The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] $12 00

[illegible] Ten Cents, during next week.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor

W. M. GUINNESS, JNO. BUSH.

GUION & CO.,

Importers of

Turkish and Chinese

Fine Fancy Articles,

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods:

[illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. [illegible]

J. H. SELLS, [illegible]

WM. CROSS BROTHERS [illegible]

J. E. BURCHER & Co., COMMISSION MER[illegible]

JOHN McGREGOR, PLANER,

No. 131 Camp street.

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

ICE CREAM AND SHERBETS.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

MRS. E. HENRY [illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Madame Marcotte, [illegible]

KITCHEN, KITCHEN, [illegible]

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer,

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are [illegible]

DAVID & CHAPUS,

[illegible] Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned:—150 casks Red Wine, different brands; 30 bbls old White Wine; Madeira 250 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland gin; 50 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 300 cases do. Wine; St. Estephe, 75 do. old Red Wine; St. Geniac La[illegible] 150 do do Lafitte; 65 do do Margaux; 25 do do Latour; 50 do do Haut Brion; 3000 boxes and half-boxes Bordeaux oil; 200 do do Green Peas; 500 do do Cepes; 100 do do Mushrooms, [illegible] 300 do do pure Perigord Truffles; [illegible] do Truffles First 100 cases Red Wine Champagne; 50 do White Wine, Hermitage; 30 cashets Guignolet; 50 do Cherries in Brandy; 30 baskets Olive Oil, Pignol [illegible] Cordials. [illegible] CHARLES DUPOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are [illegible]

DAVID & CHAPUS,

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GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

[illegible]

Thursday morning, June 25, 1846.

Finances—Executive Projects.

In reply to a resolution of the United States Senate requesting the President to communicate his views in relation to the most effectual mode of supplying the apprehended deficit in the Treasury, Mr. POLK transmitted on the 16th instant, a Message together with a report from the Secretary of the Treasury. The Message we subjoin:—

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, I communicate herewith estimates prepared by the War and Navy Departments of the probable expenses of conducting the existing war with Mexico during the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year. I communicate also a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon these estimates, containing recommendations of measures for raising the additional means required. It is probable that the annual expenses incurred during the period specified may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a larger number of troops than have yet been called to the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any deficiency, the estimates have been made at the largest amount, which any state of the service may require.

It will be perceived from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable portion of the additional amount required may be raised by a modification of the rates of duty imposed by the existing Tariff laws. The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a larger amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the Treasury from this source. By imposing revenue duties on many articles now permitted to be imported free of duty, and by regulating the rates within the revenue standard upon others, a large additional revenue will be collected. Independently of the high considerations which induced me in my annual message to recommend a modification and reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the act of 1842, as being not only proper in reference to the continuance of peace, but to all the great interests of the country, the necessity of such modification and reduction as a war measure must now be manifest. The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. It may be obtained to a great extent by reducing the prohibitions and highly protective duties imposed by the existing laws to revenue rates, by imposing revenue duties on the free list, and by modifying the rates of duties on other articles.

The modifications recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last were adapted to a state of peace, and the additional duties now suggested by him are with a view strictly to raise revenue as a war measure. At the conclusion of the war these duties may and should be abolished and reduced to lower rates.

It is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary, the reductions proposed would increase that trade and augment the revenue derived from it.

When the country is in a state of war, no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the Treasury for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and, to guard against such an event, it is recommended that contingent authority be given to issue Treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount, reimbursable at an early day. Should no occasion arise to exercise the power, still it may be important that the authority should exist, should there be a necessity for it.

It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes or excises, the measures recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted as is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace whenever the Mexican Government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico, and whenever that Power shall be ready to do us justice, we should be prepared to sheath the sword and tender to her the olive branch of peace.

JAMES K. POLK.

The report of Mr. WALKER, estimates the aggregate expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal years terminating on the 30th June, 1846, and the 30th June, 1847, at $23,952,904 over and above the estimates made last December. In the latter report it was thought that there would be a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1847, of $1,332,441. Deducting this balance from the estimated expenditures of the war and navy departments, and a deficiency of $19,620,463 results. But the Secretary thinks that this will be reduced to $15,000,000 from augmented receipts, accrued and accruing. As, however, the sum of $1,000,000 must remain in the Treasury during the commencement of war, the deficit is thus again raised to $19,620,463.

How does Mr WALKER propose to raise this large amount? First, by the modification of the Tariff, which, he thinks, will increase the revenue by $5,534,000. He considers that the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means will produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions. If to this be added the additional war duties proposed, the revenue would be augmented in the sum above stated. This, however, still leaves a deficit of $14,086,406.

The adoption of the warehousing system, it is calculated, would add a million of dollars to the revenue from customs, leaving $13,086,406 to be provided for. The reduction and graduation of the price of public lands would make an annual addition of half a million of dollars, leaving still unprovided for the sum of $12,586,406, to be met by loans, treasury notes, taxes or excises.

Direct taxes and excises are repudiated as repugnant to the people and difficult of operation, and the Secretary recommends that a contingent authority be vested in the department to issue Treasury notes, or effect a loan or a sum in the aggregate not exceeding the above mentioned deficit of $12,586,406. The Secretary thinks it would be advantageous to raise a portion of the amount by Treasury notes and the remainder by loans, limiting the interest in both cases to six per cent, and forbidding the negotiation below the par value.

The suggestions of Mr. WALKER in regard to Treasury drafts and loans strike us as useful and well guided. It is very different with his proposition to raise additional revenue by the modification of the Import duties. Nothing is more unlikely than the passage of the Tariff bill in the precise form described by the Treasurer, and nothing more absolutely uncertain than estimates of the amount of revenue which such modifications will produce; moreover, even granting the practicability of adopting the Tariff proposed by Mr. WALKER, and admitting that it would increase the revenue exactly in the amount estimated, how would it be possible to put the law into operation and derive the benefits anticipated from it, in time to meet the emergency. Mr. WALKER has better stick to his Treasury notes and loans. These are certain, available and ready modes of raising a large amount of revenue. The Tariff for the ordinary disbursement of the Governments is intended to, and does answer the purpose very admirably; but for sudden and pressing exigencies, more direct, immediate and extensive resources must be looked to.

The Oregon Boundary.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 17th says: "As we anticipated in some remarks on the subject on Monday last, the President of the United States sent to the Senate yesterday, for its advice and consent, a Treaty which he has concluded with the British Minister, for settling the Oregon controversy, and which is, we presume, in conformity to the terms previously presented by the President to the Senate, and approved by that body, as noted in our paper of Monday last.

"The Senate went into Executive session about two o'clock, and so remained during the remainder of the sitting."

The belief is, that it will be agreed to without debate, by a majority of three fourths.

☞ The Washington *Union* is out of humor at something—probably at the death and burial of the 54 40 clique of which the editor was a conspicuous member. Alluding to the failure of the United States Senate to effect a choice of a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the *Union* asks with considerable asperity: "How comes it to pass that with a decided democratic majority, five ballots were taken to day for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and no election was made after all, and the question was postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock."

Does not our respectable cotemporary perceive that the difficulty lies in the essential discrepancies of opinion prevailing among Senators of his own party? The ultra Locofocos will not vote for a moderate man like CALHOUN or BENTON. The latter cannot sustain one of the "fifty-four forty" ranters—the Whigs naturally enough support one of their own party. Hence the obstacles to a choice. This is only a small sign of the discord and dissention that distract the erstwhile harmonious democracy. More pregnant evidences of internal commotion are at hand.

☞ We understand, says the Covington (La.) *Advocate* of Saturday last, that a man by the name of J. C. Sibley, who a short time since abandoned his wife and family, residing in Washington parish, and 'took up' with another woman, was waylaid on Wednesday morning last, and shot with buckshot, which took effect in his back, some of them passing through his right lungs. The opinion of the physician is that he will not recover.

☞ The Triumph of the Age.—As an illustration of the marvellous powers of the Magnetic Telegraph in annihilating space and time, take the following fact. The Philadelphia *Patriot* of the 16th, an afternoon paper, contains a Telegraphic despatch from New York, of the same day, dated 3 o'clock P. M., or probably not ten minutes before the *Patriot* went to press. The distance is considerably over 200 miles!!

Gen. HERMAN ARNAUDON, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, has arrived at Washington.

Congress.

In the SENATE, Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Arkansas, for works of internal improvement.

The joint resolution in relation to the Houmas land claim, came up on its third reading, and Mr. Johnson of La., spoke at some length and detailed the circumstances connected with the issuing of the patent, which he considered a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Bibb, late Secretary of the Treasury.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost—18 to 30, and the subject was then postponed to give Mr. McDuffie an opportunity of replying.

The Post Office appropriation bill was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the President, in answer to a call of the Senate in relation to the finances. This document is noticed elsewhere.

Several other messages were received from the President, and among them one supposed to cover the treaty with Great Britain, which was signed on the 15th.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and after four ineffectual attempts to effect a choice, went into Executive Session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. McDonnell, of Ohio, asked leave to present a series of resolutions on the subject of the Oregon question. They contain strong rigmarole about the rights of the people, the impropriety of submitting the settlement of the question to a secret conclave of the Senate, the undoubted claim of the United States to the whole of the territory in dispute, and the unconstitutionality of any other mode of adjustment than the reference of the question to the people.

The House refused to receive the resolutions by a vote of 37 to 115.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. The discussion soon took a wide range, embracing the Texas boundary, and the Mexican war. Messrs. Stephens of Ga., Pillsbury of Texas, and McClinand of Ill., were the principal speakers.

The Committee on Conference made a report upon the supplementary war bill, which was agreed to by the House, by a vote of 94 to 54.

The House adjourned.

[*From an occasional Correspondent.*]

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

CAMP, BRASSOS ISLAND, June 12, 1846.

Editors of the Bee:

Pursuant to promise, I, choosing the first moment I have had of leisure, give you, though in a rambling, disconnected manner, a slight sketch of our "acts and doings" since we left the Crescent City. We left in the *James L. Day* on the 5th with four Companies of the 6th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Ed. Featherston, accompanied by the staff, and after a fine passage of three days arrived at Brassos Island, where we are now encamped, together with the Kentucky and St. Louis Legion. One of the members of our Company, Andrew Pander, was found dead on the morning of the 7th, and was committed to the deep, the funeral service being read in the most solemn and impressive manner by our Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Allen. Our troops suffered comparatively little upon the passage, although many of them are laboring at this time under the effects of Diarrhea, produced by the water, which is brackish. There is nothing in the world we wish for now, but good water and a fight with the Mexicans. At day-light the reveille beats, at sun-rise we are on the ground formed for regimental inspection and parade, at 7 o'clock we are dismissed, eat breakfast, and after detailing general or tent guard, cleaning arms and tents, are at liberty until dinner time. Our men spend their time chiefly in fishing, catching oysters and bathing. Fish abound here. Red fish, sheepshead, trout, crookers, &c., can be had for the catching, and nothing I assure you, is more delightful than our sea-bathing. Just before dusk in the evening, hundreds of men can be seen rolling and tumbling in the surf upon the beach, like so many school-boys released from the burthen rule of the pedagogue, and the sensations of delight received by the cool and refreshing sea breeze, after undergoing the extreme heat of the day upon an island where scarce a blade of grass grows, can be imagined but not described.

By the by, quite a romantic incident occurred in camp. It appears that a damsel scarcely 16 and very handsome, not having the fear of the "bloody Mexicans" before her eyes, and instigated by love for a "Louisiana Volunteer," disguised herself in men's clothes, and followed her "true love" to the wars, but on arriving at camp and discovering herself to him, instead of being received with open arms by her lover, and cherished for this convincing proof of attachment, he absolutely gave her a "confounded licking," whereupon she fled for protection to the chief of Captain Hulty, and our Captain ever influenced by feelings of ardor and gallantry towards the fair sex, at once gave her his tent for her accommodation, and in the morning offered to send her home. Whether she has gone of not, I cannot say, as I lost sight of her next morning. Verily our Captain is a team. He has the best Company (rank and file) in the regiment, and last night upon the alarm of a fight being sounded towards the point of Rio Bravo, our Company turned out 75 rank and file in *three* minutes, although many of them were asleep, and the parade ground 300 yards from our tents. I never saw a more splendid sight. Fancy the whole regiment formed in line of battle with loaded muskets, and in the distance a chain of sentinels upon the heights, showing their dim outline between the hills and sky, the galloping to and fro of the Colonel and staff, each moment expecting the charge of the enemy's cavalry, the half whispered hope from the men that we should yet have a *show*, and you have an idea of our turn out. Our men are anxious to try their arms upon their arms, as the Mayor of the Louisville legion has just returned from the Point with the intelligence that he saw eighteen Mexicans cross the river, and some more men on the opposite side, but I believe it is scarcely sufficient to cause an alarm.

Our men have suffered severly by the effects of the sun. Many of them have had their faces and hands an entire blister, but I took the precaution to purchase a dozen boxes of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, as I found it by experience to be very efficacious for burns, sores and pains, and gave it out to the men, who were generally relieved by morning. I think if every volunteer was to bring some out with him, he would find it very serviceable. I purchased it somewhere near the Bee office in Chartres street.

SATURDAY, June 13th 1846.

In the midst of my writing I was called off, and have not had an opportunity of finishing my letter, although on second thought, it was long enough in all conscience; but *le reste*, to night, after having paid a visit to the encampment at Point Isabel.

There is, at the time, an immense amount of Mexican plunder being brought into the fort. I saw about 500 muskets, many of them bearing the mark "tower" upon them, which were taken from the river and wells at Matamoros, all of them muddy and many of them with the locks taken off by the Mexicans, to prevent their being used. Clothing, hand grenades, shells, made of composition, battered brass trumpets, drums &c., are already in the stores. I passed through the hospital and found a good many wounded American soldiers, but there are but two Mexicans at present at the hospital, none having died two or three days ago. One of them has his leg cut off above the knee. He seems to bear it bravely—a very dark, be-whiskered fellow, who smoked his cigarette, as if he did not mind it. There are two or three Americans who look very low, but they generally were either reading and filling themselves. They appeared to be nearly all Irish or Dutch. We went to the *shanty* of Capt. Page, who bears his misfortunes like the hero that he is. A part of his lower jaw appears to be shot away with a piece of his tongue.—He wears a cap, and bandages passed up under his jaw, and *a* fastened to his cap. He appeared to be much gratified when we told him of the sympathy excited in the minds of the American people at his misfortune, and he has told us (in writing, that he yet hoped to meet us again in New Orleans.

They charge, at Point Isabel, about 500 per cent for every thing they sell, and it is their own fault if they do not make fortunes, as the stores are crowded with Mexicans, teamsters, soldiers and volunteers I expect to pay, though, much higher in Matamoros for *wines*, so must be satisfied. I wous describe the Point, if I did not know that it has already been done. I have the promise of some Mexican ladies of the battle of the 8th and 9th, which *when* obtaining I will forward.

On my return to camp, I found the steamer Fashion had arrived with 311 volunteers from Ala., bringing our paper. What it contained I had no means of ascertaining. Despatches arrived this morning from Gen. Taylor, ordering us to take up our line of march for ——, so I expect to-morrow we will be on our winding way. Twiggs' brigade did not get papers to take to the boys there, however, you must send by every conveyance, as whenever a boat arrives the landing is crowded to inquire for news. If you think fit to publish this rambling letter well; if not, consign it to the tomb of the Capulets. However I shall address you again whenever I arrive at our point of destination. Should you publish send your paper to

PUTNAM RIFLEMAN.

WAR AGAINST SANTA FE.—We take from the St. Louis *New Era* of the 18th, the following intelligence in relation to the expedition against Santa Fe:

A number of wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions have already started on their way over the prairies, and Col. Kearney settles down about the last days of the month in readiness. More than two hundred dragoons have also taken up their line of march. The volunteer companies are at Fort Leavenworth going through drills and military exercises, under the direction of the regular officers of the army, and are said to be improving rapidly. Col. Kearney very properly keeps his counsels to himself, and it is not known when the main body of the troops will start. Many baggage wagons are needed. The character and past conduct of Col. Kearney afford a guarantee that the expedition will be conducted with military skill and in such manner as to render it successful.

Lieuts. Emory, Abert and Peck, of the Military Engineer Department, came to St. Louis a day or two ago, procured supplies, purchased mules, hired men, and hastened on to Fort Leavenworth, to take a part in the conquest of New Mexico.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE.—It is said that the profits, over the profits—to the Public Printers on a single document, the Patent Office report, ordered in immense numbers to be printed by Congress will be NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. This amount seems incredible, but we give the statement as we find it in the Correspondence of a Baltimore paper.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

The barque *Hebe*, at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, brings dates a few days later than before received. The following letters published in the *American*, comprises all the political news:

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 25, 1846.

Since our last there has been very little doing in Flour. The stock in all hands is estimated at 53,000 barrels. There is no demand for consumption or export, and we have therefore no sales to report. Holders are firm, supposing that after the month of March shipments will be small. There is no Baltimore Flour on hand, and a small cargo would go off by retail at net $6 50. Richmond is held at 30s@31s, to net $7 48 a $7 93; Columbia, $7 03. Small sales might be made by reducing the price 500 to 1000 rs per bbl.

Very little good Coffee offers. We quote selected 3$600 to 3$500; firsts 3$200@3$250; and regular 2$800 a 3$100.

The fear of war between the United States and England on the Oregon question makes our market unwilling to receive bills or credits from the United States, and it equally affects vessels seeking freights which are nominally 60 cts per bag for coffee to the United States. Exchange is likely to go up considerably.

Our advices from Montevideo are to the 7th instant and of a most unpleasant character. The town of Montevideo had been for some days in possession of the black troops, who had revolted. The government was broken up, the Ministers having resigned on the demand of the troops. Subsequently tranquillity had been restored and a temporary government established.

Extract of a letter dated

MONTEVIDEO, 6th April, 1846.

For the last four or five days matters here have been in complete confusion. A part of the soldiers require the landing of Gen. Rivera, who, since his arrival, has been on board the Spanish Corvette, and the English and French Ministers have refused to accede to it. On the 3d inst. a body of the Basque Troops attacked the office of the Captain of the Port and Resguardo, and entirely destroyed both, not leaving even a window shutter. All the documents and papers were either torn or thrown into the river—the Captain of the Port, Col Estivae, and three or four officers were killed in the attack.

The President and other officers of the Government took refuge at the house of the English Minister. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has resigned, and the Minister of War has gone on board some vessel as well as Pacheco, the late Commander in Chief. Several persons have been killed in the streets by the Black Soldiers, who have been parading about half drunk. This however is now put a stop to, as they have been sent to the Lines, and will not be allowed to come in again, armed. Sailors have been this morning landed from the English Men-of-War to man the guns at the battery, and we presume the English troops and marines will be enabled to remove order. The Custom House has been closed all the time. Under this state of things nothing has been done, nor do we think any transactions will take place until it is seen what course affairs will take. All the houses of the Foreign Agents and Consuls are protected by guards of marines from the vessels of their different nations.

7th. Gen'l Rivera landed last night, and we presume order will be now restored.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle*, states that a negro girl about 10 or 11 years of age, was tried and found guilty of arson for setting fire to a room in the house of Mr. Ogier in that town, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in August next. She has been recommended to the mercy of the executive, who we trust will exercise the beautiful prerogative of his office—since we cannot help thinking, from her youth and servile condition, that the rigor of the law has been pushed with unnecessary strictness in her case.

THE MORMONS.—Later accounts from Nauvoomite that no act of violence had yet been committed. Between three and four hundred persons were under arms, expecting an attack every hour from the Anti's. The excitement and fears of the citizens had not abated.

☞ North Carolina papers mention the sudden death in Raleigh, of Mr. Louis D. HENRY, one of the leading public men of the state, and in 1842, the democratic candidate for Governor.

VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUISVILLE.—The steamer *Jas Hewit*, from Louisville, brought down yesterday a Company of Kentucky Volunteers, consisting of 92 rank and file, under the command of Captain F. E. Triplett, and attached to the Louisville Legion.

The Canal Bank of Lockport, N. Y., and the Exchange Bank of the same town, are said to have failed. Great excitement was produced in Wall street by this intelligence.

NAVAL.—The *Cumberland* and *Vincennes* are both under orders to the Pacific squadron, and the *Saratoga* and *Dale* have sailed for the same destination. The armed store-ship *Lexington*, destined also for the Pacific, will be ready for sea in a few days.

City Intelligence.

COMMITTED.—Henry Leach, charged with obtaining 200 barrels of coal from James W. Andrews, upon false pretences, was yesterday committed for trial before the First District Court, by Recorder Baldwin.

VAGRANTS.—A crowd of women, about eight in number, graced the dock at Recorder Baldwin's yesterday morning. Serious complaints were made against them for disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, &c. He fined some of them to the workhouse and remanded the other two.

☞ Mr EDITOR OF THE BEE—Please announce that J. J. FAURER, will run for Alderman in the Third District of the First Municipality.

j25 MANY VOTERS.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	June 16	LIVERPOOL	May 30
WASHINGTON	June 17	HAVRE	May 27
CHARLESTON	June 19	MEXICO	June 11
CINCINNATI	June 19	HAVANA	June 10
FORT ISABEL	June 12	VERA CRUZ	June 14

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce Mr JOSEPH BARNEBURG as a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, First Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

j25-1tp

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce Mr. JOHN J. SLENGERDENK, as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, First Municipality. He will be supported by all the

j24 MECHANICS

☞ To the Editors—Please announce Mr CYPRIEN DUPUIS, as a candidate for the Office of Alderman of the Second District of the Second Municipality. j24

☞ W E MURPHY, is a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward in the Council of the First Municipality. j22

☞ Messrs. Editors—Please to announce Mr. A. GRAILHE as a candidate for the office of Alderman of the First Ward, First Municipality.

☞ Mr RALPH DE PASS having consented to run as a candidate for Alderman First Municipality, the name of Mr. A. CHENIE is therefore withdrawn and he solicits the votes his friends for Mr De Pass. j23

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce Mr BIEL DONNEBOBY DE KERNELIN, as a candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

j20 MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs Editors—Please announce Mr OCTAVE DEFLECHIER as a candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, First Municipality, in lieu of Mr A Brosle, who has resigned, and that he will be supported by

j20 HIS FRIENDS

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. J. J. TENNERO having consented to run as a candidate for Alderman of the First District, First Municipality, Mr P. A Bertrand withdraws his name and solicits his friends to vote for Dr Tennerol. j19

☞ NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN GEORGE No 18, Royal st, holds my Power of Attorney dating my absence from the city. Persons having business with the above, may apply to him. JOHN BELLOW JR.

j23

☞ ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular arts, are now sold in the city, at the *nearly genuine* prices, viz. Dalley's Pain Extractor, No 56, Poydras st. DAR STREET, viz. *Dirty* a *tooth*, at Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor, at Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, at Lee's; Extract of Sarsaparilla; Acoustic Oil, for Deafness; Vermifuge, for Worms, Hoyt's Liniment, for Piles, Headache Remedy; Brittan's Remedy for Bowel Complaint; East India Hair Dye, renew your hair and not the skin; Varnish for Stoves, Pyramid Dentifrice, a gem of Hardwood, the best remedy for Cramps, Colds and Consumption, &c. j18

☞ NOTICE.—However inconvenient may be the omission of my name on the list of Apothecaries publishing the fee of Dr. Dalley, I feel it due to my patrons not to wait for the second bill, which is sent to me, to inform them that I have received a license from the Medical Board of New Orleans, on the 9th of January, 1844, a month before I opened my store, situated at the corner of Dauphin and Hospital sts.

New Orleans, June 22d June, 1846.

RULH, Druggist

j24-1t of the Faculty of Montpellier, France.

☞ The packet ship Chilkers, Captain Ingersoll, 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. F. WOODRUFF.

j25 60 Chartres street.

WANTED—A colored woman capable of doing the cooking and washing of a small family. She would be purchased, if found to suit after a month's trial. Address communications through the Post Office, box R. No 97, stating the age and price. j22—3t

For sale on account of Departure.

A BRICKER having a good run of customers, at Waterford, Miss., wishes to dispose of his stock, or to take in a partner for the accommodation of travellers, well situated. For terms apply to the undersigned on the premises.

j23—3t JOSEPH LEFABRE

FRESH importation per ship Globe from Marseilles and Cette, for sale, in store—

100 casks Red Wine, Marseilles;
6 casks old Green Peas;
2 casks Red Wine;
40 casks White Wine;
50 bbls White Wine;
500 boxes Olive Oil, brands Pignol, Sus & Gilli;
100 cases fine and superfine Cordials;
100 cases Orange Flower Water;
55 cases Musical Frontignan;
50 cases assorted Pickles;
50 bales Alemode of Languedoc;
800,000 Corks in bales and bags of different quantities;
Absynth, Anisseed, Champagne Montebello and other brands, Bird Seed, Sweet and Bitter Almonds, etc.

j16 BARTHELET, PEYRAUD & Co, 97 St Louis st

HAY—250 bales Northern Hay, landing from ship Clifton from New York, for sale by

j23 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine Flour, Baltimore Brands, for sale by

j23 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

VANILLA—Landing ex ship Globe from Marseilles, 1000 cases Vanilla, for sale by

j23 BARTHELET, PEYRAUD & Co, 97 St Louis st.

VANILLA—Landing ex ship Globe from Marseilles, 1000 cases Vanilla, for sale by

j23 BARTHELET, PEYRAUD & Co, 97 St Louis st.

Medical Board of the State of Louisiana.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Names of Physicians, Apothecaries and Mid Wives who have complied with the provisions of the law.

PHYSICIANS.

Albarez, P
Algouette,
Anderson, W D
Autenreith,
Byrenbet,
Bianconi,
Bouquet, J
Bourgeat, J
Barton, H
Barbe, J P
Bean, R
Barrelle, P O
Barrogue, B E
Birdsack, M
Brent, W T
Barton,
Brent, J P
Boussac, M L
Birdsah,
Bonglio,
Cage,
Cifrero, C C
Campbell, G W
Cokett, J S
Cluraux, S D
Cartier,
Cenas, A H
Cluno, H
Crockett, J S
Carayo,
Carpenter, W M
McCormick, C
Doumon,
Delaruelle,
Dubourg,
Dupuy, J
Dupas, J
Dean, R
Drake,
Duret, P
Dalton,
Dowlet, B
Dowler, M M
Dupuy, T
McDowal, H G
Easton,
Fermento,
Fortin, E
Fenner, E
Ferrier, A
Forsyth, D W
Fagot, C
Gerchardson, S J
Fourre, J M
Gourrier,
Guesnard,
Gautier, J B
Galindo
Graves, P F
Gelpin, J
Grabam, R
Harris, L
Hoet, W
Handtreuy,
Hoet, J B
Hoste, A
Hacker, J B
Haar, W
Hare, W H
Holiday,
Henderson, J R
Heinze, H
Hamilton, J
Hale
Hart, A
Harrison, J
Hewgill, H
Harby,
Hoet,
Hunt,
Hartell,
Ivard

Anderson P
Blanchet,
Barbet,
Bouyer,
Bonnabet
Bichert, A
Bourgeat,
Bertrand, P A
Chabanne,
Fourcault, P
Curtius,
Cannon
Cambronne,
Canonet, M
Cuttaz
David, T
Durange
Delsche,
Dubois, J
Dubois,
Dave, P H
Gamaje,
Grandjean,

Bourgeon,
Chalet
Claret
Cottenet,

Albert, J
Jaziewicki, V
Jerusin, J
Jones, D
Jones, S A
Jones, A H
Kerr, J E
Kerr, J H
Kennedy,
Lingat
Landreth,
Landreau, J C
Lemonnier, Y R
Laddinault, L
Labatut, J
Luzenberg, C A
Lewis, J H
Lauzin, J
Leveling,
Mand,
Marchand, L A
Maitier, G
Mercier
Mercier P J B
Martin, E
Mercier,
McPherson,
Martin, F
Mary, J O
Mackie, J M
Mosher, J W
McNeil, S
Natali,
O'Reigan, D
Osborn,
Pendleton, N
Pinsdon,
Pitot, T
Peyton,
Peoquet, L C A
Rogers,
Rice,
Reed, J N
Randy, H
Renaud, C
Reeves, H D
Reed,
Rolfe,
Ridgely, R G
Rudston,
Rhodes, J
Ritchie, J
Riddell, J S
Rodriguez, P
Rust, E W
Stone,
Schabio, A
Soulerre,
Sumerland,
Sinnge, W K
Smorden, J
Sadler
Taylor, W R
Tricou, H
Tricou, F
Thomas
Tudor, H J
Turpin, C F
Taft, G M
Thorpe, F J
Turnbull, J A D
Vodner, E
Valette, de C
Valdez, M
Wilkinson, J R
Wills, N J
Wolfenstraidt, J
Wilson
Wilkinson, B
Wyde-thorn, A
Young
Zegbier,
Zebinski, J S

APOTHECARIES.

Gerlson
Gerlson
Gerlson