The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 201, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 5213.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

Each paper to be complete—must give one week's notice in writing of intention to discontinue.

ADVERTISEMENTS—One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion—first one Dollar, and HALF that price for each insertion. Advertisement inserted for less than one week, at same rate.

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements by which the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing current year 1846, of all the advertisements requiring by law, as of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEPT. 4, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day $3 65 per Barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 41 oz. of Bread for Ten Cents during next week.

MONDAY 14th inst.

The Standard quality of three loaves for Ten Cents must weigh 32 per cent more, viz. 42½ ounces.

Signed, A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. BOURGNOS, Surgeon Dentist, 93 Conti st.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 71 Canal street.

B. SELLS, N. E. Corner Street, Importer and Dealer in Paper, Domestic Stationery, &c.

W. TURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 M. Louis st. Buildings, Royal and Conti sts.

TAFOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of fancy Dry Goods*, Corner Chartres and Conti.

F. BERCHER & Co., Commission Merchants, Exchange Lower Levee, have constantly on hand Claret, Sauterne, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate

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JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street.

NOTICE—The Board of Directors of the Orleans Navigation Co. will receive sealed offers for the purchase of 1000 Shares, in continuation of the Canal, to be opened on the 1st October next. Plans and specifications may be had by the Secretary, at the Office, Canal st. Bonds will be given for the payment of the Shares, in continuation of the Canal, in 3 years, with interest. Bonds will be given for the payment of the Shares, in continuation of the Canal, in 3 years, with interest.

J. MCCOSH, Commissioner.

New Orleans, 11th Sept. 1846.

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE ALLOU, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and Barcelona, have the honor to inform their clients, that they have removed their offices to No. 14 Royal st. between Bienville and Customhouse st.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Leeches from Havana, and for Receipt on New York, a fresh supply of splendid Leeches.

A. BRIGHT, Agent.
REYNAUD PETITBIEN.

LEECHES.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Hungary Leeches, which he warrants to be of the best quality, and for sale at the lowest prices, by the dozen or hundred. Orders addressed to the subscriber, Exchange Hotel, Natchitoches, will be promptly attended to during the ensuing season.

J. P. SOUBRAN.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Place near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish of New Orleans, I request the citizens to furnish me with a copy of the Resolution thereof, passed March 6, 1842.

MONDAY 14th inst.

FRANCISCO TIO.

ED. CLAGET, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No. 2 Commercial Place.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 71 Canal street.

B. SELLS, N. E. Corner Street, Importer and Dealer in Paper, Domestic Stationery, &c.

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MONDAY 14th inst.

Friday morning, September 18, 1846.

Mr. McLane and the Oregon Question.

The *National Intelligencer* calls attention to the subjoined passage from Mr. McLane's reply to the address of the New York Chamber of Commerce:—This paragraph, says the *Intelligencer*, though most sound and right in the view which it takes of the basis on which Mr. McLane thought, in going out on his mission, that the two nations ought to treat—entirely surprises us by its explicit declaration that *these were President* Polk's views of our rights and of the objects at which the negotiation should aim. Nothing could well be more opposite than the sentiments which our representative thus attributes to the President as his genuine ones, and those which, down to his very Message submitting the treaty to the Senate he in every way exhibited to the people of this country. The passage of which we speak amounts to an averment, from an authority the highest that could well be, that Mr. Polk never entertained any but the most moderate and rational ideas as to our claims in Oregon. The passage which contains this averment is so brief and comprehensive, that, intending to publish in our next paper, both the address and reply, we separate it from the body of the reply, that our readers may judge for themselves, from the text, rather than from our comment:

"Having some knowledge, from my official position at that time, of the policy and objects of the convention of 1828, I am quite persuaded that its main design was to lead, in a future partition of the territory, to the recognition of our claim to the country, not north, but south of the 49th parallel, and between that and the Columbia river. A division of the country upon that principle, with a reasonable regard to rights grown up under the joint possession, always appeared to me to afford a just and practicable basis for an amicable and honorable adjustment of the subject. Such, also, I was satisfied were the views of our Government at the time I engaged in my recent mission; and in earnestly and steadily laboring to effect a settlement upon that basis, I was but representing the policy of my own Government, *and faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President.*"

If Mr. McLane, in advocating an adjustment of the Oregon question upon the 49th parallel of latitude, was doing nothing more than "faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President," all we have to say is, that the country was most strangely misled and deceived. From the moment that the President's Annual Message appeared, up to within a very short time of the resumption of the negotiations which led to the late treaty, every man in this Republic believed that Mr. Polk was in favor of the whole of Oregon. This belief was founded on the explicit declaration of that functionary repeated again and again, that our right to the whole of that territory was unquestionable; upon the authoritative language of the Government organ; upon the reiterated expositions of his warmest political friends; and, lastly, upon the express statement by the President himself, in the message to the Senate, accompanying the final proposition of the British Government, that *his opinions had undergone no change.* Never was an array of testimony in favor of any one position stronger or more conclusive, than that which can be adduced to establish President Polk's tenacious adherence to the opinion that our right to all of Oregon was clear and unquestionable.

The averment of a man of honor and standing like Mr. McLane, which runs counter to the conclusions of the entire nation, and to the most palpable and satisfactory evidence, strikes us with astonishment. The presumption that he was mistaken is almost irreconcilable with reason. His position must have enabled him to ascertain with the utmost exactitude the wishes of the Executive. These wishes, he distinctly declares, were in precise accordance with his own—and both looked to the settlement of the controversy on the basis of the 49th degree. Thus it appears that while Mr. McLane steadily considered the President as anxious to terminate the dispute by an equitable partition of the territory, the people, almost to a man, regarded Mr. Polk as the inflexible claimant to the whole of Oregon. How this singular discrepancy is to be reconciled we do not profess to understand.

VERMONT ELECTION.—We give below returns from the greater portion of the State. But a few, and most of them small towns, remain to be heard from. They will not materially affect the result. The Whigs have made a handsome gain upon last year, but have not succeeded in obtaining a majority of the popular vote. But, as the Whigs will have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, of course the whole Whig ticket will be chosen upon its assembling.

In the House, the Whig majority will be between forty and fifty; and the Senate, the Whigs will stand more than three to the Locos' one, although the division of our own friends has lost us the Whig county of Grand Isle. The Senate will stand as follows:—Whigs—23. Locos—7.

In the First Congressional District, Henry, Whig has a majority of more than six hundred over all others. In the Second, Judge Collamer falls a little short of a majority, but will not fail of an ultimate majority. In the third, Marsh has a large majority over all others, and in the fourth there is no election. Peck, the Loco, leads some five hundred, but falls more than a thousand behind an election.—*Boston Atlas.*

In almost the exact proportion of the decrease in the Locofoco vote, is the increase in that of the Abolitionists. How is this! Are the "natural allies of the South" crawling off, and banding with the natural enemies of slavery! There is no other mode of explaining this fact. Locofocoism in Vermont, as in the other New England States, has begun to imbibe a sovereign disgust for the party in the South. Unwilling to act with the Whigs, it has fallen incontinently into the embraces of Abolitionism. The humbug of Northern Democracy being the associate and defender of the South, is signally disproved by the Vermont election. The Whigs stand firm, or rather increase their strength somewhat. The Locofocos vote falls off, and the Abolition vote augments in precisely the same ratio. Beautiful and faithful allies are these Vermont Locofocos!

MAD DOGS.—We learn from the *Courier* of last evening that a young man of color, bitten some time since by a mad dog in the streets of the First Municipality is now suffering from the frightful paroxysms of Hydrophobia. We trust that so awful a warning will not be lost upon our municipal authorities, and that they will take prompt measures for ridding the streets of the myriads of dogs with which they are infested at this dangerous season of the year.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the barque *Tacio* we have received Havana papers to the 10th inst.—They contain little worth translating.

A bank is about to be established in Havana.—During a thunder storm in the vicinity of Havana, on the 2nd, the house of Don J. M. Rosada was struck by lightning, and the mistress of the house, a servant and child were immediately killed. The building took fire, but the flames were extinguished before damage had been done.

The Tropic.

The publication of this able and ardent Whig journal was resumed yesterday, under the management of Messrs Sawyer & Hall.—Mr. Thorpe, one of the former proprietors, having retired. We rejoice to learn that the *Tropic* will hereafter be published regularly, and that no apprehension need be entertained of its future suspension.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* hints mysteriously at the wonderful things which the mission of Mr. Bancroft to England is to accomplish. From its obscure outgivings one may infer that Mr. B. intends to bring about the cession of Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland at the very least.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says that among the exports of Domestic produce from that port since January 1st, eight months, have been 591,211 bbls. of Flour against 175,381 last year same time; 60,688 bbls. of Meal against 18,215; 563,187 bushels Corn against 74,086; 523,332 bushels Wheat against 5,902; 49,094 barrels Pork against 49,574; 46,667 barrels of Beef against 33,196; 29,109 kegs Butter against 21,701; 4,146 casks, 39,095 boxes Cheese against 4,328 casks Tallow against 4,530, and 29,318 casks Ashes against 43,380 casks. The increase in the exports of Breadstuffs, it will be noticed, is very large.

THE SEA ISLAND CROP.—We have recently had brought to us a variety of specimens of the Sea Island cotton plant, says the Savannah *Republican*, and, from what we have seen and heard, have not a doubt of the almost entire destruction of the long staple crops in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. We have not yet conversed with a single planter who estimated the yield at more than *one-fourth*—seven out of ten of them fix it at *one-eighth* of a fair average. The accounts from the upland crops are more favorable, though, in some of the counties, the worm has commenced its ravages—too late, however, to do much damage.

POWER OF PREACHING.—A thief was lately converted by listening to a sermon of Mr. Maffit, at Detroit, and his first proof of Repentance was to return a pocket-book, containing $100, he had stolen the day before. He must have been a new beginner in the business. Old rogues are not easily moved to such acts of honesty.

A NEW STATE PROPOSED.—A writer in the Wilmington (Delaware) Journal proposes the formation of a new State—or rather an enlargement of the present State of Delaware—by adding to its present territory the eight Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, and two counties from Virginia, Accomac and Northampton. These counties all lie between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and are said to be homogeneous in interest.

Mexico.

We have received through Havana a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 30th ult. As may be supposed from the date, the most important parts of their intelligence has been anticipated.

The papers are filled with pronunciamientos in favor of Santa Anna. We notice those of Mexico, Aguascatientes, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Queretazo, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Zacatecas, Tobasco and others. On the 24th ult., Almonte, Crescentio Rejon and Boves reached the city of Mexico. They had accompanied Santa Anna from Havana.

Don Juan Morales has been appointed Governor of Guanajuato.

As soon as Santa Anna arrived at the Capitol a decree was issued conferring plenary powers upon the new Congress to meet in December. The promulgation of this order created general satisfaction. The people hastened in large numbers to the National Palace amidst cries of "Viva Santa Anna!" "Viva Farias!" "Long live the army!"

The Vera Cruz papers express a strong desire that the new Congress should convene before the period first agreed upon—the 6th December.

Don Francisco Olagnibel has been appointed Governor of the State of Mexico, in place of Senor Cortina, and Don Juan Soto Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz.

We notice several addresses to various portions of the army by different chiefs. They breathe nothing but vengeance against the United States, and express a confident belief that under the invincible Santa Anna, a splendid victory will be achieved over the troops of this country.

On the 26th ult., a boat left the Gulf Squadron with a flag of truce, and approached the town of Vera Cruz. Having touched the shore, an officer delivered a letter to the Commander General, and returned without awaiting a reply. According to the Vera Cruz *Indicador*, the letter contained another addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. It contained, in all probability, the overtures of peace.

Another decree has been put forth by the Provisional Government, which declares the Constitution of 1824 in full force, until a new one be formed. The Departamental Assemblies, and the Council of the Government are abolished.

MR. MCLANE arrived in Baltimore on the 9th inst., on his way to Washington.

Correspondence of the Mobile Herald and Tribune.

Departure of the Princeton for Chagres.

PRINCETON, OFF PENSACOLA,
September 13th, 1846.

I have barely time to scrawl you a few lines and send them back by the pilot. We left this evening at about 6 1-2 o'clock, direct for Chagres on the Isthmus of Darien, taking our Lieut. Lee as bearer of despatches to the Pacific squadron. You will remember we arrived here on the 11th inst., and have provisioned, watered, taken in 200 tons of coal, and got under weigh again in two days—a thing I believe unprecedented in our Naval annals. Our instructions are to carry Lieut. Lee to Chagres, whence he will cross in two days to Panama, deliver his despatches to Captain Nicholson and return immediately, should he find him there; but should he have left, he is to be followed until found, in which case Lieut. Lee will write back at once; the Princeton remaining at Chagres until he returns in person or communicates by letter, after which the ship returns again to Pensacola.

The object of the great expedition used in getting the Princeton ready at sea in two days is to get our despatches to the Pacific squadron before those carried out by the steamer Spitfire, can be acted upon. The present instruction being as pacific as the former ones were hostile.

The packet steamer arrived to-day from New Orleans at 6 P. M. and the U. States steamer Gen. Taylor started for the same place, to bring out a draft of men.

Yours truly, NAVY.

FROM BENT'S FORT.—The following letter from a volunteer in Major Clark's artillery company, reached us on Saturday by mail, from Fort Leavenworth. Although short, it contains some information which was not before known, as to a short allowance of provisions, &c.:

FORT BENT, August 2, 1846.

We are not encamped exactly at the fort, but about nine miles this side. Our intelligence is very limited as regards our future course, the officers seeming to consider that the dear people have no use for information. The impression is, we shall start after resting right or ten days, to recruit horses and men, that are both in almost a universally used up condition, though there are not a great number actually laid up by sickness—in all, in our company, about ten. There is great complaining about a want of provisions—the men actually not receiving more than about half as much as they can eat; the issue to be made in future of coffee, is to consist of four tin cups full for the entire company, for twenty-four hours. One company lately attacked a provision wagon and took therefrom all they wanted, (this was, I think, the company from Cole,) and their example may be imitated. Some of the companies, I believe, have lost or rifled nothing to complain of. Before you read this, Col. Kearney's express will have doubtless been published, giving you far more intelligence than I can communicate, regarding the important points of the expedition.

I can tell you but little interesting news about our march over an unvarying prairie. There was nothing presented to disturb our daily regularity but occasional herd of buffaloes, after which some officers and men generally galloped their horses, with but little success, though we eat of their meat four or five times. A little rabbit or prairie dogs seemed to afford equal pleasure to many gallant hunting soldiers, judging from the manner chases were conducted.

What few goods are for sale by the settlers and at the fort, bear an enormous price; brandy $10 per gallon, coffee 37 1-2 cents per cup, tin cups, 50 cents, shoes at the fort about $5 and common pants from $8 to $10.—*St Louis New Era, 7th instant.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE CIRCULAR ON DRAWBACKS.—There was a report for several days after the issue of the circular from the Treasury Department, in relation to drawbacks, that it was to be reconsidered. But the report has died away, and so far as is now known, Mr. Walker is determined to let the circular stand.

Our readers understand the peculiarities of this question. On a large amount of the foreign goods imported into this country, and which remained unconsumed, and in a condition to be entitled to debenture, there had been paid a duty so much higher under the tariff of '42 than they are charged with under the act of '46, that it was the interest of the importer to export them for the sake of the drawback.

It was predicted, at the time the new tariff was under discussion in the Senate, that these exportations would be made, and Mr. Webster estimated that the loss which would accrue to the revenue of the government, in consequence of these exportations, would be very large, so much so as to make a very material item in stating the probable condition of the treasury in the ensuing year.

When the bill of '46 was passed, preparations were made to export the goods, on which the high duty had been paid, and which were entitled to drawback.—Mr. Walker then issued his circular the 25th of August, instructing the Collectors of the several ports to refuse to pay the drawback, if such goods are intended ever to be reimported into the United States. The whole question turns on the debenture oath prescribed by law, which the Secretary quotes and italicises as follows:

"And the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath, that the said goods, so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel previous to the clearance thereof, or within ten days, (twenty days allowed by the 2d section of the act of 18th April, 1830,) after such clearance, *are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States.*"

The uniform construction of the oath has been, that the goods should *really* be exported as set forth in the notice claiming the drawback, and was intended to guard attempts at smuggling. Once exported, the law ceases to regard them as differing from other goods, and if it should so happen that they were brought back again, they were, of course, charged with the duty then required by law.

It is very probable that it has repeatedly occurred that goods have been exported under drawback, with the expectation that a better price could be obtained for them elsewhere; and the expectation being disappointed, or the value being increased here, they have been brought back again. It is easy to see that such a thing might occur, and it probably has often occurred.

But Mr. Walker holds on to his construction of the law, novel and opposed to all precedents as it is. Yet this will not prevent the goods being exported. Some will be sent away, with the intention of selling them for another market. Some will go out with the intention of bringing them back, if the interest of the owner shall seem to require it. In the first case there will be no dispute about the right to the drawback; and in the latter case it will be necessary for a suit to be instituted by the government to forfeit the goods, sell, &c. or the owner will sue the collector who refuses to pay the drawback, and have his remedy against him as against any other individual who does wrong. In both cases the result will be the same: the government will lose, as it is right it should lose, the drawback; and the importer will pay, all he ought to be required to pay, that is the duty charged on the goods *when they are taken for consumption.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—*Third Day's Sitting.*—The Board of Regents yesterday, after, as we understand, considering and disposing of a variety of subjects, and referring others to committees, to be reported on and decided hereafter, adjourned to the last Monday in November next. Among the subjects which were referred, as we learn, was that of a plan for an edifice for the Institution. A committee, consisting of the Chancellor, Secretary, and Executive Committee, was appointed to take charge of various designs offered to the Board, to consult architects in reference to them and any others, and report the plan of a building to the next meeting of the Board.—Another committee was appointed to consider and report a system or plan for carrying out most completely, and most in conformity with the presumed intentions of Mr. Smithson, the great object expressed by the words of his will, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The Board of Regents having decided generally to place the Institution on the Public Mall, south of the canal, they yesterday morning, by appointment, met the President of the United States (who was attended by several members of his Cabinet) on the Mall, and took a general view of that extensive and beautiful reservation, but came to no conclusion as to a precise locality for the Institution. The subject of a site was afterwards referred to a committee to consider and report on. It is said, however, that the preponderating opinion of the Board seems to be in favor of the section between Seventh and Twelfth streets, or between Seventh and Fourteenth streets.—*National Intelligencer, 16th.*

City Intelligence.

ACCIDENT.—A free colored man named Charles, fell yesterday morning from a scaffolding where he was at work, in Conde street, between St. Philip and Main streets, and had one of his legs broken near the thigh. Amputation will, perhaps be necessary.

CONTRAVENTION.—Officer Lartigue, of the 1st Municipality Police, reported yesterday several drays which were in contravention to an ordinance in consequence of being too heavily loaded. A fine will be imposed on the drivers or the owners. To enforce rigidly this ordinance is over a matter of humanity, but more so at the present time when the heat is dreadfully intense.

LARCENY.—William Ferry was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin upon the charge of larceny. The several witnesses being heard, his Honor bound over the accused to be tried at the First District Court.

CHILD FOUND.—Mr. Descoteau Sancier, the keeper of the Bowler Magazine, led yesterday to Recorder Baldwin's office, a child aged about 9 or 10 years and calling himself JEROME MANDY, whom he found on board the steamer *Louisiana*, whilst that boat was unloading some casks of powder at the warehouse landing. The boy has been entrusted to the care of Captain Winters, and may be claimed by his parents at the Bayone street Warehouse.

☞ Johnson, a sailor on board the schooner Sarah Jane, Captain Graham, was brought yesterday before the U. S. Commissioner upon a charge of deserting said schooner while lying in Matagorda Bay and taking away the long boat. He was examined and bound over to appear before the U. S. District Court, in the beginning of November next.

☞ Bill St. Louis, alias Ubank, was again arrested yesterday by the First Municipality police and delivered over to the officers of the First District Court to be tried on the same charge of larceny for which he was previously indicted. A discharge had been entered in his case, but new proofs, it seems, have come to the knowledge of the prosecuting Attorney.

ALABAMA.—J. L. F. Cottrell is the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Third District.

☞ The New York *Morning News*—an able supporter of the Administration, and the organ of the upper creek democracy, has been discontinued.

NEW JERSEY.—The whigs of the Fourth Congressional district (Middlesex, Morris and Somerset) have nominated John Van Dyke, Esq., as their candidate for Congress.

☞ We learn, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 7th, that fourteen hundred dollars, in counterfeit dimes were found yesterday, in a pasture, about a mile and half back of Jeffersonville, Ia.

BILLIARDS.—In our advertising columns will be found a curious challenge to the amateurs of this favorite game. The challenge is offered by an old and skilful player.

☞ The steamship *Southerner*, designed as a packet to run between New York and Charleston, made an experimental trip on the 8th inst. Her speed was fourteen knots an hour against the tide. The N. Y. press speaks in high terms of her finish, elegance and strength.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAIADE.—The towboat *Panther* brought up yesterday from the Passes the Hamburg brig *Naiade*, a prize to the U. S. squadron captured off Vera Cruz, while attempting to evade the blockade.

FRENCH SQUADRON.—We learn by passengers of the ship *Tacio*, from Havana, which left on the 10th inst., that four sail of the French squadron arrived at that port a few days previous. Three or four more were expected shortly, when the whole fleet would set sail for Vera Cruz.

BOLD COUNTERFEIT.—Considerable anxiety says the *Journal of Commerce* of the 9th, was caused in Wall street this morning, by the receipt from St Louis, of a counterfeit thousand dollar bill on the Chemical Bank, of this city. The bill is from a new plate, in excellent keeping with the issues of the Chemical Bank, counter-signed at Albany according to the new law, and all done with admirable skill. The Bank never has issued bills larger than a hundred dollars. It is feared that a great game of fraud has been played at the West, especially as this development comes in connexion with a very bold forgery placed on St Louis by an unknown man, pretending to be from the East.

DIVORCE.—NEW DIVORCE.—A curious case was decided by the Vice Chancellor yesterday, in which Edward Belour was the complainant and Harriet Pelouze the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff was desirous of getting clear of his wife, and therefore made application to be divorced. Every effort was made as was stated in the affidavits, to ascertain the whereabouts of the defendant, but without success, and then a petition was presented to the Court setting forth the facts and an order obtained directing the plaintiff to advertise the notice in the State paper and the Evening Post of this city.

No person appearing on behalf of the defendant the Chancellor ordered a decree of divorce to be entered. Subsequently the defendant comes forward and petitions the Court to vacate the decree and open the case again that she may defend herself, alleging that she knew nothing in all the matter until the decree was served upon her, and also making oath that she was not guilty of the crime charged against her. An examination was then had to ascertain if all the proceedings had been regular, when it was found that the notice had been advertised in the Weekly Evening Post, which circulates in the country, instead of the Daily Evening Post which circulates in the city, thwarting the designs of the Court in directing the notice to be published, and rendering it impossible that she should know anything about the matter. How this thing happened remains a mystery, as the Solicitor, his clerk and the complainant deny that it was done by their connivance. The Vice Chancellor considering their proceeding to be grossly wrong, ordered the decree to be vacated, and directed the complainant, if he proceeded farther, to furnish the defendant with $100 to enable her to defend herself.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, 9th.*

HENRY CLAY AT HOME.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who recently ascended the Mississippi and Ohio, from New Orleans, thus speaks of a visit which he paid to the great statesman of the West:

Ashland is about two miles from Lexington, and its old-fashioned mansion, after catching a view of it at some distance, is suddenly hid among the lofty trees and shrubbery surround it. When our party reached the gate, which stood wide open, no house could be seen; we entered it, and, winding through the copse, ASHLAND in all its beauty flashed upon us.—We had scarcely entered his hall when Mr. CLAY came to greet us with his bland smile and cordial shake of the hand, which made me, at least, feel as if I were an old friend instead of a stranger. We had, all others are spurious. Mr. CLAY never knew until long after the process of Daguerreotyping, thousands of relieved sufferers.

For sale at Daley's Bouton's Natchez Pain Extractor Depot, 151 Chartres st. 2—1m

☞ The ship **Rubicon**, from Liverpool, is discharging a few tons below the Rail Road. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of the goods on the Levee and to take out their permits with the live days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the Public Stores.

L. H. GALE.
Common street.

☞ **The Planters** that have received orders from the undersigned for their NEGRO CLOTHING, will please take notice that the same have been received from the manufactory, and are now in store subject to their order and ready for selling.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co.
No. 10 Canal street.

☞ The subscriber has disposed of his entire interest in the firm of Doolittle and Co. to the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 14 Chartres street.

JNO. REILLY, J.

☞ R. & A. Settles have opened their office at No. 120 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

DEPOT OF LACE AND RIBBONS
DAVID A CHAPUS,
(CHARTRES STREET)
Importers of French, English, German and Domestic GOODS.

WANTED,
A Colored Wet Nurse—apply at

Miss E. Marcilly's Academy,
For the Instruction of Young Ladies, at Oakley, near NATCHEZ.

THE Classic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday, the 10th of September, 1846.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Dr. Chanche, Mayor H. Chretien, Gen. Guitman, Drs. W. N. Mercer, B. F. Young & Northworthy, W. St John, Elliot Eno, R. L. Claiborne, Esq. James Payne, Esq. Hon. Judge A. S. Mitchell, Hon. A. Bullard, Esq. Dr. Parker, Port Gibson, Gov. A. B. Roman of Louisiana, W. J. Zacharie, Esq. and T. Shoof, Esq. of New Orleans.

Sterne Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from England a complete assortment of—

100 doz men's Merino shirts and drawers
50 " " brown and bleached cotton shirts and drawers
400 " assorted sizes Misses' cotton hose
100 " white and mixed cotton hose
500 " men's white and grey merino half hose
100 " boys' grey cotton and wool socks
200 " Kilmarnock caps
200 " Scotch " "

With a variety of other desirable goods which will be sold low.

H De GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Warranted the growth of 1846.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his numerous customers that he has just received by the ship Robinson, from Havre, a large and very superior fresh Garden Seeds direct from the first house in Paris, consisting of 200 lbs Cabbage, assorted; 700 lbs Radish, assorted; Cauliflower, Lettuce, Roquette, Chicorée Chervil, Brocoli, &c. &c. all of the best quality—guaranteed. Prices moderate.

WM DIXON,
65 Common street.

RICH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c.

By the Edward Boustead, from Liverpool, the subscribers have received

6 cases assorted and rich Mousseline de Laines;
1 Black and Mazarin Blue Mousseline de Laine;
1 case new style figured Alpacas;
6 do Black Merinoes;
2 do Figured Colored Velvets;
1 do 8 4 Colored Tweeds; 1 do Patent Thread;
For sale at wholesale.

H DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine street.

BELLEVOISIN BRANDY—5 9-8 and 15 4-4 pipes 40 proof Pellevoisin Brandy, landing ex ship Rubicon from Havre, for sale by

TH BAILLY BLANCHARD,
69 Customhouse st

COTTONADES—One case of entirely new style French Cottonades, just received and for sale by

NORTH & BROTHERS
Corner Magazine & Common sts

NOTICE—That from and after this date I do hereby revoke and annul all and single the authority and power of Attorney heretofore given by me to any one.

New Orleans, September 17th 1846.

P B MONTAMAT.

ALEXANDER'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON—Seven cases landing ex ship Edward Boustead from Liverpool, for sale by

H De GOER & RIFFLARD,
21 Magazine street

ANGER'S GUIGNOLET—150 baskets and halves, landing per ship John Tyler, from Bordeaux, for sale by

AUG MOLLER, 20 St Louis st

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—54 packages Brandy and Gin first and fourth proof in barrels, or casks and eighths landing ex bark Louisa, and for sale by

ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st

SALT—50 barrels and cases table; 1500 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool, for sale by

ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st

FLOWER WATER—100 boxes Rose, Peach and Orange in cases of pints and half pints; do, for sale by

ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st

HAVANA SEGARS—A large assortment of choice Havana Segars, in store and for sale by

J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

PRINCIPE SEGARS—Genuine Principe Segars, in store and for sale by

J M CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee

MANILA SEGARS—Genuine Manila Segars, in store and for sale by

J M CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee

SUGARS—Havana White and Yellow Sugar, in store and for sale by

J M CABALLERO,
32 Old Levee

INDIGO—30 Cerrons, prime quality, Caracas Indigo for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

JAVA COFFEE—250 bags prime Old Government Java, for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes New Bedford, landing ex ship Robert G Shaw, and for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

MACKEREL—300 bbls No 3 large new Mackerel, landing and for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—10,000 2 1-2 bushel Gunny Bags, for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
40 Gravier st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—400 bags Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

TEA—400 pkgs Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Pouchong, &c., for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

BERGORD TRUFFLES—300 boxes for sale by

LORENZO & Co.
Cor Royal and Customhouse sts

PEDRO—1 octavo (Sherry, superior quality), in store, and for sale by

L. CARTIN, 19 Gravier st.

TOMALOS—[illegible] boxes Vanilla [illegible] landing ex ship [illegible] from Havana, for sale by

L. CARTIN, 19 Gravier st.

EXCELLENT.—The New York *Morning News* relates an anecdote of President Jackson and the late Rev. Mr. Kinney, once a Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, which contains a just rebuke of all clerical office-seekers. It is as follows:

"Mr. Kinney had come on to Washington to ask for an office. Admitted to an interview with the Chief Magistrate, the reverend applicant set forth his pretensions, in vivid colors; his services in the Democratic ranks, were all enumerated; and redoubled exertions for the future, in the good cause were promised. When he had concluded, the venerated Chief, regarding him with a mild, but solemn air, said: "Mr. Kinney, you are, I believe, a minister of the Gospel, is it not so?" "I am your Excellency" was the reply. "Then, sir," rejoined the President, "you already hold a higher office than any I can give you, and if you fulfil its duties as you ought, you will have no leisure to attend to minor matters."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. George Bancroft, resigned.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	SEPT 9	LIVERPOOL	AUG. 19
WASHINGTON	SEPT 10	HAVANA	AUG. 15
CHARLESTON	SEPT. 12	VERA CRUZ	SEPT. 3
CINCINNATI	SEPT 9	HAVANA	SEPT. 5
BEAUFORT S. C.	SEP. 9	TEXAS	SEPT 1

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(PER BRIG PEDITO.)

HAVANA MARKETS.

Saturday, Sept. 5, 1846.

BEEF—No 1 prime and mess, $9@10, jerked, $1 4; ☞ New York and Boston, $1 2@1 4; Campeachy, $1 1 @1 2; Rosario, $1 @7.

BUTTER—American, yellow, 18@25.

CHEESE—American cheese, $10 4@4.

CODFISH—Codfish in hds. $3@3 4; in boxes, $6.

FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, $10@12 New Orleans, $14 4@15, Spanish, $6 5@11.

HAMS—American Eastern, and New Orleans, $9@11 4.

LARD—American Eastern and New Orleans, $11 4@12.

PORK—Prime Eastern and Mess, and New Orleans do, $14 4@16; Clear, $17@17 4, in boxes, $9@11.

TOBACCO—Kentucky in hds. $ 2@9

COFFEE—First quality, none; 2d and third, $6@6 4, ordinary, $5@5 4.

SUGARS—Assorted half white, $6 [illegible]; do. half brown, $6 [illegible]; do. White clayed, $[illegible]; Yellow, $5 [illegible]; Brown clayed, $[illegible]; Cucuruche, $[illegible].

TOBACCO—Windward $13@22. Vuelta abajo injurious, $45@60.

EXCHANGES—60 DAYS SIGHT.

London, 10@10½ ¾ cent prem.
New York and Boston, 1½@2