The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1846.

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

THE BEE. [illegible] ....$10.00 ... per year in ... 5.00 [illegible]

[illegible] One dollar for every TEN lines, for each [illegible] No Advertisement inserted for less [illegible] for each language [illegible] Advertisements not specified as to time will be published [illegible] and charged accordingly. [illegible] every TEN lines, for each language [illegible] privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to [illegible] strictly within the line of their business. MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper, for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1842, 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. 26, 1846. THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 25 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give [illegible] of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY, [illegible] Bread of the second quality of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more; viz: 50 ounces. (Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. BOUJINS, Surgeon, Dentist, 93 Canal st., Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] AGUE, Importer of Havana Produce, No 28 Gravier street.

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

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order.

WM. MURE, British Consul, 10 Museum's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

J. F. REBCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate prices.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British, and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp Street.
HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths—Laying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description; Ship work, &c. promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate.

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay G. Musson, Comptroller, on the 15th of October next, an instalment of Ten Dollars per Share, in conformity with the fourth section of the Charter of the Company. G. MUSSON, Comptroller. New Orleans, 14th Sept. 1846.

THE undersigned, inform the public that I will not pay, when due, a note for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars drawn by me to the order of Mr. Joseph Viel, on 28th March 1846, payable six months after date, signed as maker by Mr. V. Foulon, Notary Public, in consequence of its having been [illegible] to annul the sale for which said note was drawn, and to have it declared null and void. G. FRESCHE. New Orleans, August 20th 1846.

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that since the 1st of June, they have united their offices at No. 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse (residence of Dr. Lion.) The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Convent of the city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have, therefore deemed it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well as their several accounts as on account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always in town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!
RECEIVED by the Enterprise from Havana, and the Rienzi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught and for sale at the Depot at the back street, near the Mint. REYNAPE PETITBIEN.
MINERAL WATERS, guaranteed of the best quality, and approved by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment.

LEECHES.
TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot, at wholesale and retail, at the most moderate prices, at 80 Esplanade st. [illegible] The same depot has received by the brig [illegible] thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold [illegible] to fifteen cents a piece. Prices lower [illegible] J P SOUBIRAN.

Office of Recorder of Births and Deaths, 4 Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act:—

Act approved March 6, 1819.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement; and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made, by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act. F M CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.
Corner Royal and Conti streets.
Madame Vincent, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices:
Ladies' and childrens' Tuscan, Rutland and 8 Jour straw hats, newest styles;
Dollus, Mog & Co's printed bareges and organdy;
Barege shawls and scarfs;
Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs;
Ribbons and flowers, white and black filet gloves and mittens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs; thread lace, di D'Ecosse and cotton do;
Fans, umbrellas, parasols and corsets;
Brilles scarfs, silk and fil D'Ecosse stockings;
Plain, open work and embroidered do;
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock, of rege goods, Bareges, Balzarines, Grenadines, Muslins and Taglioni dress goods; Jaconets at 25, 30, and 31 cts; Ginghams at 25 cts; light French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts. &c.... Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods; Swiss Muslins; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Parasols; Barege Scarfs; Lace Scarfs; white Muslin do (embroidered); Rich Silk Scarfs; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline skirts; Grass do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Birds Eye Diaper; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Russia Diapers; Russia Sheeting; white and brown Domestics; Drillings; Cottonades; Linen Checks; Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Filet Gloves; do black and white Silk Gloves; Gents do; blue and white Crepes; Hat Crepes; Linen Thread; Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons; Combs, &c. Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'été; for sale by DAVID & CHAPUS, 93 and 95 Chartres st; cor. Conti.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!
THE subscribers, (successors to the late J Mâger,) sole Agents of Zoë Granier, of Montpellier, take pleasure in apprizing the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Depot, No. 21 Magazine st., will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS. Landing this day, ex bark Globe, from Marseilles, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.
[illegible] Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that their orders for Lindseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and liberal [illegible] H. de GOER & BIFFLARD, Agents for Zoë Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods, 21 Magazine st.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets. They will undertake every description of collections, translations, making of account books, copying documents, &c. In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities. They will settle all collections every Monday. The office will be opened from 8 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M. They have a special agency for the purchase and resale of [illegible] by the year. [illegible] HUPPIER. New Orleans, August 1846.

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers. C. M. SIMPSON, 23 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse street, offer for sale at low prices, a large assortment of Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, viz:— Cotton Shirts with linen bosoms, low priced; do fine; Fancy Shirts; [illegible] Undershirts; Drawers of Silk, Cotton, Drilling and Linen, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low to close consignment.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber has just received, by the ship [illegible] from New York, a large assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Leeks, Lettice, Peas, Radish, Turnips, etc. etc. all of the best quality and warranted to grow. WM. DINN, 11 Dumaine st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, landing per ships Vicksburg and Oswego—Bleached cottons of all qualities, [illegible] [illegible]

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 29, 1846.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the Bee, we have been induced to establish, for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

Maine—Calumny Refuted.

Yesterday's mail brought us returns from 310 towns in Maine, which present on the vote for Governor the following result:—whig, 27,562; loco, 31,150; abolition, 8,833. These returns compare with those of last year as follows:—whig, 23,570; loco, 29,387; abolition, 5,393. It is thus seen that the whig vote has increased 4,092; the locofoco vote 1,772; and the abolition vote 3,440. The whigs have gained largely, and the abolitionists also. The locofoco gain is comparatively small.

The Legislature remains in doubt. The whigs have eight or ten Senators probably; the locos six or seven. The vacancies are to be filled by the House of Representatives. To that body, 20 whigs; 17 locos and one abolitionist are elected. In 43 towns no choice. The political character of the House will be determined by the elections to take place in those towns which failed to elect on the first trial. The chance of the whigs is at least equal to that of their adversaries.

We have nothing to add to the accounts heretofore given of the election of members of Congress. In three districts there is certainly no choice. One whig is chosen—possibly two. One locofoco has succeeded and another stands a chance of election.

This result bilks, suspicious and unexpected, appears to have taken locofocoism all aback. In its dismay it can discover no other method of accounting for the whig gain than by crying out that it is the effect of a coalition with the abolitionists. A glance at the returns shows the utter absurdity of this allegation. If the whigs had gained any thing by an union with the liberty party the vote of the latter would have been reduced in the ratio of the whig increase. Is this the case? Exactly the reverse. The whig vote has augmented to be sure, but the abolition vote is nearly double what it was last year, and is the heaviest vote ever thrown by that party in Maine. If the abolitionists did not get this increase from the whigs, as the largely swollen vote of the latter proves, they could only have obtained it from the locofocos. The usual vote thrown by the dominant party in Maine is about 40,000. In 1844, it reached 44,000. This year the contest was an exciting one, especially among the locofocos, and the most desperate exertions were made by cohorts of office-holders to bring out the full party vote. With every inducement to bestir themselves the locos will fall short from 7,000 to 10,000 of their vote in 1844, while the whig vote will approach near the number cast by them that year. Now does this not simple statement of facts render it exceedingly probable that the abolition strength has been enhanced by accessions from the locofoco ranks.

Collateral evidence favors this view. In Vermont we have just seen the same thing: whigs firm; locofocoism shattered and disorganized and going over in battalions to abolition. Like causes produce like effects. The locofoco party in the North have been deeply disgusted at the conduct of Mr. Polk's administration. Dogmas essentially Southern—such as Free Trade and hostility to Internal Improvements—have marked the policy of the President. The locofoco party in Maine, at least many of them, are a Tariff party, and are decidedly in favor of the application of the means of the Government to the fostering of works of Internal Improvement. Feeling little sympathy for the doctrines of the President and little attachment to the men who surround him, they were in the position in which Mr. Webster stood, when four years since he asked "where am I to go." They did not, however, like him return to their party, but in their perplexity and ignorance they adopted the most foolish of two alternatives. Partisan consistency forbade them to ailiate with the whigs, but they compounded with their conscience by uniting with the abolitionists.

This seems to us a much more plausible mode of explaining the quasi-revolution witnessed in Maine. At all events there is some reason, some show of likelihood about it. For the pretence that the whigs and abolitionists combined to beat the locos, there is not a shadow of evidence. Had they done so, the locofoco candidate instead of obtaining a plurality over his whig competitor, would have been beaten out of sight. Again, had this much talked of coalition existed, the two political parties would not have failed of effecting a choice of members of the Legislature in more than half the towns in the State, nor would the politics of the General Assembly be at all doubtful. The visit of Mr. Hale to Maine and his peregrinations and public speeches undoubtedly brought out a large abolition vote. That it did not produce a combination of parties we have already demonstrated. The only question is where this increased liberty vote came from. We think we have established our assertion that the locofocos contributed their full share towards it.

British Mediation.

One of the most important pieces of intelligence brought by the *Cambria*, relates to an offer of mediation by Great Britain in the quarrel between the United States and Mexico. It was distinctly and authoritatively announced by Lord Palmerston that such an offer would be submitted. That nobleman remarked that in consequence of the Oregon difficulty no offer of mediation had been previously made to the Government of the United States, but that a message had been transmitted through Mr. Pakenham to our Government that Great Britain was willing to offer her mediation if there existed a probability of its acceptance. He stated further, that, now that the Oregon difficulty is at an end, an offer of mediation would be immediately transmitted to our Government.

We apprehend that should a friendly interposition be attempted, the proffer will be rejected firmly but courteously. The United States need no mediator in this difficulty—they are fully capable of meeting its consequences; and are besides opposed on principle to all efforts, direct or indirect, of European Governments to interfere in the policy which this country may pursue with regard to other American Republics. One of the few doctrines in which Mr. Polk will find himself sustained by the mass of the people, is that which admits not of foreign intervention in our affairs. Let Great Britain confine her persuasive appeals to Mexico. That Government sorely needs a little wholesome advice, and the interests of the English Cabinet will teach it the necessity of offering such counsels to Mexico as may secure that country from being overrun by the forces of the United States, and its means of liquidating its heavy obligations to British Capitalists indefinitely postponed.

FEDERALISM AND FREE TRADE.—The Richmond *Whig* says: "It appears by a paragraph from the writings of Alexander Hamilton, copied by the Petersburg *Republican*, that that distinguished leader of the old Federal party was opposed to protective duties." The *Republican* says, "we believe that Alexander Hamilton, were he now alive, would be a Free Trader."—Very likely.—The protective policy was originally opposed by the federalists—and so late as 1816, indeed, that policy found its most formidable opponents in distinguished members of that party.—We are glad to see our Petersburg coteporary tracing the Free Trade doctrine to its true parentage.—The family resemblance between Modern Democracy and Ancient Federalism is very striking in more aspects than one."

PENSACOLA AND NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from a reliable source, says the Pensacola *Gazette* of last Saturday, that a company is about forming for the purpose of building a steamboat to ply between this port and New Orleans, and to be built and owned by the citizens of this place. $17,000 is already raised for this purpose, and the object will be carried into effect. No enterprise has been started more feasible or in the end will prove more profitable to those who are engaged in the work. Pensacola and the surrounding country will experience its good effects, by increasing the amount of travel and enhancing the value of property here. Not a citizen that owns a foot of ground but what is directly or indirectly interested in this enterprise.

ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.—A sad disaster occurred to the Brooklyn Dock on the 17th, by which about 250 laborers were thrown out of employ for some time to come; while the cost to Government to repair the damages sustained will probably exceed five thousand dollars. It appears that at about half past 4 o'clock water was observed to make its way with great force at the bottom of the pit, and in a few moments a complete breach was visible in the North Westerly angle of the coffer dam, filling the pit entirely. The dam yielded slowly, giving time to remove all the men and [illegible] damage to any of the machinery. The damage to the Dock is [illegible]

THE WEATHER has become quite cool and [illegible] Winter clothes begin to be [illegible]

ANNUAL DIARY OF HEALTH.—We have received from Mr. Fortier, the translator of the work, a copy of Raspail's Manual of the Camphor Treatment. It describes a system of medicine greatly in vogue just now, and Mr. Fortier has thought he would be rendering an acceptable service by translating it for the benefit of those who do not read French. The English version is very faithful and literal. With regard to the merits of the treatment we do not pretend to offer an opinion. The Raspail system is extremely fashionable in France, where it has made as much noise as the water cure in Germany. The work is to be had at J. C. Morgan's and the principal book stores of the city.

Blunders of the Union.

We copied a few days since an article from the St. Louis *Republican*, pointing out some improprieties in the issue of certain Treasury drafts to a paymaster in Missouri. The Washington *Union* poured sarcasm upon the article and declared its assertion incorrect and untrue. In its attempts at their refutation, however, the government organ itself falls into the most preposterous blunders: which are thus good humoredly touched off by the *National Intelligencer*. "The official comments on this passage:

"The St. Louis article adds: 'The subtreasury law passed *subsequent* to the delivery to Major Walker of the immense sum of Treasury drafts to which we have alluded.'"

Well, such, the *Union* says, is the assertion of the St. Louis article; and here is the *Union's* denial of that assertion. The reader may be incredulous, but we quote the *Union* verbatim:

"Now this law passed on the 6th August, 1846, and the whole amount of drafts issued to Major Walker was on the 15th July, 1846, being twenty-two days before instead of 'subsequent' to the passage of that law."

The St. Louis writer says "the Subtreasury law passed subsequent to the issue of the drafts." "No, (says the *Union*,) not so; the drafts were issued before the passage of the law."

Heard any one ever the like? We suppose that the difficulties of its post may account for an occasional momentary bewilderment; but the organ is getting decidedly out of tune, we fear.

"Misfortunes never come alone," (they say;) and thus, in its eagerness to contradict the St. Louis writer, the government paper falls into the additional blunder of contradicting itself. In its number of August 21, in an article defending the Treasury Department from some blame on the subject of these Treasury drafts, the *Union* contained this statement:

"Some of these Treasury drafts have been issued in June last, not predated, as some would insist, for the purpose of evading the law; for, we repeat, the law has not prohibited their issue. *Others have issued since, and some in the current month.*" [August.]

Such was its statements on the 21st of August, yet in the paper of Friday night last, the 18th of September, it presents us *à contra*, with the following admission:

"The whole amount of these Treasury drafts issued was $550,600. The first issue was on the 23d June, 1846, and the last issue on the 22d July, 1846. None have been issued since, or will be issued."

Thus, in August, this sentinel, defender, and organ of the Executive, says "the law has not prohibited the issue of these drafts, and some have been issued in the current month." Yet, in September, oblivious of what it said in August, it asserts that "the last issue was on the 22d July, and *none have been issued since.*" Alas!

Mr. Polk and McLane.

The Washington *Union* promises to bring the issue between these gentlemen to a definite point, as the following article will show.

We confidently assert—and we will prove by a *full exhibition of official documents and instructions,* running through the whole period intervening between the inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1845, and the President's last message to the Senate, submitting to them, according to their advice, the Oregon treaty for ratification, on the 10th of June, 1846—that the whole position and course of the President in relation to the Oregon negotiation, have been entirely uniform and consistent.

We will show in the same manner that the President continually regretted, as occasion required, and in various forms of official statement, throughout that whole period, his settled conviction that our title to the whole of the Oregon Territory up to 54° 40' was clearly and unquestionably the best title in existence.

We will show, in the same manner, that with this full conviction as to our title, the President did yet hold himself, as the representative of the American Government, obligated and constrained by the acts of his predecessors, and the previous course of the Government, to make a proposition in the first instance, for the partition of that territory on the line of 49°.

We will show, in like manner, that the President, from the first to the last, deemed any other settlement of the question on any basis substantially more unfavorable to the United States, entirely inadmissible under any circumstances, and at any hazard.

We will show, in the same manner, that after the proposition of partition on the line of 49, as first made by the President solely in deference to the previous action of our Government, had been rejected and thereupon withdrawn, the President at once falling back upon our valid title to the whole territory as always asserted by him, signified to our minister in London that any other proposition emanating from the British Government, and not admitting our right to the whole territory, could only be submitted by the President to the Senate for its previous approval, and that the question which the President would undertake to [illegible] with regard to any such proposition from England, would be the propriety of such a submission to the Senate.

And lastly, we will prove in the same manner that the language held by the President to both branches of Congress, in all his official communications to them, on the subject, subsequent to his withdrawal of his proposition for a partition of the territory, was in strict conformity to this intimation so given to our minister in London.

These positions, if they can be established, put the question of the President's consistency in reference to the Oregon question at rest forever. We will establish them to the letter by citations from the documents at an early day.

We may add, farther, that after the proposition for a partition of the territory made by the President had been withdrawn, the "Notice," which he then recommended to be given, became, in his view, the main instrument by which the negotiation must be brought, if brought at all, to a satisfactory conclusion. And we believe that all candid and intelligent men are now fast coming to believe that if this great measure had been promptly carried out by Congress, as recommended by the President, it would have been effectual to procure for the United States an adjustment of the controversy on terms even more advantageous to this country than those which have been now obtained.

The Baltimore *American* thus comments upon the subject:

Without meddling at all with this controversy, now about to be opened between the President and his negotiator of the Oregon Treaty in London, we may briefly state the issue:

The President declared to Congress and to the world that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," quoting the language of the Baltimore Convention, which declared further that no portion of that territory ought to be ceded to any foreign power; he expressed the conviction, moreover, that no compromise which we ought to accept could be effected; and he recommended to Congress to take the requisite measures for extending and establishing the authority of the United States over our soil beyond the Rocky Mountains. With regard to the navigation of the Columbia, the President declared that he could not concede to a foreign nation the right of free navigation in any of the rivers, through the heart of our country.

In this position stood the President when Mr. McLane went on his mission to England. The Oregon treaty was negotiated. *Instead of the whole of Oregon which the President claimed, the Treaty gave us half; instead of excluding the British from the free navigation of the Columbia, the Treaty concedes it.* And to fix the issue beyond the reach of prevarication or mistake Mr McLane declares that in pressing the negotiation which resulted in this Oregon Treaty he was *"faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President."*

We expressed the opinion the other day that Mr. McLane had the President's instructions to warrant every step he took in the negotiation. The official paper of the Government now asserts that the President gave "none such—that is, none at variance with his claim to the whole of Oregon and the exclusion of the British from the free navigation of the Columbia. Very well; let us have the proofs which are to be forthcoming. The controversy promises to possess interest.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, contains an account of a remarkable surgical operation performed on a lady, the wife of a clergyman at Easton, Pa., by Dr. Dixon, of New York. Dr. D. has performed a number of operations on the eye in this place with universal success. In the case alluded to, the lady had received a contusion from a window sash, falling upon the top of the skull, no less than seventeen years before. This was followed by severe and constant pain, till life became a burden too great to be endured. What the case was, it seemed impossible to say—as there was not even an eschar to direct the surgeon. In this emergency Dr. Dixon performed the operation for trepanning, being guided by the seat of the pain only. A piece of the skull, one inch and a half in diameter, was removed, when the cause at once came to light. A projection had grown from the bone and pressed upon the brain—causing years of distress, and withdrawing a most estimable lady from society and usefulness. Dr. Dixon has cause to congratulate himself upon so [illegible] an operation, which is entirely novel in character, and we hope will prove a precedent that will result in the [illegible] of many cases hitherto considered hopeless. The case is published in connection with another in which Dr. D. had removed part of a rib for a similar [illegible] —*[illegible] Journal.*

HINTS FOR BACHELORS.—The [illegible] of the married and single state are thus [illegible] by Bishop Taylor:—

"Single life is like a fly in the heart of an apple, he dwells in sweetness but lives alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. But marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and [illegible] [illegible] and sends out colonies and feeds the world [illegible] [illegible] and promotes the interest of mankind, and is [illegible] things to which God had designed the [illegible] condition of the world."

City Intelligence.

BEFORE RECORDER BALDWIN.—Thomas Stewart, for attempting to steal a horse, was committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

John Doyle, for assaulting a constable, was bound over in the sum of $500, for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Thomas and John Grymes, arrested as vagrants, were sent down for thirty days to the workhouse.

John Peter Clay, arrested on Saturday night in a most complete state of drunkenness, got sober in the watch-house and was discharged.

John Duffy, accused of beating his wife, was examined and committed to be tried before the First District Court.

Wm. Watson, charged with a petty offence, was sent to the work-house as a vagrant.

Francis Folke, charged with attempting to rob the office of Messrs. Larue & Prevost, on Royal street, near the Merchants' Exchange, was committed for his appearance before the First District Court.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—Hugh Cartin, for resisting a police officer, was sentenced to $25 fine; being unable to pay the same, he was committed for fifteen days.

Hypolite Vido, arrested as a suspicious character, was discovered to be insane and sent to the Insane Asylum.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of one X. Magny, charged with assaulting Mr. Robert W. Fishborn with a dangerous weapon; also, for the arrest of James McEntire, accused of assaulting one Frederick Lawson.

☞ The investigation in the case of the brig Nayade, captured whilst attempting to run the blockade at Vera Cruz, has been recently brought to a close. A judgment will be rendered in a few days.

FIFTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—A case of a rather singular nature is now pending before Justice A. Conrotte. Mrs. Penn was fined $10, a short time since for violating the ordinance lately passed by the First Municipality Council against lewd women. She now brings a suit for damages against the corporation, alledging that the ordinance which forbids lewd women to parade the streets in an indecent attire is unconstitutional. This strange plea is sustained by Mr. Beauregard, Counsel for Plaintiff, Mr Roselius, Attorney for the First Municipality, opposing. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Sunday last, about 5 o'clock, at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road. A train of cars had already taken its leave for the city, when a negro boy named Andrew, belonging to the company, endeavored to get out.—Unfortunately he missed the steps and fell across the rails. One of his legs was horribly fractured, and amputation was considered necessary. Dr. Tricou, who was present, forthwith proceeded to sever the injured part, and did the thing in a very neat way.—The boy, we learn, is now doing well.

YELLOW FEVER.—A visit to the Charity Hospital yesterday convinces us that no danger of an epidemic exists. From the 25th to the 28th, comprising three days, there have been but six new cases of fever, one of which proved fatal. One patient has been discharged cured.

A HARD SQUEEZE.—A German emigrant woman was caught between two steamboats at Pittsburgh lately, and "squeezed within an inch of her life."

☞ Judge James Alexander, of Wheeling, formerly of Ohio, of which State he was one of the representatives in Congress, died at Lyons, whither he had gone on a visit, on the 6th inst.

☞ JAMES G. BIRNEY has written a letter urging the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency other than himself, assigning ill health as a reason for the change. A more potent reason is that the party is sick of him as a candidate.

THE ORIGINAL EDITOR OF PUNCH.—Mr. H. Grattan, the actor, well known to the boys at the Chatham Theatre, says the New York *Tribune*, was the first editor of Punch. He edited the first four numbers and wrote nearly all the articles in them himself.

☞ OTIS SMITH, says the Boston *Courier*, the German who made the murderous attempt upon the life of the Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, was committed to prison in Worcester on Saturday, in default of $40,000 bonds. He made no objection to the charge.

ROBBING A FATHER.—A lad named Peter Conner, Jr., was brought before the Police Court, on a charge of having robbed his father of $160. The father discovered that his son had taken the money, and on his attempting to take it away, the boy showed fight and then seemed to drive him off with a [illegible]

EMIGRANTS.—Within the last two or three days says the Baltimore *American* of the 21st inst. [illegible] than twelve hundred emigrants have arrived at the port of Baltimore. They are mostly from Germany, and on our shores in good health. Generally speaking, they pursue the wise course of making no tarrying in this city, but push forward to their ultimate destination to the cheap and fertile lands of the west.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKETS.—The New York *Courier & Enquirer* of Saturday morning 19th [illegible]

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.—The Council met last evening, Recorder Genois in the chair.

A message from the Mayor was read vetoing the resolutions passed at the last sitting of the Council granting to Messrs. Tilly & Brothers, the lessees of the Red Store, situated on the Levee between the two Markets, the privilege of exposing and selling their goods on the sidewalk. His Honor is of opinion that such a privilege, if granted to one merchant must be extended to all others.

Mr. Fabre moved that this message be laid on the table subject to call. The chair decided that no such motion could be entertained, according to a law of the legislature. A motion can only move to insist notwithstanding the veto.

Mr. Fabre appealed from the decision of the chair. Said decision was maintained by six to five.

The same member moved that the further consideration of the message be postponed. Carried.

Several reports with accompanying resolutions relative to sundry improvements were submitted to the Council by Mr. Hagan, Chairman of the Committee on Improvements, and adopted.

Mr. Fabre, from the Finance Committee, submitted a resolution authorizing said Committee to take the proper steps for the renewal of the Municipal bonds which are on the eve of falling due, and to make a limited loan of money to meet the most pressing liabilities. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hagan, after the reading of sundry reports from the standing committee, moved that the Mayor's message be taken up. Said motion was negatived.

The Council next took up for their consideration the different proposals concerning the lighting of certain streets with the best sperm oil. Mr. P. Wiltz's offer, being the lowest, was accepted.

The new system of regulations for the government of the Council, was called up. It gave rise to a protracted discussion, and at a late hour last evening, when the reporter left, the members were still speaking.

STOLEN GOODS.—Harriet Anderson was arrested last evening by officer Peake, of the Second Municipality Police, on suspicion of being engaged in some extensive robberies. Her premises being visited, a large quantity of precious articles were discovered, such as pistols, gold and silver pencil cases, breast pins, rings, silver spoons, watch chains, etc., etc. These articles are deposited in Recorder Baldwin's office.

ARRESTED.—Officer Laraque, of the First Municipality Police, arrested yesterday an individual named T. Kimball, charged with passing spurious coin. Examination this morning before Recorder Genois.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of steamer *John Aull*, for papers from St. Louis up to the 23d inst.

From the Peoples' Organ of St. Louis, Sept. 21.

Highly Important from Nauvoo.

THE CITY DELIVERED INTO THE HANDS OF THE ANTI-MORMONS.

From the officers and passengers of the Alvarado we gather the following particulars:

Steamer Alvarado arrived at the landing this morning from Keokuk. She brings down a large number of Mormons, who have abandoned the Holy City after all the troubles and difficulties.

After much skirmishing and several persons being killed during Sunday, and the three days following, on Thursday the Anti-Mormons entered the city in a very large body and all completely armed.

A parlee was held, which resulted in a demand that the Mormons *and all in the city* engaged in the troubles, should leave Nauvoo within five days, and at once deliver their persons, arms, ammunition, and the City itself, into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

This was at first complied with, but whether from fear, inclination, or a mere desire to avoid bloodshed, we have not yet learned. The Anti-Mormons then took possession of every thing, and, of course, in contradiction of the late orders of the Governor of Illinois, and contrary to any [illegible]. The Mormons began to leave the city. A large number started on the Alvarado and many on the Potosi.

On the opposite shore we understand that the people or authorities of Iowa had interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that territory. They have consequently come to this city, and from here scatter abroad.

We also learn that the Temple will be mowed to remain unharmed, but we much doubt this, and should not be surprised if the next arrival brought news of the destruction of this beautiful building, as well as the dwelling of Emma Smith.

It is but right to state, however, that so far no violence has been done either to the people or to the building or property, and we sincerely trust that we may not be compelled to chronicle any news to the contrary.

LATER FROM THE HOLY CITY.

[illegible]

STEAMER ALVARADO [illegible] Keokuk, Sept 18, 1846.

The Mormon difficulty is not yet settled. The committee from Quincy returned to Nauvoo [illegible] Col. Brockman's proposition. You will recollect that General Clifford rejected this proposition, in the first instance.

Most of the Mormons have left Nauvoo, or the balance will leave tomorrow. The Governor of Iowa has a regiment in the field to escort them through Lee county.

No property has been destroyed, and the trust committee or Trustees, Babbitt, Heywood & Co. are to be permitted to remain to dispose of the Temple and other property. The Antis however reserved the privilege of adding to such committee an equal number of Anti-Mormons.

The Cullomis, Furness and a few others new citizens who have taken an active part in the late difficulties [illegible] It would be dangerous for any of them to [illegible] Hancock county. Bayonets [illegible] [illegible] night for parts unknown.

[illegible] was fired in Nauvoo by the Antis [illegible] of the victory.

In relation to the fate of the Temple [illegible] negotiations are now being pending [illegible] I will leave here to the morning [illegible] a correct version of [illegible] [illegible] to furnish you with [illegible] In haste, yours, &c.

From the St Louis Reveille, of September 22.

UPPER MISSOURI—The steamer Clermont No 2, which arrived down on Sunday from the Yellow Stone, brings some intelligence from the Indian country. The trading company which the Clermont [illegible] is accommenced erecting a post on the [illegible] on Medicine Creek, to be called Fort DeSmet.

The river above is extremely low, no rain of any consequence having fallen for months, and the grass of the prairies is consequently dried up, so much [illegible] it had been burned by the Indians.

The Sioux Indians are reported very troublesome. They fired upon the boat, while lying at the Gros Ventres village, three hundred miles below Fort Union. [illegible] They had attacked the Poncas, above the mouth of the [illegible] and killed several of their warriors. The Gros Ventres were preparing to resist an attack from them, as the boat came down. A large party of the [illegible] had started up towards Fort Union to attack the Crows, who were hunting in that neighborhood.

A number of Mormons under Elder Miller are encamped near the Ponka village, and intend wintering there. The Saints are scattered in parties all over the country lying between Council Bluffs and that point.

A gentleman who was a passenger in the *Bertrand*, was at Independence while the boat was at the landing during the night. He there heard that an individual had arrived from Bent's Fort, who stated that he had met and passed an express from General Kearney to Fort Leavenworth, with the tidings that Gen'l Kearney had entered Santa Fé without any opposition. This was the report and we give it as such—remarking, however, that Col. Wharton, in command at Fort Leavenworth, was in daily expectation of an express, with advices from Gen'l Kearney. That he has captured Santa Fé, we have no part of doubt.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We learn from Capt. Cable of the steamer *Jno. Aull*, from St. Louis, that the steamer *Highlander*, from St. Louis, bound to this port, while lying aground at Turkey Island, a large tree fell upon her deck breaking her steam pipes and cutting her completely down to her main deck. Mr. Jno. Free, one of her pilots, was killed, and Phillip Shaw had his leg badly fractured. By the breaking of the pipes large quantities of steam escaped and several passengers were badly scalded. Their names we did not learn. The Highlander still remained were the accident occurred, and her cargo was to be re-shiped on the steamer Bolletin for this port.

ANECDOTE OF THE REV. WM. JAY.—The agreeable Pen and Ink Sketcher of the Boston *Atlas* tells this anecdote:

Not many years since, when the Edward Irving mania raged, a man calling himself an "Angel of the Church," proceeded from Bristol to Bath, on a special mission to Wm. Jay. The grave, thinking old man was in his study, and when the Angel (a man with a rusty black trowsers) appeared, Mr. Jay asked him his business.

"I'm the "Angel of the Church," said the man.
"What church?"
"The Irvingite church at Bristol," replied the angel.
"Take off your coat," said Mr. Jay.
The angel took off his coat, and Mr. Jay quietly rubbed his shoulder blades.
"What are you doing," asked the angel.
"*Looking for your wings!*" was the cool answer of Wm. Jay.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Washington	Sept. 20	Havre	Aug. 31
Charleston	Sept. 22	Vera Cruz	Sept. 3
Cincinnati	Sept. 15	Havana	Sept. 18
Buenos Ayres	Aug. 25	Texas	Sept. 25

☞ The ship MEDORA, Captain Simpson, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning at Wharf Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ The consignees of the following goods consigned to order, per ship MEDORA, from Boston, are requested to make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, viz:—40 bales marked [illegible] 100 boxes codfish and 35 barrels mackerel, marked [illegible] J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp st.

☞ [illegible] NOTICE.—My wife Marie Josephine Lanox having left my house, I warn the public against giving her any credit or [illegible] and business with her, as I will not be responsible for the same. New Orleans, Sept 26, 1846. CHARLES AVENARD.

☞ The best joke [illegible] by the [illegible] Disraeli's declaration in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Palmerston, that the United States [illegible] a disgraceful desire for universal empire [illegible] Very clever for all Europeans [illegible]

DIED—This morning, HENRI SIDNEY, aged 5 years and 8 months—only son of Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL RICKER. Sept. 28th 1846.

Dalley's Original and only Genuine Magical Pain Extractor—The Wonder of the World.

This medicine has more power and influence over diseases than any other known, it entirely conquers Pain, Fire, Scurf and Inflammation. *Sings with vermillion tongue says—"Next to the Bible let it be prized."* No family physician or parent should be without it. The pains of the worst burns are stopped instantly and healed without a scar.

It is also a sovereign remedy for the following diseases, Rheumatism, Inflammatory or Chronic; the worst Piles, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Spinal Weakness, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Barbers Itch, Bruises, Sprains, Fever Sores, Felons, Ague in the face, broken Breast, and in fact any thing that is sore or Painful. The universal celebrity of this medicine has excited the cupidity of certain worthless persons who endeavor to palm off a counterfeit or imitation article in lieu of the genuine.

☞ Every box of the genuine has the written signature of the proprietor, H. Dalley, on the wrapper of each box, all otherwise spurious, and no other was ever known until long after the notice of Dalley had been sung by thousands of relieved sufferers.

For sale at Dalley's Southern Magical Pain Extractor Depot, 134 Chartres st.

☞ The French ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Red House. Consignees are requested to take out their permits from the Custom House and receive their merchandises on the levee within 8 days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Custom House stores. AUG MOLIER, 50 St Louis st.

☞ Mr. Antoghinis, has requested us to inform the public that his pocket book, with the papers, has been returned, minus the money.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of French ship ARTHEMISE, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. AUG MOLIER, 50 St Louis st.

☞ Notice.—To the purchasers of the cargo of the French brig Laure.—All those that wish to withdraw their goods from the Custom House, will please give notice to the subscribers THIS DAY before 12 o'clock. SYKES & HYDE, 51 Magazine st.

We will commence delivering the goods to purchasers to-morrow TUESDAY 29th at 11 o'clock.

☞ The Planters that have given orders to the undersigned for their NEGRO CLOTHING, will please to take notice that the same have been received from their manufactory, and are now in store subject to their order and ready for delivery. GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co. No. 19 Canal street.

☞ The subscriber has disposed of his Clothing Store on the corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, to Mr CHARLES FENOT, for whom he solicits the patronage of his old customers. INO BELLOW Jr.

☞ H. & A. Smith have removed their office to No. 130 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen the above named establishment for the reception of Boarders on the 1st October, and pledge themselves that no pains or expense will be spared on their part to render their guests comfortable. During the summer the house has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted throughout, and offers to the visitors of the city, [illegible] [illegible] S. HAWLEY & Co. Proprietors.

NEW SEASONING GOODS.
RECEIVED from Havre, New York and Philadelphia per ships Rubicon, [illegible], Brander, St Louis, Birmingham, the following articles, which the undersigned will sell at moderate prices:
14 cases French cottonade, new patterns
French calicoes, new patterns
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

LANDING per ship Arthemise from Bordeaux [illegible]

[illegible]

CIGARS [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

SEGARS—30,000 Regalia and Imperial [illegible] for sale by [illegible] TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee st.

CHAMPAGNE [illegible]

SEGARS [illegible] EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.

HAVANA SEGARS [illegible] J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
[illegible] C. M. SIMPSON, No 23 Chartres street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Negro woman aged 23 years, [illegible] good Washer and Ironer, guaranteed and a faithful servant. Terms—Cash.
Also—A HOUSE situated at a good corner of suburb [illegible] [illegible] at $32 per month. [illegible] for further information, apply to P F DESOURNAY, 17 Exchange Passage.

LANDING per ship Arthemise from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:
320 cask Red Wine
[illegible] baskets superior Olive Oil, large bottles
500 do Aniseed
40 bales Corks, in bales of [illegible]
6 casks Sailing Twine
60 cases Fruits in brandy.
AUG MOLIER, 50 St Louis st.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, landing from ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux:—
50 casks St. Julien Wine;
50 bbls White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
150 cases Cherries, in brandy;
50 do Prunes, in do;
25 do Absynth.
N. DUBOUYT, 12 Toulouse st.

Battalion of Artillery—First Company.
AN ELECTION of one senior First Lieutenant, one Junior First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, for this Company, will be held at the Arsenal on Monday the 28th inst.
The Polls will be open from six to eight o'clock, P. M.
The election will be presided by Captain M. Fribot and Messrs J. Lopez and Auguste Seints, as assistants, and A. Delang, Secretary.
By order of Major Gally.
F. SAUTON, Adjutant Major.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana to distribute the funds bequeathed by the late Stephen Henderson for the benefit of the Poor of the Parish of Orleans, give notice that they have entered upon their duties. All destitute persons residing in this Parish and desiring aid, are invited to make known their condition to the Commissioners, that the assistance contemplated in the last will and testament of Mr Henderson may be afforded them.—Applications may be made to either of the Commissioners, accompanied with written testimonials as to character and circumstances.
New Orleans, September 23d 1846.
W A ELMORE, } Commissioners.
B. PRIEUR,
J A MAYBIN,

FRENCH DRY GOODS.
NOW LANDING ex ship Rubicon from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned:—
New style French cottonades; buff, blue and red plain and satin striped curtain calicoes; latest styles French chintz; new style muslin de laine for children, French ginghams hdkfs; light colored and black cassimeres; blue and black broad cloths; [illegible] &c. &c. CHAS A BARRIERE, 20 Chartres street.

LANDING ex ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux:—
240 boxes Sardines, A. Canaud brand;
2000 half boxes Sardines, do;
2400 qr do do do;
[illegible] boxes Peas do;
1000 hf do do do;
49 boxes Mushrooms do;
20 cases Brandy Cherries;
5 do Swiss Absynth;
17 bales three points French Blankets, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St Louis st.

SUNDRIES—100 boxes superfine Olive Oil, 1 doz bottles each box; 230 baskets do do of 22 doz; 240 do Aniseed; 40 cases Kirsch; 40 do Absynthe; 60 do brandy fruits; 60 casks Montferrand, Rouyrier, St Emilion, and Chateau Margaux Claret; 20 boxes assorted Cordials; 60 do Orange Flower Water; 140 boxes Pickles; 4 cases Florette paper, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

SEGARS—163,250 segars landing ex brig P Soulé from Havana, of the following brands:
Major Brown, Major Ringgold, Europa, Luna, Palo Alto, Paraguay, Dos Cubanos, Alcaldes, [illegible], Fanny Elssler, &c., for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

TEAS—1500 packages Green and Black comprising Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong and Pouchong, in half chests, cases and canisters, and caddy boxes of various weights, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

GROUND SPICES—250 packages ground Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cayenne, Cloves, Mustard, &c. for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

TOBACCO—81 bales Vuelta de Abajo Tobacco wrappers and fillers, landing per brig P Soulé from Havana, for sale by TROSGROS & LAMPRE, 36 Old Levee.

HAY—1000 bales prime Western, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by RICKER & PEARSON, 42 Camp st.

FRENCH STOCKS—assorted numbers, constantly on hand, and for sale by LEOPOLD FERRETT, 22 St. Louis st.

Office Lower Steam Cotton Press Co.
THE Annual election of seven directors for this company, will take place on MONDAY, 5th October, at their office, Third Municipality, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. 26th September, 1846. F J FORSTALL, Secretary.

F. DE GOURNAY, Collector,
No. 17 Exchange Passage, (between Conti & St Louis.)
WILL undertake the collection of accounts at a moderate commission. He will make arrangements with merchants and physicians for the monthly or annual collection of their bills, and will, if required, furnish good security for all large amounts entrusted to him.
He will undertake collection in the country, or any part of the State, and will institute judicial proceedings at his own expense, when necessary.
He will assume the agency for house rent and adventure.
Those disposed to honor him with their confidence, are requested to examine the subjoined list of references:
J. A. Board, A. Bourblanc,
W. F. Vigers, J. R. Jennings,
J. B. Ashbridge, J. A. Beaubrun,
Bros & Bosaier, A. Mazureau,
Thibaut & Augustin, Dr. J. L. Landreaux,
J. A. Bayon, Dr. Von Pechotz,
J. B. Lambert, Dr. C. Faget.

GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co.
No. 19 Canal street (Banking's Row,) between Old Levee and Chartres streets.
MANUFACTORY, No. 288 BROAD STREET, NEWARK N. J.
HAVE received per ships Louisville, [illegible], Oswego, Ontario, and Mobile, which they offer at extremely low prices for cash, or city acceptances, the following assortment of FALL GOODS:—
PLANTATION GOODS—Kersey, Monkey Jackets, Round Jackets and Pantaloons; Blue Clothing, Low Hats; Red and Green Blankets; Pool Blanket Overcoats; Palbon ..... Monkey Jackets, heavy Black mixed Satinet; Double Twilled Vests; Twilled Red Flannel, Hickory and Marine Twilled Stripes, Brown and White Cotton, Cotton and Linen Check Shirts; 300 dozen Vermont Country and Socks.

For City and Country Trade.
Coats—Paletots, Sack, Bourgeoises, or Water Proof Wrappers, Black and Fancy Cloth, Sack Cobourg, French, English and Domestic Tweeds, Boyle's Basts, Cambleteen, Jonville Cloth, French, English, German and American, Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
PANTALOONS—Black Doeskin, Cassimere Ribbed and Double Milled d'Elbeuf, Fancy Cassimere, Tweed, Fancy Satinet, Black and Black Mixed.
VESTS—Style: Straight Collar, Rolling Collar, Double Breasted and Rolling Collar, Double Breasted and Rolling made of the following materials—Fancy Cassimere, Black d'Elbe, Black and Blue Cassimere, Black and Mixed Satinete, Black and Fancy Silk Velvet, Fancy and Black Satin and Fancy Valencia.
An extensive assortment of Linen, Linen Bosoms and Cotton Shirts, Nett, Lamb's Wool, Merino, Brown and White Shirts and Drawers, Brown Twilled and Plain White and Brown Cotton Shirts and Drawers; White and Red Flannel do, Striped Linseys, [illegible], Sattin and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves [illegible]
Planters, Merchants and Dealers are respectfully invited to examine the above goods [illegible] GARTHWAITE, PAYAN & Co.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
LANDING per ship Rubicon, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned at advantageous terms:—
Heavy cottonade, chinoros and plain mat [illegible]
Chinoros and satin stripes, twilled drills [illegible]
Cotton and linen damask, assorted col. cottonades
Black woollen satin 5-4; Cologne water
Pomatums and creme de Perse [illegible]
Rich mousseline de laine, rich cachemire d'Ecosse
Plain black mousseline de laine, plain do and d [illegible]
White and black silk gloves, for men
Plain and watered filet gloves, mitts do
Egyptian gloves do do, mitts do
Black, white and straw colored kid gloves
Black and assorted colored silk fringes
Black fabric dashing silk fringes
Printed shawls 4-4 and 5-4 cotton borders
Rich fringed and parisine shawls, woollen do
Mousseline de laine cravats with fringe
Printed Scotch cambric handkerchiefs
Grey woollen socks, for children
Plain and embroidered d'Ecosse [illegible]
Scotch gauze 5-4, embroidered collars, [illegible]
Embroidered [illegible] for children
Plain, printed and embroidered cambric [illegible]
Do do hemstitched
In store from previous importations, a large assortment of winter articles, among which are the following:
Florence of assorted colors
Satin grosde Naples and gros grain d'Ecosse
Mohair, [illegible]
Black and colored cashmere, new style
Black merino, black silk lace
Lace for pillow cases [illegible]
Cotton mousseline de laine
Do cachemire d'Ecosse
Ribbons, for vests, black French cloth
[illegible] DUBUIS, DURAND & Co, 25 Chartres st.

CANAL STREET FERRY.
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CLASSICAL WORKS.
ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY
[illegible] Greek and Roman Antiquities
[illegible] Mythology
[illegible] Antiquities
Fisk's Classical do
Harper's do Literary
[illegible] &c. &c.
Also an extensive assortment of other Standard School and Miscellaneous Works, in every department of Literature, Science and Art, together with every article of Stationery, now to be sold at the lowest prices for sale at the New Orleans Literary Emporium. J B STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Miss E. Moreilly's Academy,
For the Instruction of Young Ladies, at Carley, near Natchez.
THE Classic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday the 1st of October next.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Dr. Chanche, Major H. Chotard, Gen. Quitman, Drs. W. N. Mercer, B. F. Young & McPherson, W. St John Elliot, Esq., P. J. Claiborne, Esq., James Payne, Esq., B. Dunbar, Esq., A. Buckner, Esq., J. M. Duncan, Esq., Dr. Parker, Pell Gibson, Gov. A. B. Roman of Louisiana, W. J. Zacharie, Esq. and T. Sherif, Esq. of New Orleans.

TO RENT—A tract of Land fronting on the Carrollton Railroad, suitable for a vegetable garden, on which there is a good house and well fenced in—terms very moderate. Apply to B A SOULEE, 46 Conti st. New Orleans, July 16th, 1847.

LANDING per ship Edward Bossteel, 3 cases COTTON SPOOLS, 3 cords, of the mark [illegible] adopted for the New Orleans and the Mexican markets, for sale by DUNCAN KENNEDY, Tchoupitoulas st.

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York and the Protection and Ætna Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.
Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of Insurance Companies of this city, and paid with promptness in funds current at the Banks of New Orleans.
Office No 47 Camp street. W. E. FOSDICK, C C LAWRASON, Agents.

NEGROES FOR SALE—Four superior house servants, Cooks, Washers and Ironers. ALSO—two girls thirteen and fourteen years old, either or together for sale, and a lot of sixty, including house servants, mechanics and field hands, will be here by the first of October. Enquire of H F SLATTER, No. 30 Esplanade st. N. B. A first rate blacksmith now on hand.

At Messrs. Dolbear's WRITING ACADEMY
No. 13 Camp street.
PUPILS from 7 to 50 years of age receive instructions until they write in a free, bold and rapid business style. Pupils write between 9 and 12, A. M. or between 3 and 9 P. M. Ladies write from 3 to 6 P. M.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.
COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.
SITTING OF MONDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1846.
RESOLVED, That Sealed Proposals shall be received by the Council till the 21st instant, for lighting up the streets of this Municipality with the best Sperm Oil during one year from the 1st of October next.
(Signed) JOS GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved 10th September, 1846.
(Signed) A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.
A true copy. A. MAZUREAU, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing under the name of CHAUVIN & LEVOIS, is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 10th September, 1846.
MR. J. LEVOIS will remain alone charged with the liquidation of the firm, and continue the business at the old stand No 98 Chartres street, under the name of J. LEVOIS.
New Orleans, September 19, 1846.
E CHAUVIN.
J LEVOIS.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—For sale, two cylinder boilers, 36 inches diameter and 24 feet long, made of quarter iron, and been in use but a few months, with front and Pipes complete. Apply to GEORGE BROOKES, 231 Tchoupitoulas street between [illegible] and St. Joseph streets.

ADJUSTMENT TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.—Ship builders are informed that all the necessary information regarding the repairs of the French brig Laure, Captain Villard, will be given at the French Consulate, corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets, and where also sealed offers will be received till the 15th instant. BERTRAND & SISOS.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—4000 half boxes Sardines, brand Rodel, in cases of 50 [illegible]; 2000 large boxes Sardines, brand Rodel, in cases of 90 boxes; 1000 quarter boxes Sardines, brand Rodel, in cases of 100 quarter boxes. ST V BARRETT, 21 Gravier st.

LIQUORS, &c.—4 bbls Cusein Fluide; 75 cases Rhenish Wine; 10 cases French Mustard; Ivory Black, in casks; 5 bbls very old superior Cognac, of the brand of Pellevoisin 1810 and 1825, for sale by BAILLY BLANCHARD, 20 Customhouse st.

NAILS—250 kegs Boston brand, for sale by [illegible] NORCROSS & FORBICK, 40 Gravier st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—For a term of years, a handsome country property, situated on Bayou St John, measuring thirty-two superficial arpents. The land is elevated, well drained and almost entirely fenced in. The buildings, consisting of a country residence, negro cabins, coach house, stables, &c., are in perfect order. For terms, apply on the premises, or at the office of Mr Jules Mossy, 42 Royal st. ALBIN MICHEL.

TO RENT—In whole or in part, a three story brick store, with a back store, also three stories high in the rear, with yard and water-works, situated on the Levee, between Mayou Eable and Marigny streets, opposite the Third Municipality Market, at a very moderate rent. Possession will be given immediately. This store would very well answer for a Boarding-House or for a depot. Apply at No. 12 Burgundy st., between Bienville and Conti streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The property occupied by the undersigned in the Third Municipality, consisting of a house, kitchen, stable, coach house, chicken and pigeon house, and a fine garden, in full bloom. For further information and terms, apply to A C TREMOULET, 21 Old Levee.

TO RENT—From the first of October, a [illegible] Warehouse, on Victory street, near the Railroad. Apply to WYLIE & EGANA, 32 Bienville st.

TO RENT.—On the 1st October—That [illegible] house corner [illegible] [illegible] D LANAUX.

TO RENT.—[illegible] WYLIE & EGANA, 32 Bienville st.

TO RENT—[illegible] WYLIE & EGANA.

TO RENT.—[illegible] ROBERTS & HALL.

TO RENT.—[illegible] WYLIE & EGANA.

TO RENT.—[illegible]

TO RENT.—[illegible]

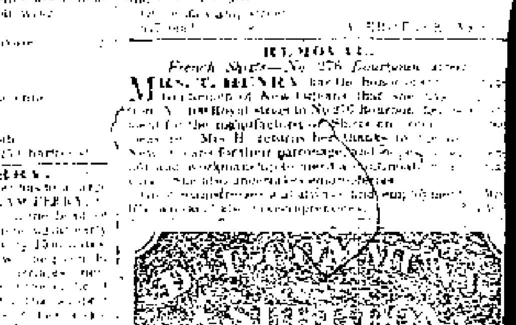
[illegible]

A Good Bargain.
[illegible]

TO RENT.—[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE [illegible]

REMOVAL.
French Shoes—No. 276 [illegible] street.
MRS. T. HENRY has the honor to [illegible] of New Orleans that she has [illegible] from No 100 Royal street to No 276 [illegible] for the manufacture of Shoes [illegible]



LEECHES! LEECHES!
[illegible] Hungarian Leeches [illegible] Gen. Depot [illegible]

LANDING [illegible] from Bordeaux [illegible] P. T. LACOSTE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
C. M. SIMPSON, No. 23 Chartres street [illegible]
Yard wide Organdie Muslins [illegible]
Real French Bareges
Superfine do
French Calicoes
English and American [illegible]
[illegible] Ginghams, wide [illegible]
3 cases Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
5 cases Cotton Hose
4 cases good Irish Linens [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
[illegible] always very neat. She is [illegible] The above reward [illegible] No. 97 Conti street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
DETAINED at the [illegible] St John the Baptist [illegible] Also the negro [illegible] WILSON and JEFFERSON [illegible] Also, the negro named JAMES, says he belongs to Messrs Robins & Woodfield of New Orleans. Also, the negro named JACK, says he belongs to [illegible] Also, the negro named BEVERLY, says he belongs to Mr Minor Kenner of the Parish of Jefferson. The owners of these different slaves are requested to withdraw them from the Jail of St John the Baptist, agreeably to law. St John Baptist, 10th July, 1846. AN. J. MENARD, Sheriff.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of M[illegible] [illegible] County, Kentucky, on the 8th day [illegible] June 1846, a MULATTO MAN who calls himself ALLEN GRAVES. He had with him a certificate of freedom, purporting to be from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, New Orleans, which is evidently a forgery. Said Allen Graves has large dark hair, black eyes, is about 30 years of age, 5 feet, 2 to 3 inches high. This is therefore to give notice that he will be dealt with, or disposed of according to Law, unless the owner come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. S DUNN, Jailor McCracken Co.

DUFFEAU has the honor to [illegible] public that he keeps a stable at No. 118 Rousseau street, formerly the establishment of [illegible] Brana, where he will board horses [illegible] vehicles, and has saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will attend to all diseases. Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street.

PARIS HATS.
FALL FASHION—The subscribers have received three cases new style black French Hats, which will be sold very cheap for cash. H de GOER & BIFFLARD, 21 Magazine st.

BROUGHT TO THE POUND of the First Municipality, Main street, between Derbigny and Roman streets:
A bay Horse having a white star on the forehead, one hind foot and one fore foot white, a mark on one of the ears, harness sored on the body, without any other apparent mark or brand.
A bay Mare having a star on the forehead, harness marks on the body, without any other apparent mark or brand.
If from this date to the 3d October, said animals be not claimed they will be sold at the usual time and place by R. Kerrison, Auctioneer. MICHEL DURIL, Keeper of the Pound.

BRANDIES under the keys of the Custom House, and for sale by the undersigned:
9 half pipes first proof Castillon, 1825;
8 quarter pipes do do do;
3 half pipes do do 1815;
2 quarter pipes do do do;
[illegible] Pinet Castillon & Co;
4 half pipes fourth proof Pinet Castillon & Co's;
3 quarter pipes do;
45 half pipes do J J Dupuy;
50 quarter pipes do do;
15 half pipes do Leger Freres, pale col.;
20 quarter pipes do do dark col.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St Louis street.

BRANDY—30 bbls and 9 half pipes very old Brandy Eagle's brand, just received per ship Thracian, for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co., 34 Tchoupitoulas st.

TALLOW—A small invoice, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases, landing from ship Union, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]