The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1 79, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5188.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
Do do six months.....6 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, one year in advance.....5 00
Do do six months.....3 00

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted the first time for ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines; for each subsequent insertion, and more than four times a week, FIFTY CENTS. An Advertisement inserted four times a week, will be charged one dollar per square for every insertion over four times a week.

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

☞ The Proprietors of Annual Advertisers is limited to a few Contracts 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 present and next year 1846 or 47, of the Advertisements requiring to be inserted in March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication or continuance.

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

SPANISH CONSULATE. The public are hereby notified that the Spanish Consulate of New Orleans is removed to No. 6 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
JAVIER ZAT

E. L. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 96 Carondelet street, between A. M. and the Exchange.

JOS. CLAGUE, Importer of Havana Produce, No. 5 Commercial Place.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Mobile, Alabama. 814 ins closed

E. SELLE, Wholesale and Retail Importer of English and French Goods, No. 1 Camp street, between Canal and Bienville streets.

WM. GORE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Masonic Buildings
Between Royal and Chartres street

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Importers of Linens, 72 Canal street, between Carondelet and Charter streets.

E. GUICHER & Co., Commission Merchants, 15 Bienville street.

NOTARY OF NEW ORLEANS.
August 14, 1846.

THE undersigned has established his Office in the Exchange, No. 53 Carondelet street, and will attend to the duties of Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for other States, Agent for Protesting Bills, Notes, &c., and Conveyancing.

D. FREEMAN MILLER.

JOHN McCREA, PLUMBER,
No. 181 Camp street.

C. CARLANO AND Brother ACROBATS

Dr. Lucas,
Late Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., in the University of Louisiana, has removed his office to No. 5 Carondelet street, between Canal and Bienville streets, where he will attend to the duties of his profession.

REMOVAL.
No. 160 Royal street, opposite the Law Building, Notle Italie.

MRS. T. BUSH, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans that she has removed to No. 160 Royal street, where she hopes to merit a share of their patronage. Thanks to the Goddess of Fashion, she is enabled to offer to the ladies the most elegant and fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Blonds, Laces, Collars, Sleeves, Veils, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., which she will sell at the lowest prices.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Under Royal and Conti streets.
Madame Vincent informs the ladies that she has received from Paris the latest fashions for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Blonds, Laces, Collars, Sleeves, Veils, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., which she will sell at the lowest prices.

LEECHES! LEECHES!

RECEIVED this day per Express from Havana, and for sale by the undersigned, 1,000 first quality Leeches.
EDWARD DUFFIELD,
No. 1 Camp street, corner of Gravier.

LEECHES.

THE undersigned has received per steamer Galveston, from Havana, a large supply of LEECHES, which he will sell at the lowest market price.
JAMES E. WOODRUFF,
No. 60 Camp st.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

THE ENTERPRISING undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened the 12th and 2nd Back Wall upon the GARDEN of ST. ANTOINE PLACE, where, during the whole season, they will receive the choicest Ice Cream, Sherbets, Ices, &c., &c., which will be served up in the most elegant manner. They have also a Confectionery and Garden to accommodate Parties, Balls, &c., &c. Families can also be supplied with Ice Cream and Sherbets at their residences at reasonable rates. Ices, &c., &c., will be furnished every day, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.
P. MICROZAT.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVANA, 1st July, 1846.

The undersigned, Agent of the Spanish Line of Steamers, has the honor to inform the public that he has established a Commission and Forwarding House in this city, under the firm of
JOSE MARIA CALVO & Co.
Havana, 1st July, 1846.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—The subscribers have received a splendid assortment of linen cambric handkerchiefs, which they will sell at low prices for cash.
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD.
Jy3 21 Magazine st

NOW LANDING ex ships Tulsa and Alexander—5 bales pipes, 10 do do, Magiory Brand; 5 do, superior, 24 casks Bourg Red Wine, 1st quality; 20 do do White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1845, for sale by
J. & J. HARPER, 15 Gravier st.

INSTORE, for sale by the undersigned—150 casks Rectified Whiskey; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 50 do do, different qualities; 500 cases Rum; 1 do do Cognac Brandy; 50 do do Red Wine; Arrack; 1 do do Jamaica; 1 do do Peppermint; 1 do do Lemon Syrup; 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 500 do do Cigars; 500 do do Cups in oil, and Mould Candles; 200 boxes Tongued Toilet Soap; 200 do do Castile; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 50 do Hermitage; 20 baskets Chianti; 20 cases Burgundy; 20 baskets Chianti; 20 baskets Colares; Pinguifel brand; Sperm Candles; 10,000 demijohn Corks.
CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.
jy9

G. RANDEL'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE undersigned, successors to the late J. Magee, solicit the attention of Merchants and the trade generally to their assortment of the Planters, Commission and retail stocks on hand, that the Depot, No. 21 Magazine st., will always be supplied with the best articles of their manufacture of RANDEL BLANKETS.
N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that the manufacturers have now commenced putting up their Cotton Bales in the Patent Cotton Bale Covers, and will be prepared to supply a liberal quantity on and after the 1st September next.
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Agents for Geo. Randel & Co., Greenville, and Proprietors of Dry Goods.
17 21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—105 baskets and cases Champagne; 98 boxes dry Plug Tobacco; 40 boxes Orange Water Flower; 50 boxes assorted Cordials; 100 boxes Pickles; for sale by
REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
jy16 34 Tchoupitoulas st

NOW LANDING ex ship Lorena, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:—
200 casks and half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do; 75 half casks do do.
C. 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 Flatula, 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
jy17 TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st

SEGARS—4,000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig S P Sonde, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPEE,
jy19 36 Old Levee.

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J. & J. HARPER, 15 Gravier st.
jy18

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. We are receiving per late arrivals a very extensive assortment of Dress Goods, consisting of Organdy, Muslins, Lawns, Jaconets, Swiss, Mull Muslins, Barege de Laines, Grenadines, Challis, Printed Cotton Lawns, Cotton Cambrics, Thread and Cotton Laces, Embroideries, Black and White Silk Gauze, Gauze de Chambery, Black and White Crapes, Barred Muslins, Cotton Cord, Bobbin Cords, &c., &c., which we offer for sale at very low prices.
DAVIS & DUPEE,
jy10 93 and 95 Chartres st, cor. Conti.

IN STORE, for sale by the undersigned:—150 casks Rectified Whiskey; 50 bbls old White Wine; 50 barrels Cognac Brandy; 50 bbls Gin; 1 pipe imitation Holland Gin; 50 cases assorted Cordials; 3000 boxes and halves Sardines in oil; 500 do do Cigars; 500 do do Cups in oil, and Mould Candles; 200 boxes Tongued Toilet Soap; 200 do do Castile; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 50 do Hermitage; 20 baskets Tongued Toilet Soap; 200 do do Castile; 100 cases Red Wine Chambertin; 50 do Hermitage; 20 baskets Chianti; 20 cases Burgundy; 20 baskets Colares; Pinguifel brand; Sperm Candles; 10,000 demijohn Corks.
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jy18

Thursday morning, Aug. 29, 1816.

We have been accustomed to regard Mr. CALHOUN as an eminently honest politician. Differing widely from most of his opinions, as well on questions of constitutional power as upon measures of expediency, we in common with the whig press throughout the land, have considered him pure in principle and candid in his convictions. Hence no prominent member of the locofoco party has been treated by his opponents with more undeviating and profound respect.

Viewing Mr. CALHOUN as a statesman and a patriot, animated by loftier and nobler impulses than usually instigate the party with which he acts, and which he some years ago contemptuously stigmatized as rogues and royalists held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder, we were surprised and mortified at the exhibition of his reasons for recording his vote in favor of the Sub-treasury. Had Mr. CALHOUN voted silently, no one would have taken exception to his course. He is known to have been one of the earliest and warmest advocates of the system, and his concurrence in the project now would have been but a consistent illustration of fixed principles.

As it, however, for the express purpose of laying himself open to condemnation, Mr. CALHOUN, before the final passage of the bill, took occasion to express views, and in the brief explanation which he gave, contrived not only to render the propriety of its adoption exceedingly doubtful, but to taint his own conduct with the stain of a blind and gross partisanship that accepts without investigation or independence whatever the political wire-pullers choose to force upon it.

He stated in substance that the operation of separating the Government from the Banks was delicate and difficult; that at this particular moment, when the country was involved in war, and the drain upon the Treasury enormous, the difficulties of the measure were inordinately enhanced; that for himself, he would have been glad to have acted with more deliberation, to have amended the bill in several important particulars, and to have modified it with special reference to the present critical period—but that the only way with which he was in the habit of acting were to stand or pressing the project to a vote, and indisposed to admit any material changes, and that consequently he should waive his objections and sustain the bill. We have not quoted Mr. CALHOUN's language, but simply given the pith of his observations. Such truckling to party exigencies, such a surrender of strong objections at the behest of an inexorable party, might be expected from the BRINKERHOFFS or other pot tools of Locofocoism, who are driven by the party lash to undo one day the work of the preceding and to swallow any measure, no matter how unsocial, which the Democracy may think proper to prescribe. But from a man of Mr. CALHOUN's calibre and temper, from a high-minded and far-reaching statesman, from a politician who had grown grey in public service and never sullied his fingers with the droppings of Executive bounty, from a bold and strong man who, in the exercise of conscientious, and we erroneous, views, had even bearded the wrath of ANDREW JACKSON, it must be acknowledged something better should have been anticipated. Were Mr. CALHOUN to admit that the bill proposes to accomplish, by a safe and difficult matter, that it is now more than ever environed with obstructions, that it ought to be seriously altered, that he feared its effects, in its present form, upon the country. Yet after thus formidable array of objections, he terminates with a declaration of his intention to go for the bill, because—*party leader*—the party will have it so. The most supple minion of Locofocoism could scarcely have uttered more obsequious subserviency.

Mr. CALHOUN has few admirers who would go further than the writer in respect for the man, and few opponents who would more sturdily resist his principles as a politician. Regarding him in general as a model of uprightness and unbending integrity, admiring him for his manly course upon the Oregon question, and acknowledging his independence upon the Mexican war but even while regretting the forfeiture upon any by which it was followed, we the more deeply deplore any act of his which looks like the prostration of the strong fortress of his own will to the demands of a triumphant and unscrupulous party. It augurs nothing with them by his obedience, while with the discerning and patriotic, he loses a portion of that high esteem which is the involuntary homage rendered by the people to the virtuous citizen.

General Gaines.

The correspondent of the Norfolk *Beacon* furnishes us with a part of the defence of Gen. GAINES, read by that officer before the Court of Enquiry, the 8th instant. The General bases the vindication of his conduct on several points of law. First, the Constitution of the U. S. which confers on the President the right and makes it his duty to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Gen. Gaines, when on duty being the senior officer of the Army, and standing next to the President in a military point of view, argues that as the constitutional representative of that functionary he had full and complete authority to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Though not considering himself empowered to order a draft he yet authorized to accept the services of volunteers for the succor of the frontier then menaced by a ferocious foe.

The second ground of his justification, he finds in the article of the constitution declaring that the right of the people to keep and to bear arms shall not be infringed; and he contends that under it, the people have an unquestionable right to offer their services to any Commander of the U. S. Army, or at once to repair to the threatened frontier and voluntarily to repel any attack.

The third argument of defence the General discovers in a letter from the Department of War, dated the 28th August, 1845, from which the following is an extract:—"The emergency which would tolerate or excuse the assumption of this authority by a military officer in command at a distance from the seat of Government in anticipation of the President's action, *must be our undoubting great and imminent peril to the country*, a peril so great as to leave no reasonable doubt that the President, with full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, would have felt it to be his duty to resort to such aid." He maintains that the position of the Army was one of "great and imminent peril" and fully justified the immediate call for ample succors. He adds that having invited 21 regiments of volunteers in the U. S. service, he was authorized by the 62d Art. of War to provide them with rations, arms, accoutrements, equipage, &c. &c.

The fourth ground of justification presented by General Gaines, is a letter from the Department of War, dated Sept. 30th, 1845, from which he read an extract stating in substance that the power exercised by the General could only be resorted to in cases of extreme public peril. This is an argument nearly identical with the preceding.

The remainder of the defence is promised in a day or two. It was very long and occupied two hours and a half in its delivery.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In thirty-one counties heard from, Graham (w) is ahead of Shepard 3,274 votes. This is a locofoco loss of 3,300 since the last election. Graham is probably elected by 9,000 majority. For the Legislature the whigs have gained three Senators and one Commoner and the locos three Commoners. Without further changes, the whigs will have six majority in the Senate and eighteen in the House. In the last Legislature the Senate was a tie, and the whigs had a majority of 22 in the Commons. The Old North State, without fuss or parade has done her duty and done it well!

INDIANA.—The returns leave the State in doubt, so far as the Governor is concerned. All the authorities, whig, loco and neutral, admit a whig gain in about half the State heard from, but while some say it reaches 1,250 votes, others declare it does not exceed 427. Truth we suppose is between the two. The probability appears in favor of Whitcomb's (locofoco) re-election by a small majority.

The Legislature will be whig on joint ballot. This is almost certain. The whigs have lost one Senator and gained eleven Representatives. The locofoco majority last year was ten. Without further changes the whig majority will this year be TWELVE. Not so bad, considering that little effort was made by our friends and nothing expected.

SUNDAY'S STORM ON DELAWARE BAY.—By passengers in the *Ohio*, from Cape May, on Monday, the Philadelphia *Ledger* learns that the gale of Sunday reached that place in about two hours after it had passed Philadelphia. They also learn that several vessels in the bay were partially dismasted, and otherwise shattered in their rigging. A large number of light craft obtained shelter in Maurice's river cove, but those of larger draught had to remain exposed.—The Commodore Stockton was passed by the Ohio, having in tow a brig with her fore topmast gone and otherwise shattered.

NAVY YARD AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Some fifty hands are at work on the *Franklin* 78, preparing her for a receiving ship. Her timbers are in sound and excellent condition.

The *Ohio* is in the dry dock, and is being stripped to her timbers. Considerable dry rot has already been discovered in her upper works. The *Independence* is nearly ready for sea. Capt. Lavallge has arrived to take command of her.

OHIO.—Thomas Q. Edwards, of Fairfield County, has been nominated for Congress, by the whigs of the Ninth District of Ohio. [illegible] nominated by the Democratic Convention.

Developments.

The following passages are extracted from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*. How much truth they may contain we are of course unable to judge. The statements are boldly made and contradiction openly defied. The writer has been, throughout the session, remarkable for the accuracy of his outgivings. It is hardly to be supposed that, unless certain of the facts alleged, he would challenge the government organ to deny them; any light thrown upon the exceeding ambiguity of Mr. POLK's negotiation message, would be thankfully received:

To the casual reader, the editorial of the organ is calculated to produce the impression that the administration still continues resolved in the purpose of "conquering peace"—that its escutcheon cannot be sullied by concession, and that it relies upon the force of arms alone to command the terms of a treaty. Such an inference is without foundation in fact. The grandiloquence of the Union is all fustian, a miserable and empty parade of words, designed to mislead the country, until the results of the experiment to which Mr. Polk has resorted to close the war, are ascertained. The plain truth is, the President has got sick of this invasion of Mexico. Its enormous expense and unpopularity have at last forced him to the conviction that it must sink him and the administration in irretrievable ruin. He is therefore willing to abandon it, not from any moral principle or sense of duty, but because its *political* consequences may prove to be injurious.

Now for the falsity of the Organ. AT THIS VERY HOUR, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THIS GOVERNMENT IS ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO, WITH A PROPOSITION FROM THE PRESIDENT TO PRODUCE A SETTLEMENT OF THESE DIFFICULTIES. Was the organ ignorant when its article was written, that Mr. Black, our Consul at Mexico, who has been suffered to remain there from the integrity and inoffensiveness of his character, had communicated to the Department of State, that some of the authorities were desirous for a cessation of hostilities, that others might be *reconciled* to an adjustment?—Was it ignorant that the Executive despatched an agent on the 25th of July to Vera Cruz, with authority to the Commodore that he should enter that port under the protection of a *flag of truce* with the proposals?

Or was it ignorant when the documents were laid before the Senate for advisement, that it was distinctly signified the appropriation of two millions would be resisted, unless the President assumed the proper responsibility of applying for it in a message. The organ has as good, it not better opportunities than I have for being posted in these important matters, and I challenge a contradiction of any fact I have alleged. The interrogations I have propounded contain the whole gist of the operations of the government thus far, and serve to show the purpose of those in power to delude the country, as they attempted to do in regard to Oregon. If the organ could not have denied the rumors that were sent abroad from this city, silence would have been more honorable than duplicity.

A commission of three persons is proposed to be constituted to proceed to Mexico, in the hope of closing the war and compromising all questions in dispute. The President has said he designed to appoint one distinguished whig on the commission. There is an indication, I regret to find, at the White House, to place Mr. Slidell upon this embassy, under the apology that he is now under temporary suspension from the regular mission. Perhaps this mistake, should the President insist upon it, may be obviated by the weight of character of his colleagues, but there is no respect in which it may be viewed that it does not seem unfortunate.

The statement which has been circulated through various public prints, that the proceedings in regard to Mexico, were predicated upon an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain or any other interference, is without any sort of foundation. There is no intimation of any such thing in the papers communicated to the Senate.

Military Appointments.

The following Brevet appointments have been made in the Army by the President and confirmed by the Senate:

Lieutenant Colonel James S. McIntosh of the 5th regiment of infantry, to be colonel by brevet, to date from the 9th May, 1846.

Lieutenant Colonel Matthew M. Payne of the 4th regiment of artillery, to be colonel by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William G. Belknap, major of the 8th infantry, to be colonel by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain Edgar S. Hawkins of the 7th regiment of infantry, to be major by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain George A. McCall of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be major by brevet, to date from the 9th day of May, 1846.

Captain Joseph B. F. Mansfield of the corps of engineers, to be made major by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain Alexander S. Hooe of the 5th regiment of infantry, to be major by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain Robert C. Buchanan of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be major by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain Charles A. May of the 2d regiment of dragoons, to be major by brevet, to date from the 8th of May, 1846.

Captain P. W. Barbour of the 3d regiment of infantry, to be major by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain James Duncan of the 2d regiment of artillery, to be major by brevet, to date from the 8th of May, 1846.

First Lieutenant Randolph Ridgely of the 3d regiment of artillery, to be captain by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

First Lieutenant William H. Churchill of the 3d regiment of artillery, to be captain by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Second Lieutenant James S. Woodson of the 4th regiment of infantry, to be first lieutenant by brevet, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Hays of the 5th regiment of infantry, to be first lieutenant by brevet, to date from the 9th May, 1846.

Captain James Duncan, the 2d artillery, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet for gallant and highly distinguished conduct in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, to date from the 9th of May, 1846.

Captain Charles A. May, 2d dragoons, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet, for gallant and highly distinguished conduct in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, to date from the 9th May, 1846.

The Washington *Union* says that subsequently to the nomination of the above a list of names for brevet appointments was received from Gen. TAYLOR, containing the following. They were not acted upon by the Senate for want of time, and consequently lie over until the next session:

Lieut. Col. Childs, 3d artillery; Captain C. F. Smith, 2d artillery; Captain J. B. Scott, 4th artillery; Captain Lewis N. Morris, 3d artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Garland, 4th infantry; Brevet Maj. George Allen, 4th infantry; Major T. Staniford, 5th infantry; Capt. M. Scott, 5th infantry; Captain Montgomery, 8th infantry; Lieut. C. R. Gates, 8th infantry; Lieut. G. Lincoln, 8th infantry; Lieut. C. D. Jordon, 8th infantry; Captain A. Lowe, 2d artillery; Lieut. B. Bragg, 3d artillery; Captain D. S. Miles, 7th infantry; Lieut. F. N. Page, 7th infantry.

Col. TWIGGS, who is on Gen. TAYLOR's list, having recently been appointed a Brigadier General in the Army, his name for brevet of that grade was not included in the list submitted to the Senate.

About twenty more officers were presented as deserving brevets, if it should be proper to extend the number beyond the first class, but this was not done.

THE WHIG PARTY OF THE SOUTH.—It may be doubted whether our countrymen ever boasted a purer and bolder body of patriots than the Whigs of the South. In every political exigency they have been among the foremost in the championship of sound principles and just measures; and amid the wrongs and insults poured upon the North by the dominant party, who war against us as if nature had not made us brethren, the memory of what we owe to the gallant Whigs of that section makes us still proud of the South. Most of the leading statesmen of the Whig party of the South have endeavored to break down the barriers of geographical position, to establish liberal and national principles, and to act out the tolerance and equality which our common origin, glory, interests and constitution inculcate. Many of them have stood by the Union, and, at other whitening moments, at great personal sacrifice; and their recent fidelity to the principles of the party, when assailed with all the influence of power and all the prejudice of section, entitles them to our peculiar admiration and lasting gratitude. To Mangum, Archer, Johnson, Pearce, Barrow, Crittenden, Morehead, Berrien and others of that gallant band, the country, and especially the North, owes a debt which the highest honors of the republic cannot overpay.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The following from the *North American*, is a just tribute to a distinguished man:—

SENATOR MANGUM.—It may be doubted whether our councils boast a more faithful, fearless and efficient champion of the right than Mr. Mangum, of the Senate. His course has won the heart of the country. Throughout the session, one of the most momentous in our annals, he has been among the foremost in the assertion of sound principles and the advocacy of just measures; and whilst he has maintained, with chivalric fidelity, the interests of the South, he has done justice to all sections of our common country. Our national councils can boast no purer patriot, no sounder statesman, and no better man. We thus that North Carolina, honoring one who is an honor to her will long make the nation her debtor by giving to the Federal Senate, so clear a head and so pure a heart as that of a Mangum. Pennsylvania would rejoice to bestow a higher honor upon him.

A HEAVY HAUL.—A young man, who it is said recently arrived from Mexico, was yesterday relieved of the comfortable sum of $1400, by a couple of light fingered gentry, who seem at this present time to enjoy especial immunity from the eye of suspicion. Whether this is owing to the fact that the Aldermen are very generally absent from this city, or to the excessive heat of the weather, which seems to incapacitate the policemen from their usual energy, is hard to determine, but the fact is so. The young gentleman in question was standing at the Bowling Green, admiring the graceful architecture of the fountain, and doubtless wondering who it was that had, by inventing it, erected a monument to his own fame, when he was accosted by a couple of very gentlemanly persons, who kindly made all explanations to him, and gave him a history of the various curiosities collected there. Soon after they parted from him, he started for Wall street, to exchange his money, when he found that he was relieved from that trouble, his kind friends having doubtless compensated themselves for the pains they took to initiate him into the mysteries of New York. Of course they have not been heard of since.—*N. Y. Corr. & Enq.*

To LADY MANNERS IN DARK WALPOLE.—It may be useful to all ladies to know that matches, when too damp to be used in the ordinary way, can be readily ignited by rubbing on some sandy, or, a few minutes upon pieces of the [illegible]

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

We copy from the Baltimore *American*, the subjoined abstract of this important measure. Speaking of it, the Washington correspondent of that journal remarks:—"Notwithstanding the severe provisions of this Bill, I learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the responsibility of issuing a large number of Treasury Drafts. They form a Currency for circulation, as much so as any Bank Currency in the country, and, with the loans and treasury noted, make the Sub-Treasury nothing less than a mammoth Government Bank."

ABSTRACT OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Section 1st. Defines what is the Treasury of the United States.

2. Makes Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans depositories.

3. Rooms in New York and Boston, prepared under former act, to be used under this act.

4. Rooms, &c., at Charleston and St. Louis, same.

5. Assistant Treasurers to be appointed.

6. Money to be kept by all persons receiving same, without loaning, using, depositing in Banks, or exchanging for other funds, except as allowed by the act.

7. Treasurers, &c., to give bonds.

8. New Bonds to be given and required.

9. Collectors and receivers to pay over money by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, once in each week.

10. Secretary of the Treasury may transfer money from one depository to another, &c.

11. Agents to examine books and accounts of Depositories, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be allowed $6 per day and travelling expenses.

12. Naval officers, surveyors, &c., also to examine books, &c., of assistant Treasurers, &c., each quarter or oftener if the Secretary of the Treasury thinks proper.

13. Depositories to have Clerks, &c.

14. Balance of present deposites may be transferred, &c.

15. Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., may make payment to the Treasurer of the United States Mints or Assistant Treasurers.

16. All persons charged with keeping, transferring or disbursing public moneys, to keep an accurate entry of sums rece ved and of each payment or transfer—not to be converted to their own use, invested, loaned, deposited in any Bank, or exchanged for other funds—penalties and proof.

17. Rooms to be procured where there are none.

18. On the 1st January, 1847, and thereafter, gold and silver only to be received.

19. On the 1st April, 1847, gold and silver and Treasury notes only to be paid out.

20. No funds to be exchanged except for gold and silver—when gold and silver is demanded, it shall be paid out—when in drafts they must be presented at place of payment and properly paid, and payments to be made in money received for such drafts—unless in *either case* an exchange can be made for gold and silver at *par*. Penalty.

21. The Secretary of the Treasury to enforce speedy presentation and payment of drafts at the place when payable, and to prevent them from being a circulating medium. If officers sell for a premium, they must account to Treasury.

22. Regulates salaries of Assistant Treasurers, &c., and provides they shall not charge fees.

23. Appropriations $5,000 for repairs of Sub Treasuries, &c.

24. Repeals all Laws repugnant to this.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—That Court was not in session yesterday. It will resume its business this morning.

☞ The case of Higgins vs Foley for sending him a challenge by M Gallagher, was yesterday the object of a close investigation from Recorder Baldwin. Several witnesses were heard, but the further examination was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Gallagher. Counsel for plaintiff, Randel Hunt, for defendant, Coleman.

Mr. Holly Williams brought yesterday a complaint before Recorder Baldwin for an unprovoked assault committed upon his person by one Michael M'Mahier alias McFarlane.

The slave Monday was arrested yesterday by Captain Winters as a runaway. He was possessed of a false pass, a gold pen, and some change. He was sentenced to be whipped and to remain in jail until claimed by his master.

James Graham was brought yesterday before Recorder Baldwin upon a charge of assaulting Mrs Sarah Smith. He was bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest yesterday on the body of a black boy aged about 18 years, found drowned in the Mississippi river, opposite Mr. Colton's plantation, a short distance below the barracks. Verdict found drowned.

PUTNAM RIFLEMEN.—This fine company arrived last evening, in the schr *Warsaw*, Captain Burdick, from the Brazos. They are in fine spirits and it is a matter of regret that their services were not accepted by Gen. Taylor. From their personal appearance we have no doubt that they would have done honor to the State. We regret to learn that one of the privates, Grenville Ray, died immediately on the arrival of the schr. at the wharf—he was a native of Tennessee—he will be buried by his fellow soldiers this morning. The following officers are attached to the company—Capt Joseph Hutty, 1st Lieut J. A. Talbot, 2d Lieut. J. A. Gaines.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NUMBER ONE.—The Council met last evening. A message from the Mayor, concerning some private affairs, was referred, on motion of Mr. Latour, to the Attorney of the Municipality.

The Standing Committee being called, Mr. Dufour asked why a report of the financial affairs of this Municipality was not submitted to the Council. The Finance Committee has made no report since the 1st of July last. Mr. Faures, replied that the books of the Treasurer were opened to the inspection of any member of the Council.

A report from Mr. Hagan, on municipal improvements, was recommitted, after a sharp debate between Messrs Dufour, Latour, Faures and Hagan.

Several sealed proposals for paving Main street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, were opened and read. The offer of Mr. Samuel A. Forgay, was accepted.

Sealed proposals for the erection of new markets, and repairing the old ones, were opened and read. Mr. Latour proposed to accept the offer of Messrs. Gobet and Amet, for repairing the two markets. This resolution was amended by Mr Fabre, by the appropriation of the repairs to be made according to the specifications deposited in the surveyor's office, and adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—A slave named Nun was arrested yesterday for presenting to a store keeper a forged order, and thereby obtaining the delivery of some articles. Examination to-day.

John Gornen and James Scott, for larceny, and Henry Noll, for assault and battery, were committed to prison for their appearance in the First District Court.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, of the 6th instant, announces the death of FISHER AMES HARDING, Esq., one of the editors of that paper.

VERMONT.—The Hon. Jacob Collamer has been nominated for re-election by the whigs of the Windsor district. His election is sure.

JUDGE KENT.—It is understood that the Hon. WM. KENT has accepted a Professorship of Law in Harvard University. The New York press with good reason regret his removal from that State.

☞ The *Union* complains that it has been made to "bleed freely" by the reduction in the prices of public printing. The Alexandria Gazette replies that bleeding is an admirable remedy for *plethora!*

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* makes a brief but pithy commentary on Mr. Polk's veto of the River and Harbor bill. "They are words, (it thinks,) fitly spoken, and may prolong the life of the Democratic party. But they are so determined on suicide, (says the *Mercury*) that there is no saying what rope they may pick up." Quite complimentary from the Southern organ!

SUICIDE.—The New York papers state that WILLIAM M. PRICE, well known as the former District Attorney for the District of New York, committed suicide on the morning of the 11th, by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary embarrassments are assigned as the cause of the deed.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The editors of this sterling periodical have our acknowledgments for the July number. The following are the original contributions:—Homer's Iliad, translated by Wm Munford; The Preacher; Onslow, or the Protégé of an Enthusiasm; Italy; The Study of History; The Nebular Hypothesis; Critical Notices.

☞ The City of Washington, says the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, is already quite deserted by members of Congress. The cars were crowded last evening, yesterday and this morning. When Congress has gained a day of adjournment the members flee as if they left a Sodom behind them. Of those who go, many will not return to their constituents before the meeting of the next Congress.

COLLISION.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Albatross*, that on the night of the 15th instant, on their passage down from St. Louis, came in contact with the steamer *Grace Darling* from this port, bound to Cincinnati, at the foot of President Island, in which the *Albatross* carried away a part of her labourd bow, sprung a leak and damaged a part of her cargo. The *Grace Darling* received no damage, and pursued her course to the port of destination.

GOLD IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We have seen some fine specimens of gold, recently disco vered in Dedham, by our friend John H. Blake, Esq. [illegible] while superintending a vein of quartz, of which there appears to be inexhaustible supplies. The specimens of gold are [illegible] Boston Transcript.