The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Bee, per year in advance ... $12 00
Weekly Bee, one year in advance ... 5 00
[illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] every TEN lines, for each [illegible] first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent [illegible]

[illegible] charged accordingly [illegible] TEN lines [illegible] language and not for each [illegible]

[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, [illegible] for the publication, during the ensuing [illegible] year 1846, of all the advertisements required [illegible] March 16th, 1843, for the price of [illegible] for every hundred words for each [illegible] in each language.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 28, 1846.

THE [illegible] of Fresh Flour being this day, $3 97 per [illegible] the Bakers will give [illegible] during the week [illegible] MONDAY, 31st August 1846. [illegible]

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

SPANISH CONSULATE. [illegible]

J. Y. CREZAT.

F. BOURNOS, [illegible]

F. D. CLAGUE, [illegible]

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street. [illegible]

R. STEEL, [illegible] Importer and [illegible] Stationery [illegible]

W. M. CREE, [illegible] 10 Masson's Buildings [illegible]

TATOUT BROTHERS, [illegible]

F. BURCIER & Co., Commission Merchants [illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 131 Camp street.

[illegible]

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE [illegible]

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED [illegible] New York [illegible] KENNACH [illegible] Messrs. Watson [illegible]

LEECHES.

TWELVE [illegible] Leeches [illegible]

J. P. SOUBRAN. [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been [illegible] Orleans [illegible]

[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] prosecuting [illegible] themselves [illegible]

F. M. CROZAT.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

COURVOISIER & [illegible] GARDEN on ST. ANTOINE PLACE [illegible]

REMOVAL.

French Store [illegible] *opposite the Louisiana State Bank.*

MRS. T. HENRY has the honor of informing the [illegible] of New Orleans [illegible]

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

[illegible]

Madame Vincent [illegible]

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

DAVID & CHAPUS,
93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

IN STORE [illegible] casks Red Wine [illegible] bbls old White Wine [illegible] Champagne [illegible] 500 cases [illegible]

CHARLES DUFOUR, 11 Conti st.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!!

THE subscribers, successors to the late J. Mager, sole Agents of Zoé Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure [illegible] FRENCH BLANKETS [illegible]

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES.—105 baskets Sweet Oil, 90 boxes do Pkg [illegible] 40 boxes Orange Water Flower, 30 boxes assort'd Cordials, 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 casks Red Wine; 24 half casks White Wine; 16 barrels do do.

G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

GUN POWDER.—Eden Parks [illegible] in kegs, halves and quarter kegs, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.,
34 Tchoupitoulas st.

LIQUORS, &c.—4 bbls Cognac Brandy; 15 cases Rhenish Wine; 1 case French [illegible] Ivory Black, in dust; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin, 1810 and 1825, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse st.

SEGARS.—2000 Regalia and principe, landing per brig P. Soulé, for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 24 Old Levee.

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,
21 Magazine st.

NOW LANDING ex ships Talma and Bordeaux—5 half pipes, 10 qr do, Maglory Brandy, 1825, superior; 36 casks Bourg Red Wine, 1st quality; 72 tierces White Wine, Haut Barsac, 1843, for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 15 Conti st.

Saturday morning, Aug. 29, 1846.

Ten days later from Europe—Arrival of the Caledonia—No change in the Cotton Market—Fall in the price of Grain—Improvement in the Manufacturing Districts—Rise of Iron—Little alteration in the Money Market—Another attempt on the life of Louis Phillippe—Visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool.

The mail arrived last evening at 11 o'clock, but owing to unavoidable delay, we could only have our papers at 12 o'clock, through the obligingness of Mr. Stone, one of the clerks of the post office.

We copy from the *New York Daily Tribune* the following news:—

The steamer Caledonia was telegraphed at Boston at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday (19th) and arrived at 2 o'clock P. M.

She left Liverpool on the 4th, and brings papers of that date.

The news is unimportant.

The Liverpool papers are filled with an account of the visit of Prince Albert to that place, and the magnificent doings on the occasion.

The cotton market was without any perceptible change—and an improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new tariff bill.

Owing to the tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The money market had fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool from Boston on the 31st ult.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died at Leghorn of apoplexy on the 24th ult., aged 67.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days, and the government scheme triumphed by a majority of 265 to 135, nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places sugar in the same category as corn—by an easy declension on the high road to free trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the Ministers' measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of the French. While seated at a window in the Palace of the Tuilleries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards, on the 30th ult., a man in the crowd drew a pistol and fired two shots at the King. He missed him, of course—and also those in the vicinity—and was immediately arrested. His name was Joseph Henri. As said he was weary of life, and resorted to this crime as a means of meeting death.

A Paris paper, the Courier Français, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war with the United States, and that the departure of the Psyche for Vera Cruz has been delayed for some days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition. Doubtful.

At Berlin on the 22d, Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King of Prussia, and Mr. Donelson was received in private audience and presented his credentials.

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Within the last few days there has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English cholera in a very acute form. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Affairs look ill at the Cape of Good Hope. The Kafirs have not been effectually repulsed; but, on the contrary, they are in possession of a large tract of the country, which is given up to all the horrors of war. The military force to cope with the savages is quite inadequate, and the colonists have been called out, to a man, as a "burgher guard" or militia. Colonel Sir Andries Stockenstrom by a remarkable chain of events, is appointed to head the colonists against the invaders whom his mistaken humanity had encouraged in rebellion. He seems to have set about the work of reparation with active vigor, and will probably write a new commentary on his treaties with his sword in the blood of the Kafirs. The military force proves inadequate, because the savages, who might easily have been kept under in control, have universally become impressed with an insolent sense of impunity, begotten by the indulgence of the Government, that uniformity of feeling serving them instead of organization. It will take severe measures to rid the colony of their presence, and guard it from future danger. The most effectual, and therefore the most humane, would still be to abolish the treaty system, and absorb Kafirland into the territory subject to British authority.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

Never was the town of Liverpool so strongly and enthusiastically excited as on the present occasion of the visit of Prince Albert, who had kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of "The Sailors' Home," and to open the new dock, which, for ages to come, will be known by his name. The extensive arrangements made to give his Royal Highness an adequate reception, and, through him, to pay homage and fealty to our Gracious Queen gradually took hold of the public mind; private individuals became roused, and the tide of enthusiasm throughout the whole town, and on the opposite shore, continued up to the Prince's departure for London.

The procession—how shall we describe it,—to what shall we liken it? We have heard royalty proclaimed at Charing Cross—seen it anointed in Westminster Abbey. But to our taste there was more genuine feeling in the bluff hearty cheers of English artisans, each bearing the emblem of his craft, that fell on the Prince's ear on the morning of Friday last, in that long procession, which would have extended for miles in a direct line—more soul, more sympathy, than the congregations, more polite, it may be, certainly not more earnest, which the proudest aristocracy in the world offered to the Mistress of the Seas when she ascended the throne of her fathers.

Liverpool, during the two days of the Royal Festival was pregnant with excitement. The holidays were general—business was suspended, and every one in the gratification of an amiable feeling, seemed bent on enjoying himself for the time being. In this land of interminable labor the misfortune is that holidays, like Angels' visits, are so few and far between. If the hardworked sons of toil were enabled to appropriate two or three days in the year to the indulgence of rest, commingled with the poetry of life, the world would be better, happier, far—and commerce would suffer little, if any, deterioration. The great law of human existence—Labor, and its concomitant, the sweat of the brow, produce health, but do not produce enjoyment. It is so rare, so gratifying a sight, to see humble Industry relieved from its drudgery—to witness the smiling faces, the happy homes of those who minister to our wants, and partake in our enjoyments, that all who look on the dignity of nature with the feelings of philanthropy, regret that these occasions are so rare. Royalty must have a strong hold on the affections of the nation when it throws down the barriers which Commerce and a money-making People erect in the pursuit of a great purpose.

At the banquet the Mayor gave for a toast—

"Health, prosperity and happiness to his Royal Highness Prince Albert."

The toast was most rapturously received, the whole company rising vociferously.

As soon as silence was restored, his Royal Highness rose, it could be observed, full of pride and pleasure, and said—I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast, and am very glad in having this opportunity of expressing to you how sincerely gratified I feel at the very kind reception you have given me in this town. It has always been a cherished wish of mine to visit this seat of commerce; and all I have seen to-day has far surpassed my anticipations. If my visit here will assist an object of charity, reflecting credit on your liberality, I shall be happy. *I am glad to find you desirous of promoting the comfort of those who, by their toil and labor, and exposing themselves to many dangers, are contributing to that prosperity which I have this day seen.*—I have now to propose to you,

"Continued prosperity to the town of Liverpool."

IRELAND.

The differences between O'Connell and Smith O'Brien have led to an open rupture and the withdrawal of the latter from the Repeal Association.—The Young Irelanders are *too fast* for the more matured views and policy of Mr. O'Connell. They desire to cut the cable which binds them to the British connection by force—by the sword.

At the Repeal meeting on Monday the Lord Mayor of Dublin presided; and the hall was thronged with leaders and followers of both sections.

A letter from Mr. O'Connell fanned the smouldering embers. He had much to write, he said, and but little time to write in.—

"The truth is, my spirit is sad and my heart is heavy at the miserable dissensions introduced into the Association."

"The advocacy of physical force doctrines renders it impossible for those who stand upon the Constitution of the Association itself to co-operate with those who will not adhere to that Constitution."

"It is unhappily become the more essential to assert our principles, as the Association is sought to be involved in proceedings of a most seditious nature, stated in the *Nation* newspaper to have been perpetrated in and by the writers for that publication. It would appear that the traversers in the late indictment are by those writers involved in similar guilt with their own.

"I will not, however, allow the matter to rest here. As soon as I return to Dublin, I will give a regular notice of referring the subject to the Committee, and to report thereon to the Association.

"I mean also to publish an address to the people of Ireland on the conduct of the physical force advocates, who continue, in despite of our solemn resolutions, members of our body.

One consolatory item is mentioned: Mr. O'Connell had heard that the Irish Lord Chancellor has resolved to reinstate the Repeal Magistrates.

Several orators, among whom were Messrs. Smith O'Brien, John O'Connell and others addressed the meeting.

FRANCE.

One of the satirical newspapers has the following, the truth of which, of course, is not implicitly to be relied upon: "The Mexican Chargé d'Affaires met lately, in a political saloon, an American Diplomatist. The conversation turned upon the War, and the Mexican, after approaching the Yankee, added, "It is evident, Mr. ——, that you have been guilty of a most culpable action—that of having debauched our daughter." "I am sorry," replied the American, that you complain; but the truth is that your daughter threw herself into our arms. However, for the wrong we did we have now made reparation—we have married her."

A concert in the open air was given the other day by 1,800 musicians. It was the first time such a multitude of musicians ever played together in France, and the din and tumult were consequently the most terrific ever heard.

A report has been current that the Government intends to reduce or abolish by royal ordinance the duty on the importation of sheet iron coming from the United States of America.

It appears that the combined fleets of England and France, although not yet *au grand complet*, have already done good service in putting down the abominable trade in slaves on the Western coast of Africa; and they are confident of doing yet greater things shortly.

The Bey of Tunis has severely punished some individuals who sent their slaves out of his dominions and disposed of them clandestinely, on the abolition of slavery taking place.

The differences between France and the Government of Hayti have been satisfactorily arranged. The latter pays an indemnity, invites the Consul of France by letters to resume his functions and receives him with all honors on landing. It is stated that the English agents have contributed greatly to bring about this satisfactory result.

From Algiers the news is of the usual character:—that is to say, the French have chastised revolted or disaffected tribes, seized their flocks and compelled them to make heavy payments in money. The tribes of the Ouled-Sidi-Yahia-Gen-Kaleb, those of the mountains to the North of Setif, of Ouled-Aissa, of Amoucha, have been thus treated. The last accounts represent the country as tranquil. There were tidings of Abd-el-Kader.

The Courier Français of this morning publishes the following paragraph, the responsibility of which I leave to it:—"It is said that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war, with the United States and that the departure of the Psyche for Vera Cruz, has been delayed some days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition."

Another attempt has been made on the life of king Louis Philippe. Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, his Majesty appeared as usual on the balcony of the principal window of the Palace of the Tuilleries, to listen to the concert which was given by the bands of the National Guard, as part of the customary rejoicings in commemoration of the revolution of July.—The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Princes his sons, and other members of Royal Family.—He was warmly received by the crowd assembled, and acknowledged their greeting with his usual warmth. No sooner had he seated himself, and given the signal for the concert to commence, than a person in the crowd drew forth a pistol and fired two shots at the King. By a providential dispensation neither touched his Majesty. Nor was any person near him at all injured. The King himself pointed out the assassin, who was immediately arrested and lodged in safe custody. The police had great difficulty in saving him from the vengeance of the populace. Being questioned, the miscreant readily admitted his crime, stated his name to be Joseph Henri, that he is fifty years of age and a manufacturer of *objets de fantaisie* residing at Paris. Misfortunes, he said, had made him weary of life, and he fired on the king to get talked about, and as a means of meeting death. He added that he proposed to commit the crime some weeks back when on duty at the Palace as a National Guard, but refrained lest he should bring disgrace on his comrades.

The attempt on his life excited no perceptible emotion in the mind of the King. He was as calm and as composed as if nothing had happened. His Majesty, as on previous occasions, sat out the conclusion of the concert, and then went to witness the fireworks, for the commencement of which he gave the usual signal. After they were concluded he returned to Neuilly, and thence started for the Chateau d'Eu.

The assassin will, no doubt, be beheaded like his predecessor Lecomte. He is well dressed, of elegant manners, and at the time he was arrested had 140 francs in his pocket.

This makes the *seventh* attempt at assassination from which Louis Philippe has escaped.

The newspapers do not appear to be in very good humor with the alterations in the American Tariff as they say they afford at best only miserably small advantages to French commerce, while some of the changes will positively be more injurious to it than the existing Tariff.

Mr. Wheaton, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, has been received with marked favor by the King and aristocracy.

"The regicide Henri was visited on Thursday," says the *Constitutionnel*, "by M. Dufresne, the Inspector of the Prisons. Interrogated as to the motives of his attempt, the prisoner replied that, on the eve of becoming bankrupt, and not possessing sufficient courage to commit suicide, he had opened the code to find whether there was not a crime punished by death without its being necessary to kill any one. He then conceived the design of firing at the King, but without intending to kill him, in order that the capital punishment might be inflicted upon him for having attempted the King's life."

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.

The marriage of the Emperor's daughter, the Princess Olga, with the Prince Royal of Wertemberg, has just been celebrated with very great pomp.

Orders have been sent to Kenva to sign the treaty of commerce between this country and Austria?

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 22.

On the 18th, Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King; and Mr. Donelson, by whom he is superseded, was received in private audience by his Majesty, and presented his credentials.

Mr. Flottwell, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, and it is expected that Mr. Canitz and Mr. Arden, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice, will also resign. In fact, a complete change of Cabinet is expected.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 20.

The seventeen sailors of the Carlscrona (Swedish vessel, rescued from shipwreck by the Swan, of New York, and conveyed to that city, have reached Europe quite safe.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, July 25.

Our merchants are turning their attention to colonial enterprise. They have already got up a company for the cultivation of the sugar cane, on a grand scale! They propose also to make great efforts to obtain possession of a larger share of the China trade. The government has established a professorship of the Chinese language in the University.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 22.

The Council appointed to draw up the new Constitution of Berne has completed its labors by adopting the Constitution by 88 votes against 9. It is thoroughly democratic in the most democratic sense of the word. It will come into operation on the 31st instant.

In the Diet, a letter was read from the Consul of Switzerland at New York, stating that, in the name of the President of the United States, he had to announce that the war with Mexico was only defensive, and that as soon as Mexico should desire to make peace he would accept it.

SPAIN—MADRID, July 22.

The brother of the Duke of Rianzares has been appointed Minister to the Republic of Venezuela.

There has been some slight attacks of cholera, but none dangerous. Doctors recommend the people as a precaution, to make a less immoderate use of ice than they are accustomed to do.

A conspiracy has just been discovered at Pampeluna, but it does not appear to be of much importance, notwithstanding the Government makes an immense splutter about it. In this happy land conspiracies are as plentiful as blackberries on English hedges.

The eternal question of the Queen's marriage is still on the tapis, and the newspapers are busy in discussing the merits of the rival candidates.

Railways are to be authorized in the papal dominions. The late Pope believed them things of the devil.

At Naples some sensation has been created by a cardinal, in preaching a sort of funeral sermon on the late Pope, attacking violently the late King of Prussia, and the present Emperor of Russia, for their proceedings relative to the Catholic Church. He spoke also of England, Spain and Portugal, but with respect; of Austria he said not a word, and of France he spoke, upon the whole very favorably. It is expected that the Russian Government will complain of the attack upon the Emperor.

DENMARK....COPENHAGEN, July 20.

The King has published a declaration, which declares that no difficulty whatever can arise as to the succession to the Duchies of Lauenbourg and Schlesuig; and that, as to the Duchy of Holstein, difficulties that may exist will be removed. The King's eldest son, though two or three times married, has no children, and at his death the German possessions of the Crown of Denmark will be separated from that country, unless some means can be devised of preventing it. The Germans and Danes, though living at present under one Government, hate each other intensely, and will be glad of a separation.

The King and Queen of Sweden have been on a visit to the Danish Court, and have been received with great pomp and respect.

ITALY—MILAN, July 21.

The Pope has published, as was expected, an amnesty for all political offenders. An exception, however, is made against soldiers and government employés, but their cases will be inquired into and dealt with according to their respective merits. The amnesty was received with intense and boisterous rejoicings by the people. The Pope has also won the love of the people by cutting down the expenses of his household. He is thus far the most popular Pope known for a very long time. He is remarkably modest and unassuming in his manners, goes out on foot and enters readily into conversation with the people. The new Secretaries of State have not yet been nominated, but there is no doubt they will be the two Cardinals most distinguished for their liberality.

We like to have democratic authority for censuring the President. Not only is it free from the imputation of partisan hatred, but it is entitled to greater consideration as long, as it were, painfully extracted from conviction, struggling with the habitual sycophancy of party. The N. Y. *Evening Post*—or rather its correspondent, before the veto of the French Spoliation bill was promulgated, spoke as follows of the probable fate of the measure:—

It is now regarded as certain that the President will pocket the bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims. This is a result to be deeply regretted, and if the fact turns out to be so, not to be defended.

The Union this morning has a paragraph about the opportuneness of the occasion for providing for the payment of these claims. This is a despicable and false pretence, as it is very well known that two, and perhaps four, years must elapse before one acre of land can be drawn under the awards of the commissioners to be appointed under this act.

The friends of the bill were astonished to-day by learning that the bill had been kept by the Committee on Enrollment, so that it was not presented to the President for signature until this afternoon.

From every part of the State comes the complaint of short crops. Between the incessant rains and the ravages of the caterpillar, little is left to reward the industry of the cotton planter. In addition to the disastrous tidings from the Red River country, we now learn that in the piney woods of the lake parishes, the crops have been greatly damaged by the rain and worm, and one-third the average yield is all that is expected.

Among the important matters passed during the recent session of Congress, the following may be regarded as the most prominent:—

1st. The Oregon Notice.
2d. The Declaration of War with Mexico.
3d. The Ratification of the Oregon Treaty.
4th. The Ad Valorem Tariff.
5th. The Warehousing Bill.
6th. The Sub-Treasury.
7th. The River and Harbor Bill.
8th. The French Spoliation Bill.

Of these the two last failed to become laws, in consequence of the Executive Veto.

The democratic policy, with a single exception, was fully engrafted on the Legislation of the country, during the late session of Congress. The democracy of 1846—that is the progressive democracy, which spurns as obsolete and antiquated, such fathers of the faith as THOMAS JEFFERSON and JAMES MADISON—considers Free Trade a fundamental portion of its creed. Accordingly, it has abolished the system of protective duties established in 1842, and substituted in its stead, a law by which the manufacturing industry of the country is to be paralyzed for the benefit of British workshops. Another cardinal article of the new light democracy is, that the people expect too much from the Government; that the latter must provide for itself, leaving the people to take care of themselves. In illustration of this principle the late democratic Congress passed the Sub-Treasury act, by which the Government becomes effectually divorced from the people; the creature stands aloof from the creator, and the office holders are to be remunerated in gold and silver, while the rest of the Republic is to fare as it best can.

These two leading principles have been thoroughly enforced in the legislation of Congress. The exception alluded to above is the Land Graduation bill, which failed on account of the pertinacity of the Senate in carrying it out to its full extent, although driven through the House in the first instance by party screws, and the political influence of the overseers of the Cabinet.

With the new Tariff and the Sub-Treasury in active operation, the President and his party have a common platform to stand upon. The whigs, too, enjoy the advantage, not unfrequently denied them, of knowing where to find their antagonists. Against the persuasions, the arguments and the warnings of the whigs, locofocoism has persisted in forcing these issues upon the country. It can no longer blink or evade them. It cannot, hereafter, as in 1844, endeavor to avoid responsibility through its neglect to register the decrees of political juntos, and strive to manufacture a kaleidoscope of party faith that will present varying hues and forms as it revolves around the different sections of the Union. It will not be able to preach up the Tariff in Pennsylvania and denounce it in Georgia; to sustain Internal Improvements in the West and decry them in the South; to give the Sub-Treasury the go-by in Virginia, and eulogise its beauties every where else. No! The party has presented certain plain and direct and palpable issues, it has staked its popularity, its existence upon them. It has fulfilled the ukase of that self-constituted framer of political creeds—the Baltimore Convention, and has now submitted the result of its action to the impartial and deliberate verdict of the people.

In this Locofocoism has acted boldly if not wisely. Its principles, whether fraught with good or evil, are salient. They can be found, and they can be combatted. Thus far, therefore, the task of the whig party is an easy one. We have always maintained that our adversaries were the friends of Free Trade, the foes to Home Industry, the champions of a financial system by which millions would be forced out of the circulation into the safes and strong boxes of the Treasury, and the credit and currency of the country mercilessly assailed and penned up within narrow channels. The chief difficulty lay in proving the doctrines of Locofocoism by its deeds. With the lubricity of an eel our political opponents slipped from the grasp and took shelter in muddy waters. Their practice had not accorded with their professions, and they, therefore, repudiated the latter to suit their own convenience and the exigency of the crisis. This can no longer be. They may now defend their acts but cannot deny them. The records of the late session stamp them with vitality.

Let then, the Whig party continue its patriotic labors, in the confident hope that popular intelligence will render them speedy and signal justice. Let the press demonstrate fairly and fearlessly the evils and errors of the doctrines which Locofocoism upholds. Experience will soon come to its aid, establishing by its dearly purchased but valuable lessons, the truth of Whig argument and testing the potency of Whig predictions. When other reasons fail, when abstract logic proves powerless, and ardent appeals fall upon closed or listless ears, the depressed condition of which the enterprise and industry of the country will be reduced, must evoke the attention of the masses and compel them to enquire whether foolish and fatal legislation has not been the proximate cause of sorrow and suffering. We are willing to abide the result. The Whig party court investigation and shrink not from the closest scrutiny. The triumph of sound Republican principles is at hand. It cannot be averted or retarded, if the Whig party does its duty.

Later from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis papers of the 20th inst., contain later advices from Santa Fe. A letter in the *Republican*, dated "Independence Aug. 13th," states that Mr. Sam'l Railston had just returned from an unprecedented trip of eighty days. Previously to Mr. Railston's departure, there was a good deal of excitement created by the numerous reports in circulation respecting our troops. Expresses had been sent out in every direction by the Governor and private citizens, to ascertain their truth, but many of them, after being out two or three days, returned, having learned nothing satisfactory. The whole country is in a state of alarm. Farmers adjoining Santa Fe are driving their stock into the mountains, securing their possessions, and putting themselves in a position that they can be out of harm's way at a moment's warning.—Provender of every description is exceedingly scarce, (there not having been a rain for nearly three months, the vegetation is nearly exhausted. Our informant thinks the troops will have some difficulty in securing enough for the maintenance of their animals even for a month. Provisions must of necessity also be very hard to get, and unless some other means of securing them be found out than such as was anticipated previous to their departure, they will be in a very bad way this winter. It was pretty certainly known before they left, that there would not be even a show of fight on the part of the Mexicans, unless a very small force was sent along at first, for the assertion of the Governor was made, and word sent to General KEARNEY by our informants to that effect; and he further says that if a respectable force comes upon him, he shall immediately abandon the country and remove south of the Rio del Norte. The common people, and especially the Puebla Indians, are averse to fighting the Americans; for an order for volunteers from the Governor met with no response from them at all, and he has now not more than three hundred soldiers in Santa Fe, miserably clad and poorly fed. Neither were any soldiers to be had below, for Chihuahua had not and could not furnish any, and Mr. MCKNIGHT says there is no probability of any being gotten there. Some of the traders had arrived at Santa Fe, but no business being done, they had gone below. SPEYERS had bought out all the Governor's wagons and goods, and other small lots of goods from traders, and gone on. Mr. WM. MCKNIGHT, WEBB and DOANE, had also gone. Gen. KEARNEY, and all the troops and traders had passed up the Arkansas to Bent's Fort. The company of ARMIJOS, going out from here, were met at different points, progressing slowly. Mr. WILLIAM MAGOFFIN at or near Arkansas; SAMUEL MAGOFFIN, a little nearer, this way, and GENTRY and others at Council Grove, and some others still this side. Almost every day provision wagons were seen upon the road, wending their way along; carcases of horses, oxen and buffalo were strewed along at intervals. The great scarcity of water so frequently spoken of, proves to be a fabrication. On this side of the Arkansas there is grass and water in sufficient abundance for all that have or may go out. Col. PRICE's regiment was met, just getting fairly into the plains, about two or three days' ride from the Fort. This is all the news I can gather for you now—there will be an express to the Garrison to-day or to-morrow; he ought to have been there before, but his animals broke down. Through him, probably, you will hear more particularly.

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS—The *National Intelligencer* has an article in which the enormous cost of reporting in full the speeches delivered in Congress at each session is adverted to. The editors say:—"Whilst upon this subject, let us say that the time is at hand, if it have not already arrived, when the reporting and publishing in the Washington newspapers, at the expense of their proprietors, of all (or any considerable portion) of the elaborate speeches delivered in Congress must cease. The custom has already existed too long. For the last five and twenty years, the burden has been becoming every year heavier and heavier to the press, by reason of the yearly expanding volume of the Debates, and the growing desire and expectation of Members of both Houses to be reported at large. It has now become too heavy to be borne by the publishers, unless in some form of which the expense shall be paid by others than the Printers, whose subscribers would for the most part greatly prefer that the contents of their Washington papers should be of a more miscellaneous cast than they usually are during the sessions of Congress. At this very session, the Proprietors of one of the city papers have declared that the expense of their reporting department during the Session amounted to nine or ten thousand dollars; and we are satisfied, from our own experience, that their statement is rather under than over the mark. It is plain to every one who will think that no newspaper published at Washington can stand this annual charge, to which ought to be added full fifty per cent. for all the expenses with which the *printing* of such a mass of matter loads down the newspaper press."

The July number of the *Southern Quarterly Review* contains an article entitled "Mr. Clay and the American System." We have not read it, but learn from some of the Whig papers that it consists of an elaborate thesis on the benefits of Free Trade, and attacks vehemently the principles of Mr. CLAY and the Whig party. We admire the *Southern Quarterly*, but if its editors, intend to convert it into a political [illegible] and make it the vehicle for the exposition of that portion of the Democratic party known as the Southern Wing, they must cease looking for patronage to Whig sources.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—A meeting of this Council was held last evening. On motion of Alderman Hagan, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Dufour observed that the Council had met for a special purpose—a petition is submitted to this Board by Madame de Pontalba relative to certain matters affecting the interests and welfare of the Municipality. He will request the Secretary to read that document. It is in substance as follows:

The petitioner, Madame de Pontalba, wishing to contribute to the aggrandizement of her native city, proposes to build two rows of splendid houses on an uncommon scale, and asks the aid of the Council for the exection of her plan. These houses would front the Place d'Armes on two sides, St. Peter and St. Ann streets. The petitioner prays for an exemption of the city taxes on her buildings for the term of twenty years, etc.

In accordance with the preceding petition, Mr. Dufour offered a series of resolutions, granting the prayer of Madame de Pontalba, and stating the terms under which the privileges asked for are conceded. Mr. Dufour explained that the sacrifice is rather apparent than real. The city taxes now collected on the old Pontalba buildings in St. Peter and St. Ann streets, are very limited. The new houses proposed to be erected will not only be an ornament to the city, but a source of increased revenue on account of their higher value, so that after a certain number of years the exemption granted will be more than compensated. Fashionable stores, houses of public resort, etc., will be established in the new buildings, and these, every one know, yield a considerable amount of revenue to the Municipality. Mr. Dufour concluded by bestowing a proper and well merited eulogy on the patriotism of the petitioner, which prompts her to embark in an enterprise without being certain of success, and merely out of a laudable wish to add to the magnificence of her native city.

Mr. Hagan rose and stated that he concurred in toto with the views expressed by the gentleman from the 2d ward.

The rules being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Latour, these resolutions were unanimously adopted. One of the resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of superintendence composed of one member from each ward, the chair appointed Messrs. Slingerland, Marks, Fabre, Derbis and Latour.

Mr. Dufour offered a resolution relative to the opening of Bienville street as far as Carrollton Avenue, in order to establish a highway from the municipality to the Parish of Jefferson. Adopted after a short debate.

Mr. Latour submitted a resolution instructing the Improvement Committee to postpone the appointment of officers in the Surveyor's Department until the said committee report, conformably to a resolution passed some time since, on the expediency of transferring the power of nominating from the Improvement Committee to the Council.

Pending the debate the quorum was broken, and the Council adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

Claude Parpiel, a cabaret keeper, residing in the Second Municipality, was arrested yesterday evening for selling spirituous liquor to slaves.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—Mary Carl, for stealing, was committed to the workhouse for thirty days. James Taylor, for assault and battery, was bailed to keep the peace.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Charles Smith and Charles White, for resisting some police officers in the discharge of their duties, were each sentenced to ten dollars fine, and being unable to pay the same were committed for ten days.

John O'Brady, for using indecent language in the street, was fined five dollars.

Thomas Auld, for resisting a police officer, was fined five dollars.

Captain Whitley, charged with a breach of trust, and George W. Bryan, with assault and battery, were sent to the First District Court.

BEFORE RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—The slave Jack alias Dick, belonging to Mr. Lazardi, was brought yesterday before the Recorder of the Third Municipality, on a charge of abusing M. Manuel Deeg, a cabaret-keeper, and threatening to set fire to his shop. His Honor committed Jack for his appearance and trial before Mr. Alphonse Canonge, 5th Justice of the Peace.

IOWA.—An extra from the Iowa Express says the majority in favor of the State Constitution for that Territory is about six hundred.

DROWNED.—The eldest son of Mr. Clark, of the St. Louis Theatre, was drowned a few days ago while bathing off Hannan's Island.

Sixty seven counties in Missouri give over 9,000 majority against the new constitution.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT.
August 28, 1846.

COTTON.—The transactions in Cotton since the date of our last report have necessarily been on a limited scale, owing from the very reduced stock remaining in first hands, which precludes any operations of note. Still the demand has been good, and the extent of business quite as large as could be expected under the circumstances, the sales having amounted to 1,000 bales. In every instance, holders have obtained very full prices, and in some cases, a shade higher than our quotations, which have [illegible]. The New Cotton is coming in very slowly, the receipts thus far being merely 11 bales. Accounts in the country still report unfavorably of the present crop.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6 @ [illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	9 @ [illegible]
Good and Fine	10 @ [illegible]

TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—AVERAGE LISTS.

Good	00 @ 00
Common	00 @ 00
Extreme prices	00 @ 00

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand for Tobacco during the past week, and the sales have reached 600 hhds at steady prices. The amount on sale is now very moderate and consists mainly of broken lots. We quote Inferior, 1½@2; Common, 2¼@2¾; Fair, 3¼@3¾; Fine, 4@4½; Choice and Selections, 5@6c; Seed Leaf, 3 to 10 cents ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—This article has continued in good request, and the business of the week has amounted to fully 300 hhds at prices ranging from 5@7 cents ⅌ lb. for inferior to strictly choice lots. There is nothing doing in Havana Sugars.

MOLASSES.—The business in this article has been confined to small lots, without any change in prices. We quote for good quality 21@22 cents ⅌ gal.

FLOUR.—A fair extent of business has been done in Flour during the past week, and prices have remained very firm. We quote fresh lots of Ohio at $3 62½@3 75. Common brands of Illinois and Missouri, $3 62½@3 75; St. Louis Mills, $3 75@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The transactions in the Provision market have been rather limited for some days past, but in other respects the market has experienced no alteration. A moderate business has been done in Pork, which we quote at $9 75@9 87½ cents for Mess, and $6 62½@6 75 for Prime. We have not heard of any sales of M. O. Beef move off very slowly, the sales being altogether in retail, we quote Mess in barrels $9 75@9 00; Half bbls, $5 50@6 00, Prime, $4 75@5 00 ⅌ barrel.—For Lard there has been a fair enquiry at well sustained prices, varying from 4½@6 ⅌ lb. for extreme qualities. In Bacon a steady business is doing, the Government still continuing their purchases; we quote Sides, 5¼c; Shoulders, 3¼@3¾c. Uncanvassed Hams, 6 cents. Uncanvassed and extra cured, 6¼@9 cents ⅌ lb.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has continued without much animation during the past week, the sales having only reached 12,000 bushels. With regard to prices there is no change—they range from 34@38 cents for mixed to prime parcels. Oats continue in good demand and are selling at 45@46 cent ⅌ bushel. There is nothing doing in Wheat.

WHISKEY—The market since our last has been firm at 20 cents ⅌ gallon, for Rectified, but in consequence of the light stock the transactions have been limited.

EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration in Foreign Exchange, which remains at 7½@8 ⅌ cent premium for Sterling; Francs, at 5f. 27½@5f. 32½. Northern Bills have receded, and we now quote New York, 60 days, 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent discount; Checks at Sight ¼@½ ⅌ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	7½@8¼ ⅌ cent. premium.
France	5f. 27½, 5f. 32½.
New York, 60 days sight	1½@1¾ ⅌ cent discount.
Do. 30 days sight checks	[illegible] ⅌ cent discount.
Do. 10 days sight	[illegible] ⅌ cent prem.
Boston, 60 days	[illegible] ⅌ cent do.
Philadelphia, 60 days	2½@2¾ ⅌ cent do.
Havana, 5@8 days sight	00 ⅌ cent do.

FREIGHTS.—We have not heard of any Freight engagements during the past week. Our previous quotations are retained.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON ⅌ lb to	Liverpool		[illegible]
Do.	do	Havre	1 1-16c.
Do.	do	New York, ⅌ lb	⅛@1 00c.
Do.	do	Boston, ⅌ lb	⅛@1 06c.
TOBACCO ⅌ hhd to	Cowes, &c		45s
Do.	do	London, direct	40@45s.
Do.	do	Bremen	42s 6d.
Do.	do	Antwerp and Hamburg	45s.
Do.	do	Liverpool	40s@45s 6d.
Do.	do	Havre	00
Do.	do	New York	$4 50@5 00
Do.	do	Boston	$4 50@5 00
Do.	do	Philadelphia	$7 50

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—to Northern Ports:

From the Coast, ⅌ hhd	none shipping.
From the City.....do	$4 25@0 00
BACON—To New York	$4 50@0 00
Do. Boston	$4 50@0 00
PORK ⅌ brl. to New York	65@70c.
Do. do Boston	00@00c.
FLOUR do New York	60c.
Do. do Boston	55@60c.
Do. do England	4s 6d.
LEAD ⅌ ton to New York	$4 00@5 00
Do. do Boston	[illegible]
HEMP do New York	$3 00
Boston do Do.	$3 00

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(PER STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.)

From the New York Tribune.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

REPORT FROM JULY 25 TO JULY 31.—A steady trade demand upon a market favorably viewed by holders, and on a gradually decreasing stock, has had the effect of giving a slightly advancing tendency to prices. The advance, however, is scarcely quotable, and is [illegible] the reported quantity offered for sale. [illegible] criptions of all qualities, not less [illegible] duing. A better state of trade in [illegible] both Yarn and Goods, [illegible] provement with us here. Sales of to-day [illegible] sold, nearly to the trade. 4,000 American [illegible]

on speculation, and 3,310 American, 660 Pernams and 100 Bahia for export. The total number of sales amount to 26,500 bales.

Report of the Cotton Market, August 3, 1846.

Owing to the visit of Prince Albert and the festivities consequent thereon, the Cotton market has been closed from the 29th ult. till to day. The market opened after these holidays with an animated demand. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, mostly all to the trade, very little being bought either for export or on speculation—no change has been reported in prices, but those last quoted are maintained with extreme firmness.

PRODUCE.—Since we last addressed our readers the business done in the Produce market has not undergone any perceptible improvement. The transactions effected privately have been few and unimportant, while those articles which have been offered to public competition were only sold in part.

Notwithstanding, previous rates have been sustained, merchants having shown more firmness and supplied the market less freely. The uncertainty which prevailed respecting the fate of the new Sugar Duties Bill having been mostly abated, and almost all parties excepting the ultimate success of Lord John Russell's plan, colonial and refined sugar have therefore declined in value.

In the value of goods suited for exportation little fluctuation has occurred, but with the exception of East India Rice, the dealings have been limited in all articles, and which is not to be wondered at considering the changes of all goods. A large speculative demand exists for Rice and Rum, the former on account of the unfavorable accounts relative to the Potatoe crop, and the latter is to be ascribed to the proposed reduction in the duty.

The speculative demand for Sugar, the produce of slave labor, has been renewed, but not to any extent, as holders are asking higher rates and above those current for Sugars the produce of our colonies and dependencies. There has been little desire evinced to operate in goods for manufacturing purposes, and the general tendency of prices is downward.

A further fall in the value of Grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly, the quality of the Wheat is finer, and the yield greater than last year. Since the Great Western sailed the arrival of produce has been small. Few public sales are at present declared.

It is, at present, a generally cherished opinion, that after the settlement of the Sugar Duties, commerce, in all its various departments, will undergo a material change, inasmuch as stocks in second hands are smaller than for many years past, and the consumption greater.

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE. London.—The sale of home growth Wheat during the week ending July 31, has been slow, at the same time prices have been pretty well supported. The transactions in foreign were to a very limited extent, purchasers being unwilling to give the terms asked.

The sale of American Flour on the 27th was dull. The best brands of United States were held for 26s. per barrel. In consequence of the Potatoe disease having increased rapidly in Ireland, there was some inquiry, on the date alluded to for Indian Corn for shipment to that place, but the high terms asked by holders checked business.

On the 28th ult. the trade for Wheat was slow at the prices current on the 27th. Little business was transacted on the 31st, and no change either of an advancing or declining character could be noted. Throughout the week, terminating July 31, Flour hung very heavily on hand.

The nominal top price of town made has remained unchanged, but country marks as well as the common sorts of United States and Canadian, have been parted with at rates which would not have been accepted previously.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET. During the early part of the past month business was somewhat interfered with by the political changes then taking place and the change which was expected in the commercial policy of the Government consequent thereupon, but since the present Ministers have been installed into office with the power evidently of being able to carry their measures, there is a better feeling in trade matters and disposition to enter on business engagements.

Money is also easier for business purposes, the best paper being now discounted in London at 3½ a. In Beef there is no produce there is little change to note. In Beef there has been a large business doing, confined, however, to the inferior brands, which having declined to low rates, a considerable demand has been induced for home consumption. The finest brands are still held for former rates, but without any immediate prospect of sale. Pork is very dull, and to effect sales, lower rates have been submitted to. There is still some demand for export at our last quotations.

Of Bacon Middles we have had two arrivals from New Orleans (about 150 tons) but the meat having become heated and yellow, owing to the long confinement in casks, it does not meet a quick sale. Hams of fine quality would sell at our quotations freely, if mild and well flavored, and in good keeping condition. Lard has been arriving less freely, and the stock being now in smaller compass, holders refuse to take former rates. Fine qualities would command our extreme quotations.

Tallow is also in improved demand, and present rates are likely to be well sustained during the remainder of the Summer, with the prospect of some improvement in price as the cold weather approaches. There have been some further arrivals of Cheese, but the quality has, on the whole, deteriorated, and is affected by the [illegible] future prospects of the market. A large sale may be safely calculated on for prime qualities. There is no Butter, either Canadian or United States, on the market. Goshen Butter sells at 38s. to 41s.

With continued heavy arrivals of foreign Grain and Flour, principally from the United States and Canada, our Corn market has continued to decline, holders not being disposed to increase their stocks in warehouse under the present prospect of an early and abundant harvest.—The sales of Flour have been very large, the latest prices obtained being Western Canal 25s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s to 24s, New Orleans 23s to 23s 6d, Canadian 24s to 25s 6d, the latter only for extra qualities.

United States Wheat has been sold as low as 5s 6d for inferior qualities, up to 6s 9d for choice samples. Indian Corn, under the pressure of heavy arrivals, declined to 25s for Yellow, and 27s for White, but has recovered again, and is now salable at 28 and 29s respectively.

Corn Meal also declined to 13s. per barrel, but is now more easily sold at 15s. The duty on Wheat has now advanced to 6s, with the prospect of reaching the highest point (say 10s. per quarter) within a few weeks.—J. & C. Kirkpatrick.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—Three hundred barrels of American Flour reached Nottingham from Liverpool the other day, and was immediately sold at about eight dollars per bbl.

RICE.—2500 bags Bengal had been taken, chiefly for export, at a farther advance of 1s ⅌ cwt, 12s to 12s 6d is being paid for broken, up to 16s ⅌ cwt for fine wheat.

SUGAR. There has been a moderate demand for B. P. and 200 hhds sold at a decline of fully 1s ⅌ cwt, two cargoes of Mauritius, about 800 mats, and 1000 bags Bengal have also been disposed of at a similar reduction. Foreign. The sales are confined to about 150 boxes brown and yellow Havana. [illegible]

WOOL.—Since the conclusion of the late public sales of this article in London, which closed with more firmness towards the end, there has been a rising and more confidence gaining ground, and a great degree of activity has been displayed both here and in the consuming districts. This we think, is in a great measure owing to the prospect of the government commercial measures being carried without much difficulty, so that trade will not be interrupted for the present by fresh elections. The expectation of the American Tariff being carried will also have a very favorable influence on our trade. There is no alteration to notice in prices; imports are small, and stocks light and inadequate to meet any extensive demand, but fresh supplies will be soon coming in more freely.

TOBACCO.—The sales this month are 808 hhds. viz:—129 Virginia leaf, 215 stemmed, 178 Kentucky leaf and 223 stemmed. Of these 108 Virginia leaf, 120 stemmed, and Kentucky leaf were taken for Ireland, 8 Virginia leaf and 61 stemmed for Scotland, 33 Virginia and 129 Kentucky leaf for exportation, and 9 Virginia leaf, 24 stemmed, 39 Kentucky leaf and 223 stemmed by the trade. The imports are 251 hhds from New Orleans. The exports are 37 hhds for Africa, 20 Madagascar, 20 Malta, 18 Drontheim and 8 Rotterdam. The business for the period has been fair throughout, and the market pretty steady, at the same time, some alterations may be noticed in stripes which have latterly been offering on still more moderate terms, while with leaf (Virginia) holders are firm, at least with the finer descriptions of such.

ATTENTION.—The following excellent and popular articles are sold in this city, at the only genuine Depot for Dally's Magical Pain Extractor, No. 59, POYDRAS STREET, viz: Gray's Ointment; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Magical Pain Extractor Salve; Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, warranted to cure; Extract of Sarsaparilla; Acoustic Oil, for Deafness; Vermifuge, for Worms; Hay's Liniment, for Piles; Headache Remedy; Bernard's Remedy for Bowel Complaint; East India Hair Dye, colors the hair and not the skin; Varnish for Stoves, Pipes and Grates; Balsam of Hoarhound, the best remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, etc.

A CARD.—For St. Louis.—THIS DAY the 29th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. the fine, fast and very light draft steamer DIE VERNON, Captain Charles Dean will leave for St Louis and intermediate ports this excursion as above. Passengers will please be on board in time. For freight or passage apply on board or to

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
au29 — 92 Tchoupitoulas st.

DEBTS that may be contracted by the crew of the French brig **La Laure,** will not be paid by the master nor the consignees.

BERTRAND & SISOS,
au29 — Cor. Royal and Bienville sts.

Ship Thracian, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite Hospital street. Goods not permitted during the delay of five days, will be sent to the public store on account and risk of consignees.

au28—3t — G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned retiring from business, invites those who are indebted to settle their accounts under the least possible delay, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to present their claims immediately.

His agent, Mr. Maignan is entrusted with the settlement of his concern and will continue under his own name and account the same business, at No. 87 St. Louis st.

jy4 — EDOUARD LARRONDE.

NOTICE. Mr. JOHN GEIGE, No 18, Royal st., holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the city. Persons having business with me will please apply to him.

jy23 — JOHN BELLOW Jr.

CARROLLTON GARDEN! SOCIETY BALL!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the BALL which is to take place on the 29th instant, at the Carrollton Gardens, are requested to provide themselves with Tickets (THIS DAY) at Mr. C. Sy's, St Louis Baths. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. COBIST.

The Cars will positively leave the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, at 9 o'clock, P. M. — a29

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

THE subscribers warn all persons in the United States who buy Segars of their brand, "LA PALMA CELEBRADA," to beware of counterfeits, knowing that Segars of an inferior quality have been sold in New Orleans, pretending to be of the above brand. Hereafter, the genuine Segars of this brand will have on the label of each box, an engraved stamp, with these words: "J. DE CASO & CO., TO PREVENT FORGERY."

J. DE CASO & CO., of Havana.
a29 9t — Manufacturers of the Segars Palma Celebrada.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be given to whoever will arrest and lodge in one of the city jails, the American negro man LONDON, a carpenter by trade. Said negro absconded from his master, J. P. M. Rouzan, about twenty days ago. London is above middling size, very black [illegible], tolerably fair features, aged about 30 years.

J. P. M. ROUZAN, Bourbon street,
a20 3t — between Toulouse and St Louis st.

FOR SALE.—Landing per ship Thracian from Bordeaux.
40 casks red wine;
108 half casks white wine.
Also in store
85 cases dried prunes in flasks;
50 do old Bordeaux wine, divers brands;
4 half pipes and 8 qr. pipes old brandy, Maglory 1825;
60 casks red wine, superior quality;
30 do do good wine, for family use.

a20 — J. & J. TARDOS, 12 Conti st.

LANDING per ship Thracian from Bordeaux
50 half casks white wine, Haut Barsac, 1st quality;
16 casks red wine, first quality;
40 do do common;
50 baskets Guignolet;
19 cases of 12 bottles each, Kirschwasser;
5 do 12 flasks dried prunes, for sale by

a20 — DUQUE, LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

LANDING per ship Thracian from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
54 casks red wine, Chateau de Segur;
100 bales fine corks; 30,000 each bale;
225 baskets superfine olive oil;
4 cases containing each 25 baskets superfine do.

a20 — AUG. MOLIER, 10 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ship Thracian from Bordeaux, [illegible] casks red wine, Montferrand [illegible] [illegible]

ROBERTS & HALL, 73 Magazine st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ship Thracian from Bordeaux:
50 casks red wine, St Julien,
25 do do St Estephe,
25 do do Montferrand,
30 half casks white wine, Haut Sauterne,
50 baskets superfine anisette.

a20 — N. DUBOUT, 13 Toulouse st.

WANTED immediately, A colored servant woman, to attend to a small family, the woman must be neat and genteel. She will have but very little to do. Address Box B, No. 922 Post Office. — a20

WANTED.—A female Teacher with experience and satisfactory testimonials, may meet with a permanent situation by applying to Messrs FRANCOZ & SMITH, Academy, Algiers. — a26

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm GEO. PARDOW, Jr., & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE PARDOW, Jr., having purchased the interest of F. PARENT, is charged with the settlement of the affairs of the late firm.

GEO. PARDOW, Jr.
a26 — F. PARENT.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of F. PARENT, in the late firm of GEORGE PARDOW, Jr. & Co., will continue the Hardware Business in his own name and for his own account.

a26—3t — GEO. PARDOW, Jr.

New Orleans, August 25th 1846.

F. PARENT will continue in the same business at No. 3 Old Levee street.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE. This institution situated upon lake Pontchartrain, some twenty miles from New Orleans, presents many and great advantages to parents wishing to have their children educated. The locality is perfectly healthy and the [illegible] excellent. Every branch of useful and polite instruction is attended to, among which may be mentioned the English, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Geography, ancient and modern; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., together with Music, Drawing and Fencing. The students have every opportunity of engaging in exercises conducive to health; promenades in the adjoining beautiful and picturesque country being permitted under the guidance of a Prefect, as often as is judged expedient. The discipline is mild, but firm, the corporal punishment being allowed [illegible] provision of certain privileges being the chief [illegible] restraint employed. The faculty consists of eight Professors, one of whom acts as a Prefect. There is also a steward, who supplies the table, and the College domestics and attendants the Lingerie. A Library for the Students has been recently commenced, and is rapidly increasing through the aid of the patrons of the College. The former Professor being in some respects unsatisfactory to the Direction, has been superseded by another, fully competent to the duties devolved upon him. Every thing promises well for the future, and the patronage of the public is invited in the cause of education is respectfully solicited.

J. S. WHITAKER, President.
JUAN E. LOPEZ, Proprietor.

Mandeville College, August 25th 1846. — a26

TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER—NORMAN'S SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC FOR 1847.—Devoted to the great Agricultural interests of the South. Edited by Thos. Affleck, Esq. To be published annually. It is the intention of the Editor and Publisher of the work to make it worthy of the patronage of [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] Florists, Dealers in Agricultural Implements [illegible]

B. M. NORMAN, Publisher, 16 Camp st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

THE most extensive assortment of Shirts ever imported into this market may now be seen at the **New Orleans Shirt Depot,** No. 50 Chartres street.

The proprietor of the above named establishment is now in New York, and the manufacturing department being [illegible] descriptions of SHIRTS MADE IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY AND OF GOOD MATERIALS.

[illegible]

ISAAC HART, 50 Chartres street, New Orleans,
Manufactory 73 William street,
a14 lmo &c — New York.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, corner St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections [illegible]

M. BERTUS.
H. RUFFIER.
New Orleans, August 26 1846 — a26 2w

MUSTER ROLLS! MUSTER ROLLS!! MUSTER ROLLS!!!—The commanders of the several Volunteer Companies returning from the seat of war, are informed that Muster Rolls will be [illegible] at the shortest notice, at No. 4 Exchange Alley.

a27 — PERTUS & RUFFIER.

PARTNER WANTED.—[illegible]

I the undersigned inform the public that I will not [illegible] note for the sum of one hundred and [illegible] March 1846, payable six months after date [illegible] Notary Public [illegible] Which sold [illegible] was drawn and to have been paid [illegible]

G. FRESCH.
New Orleans, August 28th 1846.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost [illegible] lady's double case gold watch, [illegible] The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver it in the Second District Court of New Orleans. — au28 3t

LEECHES! LEECHES!

THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND LEECHES, superior quality, lately received per brig Pacific, are offered for sale at from 6 to 12 cents, by

L. DELOCHE, Druggist,
a27 — Corner Bourbon & Dumaine sts.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Improvement Committee will proceed on SATURDAY next, 29th instant to the election of the following officers, to wit:
1 Superintendent of Public Works.
1 [illegible]
4 Overseers.

Applicants must [illegible] to the Surveyor's office on the 29th inst.

New Orleans, Aug. 24, 1846.

[illegible] COMMUNY, Surveyor.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] from Bordeaux, [illegible]
300 casks red wine, [illegible] St. Estephe and St Julien
20 do do [illegible]
20 do do [illegible] St Julien 1840
40 half casks [illegible]
20 do do white wine, Haut Barsac
20 do do Haut Sauterne
100 cases red wine, Chateau Lafitte and Larose
100 do old white wine Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac
25 do do do in half bottles;
50 do apricots, peaches and prunes in brandy
40 do superfine cordials
100 do orange flower water,
20 do [illegible]
[illegible]

DURCHE F, 77 St. Louis street,
a2. 3t — between Bourbon and Royal.

TATOUT BROTHERS, 161 Chartres st., corner Toulouse street, have received by late arrivals from France, England and the North, a large assortment of merchandise, to wit:—white cotton thread, in spools; white hose for ladies and misses, from No. 1 to 6; gros [illegible] half hose for men and children; gloves [illegible] black, colored and thread cords; [illegible] thread and cotton tape, [illegible] French twine in balls, assorted white [illegible] toilet combs, double toilet combs, [illegible] powder boxes and puffs, silk bone and ivory [illegible] black and colored sewing silk thread, hooks and eyes [illegible] French, American and Spanish playing cards, fine letter paper and other qualities, [illegible] watch guards, looking glasses, cologne water; metal and iron spoons, goose quills and steel pens, blacking; wicks on wood and cork, chemical matches, assorted colored patent thread, [illegible] wool, gum balls different sizes; corset whale bones, assorted thimbles, Warren needles, assorted suspenders for men and children.

They have constantly on hand a variety of articles which are for sale at very low prices for cash.

au26 — TATOUT, FERERES.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ship Thracian, from Bordeaux—
50 cases Strawberries, in their juice; 15 do assorted Fruits, in their juice; 10 do Cherries in Brandy; 10 do Maraschino of Zara; 10 do Swiss Absinth; 60 do Anisette, Preserves, Green Peas, Ceps, 50 Old Truffled Fries, &c. 300 cases of 12 empty Bottles.

LOREILLE & Co.
Corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

LANDING per ship Thracian from Bordeaux:
32 casks red wine, St Estephe Medoc;
12 do do Graves Blanquefort;
16 do do Macau Medoc;
40 bbls white wine, Haut Sauterne;
34 do do Sauterne, 1842;
8 qr. pipes brandy, J. J. Dupuy, 4th proof, for sale by
B. TALAMON, 80 St. Louis st.

OLIVE OIL of the brand Pourel, fils, in large bottles, corks of different qualities, long and half long. Macaroni of India trees; Curaçao in large and small jugs; red wine, old St. Emilion in boxes, white wine in half bottles, ordinary red wines in casks and also good family wines; superfine aniseed of Marie Brisard and Roger.

To close a concern—50 cases old red wine, Medoc.

a28 — For sale by — B. TALAMON, 80 St. Louis st.

LANDING from ship Thracian, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:—
240 casks Red Wines, different qualities;
124 bbls and half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
5 quarter pipes Old Cognac Brandy, 4th proof;
12 quarter pipes Fine Champagne Brandy, 1842.

au28—1m — G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

SUNDRIES for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee: 1,000,000 Havana segars of all kinds.
10 boxes Havana sugar, white and yellow.
6 ceroons Guatemala indigo.
8 bbls Mrs Miller & Co.'s fine cut tobacco.
6 bales gum copal.
10 cases Thomas' chewing tobacco, in small boxes.
10 boxes Saunders' do do. — a26

French Prints, 25 cents per yard.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Ladies and Public in general, that he is now receiving his new styles of French Prints and that he will sell them 30 per cent less than any other store in the city. All persons in want of the above articles would do well to call at

M. E. DAVOCK, 2 Chartres st.

SEGARS.—Landing ex brig Hope Howes, from Havana: 192,750 segars of the following brands: Florida, H Sue, America, Justicial, Sara, &c., for sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

PRESERVES such as Peas, Sardines and Truffles, of the marks Coniee & Martin, Canus, and Philippe & Canaud, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.,
17 & 19 St. Louis st.

SUPERIOR FAMILY CLARET.—8 casks Claret, Latour, 1834, 8 do, for sale by

EUGENE ROCHEREAU & Co.,
17 & 19 St Louis st.

SUNDRIES.—Received by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned; 40 boxes orange flower water; 15 [illegible] cordials, assorted; 60 boxes vinegar fruits; [illegible] 4 cases pates truffes assorted.

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—1,100,000 Havana Segars, comprising the favorite brands from Havana, of superior quality, received, for sale by

REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
34 Tchoupitoulas st.

TALLOW.—A small invoice, for sale by
ROBERTS & HALL, 73 Magazine st.

NOTICE.
NEW ORLEANS, July 29th, 1836.

At a special meeting of the Board of underwriters, held this day, it was—

Resolved, That on and after SATURDAY next, the first day of August, the Insurance Department of the Insurance Companies of this city shall be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., after which hour no risk shall be taken.

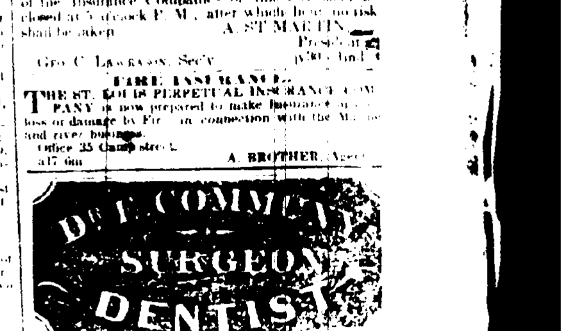
A. ST. MARTIN, President.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

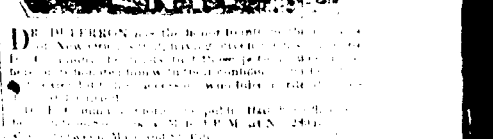
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to make insurance against loss or damage by Fire, in connection with the Marine and river business.

Office 35 Camp street.
a17 6m — A. BROTHER, Agent.



DR. DUFFERON [illegible]



LEECHES! LEECHES!

J [illegible] Hungarian Leeches [illegible]

TO RENT [illegible]

New Orleans, [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] for sale by the undersigned:
[illegible] casks Red Wine, Montferrand [illegible]
Medoc and Chateau Margaux
[illegible] casks Red Wine, St Laudion, [illegible]
[illegible] cases Red and White Wine, Chateau [illegible] St Julien, Medoc, St Emilion, Haut [illegible] Haut Barsac, Sauterne and Barsac
[illegible] baskets Curaçoa. In store from former importations a large assortment of Red and White Wines [illegible] and [illegible] cases of 12 and 24 [illegible] Cordials, Absynth, Kirsch, Aniseed, Vermouth [illegible]

jy1 — F. A. T. LACOSTE [illegible]

CHEAP DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

C. H. SIMPSON, No. 33 CHARTRES STREET, corner of Customhouse street, having lately purchased largely at Auction, [illegible] a very low prices [illegible]

Yard wide Organdie Muslins, fast colors		[illegible]
Cambric [illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Super	do	37½
Real French Bareges		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
French Calicoes		[illegible]
English and American [illegible] fast colors		[illegible]
Fine Ginghams [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		12½
[illegible] Cotton Hose at very low prices		
[illegible] cases good Irish Linens		25 to per piece

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No. [illegible] street, [illegible] Brana, [illegible] vehicles, and hires saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. [illegible]

PARIS HATS.

FALL FASHION. The subscribers have received three cases new style black Beaver Hats, which will be sold very cheap for cash.

H. de GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of [illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] June 1846, a MULATTO MAN [illegible] ALLEN GRAVES. [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. [illegible]

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. [illegible]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. [illegible] LEMANUEL, aged about 24 years [illegible] speaks French and English [illegible] the above reward will be paid [illegible] Second Municipality [illegible]

W. BANNS [illegible]

BROUGHT TO THE POUND of the First Municipality, [illegible] Main street [illegible]

MICHEL DUREL [illegible]

BROUGHT TO THE POUND of the First Municipality, Main [illegible] Dumaine and Romain [illegible] A Tiger Cow, having a [illegible]

A Sorrel Stallion, [illegible] white stripe up top of [illegible]

MICHEL DUREL [illegible]

BROUGHT TO THE POUND [illegible] Municipality, Main street [illegible] A grey [illegible] Horse [illegible]

A bay Horse, [illegible]

MICHEL DUREL [illegible]

A Good Bargain.

FOR SALE [illegible]

Three Lots of Ground [illegible]

TO THE FIVE LIVE OAKS.

Relaxation. [illegible] The house is well provided [illegible] On the premises of Mme. Pradat there is a fine Bal [illegible] Carriages, Horses, [illegible] At the arrival of steamboats [illegible] Prices will be moderate.

P. A. & L. DELMONICO have the honor to announce to their friends that their **NEW HOUSE, 25 Broadway,** [illegible] New York, will be opened June 1st. [illegible]

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. [illegible]

W. DINN, 11 Common st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1846.

THE subscriber has just received from AMEDA, from Philadelphia, [illegible] best and most respectable seed [illegible] large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds, [illegible] Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Lettuce, Turnips, Peas, [illegible]

WM. DINN, No 11 Common st.

BRANDIES.—Under the key of the Custom House, and for sale by the undersigned:

1st proof Cognac:
11 half pipes, Castillon's, 1825
8 quarter pipes, Castillon's, 1825
3 half pipes, Castillon's, 1825
7 quarter pipes, Castillon's, 1825
176 quarter pipes, Ph. Godard & Co.

4th proof Cognac:
4 half pipes, Pinet, Castillon & Co.
5 quarter pipes, Pinet, Castillon & Co's.
47 half pipes, J. J. Dupuy's.
53 quarter pipes, J. J. Dupuy's.
15 half pipes, Leger Freres' pale and dark color
30 quarter pipes, Leger Freres' pale and dark color

a6 — EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

THE undersigned have received by the latest arrivals from New York, the following goods, which they offer for sale at low prices:—
350 Dozen Linen Bosom Shirts, cheap;
100 do Gum Suspenders;
350 do Cotton Linen and Mixed half Hose;
100 do Assorted Thread Gloves;
50 do Real English Silk Gloves;
250 do Silk Pocket Hdkfs, for the Mexican trade;
1 case Grey Hats, for Volunteers;
50 dozen Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
50 do Silk Under Shirts and Drawers.

au17 — LOISON & SILVESTRE, 28 Chartres st.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] half boxes [illegible] do do, [illegible] on hand of [illegible] Truffes [illegible] for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Customhouse street.