure owe the ratification of a peace upon terms equally honorable to both countries, and the settlement of controversies far more irritating and perplexed than that of Oregon. We repeat it, we cannot believe the charges be solemnly proved, and shall refuse to believe that the hands of Mr. Webster have been contaminated by the mean and dishonest acts imputed to him. We are rather struck and disgusted with the air of levity and party triumph with which these ignoble accusations are brought forward. It is only the other day that the editor of a libellous and worthless American paper, was brought under the solemn notice of the Senate, for having dared to make corrupt bargains with American Senators had been made at Mr. Packenham's house, and that the whole strength of the compromise party was counted and ascertained at the British Minister's dinner table.—This absurd invention was at once confuted; the journalist was expelled from the gallery of Congress, and his paper ceased to appear. But what is such a charge as this compared with the attack now made upon Mr. Webster! To hear a man who but lately filled the highest office but one in the commonwealth, and who still takes an active part in the present debates of the Senate, published and defended by the mob, the blood boil in any country in which the general notions of the connexion between common honesty and political integrity have not been strongly relaxed. Should a charge can ever be sustained against Mr. Webster, the day of his conviction ought to be a day of mourning in the country which his frailty would have in part disgraced. But we trust rather that his adversaries will be brought to shame, and that the result of this inquiry will only expose the detestable practices and the unscrupulous inventions of which the Democratic party are capable."

City Intelligence.

THE BRIG GANGES.—Capt. Bertrand, the present Capt. of the brig Ganges, yesterday presented a statement of facts relative to the vessel and to the late dreadful and fatal proceedings on board of her.

It appears that the former Captain, Mr. William Store, on being removed from the command of the vessel, said that he would be revenged before he left the city. The day Capt. Store left the vessel, which was either on the 12th or 13th ult., he had the medicine chest on the transom and several vials taken out and laying alongside it—Stores appeared considerably short. After eating dinner on the following day, the crew were taken sick with vomiting, reaching and purging. No more cooking was done on board until the 19th May, when the vessel was proceeding through the South West Pass. After eating breakfast on that day, Capt. Bertrand was taken sick with violent vomiting and purging. At the same time the rest of the crew were also taken sick. They were all so ill before that the vessel lay at the mercy of the elements for thirty hours. While in this state, Capt. Bertrand made a signal of distress to the steamboat Purpose, and was towed over the bar, and subsequently towed up to the city by the tow boat Alton confirmed by the Statute of the United States, almost unanimously, Mr. Calhoun, and one other Senator, voting in the negative, and this not from any dislike to the nominee, but from a determination to make some point against the administration.

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IMPORTANT ORDER.

The *Courier* of last evening contains the following order from Head Quarters, addressed to the Governor of Louisiana

General Orders—No. 15.
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29th, 1846.

1. Instructions have already been given to Brigadier-General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposition, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States, of the quotas of twelve-month volunteers who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi, and who may present themselves for acceptance, under that call, at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

2. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the Army to inspect and muster the quotas, called for in like manner, from Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

3. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put en route, as follows:

4. The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee, will, from their respective state-rendezvous, take up their line of march, by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock, on the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red River, and Robbins' Ferry on the Trinity river, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas, will, from its State-rendezvous (say) Washington, take the same route from Fulton to San Antonio de Bexar.

5. Excepting one regiment of the Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot—to which Brigadier General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalion, which will receive instructions through Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle, called for, from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective state-rendezvous, and thence proceed by water, with or without transhipment at Mobile, or New Orleans, to Point Isabel or Brasos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonio de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States' land forces operating against Mexico.

6. The chiefs of the general staff of the army, at this place, will each, in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers (horse and foot) the necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens (for water), camp equipage, subsistence, medicines and hospital stores, and means of transportation, by land and water, according to routes and destinations, and according to law and regulations.

By order of Major-General Scott.

R. JONES, Adjt. Genl.

His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana.

TRADE AND INTERCOURSE ON LAKE ERIE.—No less than one hundred and thirty steamboats, propellers, brigs and schooners, arrived at Buffalo (New York) within forty-eight hours during the last week. The harbor is filled its entire length, says the *Pilot*, and in many instances the vessels are so compact as to form [illegible] fast bridges across the creek.

It is announced that the Post Master General has [illegible] arrangement with R. M. Gleason [illegible] for the time of steamers [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Orleans.

[illegible] Governor C. Stuvesant, of Putnam county, has been [illegible] by the whig State Central Committee [illegible] the whig candidate for Governor.

City Intelligence.

THE BRIG GANGES.—Capt. Bertrand, the present Capt. of the brig Ganges, yesterday presented a statement of facts relative to the vessel and to the late dreadful and fatal proceedings on board of her.

It appears that the former Captain, Mr. William Store, on being removed from the command of the vessel, said that he would be revenged before he left the city. The day Capt. Store left the vessel, which was either on the 12th or 13th ult., he had the medicine chest on the transom and several vials taken out and laying alongside it—Stores appeared considerably short. After eating dinner on the following day, the crew were taken sick with vomiting, reaching and purging. No more cooking was done on board until the 19th May, when the vessel was proceeding through the South West Pass. After eating breakfast on that day, Capt. Bertrand was taken sick with violent vomiting and purging. At the same time the rest of the crew were also taken sick. They were all so ill before that the vessel lay at the mercy of the elements for thirty hours. While in this state, Capt. Bertrand made a signal of distress to the steamboat Purpose, and was towed over the bar, and subsequently towed up to the city by the tow boat Alton confirmed by the Statute of the United States, almost unanimously, Mr. Calhoun, and one other Senator, voting in the negative, and this not from any dislike to the nominee, but from a determination to make some point against the administration.

It is hinted that both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton will take occasion, before long, to express their disapprobation of the course of the administration of the general government."

From the language of the paragraph cited, one would imagine that Mr BARROW had already been nominated. Of this, however, there is no evidence. The editor probably meant to say, that should our Senator receive the appointment of Brigadier-General, he would be confirmed by an almost unanimous vote.

With respect to the position of Mr CALHOUN, all accounts concur in representing it as at least one of armed neutrality towards the administration. The very intelligent and spirited correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*—"Potomac"—in a recent letter, declares that the South Carolina Senator is preparing himself with a demonstration which will be apt to astonish many persons. He is hard at work writing a report on the subject of the great doctrines laid down by the Memphis Convention—the right, power and duty of the General Government to improve the channels and harbors of our majestic "inland seas," such as the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. He will, says *Potomac*, lay down the doctrine that the States cannot confederate to make those improvements—that when a river passes through two States, those States may apply to the General Government for power to make improvements in the same—but when the river passes through three or more States this cannot be done—the power then belongs exclusively to the General Government, which can improve the channel of the rivers, although it cannot touch the shores on either side, as they belong to the States. The States cannot confederate in any one section of the Union, to carry on any public work in which they have an interest. He defines the powers of the General Government and of the States, in a manner to meet the doctrine of the Memphis Convention, with great force and ability.

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