The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

Great care shall be taken that no paper be discontinued without the express order of the subscriber, unless the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, for the first insertion, and MORE than price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year 1846, of all the advertisements 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.

SPANISH CONSULATE.—The public are informed that the office of the Spanish Consulate is at No. 8 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
J A CRUZAT

F. P. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST 95 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CHAUVET, Ex Importer of Havana Produce, No 28 Levee Street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 Canal street.

J. R. STEEL, No. 11 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. A variety for sale, or made to order. a29

WM MORE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French English and German, corner Chartres and Exchange streets.

FRANCISCO TIO, J. P. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices, 5 Exchange Place. n10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Price of Fresh Flour on the date, $4 50 per barrel according to the Tariff of the Bakers will go up to $4 75 per barrel for low grade, during next week. By Authority, Eugene Tricou.

Bread of the same quality of these loaves for Tuesday, August 25, will cost more than 32 ounces.
A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 131 Camp street.

WILL keep constantly on hand a well assortment of French Window Glass, Lead Pipe, Block Tin Pipe & Bathing Tubs and Shower Bath. Having the requisite Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, &c. he will do lead pipe, Sash work &c promptly and on reasonable terms. All orders punctually attended to. Cash or approved paper. a13 1y

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and A. CILLIA, Attorneys at Law, have removed to No. 12 Exchange Place, Rue Exchange, between Bienville and Conti streets. Office open from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Spanish and French spoken. a13 1y

REMOVAL.—No 100 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank.

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the Ladies of New Orleans that she has removed from No 17 St Louis to No 100 Royal street, her establishment of the manufacture of Shirts on order or by the dozen. She also returns her thanks for the favors received during the past year, and hopes by her attention and workmanship to merit a continuation of their favors. She also makes Lace embroidery.

Young ladies will also find employment at Mrs. Henry's, who also takes apprentices. a30

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame Vincent, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell off her stock at very moderate prices.

Ladies' and childrens' Tuscan, Rutland and a four straw hats, modest styles.

Drags, Wigs & Tours printed barages and organdy.

Barege shawls and scarfs.

Pelerines and embroidered Lincck kerchiefs.

Roses and flowers, white and black net gloves and mitens, marse dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs thread lace 10 Ecosse and cotonade.

Fine umbrellas, parasols and canes.

Middle scarfs, silk and 10 Ecosse, silk tacks.

Plain opera silks and embroidered do do.

Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article. m2

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of Urena goods, Barages, Balzorines, Organdy, Muslins and Taglioni dress goods, Jacconets at 23, 30 and 31 cts. Gingham at 25 cts right French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts. 4-4 Sheeting, white Mash Cotton Goods, Ecosse, Jacconet do. Plain do. Lace do. Parasols. Barege Scarfs, Lace Scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered; Barege Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Crinoline skirts, Ribbons with fringe, Linens, a large assortment, Bolts Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders, Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, Russia Sheeting, white cotton and Domestics, Drillings, Cottonades, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies Fiel Gloves, do silk and Mitens, Gloves, Gents do, blue and white Crepe, Hat Crepes, Linen Threads, Spool do, Cotton Cord, Buttons, Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'ete, for sale by
DAVID & CHAPES,
93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—150 cases Red Wine, different brands, 30 bbls old White Wine, Sauterne, 20 bbls old Whiskey, 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin, 200 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 200 cases Red Wine, St Estephe; 75 do old Red Wine, Aruga Larose 150 do Lafitte 85 do do Margaux; 35 do do Latour and Haut Brion, 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil, 2500 do Anchovies Peas, 300 do do Crepe in oil, and Muslrooms natural 200 do do pure Perigord Truffles; 200 do do Truffled Peas, 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 30 do White Wine, Hermitage 20 caskets Gingnolet; 20 cases Cherries in Brandy, 20 baskets Olive Oil, Pagnol brand, 50,000 big Corks, 10,000 demijohn Corks.
CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Magee,) sole Agents for Mr. Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st, with the same is well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Lundgin Gurney and Co's Globe, from Manchester, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B. Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that the Orders for Linseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to and at short notice supplied.

Agents for Zur Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods,
21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets Sweet Oil, 98 boxes do Plagnol 40 boxes Orange Water Flower, 50 boxes assorted Confects, 100 boxes Pickles, for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned.
140 cases Red Wine; 24 half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do. p15 1M G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

GUN POWDER—Eden Parks Mills in kegs, halves and quarter, kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co
34 Tchoupitoulas st

LIQUORS, &c—4 bbls Cassia Fistula; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French Mustard; Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by
m17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

SEGARS—12000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPE,
m19 28 Old Levee.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—The subscriber has now received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
H DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
j13 21 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Bordeaux—5 half pipes, 1000 gs. Maglory Brandy, 1825, superior; 100 cases Sherry Red Wine, 1st quality; 100 baskets do do; Haut Barsac, 1842, for sale by
J & J TARDOS, 15 Conti st

☞ It is said that police which [illegible]

Tuesday morning, August 18, 1846.

Late and Important from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig *P. Soulé*, Captain Delvaille, from Havana, we have received papers from that city to the evening of the 8th instant. Captain D. reports that the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana, on the 6th instant, bringing a *pronunciamiento* of the city of Vera Cruz, in favor of SANTA ANNA, who accordingly left Havana, the night of the 8th instant, on board the British steamer *Montezuma*, for Vera Cruz.

The Havana papers, particularly the *Diario de la Marina*, contain copious details of the news brought by the British mail steamer. The advices are from Mexico to the 29th and from Vera Cruz to the 31st ultimo.

A number of important decrees had been passed by the Mexican Congress. One vests in the Government, during six months, power to employ all the public resources without, however, hypothecating the property of private individuals or corporations, the taxes and imposts to be arranged on the most equitable basis. The Government is further empowered to use all the national revenue, to arrange for the payment of the national debt, and to organize the Treasury Department upon the most judicious and economical plan, without increasing the number of *employes*. Finally, Congress reserves the right of modifying this decree whenever it thinks fit.

Another decree declares a defensive war in the following terms:—

ART. 1st. The Government, in view of the national defence of the nation, will repel the aggression which the U. States of America have rtiemp.ed and maintain against the Mexican Republic, having invaded and carried hostilities to various departments of its territories.

ART. 2d. For this purpose, the Government is authorized to complete the permanent military corps, and in virtue of its attributes, to augment those of that class, or to organize others; being empowered to incur the expenses necessary for carrying out the objects of the war. All new and additional military corps shall cease upon the restablishment of peace.

ART. 3d. The Government will make known to friendly nations and to the whole Republic the justifying motives which compel it to defend its rights, without further object than to repel force by force, in the violent assault made upon it by the said United States.

A third decree defines the powers of Congress agreeably to certain articles of the basis. A fourth defines the principles upon which the public debt shall be settled.

Another decree provides that so long as the ports of the Republic are blockaded, foreign vessels, and Mexican vessels proceeding from foreign ports, whenever they are unable to evade the blockade, may enter and discharge their cargoes at Alvarado, Tuxpam, Goatzacoalcos, Soto La Marina and Teloluta in the Mexican Gulf, and at Manzanillo in the Pacific. In these ports Maritime depots and provisional defenses shall be established. This privilege shall expire as soon as the blockade is raised.

Other decrees re-invest Congress with the authority which it has exercised since the proclamation of the plan of San Luis de Potosi, and provide for the settlement of the deferred national debt. Another decree confers on the President the privilege of issuing Letters of Marque, to be granted by the Government and by its foreign agents, agreeably to a proclamation put forth by the President.

General BRAVO, who had been appointed Vice President of the Republic, sent in his resignation on the 15th, in consequence of his impaired health, but Congress refused to accept it, and as the President *ad interim* was to take the field, Bravo consented to fulfil his functions and took the oath of office on the 28th.

All the Ministers resigned upon the advent of Gen Bravo to power. The names of all their successors are not known. Luis Gordoa or Cuevas is spoken of for Foreign Affairs; Fernando Ramirez, for Minister of Justice; Gen Mora y Villamil, for the War Department, and D. Antonio Garay for the Treasury.

Gen. Bravo, it is currently stated, intends to centralize power as much as possible, and as his ideas are in unison with the necessities of the country, but little importance is attached to the *pronunciamiento* in the city of Jalapa, and to another in Guadalaxara. Not so, however, with that of Vera Cruz, which occurred on the 31st ult. The *Diario de la Marina* says that the act in which Gen. Santa Anna is proclaimed President, is not signed by any of the officers of the City or Castle—Gen. Mozo commanding one and Gen. Cela the other. That of Guadalajara was signed by Gen. Pacheco, and the Mexican forces under Paredes were proceeding thither.

The Mexicans appear well informed of the military movements of the Americans, except that rumor as usual, had exaggerated their numbers. A communication had been received from Armijo, Governor of New Mexico, declaring that six thousand Americans had marched into that department. The Mexican troops stationed in Chihuahua and Zacatecas had been ordered to proceed forthwith to New Mexico.

General Mejia, General *ad interim* of the army, after organizing the troops with which Arista had arrived at Linares, informed the Government on the 9th, that he was transporting his head quarters to Monterey. Towards this point, by way of Guadalaxara, (where the insurrection, it is thought, will be easily suppressed,) the troops under the command of Paredes will proceed. On the 28th ult, the last brigade left Mexico. It consists of 2,000 men and a number of pieces of artillery, and is said to be perfectly equipped. This brigade, added to those which preceded it, places 7,000 men at the disposal of the President. Two or three thousand more are at Guadalaxara, and the soldiers under the command of Mejia, united with the former, will comprise a total of about 15,000 men. The departure of Paredes was fixed for the 31st ult.—he had been detained by the necessity of completing the organization of the army.

Fifteen hundred men remained in Mexico, and the formation of free battalions (*francos batallones*) was in contemplation.

The garrison of Tampico had been reinforced by some troops from the army.

It is said that the blockading squadron off Vera Cruz was suffering greatly from scurvy. On the 31st the steamer *Mississippi* was at Isla Verde, and the sloop of war *St Mary*, brig *Porpoise* and some other vessels were in sight of the port. One of the Vera Cruz journals states that the frigate *Cumberland*, commanded by Commodore Conner, got aground near Alvarado, and was compelled to remove all her artillery, before she could be floated; that she had lost her false keel and suffered other injuries that would require her return to the United States.

The following vessels were at Sacrificios on the 31st. The brig *Havanero*; ship *Christina*; French brig *Minerve*; British frigate *Endymion*, and British bark *Rose*.

The Mexican Congress was greatly divided in respect to the permanent organization of the Government. One party wished to invest the President with certain powers for a limited period; another that the organic bases should be re-established, until a proper opportunity presented itself for the formation of the fundamental law. It seems probable that the Congress will adopt the latter course, and declare the Government organized precisely as during the administration of Herrera, without, however, annulling the resolutions already adopted in view of the crisis that has fallen upon the country. The object of Congress is to conciliate all parties, strengthen the administration, and assuage popular discontent. To the attainment of this end, it is thought that the release of all persons imprisoned for political offences will powerfully contribute.

General Arévalo, who commanded one of the brigades sent to quell the troubles in Guadalaxara was killed in attempting to defend himself, in the Convento of Santa Maria.

☞ Among the business transacted in executive session of the Senate on Saturday night, says Monday's *Intelligencer*, was the ratification of the convention just concluded in this city between commissioners of the United States and the agents of the several contending parties of the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

We learn also that the nomination, which has been hung up during nearly the whole of the session, of R. H. Gillet, to be Register of the Treasury, was confirmed.

We also learn that Ralph Isaac Ingersoll, of Connecticut, was on Saturday last nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be Minister of the United States to Russia.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—*Third District.*—A gentleman well acquainted with the people of a large portion of the Third Congressional District, sends us the following note, which we insert with pleasure:

[*Trepic.*

Gentlemen—I would suggest through your columns, to the people of the Third Congressional District, the name of Col. R. A. Stewart, as a candidate to represent the District in Congress. He is a man of the most energetic character, possesses great power on the stump, has a fine mind, and understands the wants and wishes of the people of the District. He is the man to carry the ticket through by a large majority, against the anti-negro interest candidate, that will be run by the Democrats. C.

☞ Capt. DYER of the ship *Sea Lion*, reports his ship Brasos St. Iago on the 11th inst. The ship *Rattler* Walker sailed from that place on the 8th, with three companies of the 6th regiment, [illegible] *gold O'Donnell*, and schr. *Warren* on the [illegible] three companies, being the balance of the [illegible] regiment, to the [illegible]

☞ It is said that police which [illegible]

Another Veto.

The following is the Veto Message of Mr. POLK, upon the French Spoliation Bill, sent to the Senate on the night of the 8th instant. It is a miserable attempt to avoid the payment of a debt that should long since have been cancelled, and the justice of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by one or the other branch of the National Legislature. The pretext assumed by the President that the Bill would draw money out of the Treasury and embarrass the Government at the present time, is shallow and worthless, because it is well known that not a cent would have been obtained for three or four years, in consequence of the time required by the commissioners under the act, before making awards.

In this Veto the President has no longer the frail support of squeamish constitutional scruples to rest upon, but is compelled to assume that the debt is doubtful, and that it would be imprudent to pay the money now. This is the sum total of his reasoning. Admirable justifications, these, for the exercise of a power so tremendous and fraught with consequences so distressing to the widows and orphans for whose benefit the act was passed!

To the Senate of the United States:—

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the Bill entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801," which was presented to me on 6th instant, with my objections to its becoming a law.

In attempting to give the Bill the careful examination it requires difficulties presented themselves in the outset, from the remoteness of the period to which the claims belong, the complicated nature of the transactions in which they originated, and the protracted negotiations to which they led between France and the United States. The short time intervening between the passage of the Bill by Congress and the approaching close of their session, as well as the pressure of other official duties, have not permitted me to extend my examination of the subject into its minute details. But in the consideration that I have been able to give to it, I find objections of a grave character to its provisions.

For the satisfaction of the claims provided for it, is proposed to appropriate five millions of dollars. I can perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this large appropriation can rest. A portion of the claims have been more than half a century before the government, in its Executive or Legislative Departments, and all of them had their origin in events which occurred prior to 1800. Since 1802 they have been from time to time before Congress. No compulsory necessity or propriety exists for providing for these claims at this time than has existed for near half a century; during all which period this questionable measure has never until the present time received the favorable consideration of Congress. It is reasonably probable, if the claim had been regarded as obligatory upon the Government, or constituting an equitable demand upon the Treasury, that those who were contemporaneous with the events which gave rise to it, should not long since have done justice to the claimants. The Treasury has often been in a condition to enable the Government to do so without inconvenience, if the claims had been considered just. Mr. Jefferson who was fully cognizant of the early dissentions between the Government of the U. States and France, out of which the claims arose, in his annual message in 1808 adverted to the large surplus then in the Treasury, and in "probable accumulation," and inquired whether it should be "unproductive in the public vaults," and yet these claims though then before Congress were not recognised or paid. Since that, the public debt of the revolution and of the war of 1812 has been extinguished, and at several periods since, the Treasury has been in possession of large surpluses over the demands upon it.—In 1836 the surplus amounted to many millions of dollars, and for want of proper objects to which to apply it, it was directed by Congress to be deposited with the States.

During this extended course of time, embracing periods eminently favorable for satisfying all just demands upon the Government, the claims embraced in this bill met with no favor in Congress, beyond the Reports of Committees, in one or the other Branch.—These circumstances alone are calculated to raise strong doubts in respect to these claims; and especially, as all information necessary to a correct judgment concerning them, has been long before the public.—These doubts are strengthened in my mind by the examination I have been enabled to give to the transaction in which they originated.

The bill assumes that the United States have become liable in those ancient transactions to make reparation to the claimants for injuries committed by France. Nothing was obtained for claimants by negotiation; and the bill assumes that the Government has become many ways responsible for these claims. The limited time allowed me, before your adjournment, makes it impossible to reiterate the facts and arguments by which, in preceding Congresses, these claims have been successfully resisted. The present is a period particularly unfavorable for the satisfaction of claims of no large amount, and, to say the least of them, of no doubtful character. There is no surplus in the Treasury. A public debt of several millions has been created within the last few years. We are engaged in a foreign war uncertain as to its duration, and involving large expenditures; to prosecute which war, Congress has, in the present session, authorized a further loan. So that in effect the Government, should this Bill become a law, would have to borrow money and increase the public debt to pay those claims. It is true, that by the provisions of the Bill, payment is directed to be made in land scrip instead of money, but the effect upon the Treasury will be the same. The public lands constitute one of the sources of public revenue, and if these claims be paid in land scrip, it will, from the date of the issue, to a great extent, cut off from the Treasury the annual income from the sale of public lands; because payments for the lands sold by the Government may be expected to be made in scrip until it is all redeemed. If those claims be just they ought to be paid in money, and nothing less valuable. The Bill provides that they shall be paid in land scrip, whereby they are in effect to be a mortgage upon the public lands in the new States; a mortgage, too, held in great part, if not wholly, by non-residents of the States in which the lands lie, who may secure these lands to the amount of several millions of dollars, and then demand for them exorbitant prices from the citizens of other States who may desire to purchase them for settlement, or they may keep them out of the market and thus retard the prosperity and growth of the States in which they are situated. Why this unusual mode of satisfying claimants upon the Treasury has been resorted to, does not appear. It is not consistent with a sound public policy. If it be done in this case it may be done in all others. It will form a precedent for the satisfaction of all other stale and questionable claims, and would undoubtedly be very readily to by all claimants, who, after successive trials, shall fail to have their claims recognised and paid in money by Congress.

The Bill proposes to pay five millions of dollars, to be paid in land script and provides that no claim or memorial shall be received by the commissioners" authorized by the act, unless accompanied by a release or discharge of the United States from all other and further compensation then the claimant may be entitled to receive under the provision of the act."—These claims are estimated to amount to much larger sum than five millions of dollars, and yet the claimant is required to release to the Government all other compensation, and to accept a share of a fund known to be inadequate.

If these claims be well founded, it would be unjust to the claimants to repudiate any portion of them, and the remaining sum could hereafter be resisted.—The bill proposes to pay these claims not in the currency known to the Constitution, and not to their full amount.

Passed, as this bill has been, near the close of the session, and when many measures of importance necessarily demand the attention of Congress, and possibly without that full and deliberate consideration which the large sum of appropriates and the existing state of the treasury and of the country demand, I deem it to be my duty to withhold my approval, that it may hereafter undergo the revision of Congress. I have come to this conclusion with regret. In interposing my objections to its becoming a law, I am truly sensible that it should be an extreme case which would make it the duty of the Executive to withhold his approval of any bill passed by Congress upon the ground of its expediency alone. Such a case I consider this to be.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, August 8, 1846.

☞ The Bill to appropriate $2,000,000, for settling the boundary and making peace with Mexico, passed the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, after a severe struggle. Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., a loco, proposed an amendment excluding slavery from any territory in Mexico acquired by the United States. This was adopted by a vote of 83 to 64. Several attempts were then made to defeat the Bill, but they failed, and it was finally passed and sent to the Senate.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN MESSRS. BENTON AND HANNEGAN.—The Georgetown *Advocate* gives a rumor that an altercation took place on Thursday, between Mr. Benton and Mr. Hannegan, while the Senate was in executive session on the unauthorized publication of the Oregon Treaty. So it seems it was fifty-four forty or *fight* after all.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRANCE.—Letters have been received, stating that while the "Declaration" was under way near Panduchа, Kentucky, Robert Randolph, aged about nine years, a son of our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. E Carter Hutchinson, Rector of St. George's Church, fell from the boiler deck, and passing under the wheel was not seen after wards. The warmest sympathies will be elicited by this distressing bereavement towards the family. Mr. H. left us but a few days since, in search of health for himself and the youngest members of his family, and suddenly he has been called upon to resign one of his most promising sons in the bloom of health. May they find support in their affliction from a God of infinite consolation, who is ever with the righteous in trouble.—*St. Louis New Era*, 10th.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.—Twelve o'clock this day is the time fixed upon by a joint resolution of the two Houses for closing the present Session of Congress. It hardly seems possible, however, that this resolution can be literally executed. Both Houses met very late on Saturday night: nevwithstanding which much of the most important business of the session yet hangs in suspense; and especially that which concerns a proposed action of Congress in view of negotiations for peace with Mexico; not to speak of the annual appropriation acts, &c.

The first thing that both Houses of Congress must do to-day is to suspend, either generally or particularly, the rules which forbid the passage of bills so-day; and we presume that it will be necessary to extend, for some hours at least, the limit of the recess fixed by the joint resolution.—*National Intelligencer.*

ROYAL LOTTERY.—The Royal lottery at Havana was drawn on the [illegible] inst. No. 1,000 obtained the [illegible]

City Intelligence.

TRESPASS.—Michael Berry complained yesterday morning to Recorder Baldwin, that one William Reily, had forcibly entered his domicil, by breaking open the door, and had destroyed an amount of property worth one hundred dollars. He requested Reily should be arrested and held to bail, on account of some threats uttered against his (Berry's) life. Examination to-day.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Louis Demons, found in possession of a gold chain belonging to Mr. Bertano Sparicho, was arrested and brought yesterday before Recorder Genois. A few days ago, these thiefs had entered Mr. Sparicho's house, Bagatelle corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, and had robbed him of some valuable articles, amongst which the gold chain, which is spoken of here. Demons, will be examined this morning.

JACOB BUSLAR alias BEN ROSS, Jr., was sent to the workhouse for one month as a vagrant.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held yesterday an inquest on the body of a man known by the name of James Neath, found dead in a shanty in Claiborne street, between St. Louis and Conti. Verdict—Died of a gastro-hepatic disorder, brought on by the abuse of spirituous liquor.

☞ A man by the name of Cuilons was sent yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, before the First District Court, on the charge of assault and battery upon his own wife.

☞ James Scott, for stealing a watch, and Thos. Kelly, for obtaining money and clothes from J. Cook, under false pretences, were arrested yesterday by the First Municipality Police.

☞ Officer Lartigue of the First Municipality Police arrested last evening one J Nehran, charged with stealing a piece of Chanoine Drilling. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

☞ James Gowen was also arrested last evening by Commisary Prudos, charged with larceny. Examination this morning.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, about one o'clock P. M., a rider was thrown from his horse opposite St. Louis Exchange, and in falling received a severe kick in the middle of the face. Although wounded, he mounted his horse and rode off.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Henry Kimble, charged with assault and battery, was discharged.

Henry Payton, a slave of John Eaton, charged with killing the slave Hunwood, was tried by a special jury of six, found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes at certain stated periods and to wear an iron collar with three prongs for the space of five years.

DROWNED.—A man name unknown, was found drowned yesterday in the Mississippi. The Coroner was called at a late hour to hold an inquest on the body.

☞ The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the First Municipality adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum: they will meet again this evening at the usual hour.

The Elections.

North Carolina.—The Old North State appears to have done the business finely. We have returns reported and official, from about one third of the State, and in almost every county there is a whig gain. If the remaining counties come in after the same fashion Graham's majority will be very large.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1846		1844	
	Graham.	Shepard.	Graham.	Hoke.
Cumberland,	722	201	667	1070
Wake,		41 m.	1671	1271
Wayne.		636 m.	1217	846
Sampson,	504	692	461	727
Moore,		200 m reported.	581	513

Pasquotank 300 whig majority. Perquimons 225, Chowan 170, Person, a whig gain of 150, Caswell, a whig gain of 80, Halifax, a loco gain of 100; Granville, a whig gain of 175. Warren, a whig gain of 103, &c

The last Legislature stood: Senate, whigs 25, locos 25. Commons, whigs 71, locos 49. Thus far the whigs have gained a Senator in Craven, one in Granville, one reported in Franklin, and probably one in Currituck and Camden. They have gained a commoner in Person, and lost one in Moore, and two in Halifax. Both branches we think safe. the Senate certainly, and the House very nearly so.

The following letter to the Editors of the *National Intelligencer* will give a correct idea of the probable result:

"RALEIGH, August 8, 1846.

"I have only time to say that the election returns, so far as received, afford a guaranty that our good old State has again proved true to herself, true to the Whig party, and true to the great interests of the whole country. Our Whig Governor will be re-elected by a greatly increased majority, and there is no doubt that we shall have a Whig majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, ranging from twenty to thirty. We have only heard from about ten counties it is true, out of seventy-four, but they are counties which usually decide the complexion of the Legislature. Orange county, for instance, which sends five members, exercises always an important influence on the Legislature. This year we have elected four Whigs and one Loco. So far as heard from, we have gained two Senators where we needed strength, and lost one Commoner, in which body our majority will be about twenty-two. You may rest assured that we shall send you two Whig Senators next session notwithstanding the 'Union's' indignant appeal to the people of the State. And now can you name another State in this Confederacy which always acts so well as North Carolina, and makes so little fuss or parade about it?"

Indiana.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 8th says: "We have election returns from forty counties in Indiana, but they are mostly reported. In these counties, Marshall has gained about 700 votes on Whitcomb, as compared with the vote cast at the last presidential election, when Polk's majority in the state was 2,314. There are 90 counties in the state. We consider the result very doubtful."

It may be well to add that the returns from Indiana are, as usual, exceedingly contradictory. Some papers claim heavy whig gains; while others believe that the strength of parties remain pretty much unchanged.

Kentucky.—It is hardly worth while giving details of the Kentucky election. It is all one way, like the handle of a jug. Thus far the whigs have chosen 4 senators and 23 representatives; the locos no senators, and 6 representatives.

Iowa.—The returns as far as received, indicate that the new constitution has been again rejected.

The following counties have gone against it—Henty by 400 majority, Des Moines 150, Louisa 275, Muscatine 100, Van Buren, small majority, Jefferson 100.

Lee county has given 400 majority for it, Scott 66, and Clinton 81.

MISSOURI.—We have received additional returns from Missouri, but, like those of Kentucky, they excite little interest. Missouri always goes one way, and Kentucky always another.

ILLINOIS.—In the St. Clair Congressional District, Robert Smith, the present Representative, is reelected by a large majority.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.—The bark *Wm. Ivy*, from Brazos St. Iago, arrived yesterday with two companies of the 8th Louisiana Legion, under the command of Capts. Wagner and McCaleb.

The ship *Sea Lion* brings up four companies of the 6th regiment, under the command of Capts. Mercer, Downer, Kennedy and Stewart, and the following Field and Staff officers: Col. Featherston, Quarter Master D. R. Beard, Paymaster J. E. Featherston, Adj't. Mr. Wright.

The U. States steamer *Telegraph*, AUTO, from Matagorda, 12th, and Galveston the 14th inst. reports the following vessels at Port Lavacca: schrs. *Wm. T. Preston* and *St. Paul*. The brig *Adolphus* sailed for this port on the 10th inst.

Genl Wool and staff left Port Lavacca on the 8th, and ordered the army to follow on the 10th, but they were detained on account of the heavy rains. They were to take up their line of march in a few days.

THE TELEGRAPH.—During a tremendous shower at Philadelphia, the lightning is said to have coursed along the telegraphic wires like a rocket on a line.—Among those who saw this phenomenon, was an Irishmen who had just turned out of his hair and gone to work on a building in Somerset street, over which the wires pass. "Och by Jabers," cried Pat. "that's news iy a battle with the Mexican spalpanes! Any-body can tell that by the blaze and smell of gunpowder."

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig *Lawrence*, sailed from Pensacola on Monday the 10th inst, for Norfolk. It is said that she is entirely unfit for service and has been ordered north for the purpose of going into dock.

FOUR PERSONS PROSTRATED BY LIGHTNING, ON FRIDAY LAST—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A dark cloud, which had let down quite a refreshing shower as it passed over put city on Friday last, about 7 o'clock, lowered for a while over that part of Church hill known as Shed town, where it sent forth a stream of lightning, striking the house of Mrs. McHenry, and prostrating four persons who were passing at the time in front of the building. The house was a good deal damaged, though we are glad to learn the persons struck made a most miraculous escape with their lives.

Mrs. Philip White and child, another lady, whose name we have not heard, and Mr. Adkins, were passing Mrs. McHenry's at the time the lightning struck, and all were brought to the ground. Mr. Adkins, who seemed to have been more seriously hurt than the others, was struck in the breast, but strange to say, the shock glanced, passing down his arms and off his hands. He was knocked senseless at the time, but recovered partially by the free use of cold water. A [illegible] was sent to assistance and in a few minutes he was able to walk home. Mrs. White was knocked down and stunned, but not hurt. The child was knocked from its mother's arms and fell some distance, but was not injured. The lady, whose name we have not learned, was knocked down and stunned, but not hurt. Mr. Adkins, who was knocked senseless,