The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

[illegible] $12 00
[illegible] weekly, one year in [illegible] 5 00
[illegible] TEN lines, for each [illegible] Advertisement inserted for less [illegible] for each language. [illegible] published [illegible] Proceedings [illegible] Notice of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of [illegible] *DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each [illegible] and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
[illegible] 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, June 12th, 1846.

[illegible] Flour being this day, $4 [illegible] Tariff, the Bakers will give [illegible] Loaves, during next week [illegible] three loaves for Ten [illegible] ounces, viz: 53 ounces.

A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

[illegible] BISSELL, JNO. GUSH.
GUION & CO.,
[illegible] *Street, New Orleans, [illegible] Street, New York.*
Importers of
French, English and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles,
Consisting in part of Dressing Cases, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Gold Pens, Pencils, [illegible] and retail.

Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods!
[illegible] Cambric, Satin, Stocks, Cravats, [illegible]

[illegible] BOLTON'S [illegible]
[illegible] A. McCALEB, P. M.
[illegible] D. LEAGUE [illegible]
[illegible] WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co. [illegible]
[illegible] R. SCOTT, [illegible]
[illegible] SCOTT, BETHELL & CO. [illegible]
[illegible] BROTHERS [illegible]
[illegible] FAIRCLOTH & Co. [illegible]
[illegible] ROBERT H. CRAIG [illegible]
[illegible] JOHN McFARLAN, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

THE COMMUNAL SURGEON DENTIST
[illegible] HUNGARIAN
[illegible] THE BEST EFFECTS!
[illegible] Hungarian and Saxon [illegible]
[illegible] ROBERT H. CRAIG [illegible]

Friday morning, June 26, 1846.

It is really amusing to note the facility with which some of the 54 40 Locofocos take the back track, and after outbragging "all creation" in their truculent determinations to have the whole of Oregon or none, come down by a sudden leap to 49, and plant themselves upon that parallel with an air of self complacency and calmness, as if they had obtained all that they could desire and more than they had ever asked. These ireful gentry, ere while brimful of patriotic and belligerent intentions, chanting thundering canticles and shouting the war slogan, pending the debates on the subject, now pipe their reeds to the most dulcet and delightful strains. To hear their celestial harmony now, one might well marvel at the possibility of evoking harsh discord from such well tuned instruments. But the metamorphosis in the key note proves conclusively that Locolocoism does not care a whit for Oregon, but is only anxious to acquire a monstrous share of credit for the administration. The 49th degree is now regarded as the acme of American expectations—the be all and end-all of this long continued controversy, because a Treaty has been signed by Mr. POLK in which that parallel of latitude constitutes the basis of the compromise.

We are not disposed to mar the jubilation of Locofocoism at this auspicious event, and indeed, our antagonists will find that the Whig party, without a solitary exception, will unite with them in rejoicing at the consummation. From the first the Whigs, as a party, undertook to investigate the question. While the Locofocos were clamoring for the whole of Oregon, the Whigs and some few of the Democrats to their eternal honor be it said, proceeded with calmness and deliberation to ascertain from a rigid scrutiny into every attainable source of evidence, what were the respective rights and titles of the contestants. While CASS, ALLEN and HANNEGAN, were "preparing the hearts of the people for war," WEBSTER and CRITTENDEN, CALHOUN and BENTON, were taking such high, equitable and just ground as to ensure the continuance of peace. That the efforts of the latter have been successful, that the overshadowing majority of the Senate and the moral sense of the country have literally compelled the President to pursue a mild conciliatory and correct course, is no fault of the "Fifty-Four Forties." They, be it remembered, in their solicitude to bind Mr. POLK irrevocably to their doctrines, abandoned the courtesies usually observed in speaking of the Chief Magistrate and attempted to bully and terrify him into compliance. They denounced him conditionally, as damned beyond redemption; hurled to an infamy so profound that the hand of resurrection would never find him, if he should ever forsake the claim to the whole of Oregon, so clearly and explicitly laid down in his annual message. This awful prospective anathema fulminated by the Grand Pontiff of the party—Senator HANNEGAN was iterated and reiterated by those organs of the party who tenaciously adhered to the dogma of the Baltimore junta. Why sleep their thunders now? Are they so infirm of purpose as to vary with the changes of the moon? Or is it that the principle of Locofocoism is so expansive, and subservicncy to the Executive so absorbing, as to annihilate consistency itself, and convert menace and vituperation into gratitude and encomium?

We take it that the latter suggestion is near the mark. Our terrible spouters among the "Fifty-Four Forties" are well disposed to forget their recent bellicose demonstrations, and shout Paeans to the firmness, discretion and ability of the President, for the management of a difficulty, for the successful solution of which he is not entitled to one particle of praise. The honor belongs where the responsibility was thrown—voluntarily thrown by the Executive, who after many brave words and high sounding manifestoes shrank from the position he had assumed, and in order to hold himself harmless from the wrath of his determinate Western allies, quietly shuffled off the whole matter into the hands of the Senate. "Young Hickory" on this occasion most decidedly proved his cognomen—let him no longer claim it to doff the Lion's hide and "hang a calf skin on his recreant limbs." "Old Hickory" would have had the nerve to stick to his first opinion, or the manliness to acknowledge that he had taken better counsel from his sober second thoughts, but Mr. POLK who professes to follow in the footsteps—truly *longo intervallo* of General Jackson, has not exhibited one solitary characteristic of that extraordinary man, whose very faults springing from the innate strength of his nature, found admirers or apologists even among his enemies.

Fearful loss of life by fire.—Destruction of the Theatre Royal in Quebec!

{ From the Quebec Mercury, June 13 }

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastised city.

Last night at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal. St Lewis st., (formerly the Riding School) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Diorama. From the information we have been able to glean, a cumphene lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had voluntarily left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time, the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame: the newly erected platform, covering the pit, and communicating, at each end, with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of the opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was implored between the hapless crowd and eternity! and on that space we, with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and out-stretched arms. *None there was most—but few means escaped the doomed.* At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us—but human aid was of no avail—in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour forty six bodies have been recovered—but human aid was of no avail—in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour forty six bodies have been recovered from the ruins! Most of them have been recognized by a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children, of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation. Woe has fallen upon many; for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

The following is the latest list of the unhappy sufferers:—

Horatio Carwell, dry goods merchant—Horatio, aged 6, and Ann, aged 4, his children.

Joseph Tardif, and Olivia Fiset, his wife.

Sarah Darah, wife of John Calvin, carter.

James O'Leary, aged 22, apprentice to his brother John, pastterer, St. Rochs—Mary O'Leary, aged 16 his sister.

B J Sims, Esqr. druggist—Rebecca, aged 23, and Kenneth, aged 13, his children.

Mary O'Brien, aged 26, wife of John Lilly, tailor.

Jean Bte. Vezina, aged 30.

Marie Louise Levalee, wife of Ronald M'Donald, editor of the *Canadian*.

Eugenie M'Donald, wife of Rigobert Anger, merchant.

Edward R. Hoops, book keeper, Montreal Bank—John, aged 8, and Edward, aged 6 his children.

Thomas C. Harrison, aged 21, from Hamilton, C. W., brother to the owner of the Diorama.

Harriet Glackmeyer, wife of T. F. Molt, aged 45—Frederick, aged 19, and Adolphus, aged 12, her children.

Helen Murphy, an orphan, aged 20.

Emeline Worth, aged 9, daughter of Edw d Worth, Montreal, sister-in-law of Mr. A. Lenfeste, grocer and of this city.

Flavien Sauvageau, aged 14, son of Mr. Charles Sauvageau, musician.

Elizabeth Lindsay, aged 53, wife of Mr. T. Atkins, Clerk of Upper Town Market—Richard Atkins, aged 27, his son.

Stewart Scott, Esqr. Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Jane, his daughter.

Thomas Hamilton, Esqr. Lieutenant 14th regiment.

Mrs. John Gibb, widow, and Jane, her daughter.

Arthur Lane, son of Mr. Elisha Lane, of the firm of Gibb, Lane & Co.

Marianne Brown, aged 25, schoolmistress, at Wood & Gray's Cove.

Joseph Marceux, bailiff.

Colin Ross, aged 26, years, plasterer, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and Agnes Black, his wife, aged 18, daughter of widow Black, of Montreal.

Isaac Devlin, watchmaker, Lower Town.

John Berry, from Aberdeen, late in the employ of Messrs. W. Price & Co. arrived in Quebec, from Chicoutimi, on the 8th inst. A letter was found on him by his brother, James Berry, instructing him to address him—"James Berry, gardener and nightmaker, North Broadford, Aberdeen."

Anne Taffe, late servant with — Denholm, Esqr. Spa.

[illegible] Smith Kane, son of Mr. John Kane, tinsmith, this city.

[illegible] John Wheatley, Stationer, Lower Town.

[illegible] daughter of Assistant Commissariat General.

P. B. [illegible] Clerk,"—46 bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognised. Mlle Emile Poncy aunt of Mlle [illegible] of the Lower Town, is missing, the remains of [illegible] said to be a female supposed to be here.

The second [illegible] McKough, of Malbaie, a school-master, [illegible] in the theatre in company with Miss Poncy.

We may now [illegible] that Mr. Symes has in possession the several [illegible] of his daughter, and believed Ulna to be the [illegible]

City Intelligence.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—We regret to be obliged to report, of a portion of the Volunteers in this city, the most disgraceful conduct for some days past, until at length the interference of the civil authorities was required to check it. The Mayor received a communication yesterday from Recorder Suzeneau, requesting his honor's attention to a report from Lieutenant Farrar, Third Municipality Police, on the subject. This document sets forth, that from the time the volunteers have occupied Williams' Saw Mill and Warehouse adjoining, the most flagrant violations of order and good conduct have been committed by them. The families of that neighborhood have been disturbed, Coffee Houses entered, where, they not only have drank and refused payment, but also—and not unfrequently—smashed glasses, decanters &c., and by way of winding up, they have compelled the proprietors, in some cases, to close up their stores for the purpose of breaking them open again. They carry on their unlawful pranks too, without respect to male or female. His Honor the Mayor immediately made strict inquiry into the circumstances and ascertained that the report was borne out by the facts, after which he communicated with Colonel Hunt, U. S. A., on the subject. Our Chief Magistrate is however determined to put down effectually and promptly, all such scandalous and outrageous proceedings.

GENERAL COUCH.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Maxent was elected President. On motion of Mr. Holland, the rules were dispensed with and a resolution adopted, for the appointment of a committee of three members of the Council to examine the affairs of the Commercial Bank as relates to the Water Works, and report thereon forthwith. Messrs. Holland, Belt and Wilder, were appointed. Mr. Holland presented a resolution relating to the affairs of the Draining Company—Laid on the table subject to call. The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of the rule. After which, the Council adjourned.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—A writ of *mandamus* has been issued from this Court against John Calhoun, the Acting Comptroller of the Second Municipality, at the suit of Theodore M. Moues, the recently elected comptroller. The case will be heard on Monday morning next at ten o'clock.

Stock of Flour 49,917 barrels in second hand, 17 to $19 per bbl.

COFFEE—Supplies have come forward rather more freely, but a steady demand for the better sorts has improved the prices, while other qualities have been comparatively neglected. Sales since the 1st instant, 29,000 sacks. Shipped since the 4th instant, 27,843. Stock this day, 10,000.

SUGAR.—No stock in first hands. Sales have been made from the limited parcels in second hands at 3½200, at 2½200 and 2¼400.

The Chambers opened on the 3d instant, and His Excellency the Minister of Finance presented the estimates for the year 1846 and 1847.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 17th, Mr Bright of Ia., gave notice of a bill for allowing volunteers for the war against Mexico ten dollars a month during the continuance of the war.

Mr. Dix, from the Joint Committee of Conference on the subject of the Supplementary War Bill, made a similar report to that which was concurred in by the House. On a motion to adopt, some discussion took place, but the report was ultimately adopted, with the understanding that the incongruities and unconstitutional provisions of the act would be corrected in a subsequent bill.

Mr. Haywood, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely to the act retroceding the town of Alexandria to the State of Virginia.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of a chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and upon the seventh ballot, Mr. McDuffie was elected, having received 31 votes, and all others 21.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and adjourned at a late hour.

In the HOUSE the resolution for distributing the tenth volume of the Laws of the United States, was the first business in order, and was rejected.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed.

Mr. King said that this was the 17th June, and the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Congress in 1777 resolved that a monument should be erected to the memory of General JOSEPH WARREN, one of the first martyrs who fell upon that occasion. Upon the Calendar of the House there was a bill for the erection of this monument, and he would move that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon this bill.

The motion was rejected by a party vote, the whigs voting for it and their opponents against it.

Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the conditional transfer of the Government stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Canal Company. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up the Post-office bill and agreed to the amendments of the Senate. The bill was passed.

A resolution was adopted requiring the whole of the testimony in the Ingersoll and Webster affair should be published.

The Oregon Treaty.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of the 18th says:—"The Convention concluded between this Government and the British Plenipotentiary for the adjustment of the Oregon Boundary, which was transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate on Monday, has not yet been acted upon in that body, and may not be for some days yet. The principle of the Treaty, as our readers are already informed, has been recognised by the votes of two-thirds of the Senators, and approved by the public voice, by acclamation, wherever the news has extended. There is no doubt, therefore, as to the ultimate decision of that body, the delay being only one of the results of the calmness and deliberation with which the Senate usually acts on such questions."

THE ELECTION of the Hon. GEORGE MCDUFFIE to the responsible post of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in the United States Senate, is another evidence that the sceptre has departed from the violent and overbearing assertors of our rights to the whole of Oregon. 17 out of the 21 scattering votes were given to Locofocos, we have reason to believe that Mr. McDuffie owes his election chiefly to the support of the Whigs in the Senate. There is no member of the dominant party—if indeed McDuffie can be so considered—whose election could have given more satisfaction to all the friends of conservative and moderate views.

WHOLESOME CORRECTION.—In the correspondence between Generals Taylor and Ampudia, the following language is used by "Old Rough and Ready."

"I take leave to state that I consider the tone of your communication highly exceptionable, where you stigmatize the movement of the army under my orders as 'marked with the seal of universal reprobation.' You must be aware that such language is not respectful in itself, either to me or my government; and while I observe in my own correspondence the courtesy due to your high position, and to the magnitude of the interests with which we are respectively charged, I shall expect the same in return."

There is, says the United States *Gazette*, something really Washingtonian in the tone and language of the above quotation, a mild, gentle rebuke, that ought to carry with it entire correction. It is long since we have had such a long word and such a short pen in the hand of a commanding General.

The Hon. Soloman Reed, late a Senator of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, died a few days ago. It is a singular fact, remarks the Boston *Atlas*, that of the six Senators which represented the county of Franklin, in the years 1843, '44, and '45, three have died, viz: Mr. Griswold, of Buckland, of the Senate of 1843; Mr. Whitaker, of New Salem, of the Senate of 1844, and Mr. Reed, of the Senate of 1845.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 63, have voted to submit to the people the question of so amending the Constitution as to abolish all distinction of color in respect to the privilege of voting. Scarcely any of the members expressed themselves favorable to the proposed amendment, but a majority were willing to submit the question to the people.

BIRTH PLACE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—On this subject, the Washington *Union* says:—The birth-place of Gen. Taylor has become a subject of some doubt.—Virginia and Kentucky have disputed for the honor of his birth; and in Virginia three counties have claimed him—Caroline, Amherst and Orange. We understand, from the best authority, that the county of Orange, in Va., is entitled to the distinction. The brother of Gen. T., attached to the army, and Gen. T's daughter, who is married to Jefferson Davis, Esq, member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Miss., are in Washington.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS.—On the 16th inst., the battalion of the District of Columbia and Baltimore Volunteers sailed from Alexandria in the steamship *Massachusetts*, for the Rio Grande. The battalion is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Watson.

The New York *Herald* sometimes perpetrates a good thing. Witness the following:

"The thundering manifestoes and *pronunciamentos* of the Mexicans resemble, very much, the special edicts of the Brother of the Sun and Uncle of the Moon, in China. Indeed, the Chinese are the Mexicans of the eastern hemisphere, while the Mexicans are the Chinese of the western hemisphere, but to both the "outside barbarians" are superior.

A MAD DOG was killed in the streets of Charleston, a few days ago. Our authorities here should be on their guard, as this is the season at which hydrophobia manifests itself in the canine species.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—Col. Taylor, a brother of Gen. Taylor, came down the Hudson a few days since, on his way to join the army at Matamoros.

Head Quarters Louisiana Legion, NEW ORLEANS, June 25th, 1845.

Fellow soldiers of the Legion:—In conformity to an order from Major General John L. Lewis, the Louisiana Legion is called upon to join the volunteer corps of this city on the 4th July next, in order to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the approaching National Jubilee, the 71st Anniversary of American Independence.

Being apprised that on account of the refusal by General Gaines of the services of the Legion, which had been accepted by the Governor and the Legislature, serious discontents have broken out in their ranks, threatening the dissolution of that body of citizen soldiers whose existence is coeval with the chivalric deeds of Louisiana, during the last war—whose discipline and military department have on all occasions, and especially during the events of the month of May deserved universal praise and approbation.

Allow me, fellow soldiers, to clear and explain, by a straight and plain recital of the facts, as they happened, those difficulties which seem to threaten the existence of the Legion.

A spontaneous and laudable feeling of patriotism prompted the citizen soldiers of the Louisiana Legion, to place that body at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, in order to *repair to the relief of General Taylor*, who in the moment was in a most critical position. This offer having been accepted—the decision came within a few days afterwards, of the complete overthrow by our brave Army of the Mexican host, and its precipitate flight towards the remote regions of their country.

It was then that General GAINES thought proper to declare that the transportation of the Legion to the frontier had now become no longer urgency, and that its peculiar organization required its presence within the State.

It becomes my duty here to give the most flattering testimony of the ardent spirit and patriotism which marked the conduct of all the officers and men of the Legion, while making preparations for the campaign, in order that the Legion should be enlisted under the proud banner of our country—a fact that worthy and suitable condition corresponding with the acquired fame of that body.

From the inspection roll of the master of the Legion on the 17th May, there were present:—

Artillery,	200
Regiment of Infantry,	657
On the 18th of May, two companies of Lafourche, Capts. Penas and Shields, joined the Regiment of Infantry, viz: say:	154
Making a total of	1015

The squadron of cavalry, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of its efficient and worthy officers, were not included in the acceptance of the Legion by the Governor.

It is a fact well known, that more than one half of the members of that Legion have, since the 17th of May, either joined the several corps of Louisiana volunteers on the Rio Grande, or the brave battalion of artillery of the Legion have enlisted in the service, and waiting at Fort Jackson, under Major GALLY, superior orders to join the Army of Invasion.

The Legislature of the State have rendered a most solemn testimony of regard to the importance and ability of the Legion, by passing again, during the last days of their session, the bill for the annual appropriation for the Legion corps.

I therefore earnest y invite my companions in arms of the Legion, in the name of our country—in the name of common reason, which forbids the idea of a disorganization when the din of war is thundering so near to our state—to forego any forget whatever resentments or discontents they may yet entertain, and mingle, in due military honors, in the midst of the public solemnities and rejoicings to be occasioned by the approaching glorious Anniversary, so dear to all Republican hearts.

I further invite the officers to convene at the First Municipality Hall, on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, P M, in private session.

D AUGUSTIN,
Brig Gen Commanding

LATE DATES.

New York	June 17	Liverpool	May 30
Washington	June 17	Havre	May 17
Charleston	June 17	Mexico	June 13
Cincinnati	June 17	Havana	June 10
Point Isabel	June 11	Texas	June 14

☞ Mr Emory of the BEE will hand in the votes of the First Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs Editors: I have announced Mr. Alexander as a candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, First Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs Editors: I have announced Mr JOHN T. SELENGUND, as a candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, First Municipality. He will be supported by all the MANY HANDS.

☞ To the Editors: I have announced Mr CHARLES PRIEUR, as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ W E MURPHY is a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward in the Third Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs. Editors: I have announced Mr. A. GALLIBERT as a candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, First Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Mr RALPH DE LA HOUSSAYE is a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Municipality. MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs Editors: I have announced Mr. DENKE BOBY DE KERLIN, as a candidate for Alderman of the Second Municipality, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

☞ Messrs Editors: I have announced Mr. CHARLES LEFLECHER as a candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, First Municipality, and that he will be supported by HIS FRIENDS.

☞ We are requested to announce that Dr LUTZENBERG is a candidate for Alderman of the First District, First Municipality, and that he will be supported by his friends to vote for Dr Lutzenberg.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned, Notary Public, has been duly sworn in office by the Mayor of the city. Persons having business with him will please call at his office, No 16, Royal street, between Conti and Bienville, to apply to him. JOHN BELLOW Jr

☞ ATTENTION!—Cash for Rags! The highest price will be paid for Rags, at the Paper Warehouse, No 140 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Persons having Rags to sell will please call at the above place, or address a line to the Subscriber, and they will be promptly attended to. Rags of every description, such as Ropes, Bagging, Bale Rope, Bale Rags, Bagging Rags, Ship Rope, Ship Rags, Cotton Bagging, Cotton Rope, Cotton Rags, Linen Rags, Cotton Rags, Bagging Rags, Rope Rags, Bagging Rags, Rope Rags, Bagging Rags, Rope