The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 114. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5123.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $18 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

Notice to the subscriber must give one week's notice in order to stop, and it be can be allowed to discontinue.

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

A Discount of 25 to 40 per cent will be made if the time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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 their business strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

☞ Gentlemen who have announced themselves, in our paper, as candidates for Clerks, are requested to state the Court for which they are running.

For Judgeship.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL, as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the First Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. M. GUYOL, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

MANY ATTORNEYS.

☞ Mr. EDITOR.—Please to announce that Mr. O. P. JACKSON is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS.—Please announce Mr. ALPHONSE CANONGE as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Third Municipality.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. MANUEL CRIZAT, is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM ANDRY, as candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be supported by

his FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS.—Please announce in your valuable paper that Mr. JOSEPH MATHIEU MARREAU, Esq., Attorney at Law, is a candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace in the First Municipality, and that he will be unanimously supported by

HIS FRIENDS.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS.—Please announce Mr. JULES LAMBERT as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First Municipality.

☞ Please announce JOHN GIBSON, Esq., of "Faith Co. vs. Bell" as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Second Municipality.

FOR CLERKSHIP.

First District Court of New Orleans
A. O. PIERSON,
W. A. NOTT,
ALFRED ROUSSEAU.

Second District Court of New Orleans
JOHN M. PHALSEY,
M. CARTHERS,
THOMAS C. POOLE,
A. D. DORBOUGH,
M. WILLARD,
SAMPSON BLOSSMAN,
ADELIN GREUX,
HORATIO DAVIS,
J. M. A. HOLT.

Third District Court of New Orleans
AUGUSTE DOUCE,
HENRY PEYTAVIN,
WILLIAM P. REDLOCK.

Fourth District Court of New Orleans
RIVIERE CABARRE,
J. B. FORESTER MAXENT,
A. E. BIENVENU,
PETER M. BERTIN,
MARTIN DURALDE,
RENE H. BRUNET,
THOMAS GILMORE,
ARMAND GUYOL,
ROSEMOND DE ARMAS.

Fifth District Court of New Orleans
JOHN WINTON,
SAM LOVELL WALDO,
L. J. CORCORAN,
CHARLES S. LEE,
JOHN WATKINS,
PROSPER LE BLANC.

LEONARD, STUCKEY ANT & CO.
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils, Soap, Candles, Tons, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No 12 Old Levee Street, New Orleans.

V. BARRETT has removed his store from No 2 Levee, to No 21 Gravier st. m30

GEO. W. CUNNISS, JNO. BUSH.
CUNNISS & CO.
Importers of Chinese and French Goods, Corner St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans. Warehouse 79 Maiden Lane, New York.
Importers of
French, German, Turkish and Chinese
Fine Fancy Articles.
Fans, Fine Combs, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Ac. Rosewood, Cut and Embossed Table Handles, Pen Holders, Pencils, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Pocket Pistols, and a whole variety and assortment of other articles.
Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods:
Scarfs, Hosiery, Socks, Suspenders, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, &c. &c. m 5

F. T. BOUKNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st. Office open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street. m7

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 21 Canal st. m12

J. B. STEEL, No. 11 *Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Ac. Books for sale or made to order. a29

WM. HARE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts.

PAYOT FRERE BROTHERS—*Importers of Bacon, Ham, Cheese, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

J. F. BERCIER. FRANCIS CUTLER.
J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAYCAN BUILDINGS, 1 OLD LEVEE, have constantly on hand French Clarets, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
May 22d, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $5 75 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 20 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week from MONDAY, 1st June, 1846.

Bread of the Second quality or three quarter Bread, weigh 25 per cent more, viz: 24 ounces.

m30 A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

CHEAP CASH STORE—No 28 St. Ann st. between Levee and Conde streets.—PALEMANDER LANAUZE, importer and dealer in hardware, iron and nails and cut nail; assorted, tinner's materials, points in white glass and putty; village house and ship carpenter tools; Cooper and Wattes tools; Cincinnati cooper's tools for sale at No 28 St Ann st. m5 1m

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Municipality Number One,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 21st May 1846.

RESOLVED, That public notice be given that vacancies now exist in the French and English departments of the two schools of the First Municipality and that persons desirous of filling the vacancies are requested to present themselves at the Council Chamber on Tuesday next 26th inst. at 10 o'clock P. M. for examination. By order

JOS REYNES, Secretary.
m22—4t

SUMMER CLASSES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to those who wish to avail themselves of the Summer months for the acquisition of either the **French or Spanish Languages**, that he will open New Classes, for beginners and advanced pupils, at the beginning of the month of June.

His system pursue I in teaching the above languages has been highly approved by learned men, and gentlemen of the highest standing in the city, who have studied it, have pronounced it the only system by which a foreigner can acquire an accurate knowledge of the Spanish. Those who possess the knowledge of the written form of the language and its theory, can be taught to speak it correctly and understand the language when spoken.

By his long experience and success, which has always attended his instructions he assures all those who may join THESE CLASSES, a sufficient knowledge of either language, for all useful purposes, by the beginning of the business season.

A class will meet every morning at 6 o'clock.—Gentlemen are requested to subscribe their names at No 14 Exchange Place, from 9 in the morning until 1 P M and from 5 in the evening until 8

J. DE PALOU,
Professor of Modern Languages.
m22

☞ MATCHES.—The public is respectfully informed that the well-known **Wm. A. Clarke's Matches** can be bought at reduced prices at his agents.

L. A. GUILLEMAIN,
f21 1v 200 Circus street, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 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 and 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.

a16—tf F M CROZAT.

☞ DUFFAU & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr *Brana* the stable situated No 118 Bourbon, near St Louis street; this stable commodious, they will take in hire horses and vehicles, and will have out saddles and riding vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Duffau* will, as heretofore, pursue his profession of Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Doctor, 141 Burgundy street, and undertake also to shoe horses. jf—4mo

IN STORE, and for sale by the undersigned—120 casks Red Wine, different brands; 20 bbls Claret; 200 bbls Bauterne; 200 bbls old Whiskey; 1 pipe Port Wine; 50 Gin; 20 baskets Champagne, different qualities; 100 Red Wine, 8s. Estaphe; 75 do old Red Wine; 150 do do Lafitte; 50 do do do Margaux; 25 do do and Haut Brion; 200 boxes and halves Bordeaux; 1000 do do Green Peas; 300 do do Cons in oil, and assorted; 500 do do pure Peppered Truffles; 500 Truffled Fowl; 100 Red Wine Chambertin; 50 Whitehall Claret, Bordeaux; 30 cases Madeira; 50 Cherry; 50 Sherry; 30 Malaga; 30 Sauterne; 100 Port; 50 Pontac; 50 Port; 50 Claret. CHAS. CHASE.

WOOL SOCKS, 3 cases Wool Socks, just received per the Antoinette, and for sale by

SCHIEFFELIN, WOOD, WOOD & Co.
m 30 No 2 Carondelet st.

Tuesday, morning, June 2, 1846.

From the Rio Grande.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *New York*, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 30th instant, inclusive. The news from the Seat of War is not important. We subjoin all the intelligence we have been enabled to gather.

Under the head of "Latest from the Seat of War," the *News* of the 29th contains the following:—

"The sloop *Tom Jack*, Capt. Parker, arrived yesterday morning from Corpus Christi. She left Aransas Pass last Monday, at which place the steamship *Sea* had just arrived from Brazos Santiago, to take to the latter place some families and persons connected with the Army, from St. Joseph's Island and Corpus Christi. On board of the *Sea* were Mr. McChester, Lieut. Humphries, and Mr. Rogers—all of whom were supposed to have been killed. The former indeed was severely wounded, and supposed to be dead by the Mexicans, as reported. To this circumstance he owed his escape. He was, however, subsequently found in the chaparel, and taken prisoner to Matamoros, where he was well treated, and recovered of his wounds. Mr. Rogers, in a company of 15 men, two women and a child, had started from Corpus Christi for Point Isabel, on the 2d or 3d inst. They arrived at the Little Colorado a day or two before the battle of the 8th, when they were surprised by a company of Rancheros, and being overpowered by numbers, they were induced to surrender on a promise of being treated as prisoners of war. As soon however, as they had delivered up their arms they were tied four together, stripped of their clothing, and robbed of all their money, of which they had a considerable amount. Having been closely confined, beyond the power of resistance, their throats were then cut with a large knife, by a person appointed for the purpose, the women having previously suffered dishonor. In this massacre Rogers saw his father and his brother butchered before his own turn came; and his own escape was owing to the fact that while the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was accordingly, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen, and swam to the other side of the river. Thence he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner, sent to the Hospital in Matamoros, and, after the battle, exchanged. It is stated that a letter was written from Corpus Christi two days before the departure of this company, giving information to the Mexicans of their march, and of the amount of their money. Future developements may detect the author of this cold blooded act of treason. It was not, we learn, without much reluctance, and some threats from an American officer, that the Mexican officer consented to exchange Mr. Rogers.

"The *Sea* brought intelligence that the American Army still continues in Matamoros, he learned that the Mexican Army was on the retreat at no great distance, and he immediately sent a body of Dragoons in pursuit, who overtook the rear guard of the enemy, and captured 30 or 35 of them. Such is the substance of the statement. Our information in regard to the number of volunteers, the operations of Gen. T. &c., is too scanty and vague to be here repeated. The Hospital at Corpus Christi is said to be under excellent regulations, and the occupants are fast recovering from their wounds."

General TAYLOR's encampment is a mile from Matamoros and our soldiers are not permitted to enter the town—the citizens of which are respected and protected in all their rights.

We learn from the Galveston *Civilian* that two companies of mounted riflemen have left Montgomery county by land, for the Seat of War; and that a full company of mounted riflemen have left Washington county for the same destination.

A Treaty was concluded at Torrey's trading house, on the 18th instant, with such Indian Chiefs as were in attendance, including some half dozen of the Comanches, though all that tribe was not represented and the Wacoes, Keachies and Towacanies had no representatives present.

We understand that Captain Tate, of the British bark *Ambassador* and R. D. Blossman, Esq., consignee of the same have made an *informal* protest to the collector of this port against the payment of duties under the Tariff of the United States claiming a right that their merchandize can only be subject to the old Tariff of Texas, as it existed previous to the change of Government by virtue of a Treaty between Great Britain and the former Republic of Texas. We call this protest *informal* inasmuch as it is attested by William Kennedy, Esq., as "British Consul to the port of Galveston;" while, as we understand, he has not yet been recognized as such by the United States Government. It is, for this reason, as we learn, that the aforesaid protest has not been, and cannot be received. Such protest, if sanctioned by the British Government, or by its accredited Minister or Consul, must involve serious consequences to which we do not now desire to allude. We may, however, here remark that the Government of Great Britain has never been represented in Texas by any officer who has enjoyed and deserved the respect and confidence of our citizens in a higher degree than Mr. Kennedy. And we earnestly hope that his former official character may be speedily secured to him in conformity with that change of Government which the people of Texas, in the exercise of their rights have adopted with so much unanimity.—*Galveston News.*

Eight hours later from Brazos St. Jago.

Per steamer *Mary Kingsland* which left Brazos St. Jago on the evening of the 27th ult, we have received the following intelligence from the seat of war:

On the 26th ult., a detachment of about 400 mounted Rangers and 200 infantry, arrived from Texas, via Padre Island. Among the Infantry there is a Company of Riflemen, 80 in number, all German Emigrants, from Port Lavacca, said to be one of the finest Companies that have arrived at Point Isabel.

A party of Dragoons and Rangers went in pursuit of Arista's forces and had a brush with the rear guard, captured some mules and camp equipage.

It is confidently reported that Arista is concentrating his forces at Rinnora.

The troops that were transported in the ship Ondiaka and steamer Mary Kingsland, were all landed on the Brazos Island about the 26th ult, and would leave on the 28th for Matamoros, by the way of Boco Chica and Barita.

The U. S. brig Lawrence, the only remaining vessel of the blockading force off the Brazos.

☞ By the following tables copied from the Washington *Union*, and appended to the requisition addressed to the Governors of the several States, it will be seen that the number of volunteers to be enrolled, but not called into service until further orders, is 24,486; that the number of volunteers, for immediate service, called for from the Western and South Western States, 17,153, of which 3,944 are horse, and 13,205 are foot; and that the entire requisitions for volunteers, thus far made from all the States, comprise an aggregate of 41,639 men:

[TABLE—a.]

Volunteers to be enrolled, but not called into service until further orders

States.	Number of Regiments	Foot.
Maine,	1	777
New Hampshire,	1-2	390
Massachusetts,	1	777
Rhode Island,	1-2	390
Connecticut,	1-2	390
Vermont,	1-2	390
New York,	7	5,439
New Jersey,	1	777
Delaware,	1-2	390
Pennsylvania,	6	4,622
Maryland,	2	1,554
Virginia,	3	2,331
North Carolina,	1	777
South Carolina,	1	777
Louisiana,	2	1,554
Michigan,	1	777
Florida,	1-2	390
Iowa,	1	777
Wisconsin,	1	777
Arkansas,	1-2	390
	39	24,486

[TABLE—b.]

Volunteers called for from different States for immediate service.

States.	Number of Regiments.	Description and amount of force. Horse.	Foot.
Arkansas,	1 1-2	789	388
Mississippi,	1	—	777
Alabama,	1	—	777
Georgia,	1	—	777
Tennessee,	3	789	1554
Kentucky,	3	789	1554
Missouri,	1	789	—
Illinois,	3	—	2331
Indiana,	3	—	2331
Ohio,	3	—	2331
Texas,	1 1-2	789	388
	22	3945	13908
			3945
			17,153

☞ We heard it mentioned yesterday, says the Savannah *Republican* of the 26th ult: that Col. BAYFOLD, of Washington county, has resolved to present Capt. THORNTON, of the Army on the Rio Grande, with a splendid blooded charger, as a token of his regard for the gallantry displayed by that officer when attacked by an overwhelming Mexican force in the vicinity of General TAYLOR's camp. The idea is a happy one, and the present will be bestowed on a brave and gallant soldier. Now, who has a noble steed for MARY. In the battle of the 9th, that officer distinguished himself, and is certainly entitled to a token of the regard of his country.

A Home Market.

In noticing the NATIONAL FAIR now being held at Washington City, and particularly that branch of American industry known as Cotton Manufactures, the Washington *Intelligencer* of the 25th ult. says "In 1770 there was only one cotton mill in the United States. This mill was erected by Messrs Slater & Brown in Providence, and contained only 70 spindles. In 1805 there were 8 or 10 mills, containing 45,000 spindles. In 1806 and 1807 and during the war there was a rapid increase in manufacturing business, caused by restrictions on importations. At the close of the war in 1815 the number of spindles was 130,000; in 1825 they had increased to 800,000; in 1835 to 1,750,000, employing 54,000 looms; and in 1840 to 2,284,631. It is stated that in 1770 there were about 5,000 bales of cotton *imported* into the United States, (the colonies.) Last year we exported 872,905,996 lbs of cotton, and consumed 60,000,000 lbs. at home. The number of hands employed in the manufacture of cotton was in 1840, 72,119, last year it was estimated at 100,000. It appeared to be necessary to state these brief statistics in order that we might place the question of protection or no protection before the great divisions of our people, who are interested in its determination; we will leave that decision to be deduced from the answers to these questions. First, what would be the effect upon the *growers of cotton* by destroying the home market, which consumed last year 60,000,000 lbs. weight of their produce?—Secondly, what would be the effect upon the *agricultural interest* by converting 100,000 persons who are now *consumers* of grain into *raisers* of it? Thirdly and lastly, could it be advantageous to *any* class of the community to have the *capital invested in cotton factories*, at least $80,000,000, destroyed by rendering the manufacturing of cotton an unproductive business? These three questions comprehend the gist of the whole argument. The answers which every reflecting person will give to them solve the difficulty, if any really existed in the mind of such a person."

In this brief paragraph the mooted doctrine of protection to American industry is placed upon strong and solid ground. The great, wise, practical and comprehensive argument in favor of a discriminating Tariff, is its *beneficent* influence in creating and cherishing a home market. Under the varying and alternating policy which has marked the Government since 1816, those interested may see what has been effected for this important branch of industry. With a Tariff not half the time protective, and with inducements of a transitory and precarious nature, the energies of our people have yet been so far stimulated, as to enable them to build up a home market in which 60,000,000 pounds of cotton are annually consumed. Substitute for the fluctuating and uncertain application of Protection, a steady and stable policy. Let the manufacturer fully understand, that come what may, the Tariff will not be disturbed, and that he may continue the labor of establishing a home market for our domestic products, and in less than ten years the quantity of cotton now taken for American consumption will be more than doubled.

Of the importance of securing a ready Home Trade, it is almost superfluous to speak. A moment's reflection will show that not only is it the best, safest and most reliable outlet for the avails of agricultural skill and toil, but that it is of the very essence of true patriotism to assist in developing and fostering a market which, while it secures to the South a certain mart for the sale of her great staple, pours prosperity and comfort into the lap of the whole nation—our foreign trade may be cut off or curtailed by accidental contingencies. The embargoes and non-intercourse of war may at once suspend it. It may and will be subjected to a more gradual but not less fatal deterioration, by the unremitting efforts of our great Commercial Rival—England—to cultivate cotton successfully in one or more of her vast Colonial possessions. Sooner or later, Great Britain must cease her dependence upon the United States for supplies of cotton; or if the trade with her be not absolutely annihilated, it will not afford a sufficient outlet for the imminent and increasing value of this staple.—Already we find that every year augments the yield of cotton, and by creating a disproportion between the supply and demand, diminishes the price and brings disappointment and embarrassment upon our planters. With a fixed protective policy applied to American industry, the home consumption will more than suffice, for whatever amount of cotton may remain after the European markets are glutted. Build up home manufactures and just in proportion as Great Britain withdraws her custom, will a permanent and profitable *débouché* be offered to our planters upon their own soil. And this, too, without saddling their balance of profit with heavy freight, and storage charges. The cotton grower will then enjoy the gratification of knowing that the produce of his labor do not go exclusively to enrich the hoarded capitalists of England, but are diffused among his own countrymen, giving employment to countless thousands, stimulating industry at home and affording it new fields for the display of its enterprise and perseverance.

THE SPIRIT IN BALTIMORE.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Monument Square on the afternoon of the 23d ult., to take into consideration the subject of our existing difficulties with Mexico—Col. JACOB DAVIES, Mayor of the city, presided.—The following appropriate and manly resolutions were offered by ROBERT MCLANE, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States have, by solemn act of sovereignty, as vested in them by the constitution, declared that War exists between Mexico and the United States of America. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the people of Baltimore, in Town Meeting assembled, that we fully appreciate the crisis in which our beloved country is engaged; and rejoicing in the remembrance of our "heroes of old, and their blood in our veins," we here solemnly pledge our lives to emulate their patriotism and valor which repelled from our shores a foreign invader. Thus summoned by the rude blast of war from the still and peaceful homes we hold sacred, we are resolved,

"That living we shall be victorious,
Or that dying our deaths shall be glorious."

From the walls of yonder monument we will unfurl our banner, and inscribe upon it the watch-word of Decatur—"Our country—right or wrong."

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the Proclamation of the President, which exhorts all the good people of the United States to vigilance, activity and unanimity in efforts to support and invigorate the measures of the government for obtaining a just and honorable peace." While we deprecate the horrors of war, and feel sensible that the providence of God has so enlightened the age in which we live that war is condemned as the last resort of injured nations, we still believe that the most energetic and prompt measures, and overpowing demonstrations of force, are necessary to bring these horrors to an end. Cordial and unanimous support, and ardent patriotism, are essential to success—such are the offerings we bring to the altar of our country, voluntarily pledging ourselves so to respond to the call of the Executive for its protection and defence against every danger and every foe.

Resolved, That while we are determined to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country and command peace at the point of the bayonet, we yet deeply sympathise with the unhappy and oppressed condition of the Mexican people—despoiled of their constitutional freedom by military despotism. Cherishing these sentiments we rejoice at the forbearance and patient perseverance of our Government, so long displayed in efforts to settle and adjust our differences by negotiation, recklessly repelling by the military despotism now supreme in Mexico. We hail with satisfaction the declaration of the President, that while the most vigorous efforts shall be exerted to repel hostilities, he will, nevertheless, "*be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own.*"

Resolved, That we hail with fraternal sympathy the manly hearts that beat in the rank of our gallant little army on the "Del Norte." They constitute a cherished school of instruction and example for those who are now crowding to their side. CROSS, MCINTOSH, RINGGOLD, EGAN, COCHRANE, PORTER, MAGRUDER, the gallant dead, disdaining fear, they counted light the cost of life in glorious battle lost. Their names are already registered in the book of "The Braves," and their memory shall ever be honored in the hearts of their countrymen.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. MCLANE made some very eloquent and impressive remarks. He was followed by the Hon. Richard Johnson and by General SAML. HOUSTON, U. S. Senator from Texas. The latter gentleman recounted to the audience the early struggles of Texas in the achievement of her independence, and called upon his countrymen throughout the whole empire, and particularly upon the descendants of patriots of "Old Maryland Line," to rally around the flag of their country in its difficulties with the Mexican Government. General H. was listened to with the most breathless attention, and took his seat amid the plaudits of the crowd.

A most interesting incident occurred whilst Genl. HOUSTON was speaking which is thus described by the Baltimore *American*. "At this stage of the meeting the thrilling news was received and announced of the engagements with the Mexican army and the achievement of two decisive victories, which was received with much cheering by the audience, not, however, without the most heartfelt regret at the announcement of the death of the gallant Ringgold and others.—When this was made known the audience simultaneously uncovered their heads and remained in deathlike silence for some moments.

In consequence of the feeling produced by this intelligence, and the hour having arrived when the meeting of the Jackson Monument Association was to be held in the Square, the meeting was adjourned."

Another meeting was then organized at the Jackson Monumental Cemeteries. Mr. Yardley of Alabama spoke. He alluded in a brief, but most feeling manner to the lamentable fatigue of the death of Major Ringgold. He then paid a highly finished and eloquent tribute to the object of this meeting.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met yesterday evening. The Special Committee reported that Mr. Gurlie persisted in his resignation, and a resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to advertise an election for an another Alderman to fill the seat of Mr. Gurlie. The Mayor is authorized to elect the Judges of Election. Adopted

Messrs Magne & Weisse as printers for the Council, offered Mr. Wm. Freret, as their security. Accepted.

After the reading of several petitions and letters, the Council adjourned till next Monday evening.

LOUISVILLE LEGION.—This splendid and efficient body of men, now encamped at Algiers, comprises the following officers and companies:—S. Ormsby, Colonel, J. Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel, J. B. Shepherd, Major, W. Riddle, Adjutant, T. L. Caldwell, Sutler, J. J. Mathews, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Loho, Quarter Master, T. W. Scott, Sergeant Major H. C. Spurrier, Quarter-master Sergeant.

Companies—Louisville Guards, Captain Harper; Washington Blues, Captain Ball; Kentucky Riflemen, Captain Bullen; Louisville Light Artillery, Captain Howe; First Company National Guards, Capt. Kern; Second Company do., Captain Shroeder; Highland Riflemen, Captain Sanders; Montgomery Guards, Captain Fuller; Jefferson Riflemen, Captain Pope.

The review which was to have taken place yesterday, has been deferred, General Gaines having sent word that he would review the Legion, as well as that of St. Louis, the day of their departure, in Lafayette Square. We understand that J. D. Rose of the Rose House, has been elected Sutler, and we feel persuaded that he will give universal satisfaction.

THE WATCH CASE.—The examination of the watch case in which Mary Green was accused of stealing a gold watch from Joseph Decoux, was brought up before Recorder Genoux yesterday. The evidence not being sufficient to convict her, the case was dismissed. The young lady returned instanter to the arms of her friends.

QUO WARRANTO CASE.—The Supreme Court gave its decision yesterday in the quo warranto case against Recorder Baldwin. This Court affirmed the decision given by Judge Buchanan in the District Court.

REPREHENSIBLE.—We think that it is the duty of Captains of our Volunteer Companies to issue orders that no soldier under their command shall walk the streets wearing their arms. It is no unusual thing to see daily in all parts of our city some volunteers attired to the teeth with sword or rapier, bowie knife and brace of pistols. On Sunday afternoon a dispute took place between a volunteer and another citizen in a Coffee House in this Municipality, when the former drew his sword and wounded the latter in the upper lip. Such scenes ought to be avoided; and we consider it in perfect keeping with military discipline, and public safety to prevent the wearing of side or other arms by our volunteers, when not on duty.

COMMITTED.—Thomas Gordon *alias* Texas Bob, accused of robbing $1,000 from a passenger on board the steamer *St. Mary*, was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court by Recorder Genoux. The prisoner confessed the crime.

THE WEATHER.—For the last three or four days we have had a very warm sample of the commencement of our summer season. The heat is intense, musquitoes plentiful and roaches abundant. The last winter was a long and severe one for the latitude and we look forward to a summer of extreme heat. We understand that the different watering places on the Lake are now being fitted up and prepared for visitors.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.—This morning at 2 o'clock, a detachment of the Artillery Battalion went down on board steamer *Matilda Jane*, to Fort St Philip.

NAVAL.—The U S ship *John Adams* arrived at Pensacola last Thursday, 13 days from Brazos Santiago. On Friday the U. S. frigate *Cumberland*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore David Conner, and the frigate *Potomac* reached Pensacola both from the Brazos. These ships have come in for supplies of water and provisions.

☞ The United States brig *Truxton*, Captain Carpenter, was to leave Norfolk on the 16th, for Havana.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the immediate completion and equipment of the sloop-of-war *Germanton*. The Boston *Journal* learns that Commodore WARRINGTON, now at the head of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, has been ordered to assume the command of our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, and that his place as Chief of the Bureau will be filled by the appointment of Commodore JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Brig *Ganges*, Bertrand, hence for Marseilles went to sea on the 26th ult, when about 20 miles at sea, after parting of the first meal outside, all hands were taken down sick. Since arriving at the city the first mate Charles Fitzpatrick, has died. This is the second time this vessel has returned on the same account.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of the Legislature last night, at a very advanced hour, and after a very noisy sitting, adjourned. The members have our best wishes for their safe return to their home, and for a satisfactory settlement with their constituents.

In not the following paragraph from a late number of the Louisville *Journal*, characteristic of "Old Kentuck?"

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Yesterday William Preston Esq., procured a subscription of $50,000, twenty-five gentlemen subscribing $2,000 each; which sum he has placed to the credit of the Governor in the Bank of Kentucky, to be used by the Governor in case it should be necessary in despatching troops to the seat of war.

U. S. TROOPS AT FORT MCHENRY.—We were informed yesterday that companies F. and K. of the Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, had received orders to proceed to the Rio Grande and join *torge* Gen. Taylor. They have been for some time holding themselves in readiness for marching orders and now expect to start in a few days.—*Baltimore Sun* 25th.

TELEGRAPHIC JOKE.—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer says that a few evenings since in Baltimore, the people were anxious by waiting for news from the Army, and there being none to send, the operator at the Washington line sent on letter by letter—"T-h-e-r-e a-r-e a-l-m-a-n-y M-e-x-i-c-a-n-s"—here there was a full stop and the Baltimore operator made signs to proceed. The Washington operator did so, and ended the sentence with the words, "m-e-x-i-c-o." A great rattling followed from the Baltimore end of the line, as much as to say—"when I come on, I will pitch into you like a thousand of brick."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has the following:—

"Rumor says that General Scott makes no secret of the fact, that he is to invade Mexico in August with two armies—one from Tampico, another from a northern point, both aiming at the city of Mexico. But I doubt whether any arrangements for that purpose have been actually commenced. Should the war continue, invasion will undoubtedly be resorted to as the only means of bringing it to a speedy" conclusion

NEW LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS.—The N. Y. *Herald* states that the British Government have made an arrangement with Mr. Cunard, to run a line of steam ships from Liverpool to New York—to commence as soon as the ships are ready, which will be next year. The present line to Halifax and Boston will be continued, as it at present is; and the ships for the New York line will sail every alternate week. Mr. Cunard will probably reach this country by the Hibernia, when all the particulars of this important enterprise will be known.

The *Herald* adds with much causticity and some truth:

This is a most important piece of enterprise, and ought to shame the folly and indecision of our wordy and imbecile government. While the President, the Postmaster-General, and Congress are quarrelling, peddling and pettifogging, about a line of steamers in New York, Queen Victoria's government steps into the vacant field, at once, and lays the keels after a week's negotiations. These steamers will be about 1700 tons each.

New and Extraordinary War Engine.

We witnessed yesterday, at the Arsenal in this city, an experiment, before a large body of scientific and intelligent gentlemen, on a new and extraordinary engine of war, which has proved entirely successful, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the government at this crisis, when such an invention must be deemed highly advantageous, and eminently worthy of immediate adoption in the naval and military service of this country. This invention has been before the country for the last seven or eight years; but our pacific relations with foreign powers, and a culpable carelessness on the part of the Government, have allowed it—like many other useful and valuable improvements in modern sciences—to pass unnoticed and without encouragement to the inventor. The destructive weapon is called by the inventors, Messrs Benjamin Reynolds & Brothers, of Kinderhook, a "Projecting Engine." The principle upon which it is constructed, is perfectly simple—and it is capable of propelling twenty, thirty, or any number of balls, by a centrifugal power, to the ordinary distance as that by either a cannon or musket, and with equal force and velocity. This engine is worked in the same manner as the fire engine—by the aid of manual labor—and with the power of steam could be made far more effective, in storming fortress, than a regular battery. There is neither steam, nor powder, nor gas, nor any of the ordinary aids which are required to work engines of war. The model, which we have seen, resembles a windlass, placed horizontally, at the upper verge of which is placed a small barrel, about the size of a blunderbuss. Fourteen leaden balls, weighing each one and a half ounce, were placed at a certain part of the engine, and four men were set to work, in the same manner as if they were turning a winnowing machine. Having worked the engine, which was placed at a distance of seventy or eighty yards from a target, with modern musquets, the balls were propelled with a velocity equal to that of a musket, and clustered in a space equal to the size of the plank. The inventors, after the experiment, invited the jotting men to examine the target, and to satisfy themselves that the balls had penetrated the plank. The inventors claim that this engine can be made to throw balls of any weight, and to any distance, according to the size of the barrel, and the power used in its operation. We understand that this invention has been offered to the Government for the purchase of the patent rights, and we hope that it will be promptly accepted and adopted.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

MONDAY, June 1st, 1846.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into Executive session to consider the nominations sent in by the Governor.

The doors were re-opened about 1 P. M. and the Senate then took up a large number of bills and resolutions from the House, and adopted most of them—Mr. COLE's resolution of thanks to General GAINES were unanimously adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until five o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 1st, 1846.

Mr. CAMPBELL introduced an act authorizing the purchase of a dredging boat for the use of the surveyors' department. Read three times and passed.

Mr. TROMEY presented a joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to appoint a resident of this State to proceed to Washington city, and account with the general Government for the money appropriated by the State for the equipment and transportation of troops to the Rio Grande, and providing further that the sum of $1,291 be put at the disposal of the Governor for that purpose.

After considerable debate, the House refused to dispense with the rules and allow the resolution to go to a second reading.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating elections in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson—again rejected, by a vote of 23 to 39, the amendment requiring six months residence in a precinct before a voter is permitted to vote.

An act authorizing Mr. LATOUR, of Bayou Lafourche, to adopt a boy named Bonharet Burgi—was read three times and passed.

The House then took up a number of bills of a local and private character and adopted most of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in pursuance of notice, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Property Bank Bill has been postponed until the reassembling of the Legislature in January next. A warm debate here occurred upon points of order, which was finally settled by the Speaker declaring the mot